

«Покори Воробьевы Горы»
Олимпиада по иностранным языкам для учащихся
11 класса
2010 учебный год.

«Покори Воробьевы Горы»
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Г. БРЯНСК

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

Text 1.

Read the text and answer questions 1-14 below.

Adults and children are frequently confronted with statements about the alarming rate of loss of tropical rainforests. For example, one graphic illustration to which children might readily relate is the estimate that rainforests are being destroyed at a rate equivalent to one thousand football fields every forty minutes - about the duration of a normal classroom period. In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage, it is likely that children will have formed ideas about rainforests - what and where they are, why they are important, what endangers them - independent of any formal tuition. It is also possible that some of these ideas will be mistaken.

Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about 'pure', curriculum science. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organised, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification. These ideas may be developed by children absorbing ideas through the popular media. Sometimes this information may be erroneous. It seems schools may not be providing an opportunity for children to re-express their ideas and so have them tested and refined by teachers and their peers.

Despite the extensive coverage in the popular media of the destruction of rainforests, little formal information is available about children's ideas in this area. The aim of the present study is to start to provide such information, to help teachers design their educational strategies to build upon correct ideas and to displace misconceptions and to plan programmes in environmental studies in their schools.

The study surveys children's scientific knowledge and attitudes to rainforests. Secondary school children were asked to complete a questionnaire containing five open-form questions. The most frequent responses to the first question were descriptions which are self-evident from the term 'rainforest'. Some children described them as damp, wet or hot. The second question concerned the geographical location of rainforests. The commonest responses were continents or countries: Africa (given by 43% of children), South America (30%), Brazil (25%). Some children also gave more general locations, such as being near the Equator.

Responses to question three concerned the importance of rainforests. The dominant idea, raised by 64% of the pupils, was that rainforests provide animals with habitats. Fewer students responded that rainforests provide plant habitats, and even fewer mentioned the indigenous populations of rainforests. More girls (70%) than boys (60%)

raised the idea of rainforest as animal habitats.

Similarly, but at a lower level, more girls (13%) than boys (5%) said that rainforests provided human habitats. These observations are generally consistent with our previous studies of pupils' views about the use and conservation of rainforests, in which girls were shown to be more sympathetic to animals and expressed views which seem to place an intrinsic value on non-human animal life.

The fourth question concerned the causes of the destruction of rainforests. Perhaps encouragingly, more than half of the pupils (59%) identified that it is human activities which are destroying rainforests, some personalising the responsibility by the use of terms such as 'we are'. About 18% of the pupils referred specifically to logging activity.

One misconception, expressed by some 10% of the pupils, was that acid rain is responsible for rainforest destruction; a similar proportion said that pollution is destroying rainforests. Here, children are confusing rainforest destruction with damage to the forests of Western Europe by these factors. While two fifths of the students

provided the information that the rainforests provide oxygen, in some cases this response also embraced the misconception that rainforest destruction would reduce atmospheric oxygen, making the atmosphere incompatible with human life on Earth.

In answer to the final question about the importance of rainforest conservation, the majority of children simply said that we need rainforests to survive. Only a few of the pupils (6%) mentioned that rainforest destruction may contribute to global warming. This is surprising considering the high level of media coverage on this issue. Some children expressed the idea that the conservation of rainforests is not important.

The results of this study suggest that certain ideas predominate in the thinking of children about rainforests. Pupils' responses indicate some misconceptions in basic scientific knowledge of rainforests' ecosystems such as their ideas about rainforests as habitats for animals, plants and humans and the relationship between climatic change and destruction of rainforests.

Pupils did not volunteer ideas that suggested that they appreciated the complexity of causes of rainforest destruction. In other words, they gave no indication of an appreciation of either the range of ways in which rainforests are important or the complex social, economic and political factors which drive the activities which are destroying the rainforests. One encouragement is that the results of similar studies about other environmental issues suggest that older children seem to acquire the ability to appreciate, value and evaluate conflicting views. Environmental education offers an arena in which these skills can be developed, which is essential for these children as future decision-makers.

Questions 1-8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Text 1?

In lines 1-8 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*

- 1 The plight of the rainforests has largely been ignored by the media.
- 2 Children only accept opinions on rainforests that they encounter in their

classrooms.

- 3 It has been suggested that children hold mistaken views about the 'pure' science that they study at school.
- 4 The fact that children's ideas about science form part of a larger framework of ideas means that it is easier to change them.
- 5 The study involved asking children a number of yes/no questions such as 'Are there any rainforests in Africa?'
- 6 Girls are more likely than boys to hold mistaken views about the rainforests' destruction.
- 7 The study reported here follows on from a series of studies that have looked at children's understanding of rainforests.
- 8 A second study has been planned to investigate primary school children's ideas about rainforests.

Questions 9-13

The box below gives a list of responses **A-P** to the questionnaire discussed in Text 1.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct responses A-P.

Write your answers in lines 9-13 on your answer sheet.

- 9 What was the children's most frequent response when asked where the rainforests were?
- 10 What was the most common response to the question about the importance of the rainforests?
- 11 What did most children give as the reason for the loss of the rainforests?
- 12 Why did most children think it important for the rainforests to be protected?
- 13 Which of the responses is cited as unexpectedly uncommon, given the amount of time spent on the issue by the newspapers and television?
 - A There is a complicated combination of reasons for the loss of the rainforests.
 - B The rainforests are being destroyed by the same things that are destroying the forests of Western Europe.
 - C Rainforests are located near the Equator.
 - D Brazil is home to the rainforests.
 - E Without rainforests some animals would have nowhere to live.
 - F Rainforests are important habitats for a lot of plants.

- G People are responsible for the loss of the rainforests.
- H The rainforests are a source of oxygen.
- I Rainforests are of consequence for a number of different reasons.
- J As the rainforests are destroyed, the world gets warmer.
- K Without rainforests there would not be enough oxygen in the air.
- L There are people for whom the rainforests are home.
- M Rainforests are found in Africa.
- N Rainforests are not really important to human life.
- O The destruction of the rainforests is the direct result of logging activity.
- P Humans depend on the rainforests for their continuing existence.

Question 14

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C, D** or **E**.

Write your answer in box 14 on your answer sheet.

Which of the following is the most suitable title for Text 1?

- A The development of a programme in environmental studies within a science curriculum
- B Children's ideas about the rainforests and the implications for course design
- C The extent to which children have been misled by the media concerning the rainforests
- D How to collect, collate and describe the ideas of secondary school children
- E The importance of the rainforests and the reasons for their destruction

Text 2.

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about music. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (15-20). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WORLD MUSIC: CHEIKH LO

Cheikh Lo's eclectic music is inspired by African rhythms, salsa and pop, says Nigel Williamson.

The man who has just made the best world music album of the year is sitting on a rocky outcrop overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, his hair blowing gently in the African breeze. We are only a kilometre from the centre of Dakar but the bustling Senegalese capital seems a world away. "I come here in the middle of the night when I need to be alone," says Cheikh Lo.

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Now established as one of the most exciting names in world music, he has just returned after a week spent promoting his latest album, which was co-produced by his friend and mentor N'Dour and the record manager Nick Gold.

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The resulting blend of sounds is warm and lyrical, relaxed yet passionate, a kaleidoscope of apparently simple rhythms that build into complex and mesmerising patterns. Yet, despite this talent, Lo's passage has not been easy and he has had to wait until his forties for recognition. Born in a village in Burkina Faso, he grew up speaking the tribal languages of Wolof and Bambara and hearing traditional African music played.

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By the time he was a teenager the international language of pop music had infiltrated village life, not only in assimilated local styles but in American forms too. 'I saw American and British

singers performing in Africa. I learnt to play Beatles songs on the guitar. So my influences were African, salsa and pop.'

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And that was what he continued to do. A few years later he migrated to Paris, home to many African musicians, and spent two years playing sessions there. 'I was a studio drummer, I played in a French band and in another reggae band. It was a confusing period. There was so much to learn and I had no money.'

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Yet it was to be five years before they began. First, the enigmatic Lo disappeared for three years. 'Everybody thought I had given up music but I went to study with my spiritual guide,' Lo explains. His faith still lies at the roots of his music.

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Hence it was late 1996 before the world got to bear Lo's album *Ne La Thiass*. It was a timeless, mostly acoustic affair, whereas the follow-up possesses a tougher, more cosmopolitan feel. Much of the newfound drive and energy comes from the horn arrangements of Pee Wee Ellis. 'When he came to Dakar to work with us it was like a homecoming for everyone,' Lo says.

The last word on Lo goes to his mentor and champion. 'He's got energy and rhythm and he's got his own musical story,' N'Dour says. 'He's the man to take African music to the world.'

A The recording should earn Lo a hearing far beyond the traditional world-music audience. Still rooted in the swaying Senegalese rhythms known as mbalax, it is also laced with funky horns and a touch of Afro-Cuban fire.

B These included the legendary Cuban flautist Richard Egues, who turned out to have been an early hero. 'I fell in love with his music as a kid when I heard him playing with Orquesta Aragon. I had never heard the flute played like that,' Lo says.

C By the time Lo returned with a batch of songs, N'Dour was otherwise engaged, promoting his global hit *Seven Seconds* with singer Neneh Cherry.

D But his older brothers also had access to imported Cuban salsa records. 'We didn't understand what they were singing about but we related to the swing and rhythm,' he says.

E As a result of this exposure, he was able to get a job when he moved to Senegal at the age of 25. There he joined the house band at Dakar's best hotel, *The Savana*, playing drums and singing bland pop for tourists. 'But it was an education in different sorts of music. I didn't go to music school, so I had to learn on the job.'

F So he returned to Senegal, where he finally got to make his first record in 1990, a low-cost cassette of the kind that dominates the African market but which never sees the light of day elsewhere. Eventually N'Dour heard him playing at a Dakar club and offered to produce an album intended to launch Lo on an international stage.

G Lo is a devout man. He is also the possessor of one of the world's great voices, three years

ago on his London debut, *The Times* reviewed the concert under the headline 'First rays of an

African star’.

Text 3.

Read the text and answer questions 21-23 below.

How to Win the Blame Game

People are often more concerned about avoiding blame than achieving results. But blame can actually be a positive force. The trick, says one former Major League baseball pitcher, is knowing how to use it.

When a new product flops in the marketplace or a new recruit turns out to be a poor worker, blaming somebody for a mistake seems a bit rude. So people talk politely around the blunder, saying things like ‘sales targets were missed’ or ‘mistakes occurred’, as if the error happened all by itself. Indeed, at many companies, blame is never even mentioned. At other organizations, people are all too quick to point fingers, leaving employees more concerned about avoiding blame than about achieving results. Such organizations have given blame a bad name.

The truth is, blame can also be a powerful constructive force. For starters, it can be an effective teaching tool, helping people to avoid repeating their mistakes. When used judiciously – and sparingly – blame can also prod people to put forth their best efforts, while maintaining both their confidence and their focus on goals. Indeed, blame can have a very helpful effect when it’s used for the right reasons. The key, then, is the way in which blame is managed, which can influence how people make decisions and perform their jobs, and ultimately affect the culture and character of an organization.

Baseball managers spend most of their time and energy managing things that go wrong. Thus, baseball provides an excellent microcosm in which to study blame because mistakes and failures are a routine part of every game. In a typical game, managers, coaches and players can easily make more than 100 bad decisions - and still end up winning. Even very successful pitchers average more than two bad pitches per batter and if a batter bats well 40% of the time but badly the other 60% he is having a miraculous season. Thus, if managers and coaches got upset about every mistake, they would go mad by the end of the season.

Answer these questions, which are based on the three paragraphs in *How to Win the Blame Game*. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

- 21 In the first paragraph, one of the writer's main points is that companies tend to
A perform better when blame is avoided.
B respond differently to errors in the workplace.
C associate blame with poor sales figures.
D blame employees rather than managers for things that go wrong.
- 22 In the second paragraph, the writer claims that one of the positive features of blame is that
A everyone feels the same about it.
B people can learn how to deal with it.
C it can build confidence in less secure employees.
D it can encourage employees to work hard.
- 23 Why does the writer choose to refer to baseball?
A It is a well-known American sport.
B The managers dislike blaming their players.
C Error is an important aspect of the game.
D Even good players have bad days.

Text 4.

Read the text and answer questions 24-30 below.

Going digital

Electronic libraries will make today's Internet pale by comparison. But building them will not be easy.

All over the world, libraries have begun the Herculean task of making faithful digital copies of the books, images and recordings that preserve the intellectual effort of humankind. For armchair scholars, the work promises to bring such a wealth of information to the desktop that the present Internet may seem amateurish in retrospect.

Librarians see three clear benefits to going digital. First, it helps them preserve rare and fragile objects without denying access to those who wish to study them. The British Library, for example, holds the only medieval manuscript of *Beowulf* in London. Only qualified scholars were allowed to see it until Kevin S. Kiernan of the University of Kentucky scanned the ancient manuscript with three different light sources (revealing details not normally apparent to the naked eye) and put the images up on the Internet for anyone to peruse. Tokyo's National Diet Library is similarly creating detailed digital photographs of 1,236 woodblock prints, scrolls and other materials it considers national treasures so that researchers can scrutinize them without handling the originals.

A second benefit is convenience. Once books are converted to digital form, patrons can retrieve them in seconds rather than minutes. Several people can simultaneously read the same book or view the same picture. Clerks are spared the chore of reshelving. And libraries could conceivably use the Internet to lend their virtual collections to those who are unable to visit in person.

The third advantage of electronic copies is that they occupy millimetres of space on a magnetic disk rather than metres on a shelf. Expanding library buildings is increasingly costly. The University of California at Berkeley recently spent \$46 million on an underground addition to house 1.5 million books - an average cost of \$30 per volume. The price of disk storage, in contrast, has fallen to about \$2 per 300-page publication and continues to drop.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage?

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.

- 24 Digital libraries could have a more professional image than the Internet.
- 25 Only experts are permitted to view the scanned version of *Beowulf*.
- 26 The woodblock prints in Tokyo have been damaged by researchers.
- 27 Fewer staff will be required in digital libraries.
- 28 People may be able to borrow digital materials from the library.
- 29 Digital libraries will occupy more space than ordinary libraries.
- 30 The cost of newly published books will fall.

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.

Under the city streets

While skyscraper offices and elegant apartment blocks remain the public (1) of most major cities, these cities also have a mass of secret tunnels and hidden pipes below ground which keep everything working. This other world exists, forgotten or neglected by all but a tiny (2)of engineers and historians.

For example, there are more than 150 kilometres of rivers under the streets of London. Most have been (3) over and, sadly, all that (4) is their names. Perhaps the greatest (5) to the city is the River Fleet, a (6) great river which previously had beautiful houses on its (7)It now goes underground in the north of the city and (8) into the River Thames by Blackfriars Bridge.

The London Underground (9) 1,000 kilometres of underground railway track winding under the capital and more than 100 stations below street level. Along some underground railway lines, commuters can sometimes catch a (10) glimpse of the platforms of more than 40 closed stations which have been left under the city. (11) some are used as film sets, most (12) forgotten. Some have had their entrances on the street turned into restaurants and shops, but most entrances have been (13)down.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A face | B outline | C surface | D top |
| 2 A number | B amount | C total | D few |
| 3 A covered | B protected | C hidden | D sheltered |
| 4 A stays | B stops | C remains | D keeps |
| 5 A miss | B absence | C waste | D loss |
| 6 A once | B past | C then | D prior |
| 7 A borders | B coasts | C banks | D rims |
| 8 A gets | B flows | C leaks | D lets |
| 9 A holds | B contains | C has | D consists |
| 10 A rapid | B brief | C fast | D sharp |
| 11 Despite | B Unless | C Although | D Since |
| 12 A lie | B last | C live | D lay |
| 13 A pulled | B broken | C brought | D cut |

Task 2.

For questions **14-26**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap.

My home town

I was born in one of (14) most interesting cities in Malaysia. It has a rich, colourful history and many parts of the city have hardly changed at (15) during the last five centuries. However, nowadays, it is (16) longer the trade centre that it once (17) It is difficult to imagine that at one time its harbour (18) to be visited by over 2,000 ships a week, and that the huge warehouses along the quayside would have (19) full of spices and silks, jewels and tea.

The old city centre is small, which (20) it very easy to explore (21) ...foot. A river neatly divides the town, (22) .only physically but in spirit too. On one side, you find many grand houses, but on crossing the river, you find yourself in ancient Chinatown, where you really (23) a step back into the past.

It is great fun to wander through the colourful, noisy backstreets. As (24)as having shops that sell a wide range of clothes and shoes, some of these streets are also famous (25) high-quality antiques. Unfortunately, most of the bargains disappeared many years ago. However, (26) you look around carefully, you can still come across an interesting souvenir.

Task 3.

For questions (27-36), read the text 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) CHILDHOOD

Marie Curie 1867-1934

Marie Sklodowska was born on 7th November 1867. From early (0)...(CHILD), she was fascinated by science and showed great (27)...(ENTHUSE) for it, as well as (28)...(ORDINARY) talent. However, it was her marriage to Pierre Curie in 1895 that marked the start of a partnership that was to achieve results of world (29)...(SIGNIFY), in particular the discovery of the radioactive metals polonium and radium in 1898. By this time Marie Curie, though quiet and unassuming, was held in great esteem by scientists throughout the world. In 1903 she became the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize for

Physics. Although the premature death of her husband

in 1906 was a bitter blow to her, it also marked a (30)...(DRAMA) turning point in her career. From this time on, she was to put all her energy into completing alone the work they had originally (31)... (TAKE) together.

Marie Curie won an unprecedented second Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911, for the isolation of pure radium, and for the rest of her working life she (32) ... (ACT) promoted the use of radium in treating illnesses. Her contribution to medical science was (33)... (STAND) laying the (34)... (FOUND) for research by the scientists who would follow in her (35)... (FOOT) Marie Curie's life offers us a profound and fascinating (36)...(SIGHT) into the changing world of women in science and academia.

Task 4.

Read the text and choose the word or phrase in italics which best fits the corresponding sentence **(37-50)**. Transfer the words or phrases which you have chosen to the answer sheet.

Computer Game Theft

Li Hong Chen spent two years and more than \$1,210 buying (37) *virtual / virtually* money and weapons in the online game 'Red Moon'. Last February he found his (38) *property / possessions* had been (39) *robbed / stolen* by a hacker who had gained (40) *access / accessible* through the game's server.

Now a court in China has (41) *found / founded* that the computer games company is legally (42) *responsible / responsive* for the (43) *theft / stealing*, and has ordered it to pay (44) *compensation / ransom*.

The (45) *creativity / creators* of the game, Beijing Arctic Ice Technology, responded with the (46) *argue / argument* that the items had no real world (47) *value / price* and were really 'piles of data'. However, the court ruled that the company was (48) *reliable / liable* because it was their (49) *faulty / fault* server that had allowed the hacker to enter the (50) *space / system*.

ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

‘Art has an enemy called ignorance.’ (John F. Kennedy)

Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

Text 1.

Read the text and answer questions 1-14 below.

The Risks of Cigarette Smoke

Discovered in the early 1800s and named nicotianine, the oily essence now called nicotine is the main active ingredient of tobacco. Nicotine, however, is only a small component of cigarette smoke, which contains more than 4,700 chemical compounds, including 43 cancer-causing substances. In recent times, scientific research has been providing evidence that years of cigarette smoking vastly increases the risk of developing fatal medical conditions.

In addition to being responsible for more than 85 per cent of lung cancers, smoking is associated with cancers of, amongst others, the mouth, stomach and kidneys, and is thought to cause about 14 per cent of leukemia and cervical cancers. In 1990, smoking caused more than 84,000 deaths, mainly resulting from such problems as pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. Smoking, it is believed, is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths from cancer and clearly represents the most important preventable cause of cancer in countries like the United States today.

Passive smoking, the breathing in of the side-stream smoke from the burning of tobacco between puffs or of the smoke exhaled by a smoker, also causes a serious health risk. A report published in 1992 by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emphasized the health dangers, especially from side-stream smoke. This type of smoke contains more, smaller particles and is therefore more likely to be deposited deep in the lungs. On the basis of this report, the EPA has classified environmental tobacco smoke in the highest risk category for causing cancer.

As an illustration of the health risks, in the case of a married couple where one partner is a smoker and one a non-smoker, the latter is believed to have a 30 per cent higher risk of death from heart disease because of passive smoking. The risk of lung cancer also increases over the years of exposure and the figure jumps to 80 per cent if the spouse has been smoking four packs a day for 20 years. It has been calculated that 17 per cent of cases of lung cancer can be attributed to high levels of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke during childhood and adolescence.

A more recent study by researchers at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) has shown that second-hand cigarette smoke does more harm to non-smokers than to smokers. Leaving aside the philosophical question of whether anyone should have to breathe someone else's cigarette smoke, the report suggests that the smoke experienced by many people in their daily lives is enough to produce substantial adverse effects on a person's heart and lungs.

The report, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (AMA), was based on the researchers' own earlier research but also includes a review of studies over the past few years. The American Medical Association represents about half of all US doctors and is a strong opponent of smoking. The study suggests that people who smoke cigarettes are continually damaging their cardiovascular system, which adapts in order to compensate for the effects of smoking. It further states that people who do not smoke do not have the benefit of their system adapting to the smoke inhalation. Consequently, the effects of passive smoking are far greater on non-smokers than on smokers.

This report emphasizes that cancer is not caused by a single element in cigarette smoke; harmful effects to health are caused by many components. Carbon monoxide, for example, competes with oxygen in red blood cells and interferes with the blood's ability to deliver life-giving oxygen to the heart. Nicotine and other toxins in cigarette smoke activate small blood cells called platelets, which increases the likelihood of blood clots, thereby affecting blood circulation throughout the body.

The researchers criticize the practice of some scientific consultants who work with the tobacco industry for assuming that cigarette smoke has the same impact on smokers as it does on non-smokers. They argue that those scientists are underestimating the damage done by passive smoking and, in support of their recent findings, cite some previous research which points to passive smoking as the cause for between 30,000 and 60,000 deaths from heart attacks each year in the United States. This means that passive smoking is the third most preventable cause of death after active smoking and alcohol-related diseases.

The study argues that the type of action needed against passive smoking should be similar to that being taken against illegal drugs and AIDS (SIDA). The UCSF researchers maintain that the simplest and most cost-effective action is to establish smoke-free work places, schools and public places.

Questions 1-3

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in lines 1-3 on your answer sheet.

- 1 According to information in the text, leukaemia and pneumonia
 - A are responsible for 84,000 deaths each year.
 - B are strongly linked to cigarette smoking.
 - C are strongly linked to lung cancer.
 - D result in 30 per cent of deaths per year.
- 2 According to information in the text, intake of carbon monoxide
 - A inhibits the flow of oxygen to the heart.
 - B increases absorption of other smoke particles.
 - C inhibits red blood cell formation.
 - D promotes nicotine absorption.
- 3 According to information in the text, intake of nicotine encourages
 - A blood circulation through the body.
 - B activity of other toxins in the blood.
 - C formation of blood clots.
 - D an increase of platelets in the blood.

Questions 4-7

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Text 1?

In lines 4-7 on your answer sheet write

YES *if the statement reflects the claims of the writer*
NO *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*
NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 4 Thirty per cent of deaths in the United States are caused by smoking-related diseases.
- 5 If one partner in a marriage smokes, the other is likely to take up smoking.
- 6 Teenagers whose parents smoke are at risk of getting lung cancer at some time during their lives.
- 7 Opponents of smoking financed the UCSF study.

Questions 8-10

Choose **ONE** phrase from the list of phrases **A-J** below to complete each of the following sentences according to the information in Text 1 (Questions 8-10).

Write the appropriate letters in lines 8-10 on your answer sheet.

8 Passive smoking ...

9 Compared with a non-smoker, a smoker ...

10 The American Medical Association ...

- A includes reviews of studies in its reports.
- B argues for stronger action against smoking in public places.
- C is one of the two most preventable causes of death.
- D is more likely to be at risk from passive smoking diseases.
- E is more harmful to non-smokers than to smokers.
- F is less likely to be at risk of contracting lung cancer.
- G is more likely to be at risk of contracting various cancers.
- H opposes smoking and publishes research on the subject.
- I is just as harmful to smokers as it is to non-smokers.
- J reduces the quantity of blood flowing around the body.

Questions 11-14

Classify the following statements as being

- A a finding of the UCSF study
- B an opinion of the UCSF study
- C a finding of the EPA report
- D an assumption of consultants to the tobacco industry

Write the appropriate letters **A-D** in lines 11-14 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 11 Smokers' cardiovascular systems adapt to the intake of environmental smoke.
- 12 There is a philosophical question as to whether people should have to inhale others' smoke.
- 13 Smoke-free public places offer the best solution.
- 14 The intake of side-stream smoke is more harmful than smoke exhaled by a smoker.

Text 2.

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about Cape Cod. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **A-G** the one which fits each gap (**15-20**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Where the landscape will do the walking

Despite the growth of tourism in the area, Roger Bray finds there are still undeveloped parts of Cape Cod, an exposed peninsula off the east coast of the USA.

On the fragile outer shore of Cape Cod the pervading sense is of a universe in which nothing stands still. The ocean wages its war of attrition against the shifting sand, which rises from the beach into a steep cliff. Gulls wheel on the wind, swallows dart low over the water's edge.

15 _____

The simple reason is that, here, more than in most places, to get off the roads and away from the most easily accessible beaches is to experience the Cape not just as a holiday retreat for urban Americans but as it has always been.

16 _____

This is mainly because a large swathe of it was established in 1961 as a national park. Our search for recommended hikes took us to the internet – but the maps were hard to follow. We tried bookshops but to no avail. There were books listing walks, to be sure, but the routes they covered were much too short.

17 _____

Following its directions made for superb hiking. To cover the whole of the route we wanted to do would have involved linear sections totaling about 50 kilometres. There were circular itineraries, however, varying in length between about 12 and 20 kilometres, though slow going on soft sand makes them seem longer.

18 _____

One route took us along the Old King's Highway, once a stagecoach route, into the middle of an eerie swamp of Atlantic white cedar, where the sunlight streamed between shaggy barked trunks and where the park management has built a broadwalk and provided nature information.

19 _____

The circuit concluded with an intoxicating hike along the beach. To our right rose the huge sandy cliff, threatening to slide and bury the unwary. Henry Beston, in *The Outermost House*, his lyrical account of a year spent here in the 1920s, describes how, after the cliff was pushed back six metres or so by a momentous storm, the long buried wreckage of ships emerged from it, as fruit from a sliced pudding.

20 _____

The shingled Whalewalk Inn was also a delight. It lies behind a white painted picket fence on a leafy road on the fringe of Eastham. It was built in 1830 by Henry Harding, a whaling captain when that industry was at its peak. Later it was used as a farmhouse and a salt works. Nowadays, people also find it a relaxing place to stay.

A It continued to the South Wellfleet sea cliff where Marconi broadcast the first transatlantic wireless message in 1903. The transmitting station was scrapped in 1920 but a model recalls how it looked, its antennae suspended between tall timber masts.

B If we had sauntered a few kilometers from the car park to stand for a while on that great beach, we might still have felt the whirling of the universe. But without a day of serious hiking to sharpen our appetites, would we have appreciated the food so much?

C On the other side, however, there was nothing but ocean, jade green inshore, ink blue farther out, between us and the coast of north-west Spain. Although this was a week of near flawless weather in May, we were lucky to encounter only a handful of other walkers. In high summer, when the roads are clogged and there are queues for restaurant tables, it is harder to find an empty stretch of beach.

D Because, for all the impact of tourism, which nearly triples the population in summer, there are still lonely parts of this storm-scoured, glacial peninsula which have changed little during the last 150 years.

E We tried several of them. Sometimes we were on woodland trails shaded partly by pitch pine and black oak, sometimes on high windy cliffs overlooking the sea, and sometimes on the foreshore, where we were made diminutive by the huge sky and curving beach of white gold sand.

F Henry David Thoreau wrote that ‘even the sedentary man here enjoys a breadth of view which is almost equivalent to motion’. Perhaps that was why it proved so difficult to find a guide for long hikes. People must wonder why they need to expend effort when they can let the landscape do the walking.

G Staff at the inquiry desk of the Cape Cod National Seashore’s Salt Pond visitor centre were no help, either. But in the centre’s bookshop, we struck gold at last. Adam Gamble’s *In the Footsteps of Thoreau*, published locally two years ago, has a section tracing the writer’s progress in 1849 from Eastham to Race Point Beach, where he turned towards Provincetown, the Cape’s outermost community, now a gathering place for whale watchers.

Text 3.

The Grass Dancer tells the story of how a young Sioux, Harley Wind Soldier, comes to terms with his Indian identity by discovering his past. In this extract, Pumpkin, a talented dancer, describes how she felt when she first noticed Harley. She likes him but is afraid of her feelings. Her reaction reminds her of an incident at Lake Michigan when she was younger. The title of the book refers to a famous Sioux dance. Here is an extract from *The Grass Dancer* by Susan Power.

Read the text and answer questions (21-26) below.

When Pumpkin first noticed Harley she recognized him as the dancer from the leaflet. Her right thigh began to itch. The itch became a searing pain, shooting from the hook-shaped scar on the back of her leg, a few inches above the knee. She wanted to put her hand there, maybe hold a chip of ice to the burning skin, but she knew it would be a useless gesture.

She knew the ache signaled fear, but she was weary of her own terror. As a child, she’d suffered from panic attacks so severe that her parents worried she was epileptic. The summer she was thirteen she had lost patience with herself, and had both acquired the scar and put an end to the panic attacks.

Lake Michigan had tempted her. It was a clear emerald green, and she could see the

bottom. The sand looked soft. Her parents avoided the crowded beaches, preferring deserted stretches of lake, unpatrolled by lifeguards. Pumpkin usually waited for them on a boulder, hugging her knees to her chest, fervently whispering prayers that they wouldn’t drown. Her parents were far out, their heads little more than black spots bobbing beside the white buoys for a few minutes, to catch their breath before the return swim.

Pumpkin looked into the water. It lapped gently against the breakwater of piled rocks, pulsing in and out, regular as a metronome. It has its own way of speaking, and that particular day Pumpkin heard its voice. Cool water, it bubbled. Lovely, cool water. Pumpkin dropped one foot over the side to feel the water against her skin. It was smooth, like pressed satin. Her foot glided through it. Tears filled Pumpkin's eyes, and she shuddered.

'I'm sick to death of this. I don't care what happens!' she cried. She jumped into Lake Michigan feet first, even though she couldn't swim. As it turned out, the water was shallow and she could walk with her head above the surface. The lake was unusually warm, and its liquid absorbed her violent spasms of fear and carried them away.

She remembered it as the day she broke her fear apart. It was also the day an inexperienced cast made by a fisherman on a nearby pier hooked Pumpkin in the back of her thigh. She hadn't felt it right away, only when the man pulled on the line. The hook wasn't deeply embedded, so she easily pulled it free, but the resulting scar would be livid in colour and trouble her whenever she was afraid.

Because her fear was suddenly localized, she could choose to ignore it. The scar throbbed when she auditioned for a scholarship to attend an inner-city ballet school, it stung when she took the SAT examinations, and it burned like fire when she secretly applied to Stanford. Pumpkin was no longer immobilized by fear but rather motivated by the irksome pain in her leg. And so she was drawn to Harley because the attraction frightened her.

- 21 Where did Pumpkin first see Harley?
- a On an advertisement.
 - b At a dance.
 - c At the lake.
- 22 What did Pumpkin usually do when her parents were swimming?
- a Wait for them on a rock.
 - b Swim with them.
 - c Play on the beach.
- 23 What happened when Pumpkin put her foot in the water?
- a She could hear voices.
 - b She felt like crying.
 - c She heard music.
- 24 Why was it dangerous for Pumpkin to jump into the water?
- a Because it was very cold.
 - b Because she didn't know how to swim.
 - c Because there were dangerous fish.
- 25 How did she get the scar on her leg?
- a She fell from the rocks.
 - b The water was not deep enough and she got hurt when she jumped in.
 - c A fisherman hit her with his hook.
- 26 What effect does the pain in her leg have on her now?

- a It annoys her.
- b It stimulates her to overcome her fear.
- c It hurts her when she dances.

Text 4.

Read the text about Kevin Warwick, a professor at Reading University, and answer questions (27-30) below choosing the correct answers, a, b, c or d.

Kevin Warwick, Professor of Cybernetics at the University of Reading and leading robotics researcher, is famous for having computer chips implanted in his body to try to become a human cyborg.

"I take inspiration from people. I like to read the biographies of people I admire, people I feel have really achieved something, for example, Michael Faraday, Albert Einstein, Captain Scott, Roger Bannister and Stephen Hawking. Other people I admire and who give me inspiration are people who have to deal with severe disabilities. The difficulties they have, or had, and the problems they have to overcome drive me forward.

I find running along the banks of the river Thames remarkably inspiring. I can look at nature - there's no noise, just birds, trees and water - and think deeply about what I am trying to achieve. It clears my mind and makes difficult things look simple. As a scientist trying to push the boundaries, I do sometimes get criticism from journalists and other scientists. Some of this criticism is caused by jealousies and vendettas, and I get a few scientists saying that what I want to do is not possible, or I'll never achieve it. But these things spur me on to actually achieve. I guess most of all, though, I have a driving force, an impatience, within me, and it is more a case of reining it in. I am not going to go through my life without achieving things in science - no matter what."

27 What kind of people does Kevin Warwick draw inspiration from?

- a People who have realised their life's ambition.
- b People who have gone to great lengths to do something important.
- c Famous people.
- d Disabled people.

28 Why does he enjoy jogging by the River Thames?

- a Because he's training for a marathon.
- b Because it's peaceful and quiet.
- c It helps him think more clearly.
- d Because he gets his best ideas when he does this.

29 Why does he think he gets into disagreements with other scientists and journalists?

- a Because he's trying to do things they believe are impossible.
- b Because they are jealous of him.
- c Because he's got a quick temper.
- d Because they think he gives science a bad name.

30 What is the greatest source of inspiration for him?

- a Showing other scientists that they are wrong.
- b His family.
- c An anxiety to do well.
- d An internal powerful ambition.

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.

A good start to a holiday

I had never been to Denmark before, and when I set out to (1)..... the ferry in early May, I little (2)..... that by the end of the trip I'd have made such lasting friendships.

I wanted to (3)..... my time well, so I had planned a route which would (4)..... several small islands and various parts of the countryside. I arrived at Esbjerg, a (5)..... port for a cyclist's arrival, where tourist information can be obtained and money changed. A cycle track (6)..... out of town and down to Ribe, where I spent my first night.

In my (7)....., a person travelling alone sometimes meets with unexpected hospitality, and this trip was no (8)..... In Ribe, I got into conversation with a cheerful man who turned (9)..... to be the local baker. He insisted that I should (10)...his family for lunch, and, while we were eating, he contacted his daughter in Odense. Within minutes, he had (11)..... for me to visit her and her family. Then I was (12)..... on my way with a fresh loaf of bread to keep me (13)....., and the feeling that this would turn out to be a wonderful holiday.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A catch | B pick | C find | D gain |
| 2 A wondered | B suspected | C doubted | D judged |
| 3 A take | B serve | C exercise | D use |
| 4 A include | B contain | C enclose | D consist |
| 5 A capable | B ready | C favourable | D convenient |
| 6 A leads | B rides | C moves | D connects |
| 7 A experience | B knowledge | C observation | D information |
| 8 A difference | B change | C exception | D contrast |
| 9 A up | B out | C in | D over |
| 10 A greet | B see | C join | D approach |
| 11 A arranged | B fixed | C settled | D ordered |
| 12 A passed | B sent | C begun | D put |
| 13 A doing | B making | C being | D going |

Task 2.

For questions 14-26, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Dealing with waste plastic

Every year people throw (14) millions of tonnes of plastic bottles, boxes and wrapping.

These create huge mountains of waste that are extremely hard to get (15) of. Now a new

recycling process promises to reduce this problem by turning old plastic (16) new.

Scientists have taken (17)long time to develop their ideas because waste plastic has always been a bigger problem (18)substances like waste paper. You can bury plastic, but

it takes many years to break down. If you burn it, it just becomes another form of pollution. A

(19) products, for example bottles, can be re-used, but it is expensive or difficult to do this (20) a lot of plastic products.

Now a group of companies has developed a new method (21)recycling that could save

almost (22) plastic waste. Nearly every type of waste plastic can be used: it does

(23) have to be sorted. In addition, labels and ink may be left (24) the products.

Everything is simply mixed together (25)heated to more than 400 degrees centigrade (26) that it melts. It is then cooled, producing a waxy substance that can be used to make

new plastic products, including computer hardware.

Task 3.

For questions 27-36, read the text 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) REVOLUTIONARY

Why new technology sometimes fails

In recent decades, many inventors have come up with (0) (REVOLUTION) new products that have promised to change the way we live. Some, like mobile phones and laptop computers, have certainly done that, but the majority have completely failed to live up to everybody's (27)... (EXPECT) and have quickly been forgotten. So what went wrong? (28)... (BASIC), there are four tests that any new invention must pass to ensure its (29)... (SURVIVE).

First of all, is there sufficient consumer demand? If nobody wants the product, then no matter how brilliant the idea behind it, it's not going to take off. Secondly, commercial

(30).....(SUCCEED)is always very much related to how (31)...(AFFORD) the product is. The costlier it is initially, the less likely it is to become a big seller, (32)... (REGARD) of how interesting and desirable it might seem.

(33).....(SIMPLE) is another important element. After all, if a product is so complex that non-technical salespeople are (34)... (CAPABLE) of explaining how it works and what it can do for potential customers, then it will be hard to sell.

Finally, any new gadget or domestic appliance needs to be both reliable and (35)...(EFFECT). If it doesn't do what the salesperson claims, and do so (36)...(REPEAT) over a period of time for its users, then word will soon get round and nobody else will buy it.

Task 4.

Read the list of anti-stress recommendations and choose the word or phrase in italics which best fits the corresponding sentence (37-44). Transfer the words or phrases which you have chosen to the answer sheet.

Don't put up with stress symptoms

Feeling tired and irritable? Snapping at your loved ones? Constantly in a bad mood? If so, it's likely that you are suffering from stress. Here's some advice that might help...

37. At the first sign of stress, *do / take* a deep breath and pull your shoulders back.
38. Remember to take a *break / breath* at regular intervals – at least once an hour – and get up and walk around.
39. Try to take *an / some* exercise at least once a day.
40. When you're faced with what seems like a mountain of work, don't *over-react / overdo it* – go one step at a time.
41. Whenever you can, *put / get* your feet up – even ten minutes makes a difference.
42. In the evenings, make an effort to chill *out / off* with friends – they can help you forget your worries and being with friends can help you feel better straight away.
43. Make lists of things you have to do – don't let everything get *on top of / over* you.
44. Most of all, stop being so *difficult / hard* on yourself. You're only human!

Task 5.

Read short dialogues (45-50) and fill in the gaps with the word a, b or c which best fits in the sentence. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

45A: Ha, ha! My team beat your team!

We beat you!

B: OK, OK, I know - you don't have to it down my throat!

a ram b pull c throw

46A: Want to come fishing with us?

B: Er, well, thanks but no - fishing isn't really my

a stuff b thing c bit

47A: The new headmaster's so formal and old-fashioned.

B: I know - he's even more ... than the last one!

a iffy b thingy c stuffy

48A: Wow - this museum is just full of wonderful old things.

B: Yeah - it's like a time from the nineteenth century.

a caption b capsule c tablet

49A: It's a shame it rained yesterday during the party.

B: Yes, but people enjoyed themselves anyway, and that's the thing.

a main b most c many

50A: I think they got rich selling that old furniture.

B: They did. Everyone wanted to buy it, and the money just ... in.

a fled b flew c flowed

ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

‘Great minds have purpose, others have wishes.’ (Washington Irving)

Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

Text 1.

Read the text and answer Questions 1-13 below.

Zoo conservation programmes

One of London Zoo's recent advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality. Headlined 'Without zoos you might as well tell these animals to get stuffed', it was bordered with illustrations of several endangered species and went on to extol the myth that without zoos like London Zoo these animals 'will almost certainly disappear forever'. With the zoo world's rather mediocre record on conservation, one might be forgiven for being slightly sceptical about such an advertisement.

Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement with conservation didn't seriously arise until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject. Eight years later, a series of world conferences took place, entitled 'The Breeding of Endangered Species', and from this point onwards conservation became the zoo community's buzzword. This commitment has now been clearly defined in *The World Zoo Conservation Strategy* (WZCS, September 1993), which - although an important and welcome document - does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.

The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections capable of participating in co-ordinated conservation programmes. This is probably the document's first failing, as I believe that 10,000 is a serious underestimate of the total number of places masquerading as zoological establishments. Of course it is difficult to get accurate data but, to put the issue into perspective, I have found that, in a year of working in Eastern Europe, I discover fresh zoos on almost a weekly basis.

The second flaw in the reasoning of the WZCS document is the naive faith it places in its 1,000 core zoos. One would assume that the calibre of these institutions would have been carefully examined, but it appears that the criterion for inclusion on this select list might merely be that the zoo is a member of a zoo federation or association. This might be a good starting point, working on the premise that members must meet certain standards, but again the facts don't support the theory. The greatly respected American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) has had extremely dubious members, and in the UK the Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland has occasionally had members that have been roundly censured in the national press. These include Robin Hill Adventure Park on the Isle of Wight, which many considered the most notorious collection of animals in the country. This establishment, which for years was protected by the Isle's local council (which viewed it as a tourist amenity), was finally closed down following a damning report by a veterinary inspector appointed under the terms of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981. As it was always a collection of dubious repute, one is obliged to reflect upon the standards that the Zoo Federation sets when granting membership. The situation is even worse in developing countries where little money is available for redevelopment and it is hard to see a way of incorporating collections into the overall scheme of the WZCS.

Even assuming that the WZCS's 1,000 core zoos are all of a high standard - complete with scientific staff and research facilities, trained and dedicated keepers, accommodation that permits normal or natural behaviour, and a policy of co-operating fully with one another - what might be the potential for conservation? Colin Tudge, author of *Last Animals at the Zoo* (Oxford University Press, 1992), argues that 'if the world's zoos worked together in co-operative breeding programmes, then even without further expansion they could save around 2,000 species of endangered land

vertebrates'. This seems an extremely optimistic proposition from a man who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry - the man who, when a member of the council of London Zoo, had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation. Moreover, where are the facts to support such optimism?

Today approximately 16 species might be said to have been 'saved' by captive breeding programmes, although a number of these can hardly be looked upon as resounding successes. Beyond that, about a further 20 species are being seriously considered for zoo conservation programmes. Given that the international conference at London Zoo was held 30 years ago, this is pretty slow progress, and a long way off Tudge's target of 2,000.

Questions 1-7

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

YES	<i>if the statement agrees with the writer</i>
NO	<i>if the statement contradicts the writer</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i>

Example

London Zoo's advertisements are poorly presented.

Answer

NOT GIVEN

1. London Zoo's advertisements are dishonest.
2. Zoos made an insignificant contribution to conservation up until 30 years ago.
3. The WZCS document is not known in Eastern Europe.
4. Zoos in the WZCS select list were carefully inspected.
5. No-one knew how the animals were being treated at Robin Hill Adventure Park.
6. Colin Tudge was dissatisfied with the treatment of animals at London Zoo.
7. The number of successful zoo conservation programmes is unsatisfactory.

Questions 8-10

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in lines 8-10 on your answer sheet.

8 What were the objectives of the WZCS document?

- A to improve the calibre of zoos world-wide
- B to identify zoos suitable for conservation practice
- C to provide funds for zoos in underdeveloped countries
- D to list the endangered species of the world

9 Why does the writer refer to Robin Hill Adventure Park?

- A to support the Isle of Wight local council
- B to criticise the 1981 Zoo Licensing Act
- C to illustrate a weakness in the WZCS document

D to exemplify the standards in AAZPA zoos

10 What word best describes the writer's response to Colin Tudges' prediction on captive breeding programmes?

- A disbelieving
- B impartial
- C prejudiced
- D accepting

Questions 11-13

*The writer mentions a number of factors which lead him to doubt the value of the WZCS document. Which **THREE** of the following factors are mentioned? Write your answers (A-F) in lines 11-13 on your answer sheet.*

List of Factors

- A the number of unregistered zoos in the world
- B the lack of money in developing countries
- C the actions of the Isle of Wight local council
- D the failure of the WZCS to examine the standards of the 'core zoos'
- E the unrealistic aim of the WZCS in view of the number of species 'saved' to date
- F the policies of WZCS zoo managers

Text 2.

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about psychology. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (14-19). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Human Behaviour: Peter Jones reports on how groups function.

Unless you're a loner, you're probably a member of many different groups. Some are long lasting, like your family, while others, such as a football crowd, are temporary. Every group functions in different ways but there are still some common psychological features to any group.

14 _____

Being part of a group changes the way you behave. The presence of others has a generally arousing effect on the nervous system. This is natural-you don't know what they will do. They may move about, speak to you, or even attack you, and your brain has to pay attention to all these messages. Having others around is just distracting. It divides your attention, so you can't focus on the

task in hand.

15 _____

But when it comes to complex tasks, the prospect of not being evaluated may free you from anxiety, so encouraging you to perform better. To test this, psychologists asked volunteers to carry out a complex computer task in separate rooms. Some were told performance would be evaluated individually - causing performance anxiety - while others were told the results would be averaged with the rest of the group. As expected, the second group did better than the first.

16 _____

The problem becomes even worse when individuals are disguised with war paint or uniforms. Analysis shows that the more people there are in a mob, the greater the antisocial behaviour. Being 'submerged' within a group does have many negative connotations but it's not always a bad thing. Instead of thinking about a rowdy mob, think of relaxing, dancing and enjoying yourself at a party where you are also just a part of the crowd.

17 _____

But surprisingly, research has shown that the use of this technique by groups isn't that effective in either the number or quality of ideas generated. You get better results if you set people to work individually on a problem. We also tend to assume that decisions made by groups are better than those made by individuals, which is why we form committees.

18 _____

But any group can get a decision badly wrong because their thought processes can go awry. This is a process psychologists call 'groupthink'. A close-knit group of advisers isolated from argument and criticism can grow to believe they can do no wrong. The group then becomes more important than the individuals who are part of it. Further, a leadership style which concentrates on the group rather than the individual can contribute to this.

19 _____

Many, but not all, leaders show dominance in the group. But the dominant person in the group doesn't always make the best leader, and it isn't necessarily true that having the smartest people always makes for the most successful group.

A This lack of individual accountability may lead to people letting go of their inhibitions - a process known as 'deindividuation'. Sometimes this is dangerous, releasing violent and impulsive behaviours that individuals would never dream of indulging in

alone.

B They have a need for power, characterised by talking a lot, wanting to be listened to

and to make decisions. In a group it can be easy to spot the dominant people. They make eye contact, point and even touch people but don't encourage return gestures. Such behaviour studies have been key in shaping business organisation.

C For example, in general, humans are social animals, that's why we get together in groups in the first place. Important elements of our individual identity come from being part of a group. Most people enjoy being in a group - it's a way of forming emotionally satisfying relationships.

D But it has to be a carefully selected team, not a randomly generated group, if creative decisions are to be made. In fact, theory on team building has shown that it is better if people work in small teams of complementary pairs. Big teams don't get anything done, even though people like them.

E For a group and its behaviour are shaped by who is in charge and the roles the other members play. A good front man or woman is persuasive, not directive, communicates and speaks clearly, listens well and appeals to group members' emotions and feelings as well as thoughts and ideas.

F So, how does all this stimulation affect achievement? It has been argued that people do better on simple well-rehearsed activities when they're with others than when they are alone. Also, if their individual efforts within the group are not being monitored, there's a tendency to relax and merge into the crowd.

G Another positive feature of groups is that they generate ideas and opinions, and use these to make decisions. That's why the modern trend in teaching is for students to work in small groups to prepare presentations and why brainstorming is so popular in the work context.

Text 3.

Read the text which consists of five paragraphs (I-V) and answer the questions (20-24) below.

Magazine circulations are in the millions and advertising revenue is rising, despite the growth of TV and electronic media, reports David Short

I. Print is not dead yet - at least not when it comes to magazines. Despite ever-growing competition from television and electronic media, a new report shows that worldwide advertising expenditure in consumer magazines has doubled over the past decade.

II. The report also shows that many magazines in Europe continue to enjoy circulations in the millions. Although there are more and more television channels, whether cable, satellite, terrestrial, analogue, or digital, and despite the incursion of the Internet, magazines are still a regular shopping or subscription item.

III. Advertising expenditure worldwide was \$225 billion last year, according to the report *World Magazine Trends*. \$32 billion of this, or 14%, was taken by magazines. In Europe, the share of consumer magazine expenditure was \$12 billion or 21% of an estimated overall spend of \$57 billion. But the share had dropped in the past 15 years from 30%, with decline having been particularly severe in Belgium and Germany, where commercial television was introduced relatively late.

IV. However, the type of magazines which Europeans choose to flip through still varies dramatically according to country, with few signs that the European magazine with a common title is making inroads across nations. Interests which can create top-selling titles in one country are nowhere to be seen in the circulation lists of others.

V. But whatever their relative importance across the world, magazines have one real advantage over

broadcast media. For advertisers such as tobacco and alcohol producers, which are barred or severely restricted on television in some countries, magazines remain a safe haven for their messages. And new French research has revealed that magazines are still powerful tools for owners of brands.

Choose the sentence that best paraphrases the main idea in each paragraph of the text:

- 20 Paragraph I A The amount of money spent on magazine advertising is increasing.
 B The rivalry between magazines and other media is surprising.
 C Some magazines sell better than others.
- 21 Paragraph II A Magazines are more popular than they used to be.
 B A lot of people are still reading magazines.
 C TV is more available than ever.
- 22 Paragraph III A Europe allocates a greater proportion of its advertising budget to magazines than the world average.
 B Belgium and Germany spend more on magazine advertising than other European countries.
 C The figures for magazine advertising in Europe are decreasing.
- 23 Paragraph IV A Across Europe, people read very different kinds of magazines.
 B The idea of a 'European' magazine is becoming popular
 C Magazines that cover popular activities can become best sellers.
- 24 Paragraph V A Cigarette advertising is banned in some countries.

 B Magazines advertise a smaller range of products than television.
 C There are fewer limitations on magazine advertising than TV advertising.

Text 4

Read the text below and decide whether the information in sentences 25-30 is TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

Visit the island state of TASMANIA

Getting there

Tasmania is well serviced by air, but the cost of flights varies enormously, so make sure you shop around for the best price. The over-sea route to Tasmania is covered by two fast ships from Melbourne. These vessels offer an overnight service in both directions, seven days a week, all year round, with additional daytime services in the high season (December-January). Ships also sail from Sydney and ticket prices vary seasonally. The ferry takes cars and motorbikes.

Getting around

Coach services link all the main towns, as well as bus tours geared for independent travellers, though services can be limited in the low season, so check with the bus company. Cycling is a good option for people with strong legs, and several excellent tours cater for cyclists throughout the island. Car rental is sometimes the best choice to go further and at your own pace. For general info on getting around Tasmania, contact Tourism Tasmania (03) 6230 8235.

25. It is a good idea to investigate the airfares carefully.
26. There is a reduced ferry service from Melbourne in December.
27. The price of travelling by boat from Sydney is the same throughout the year.
28. There is a charge for transporting vehicles.
29. The buses may run less frequently when there are fewer visitors.
30. Renting a car is recommended for longer trips.

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.

Thomas Edison

On the night of 21 October 1931, millions of Americans (1) part in a coast-to-coast ceremony to commemorate the passing of a great man. Lights (2) in homes and offices from New York to California. The ceremony (3)the death of arguably the most important inventor of (4) time: Thomas Alva Edison.

Few inventors have (5) ... such an impact on everyday life, and many of his inventions played a crucial (6) in the development of modern technology. One should never (7) how revolutionary some of Edison's inventions were.

In many ways, Edison is the perfect example of an inventor - that is, not just someone who (8) up clever gadgets, but someone whose products transform the lives of millions. He possessed the key characteristics that an inventor needs to (9) a success of inventions, notably sheer determination. Edison famously tried thousands of materials while working on a new type of battery, reacting to failure by cheerfully (10) to his colleagues: 'Well, (11) we know 8,000 things that don't work.' Knowing when to take no (12) of experts is also important. Edison's proposal for electric lighting circuitry was (13) with total disbelief by eminent scientists, until he lit up whole streets with his lights.

1	A joined	B held	C were	D took
2	A turned out	B came off	C went out	D put off
3	A marked	B	C noted	D
4	A whole	distinguished B	C entire	indicated D
5	A put	full	C served	all
6	A effect	B had	C role	D set
7	A	B place	C decrease	D share
	underestimate	B lower	C dreams	D mislead
8	A creates	B shapes	C achieve	D forms
9	A gain	B make	C instructing	D get
10	A announcing	B informing	C even	D notifying
11	A by far	B at least	though C	D for all
12	A notice	B regard	attention	D view
13	A gathered	B caught	C drawn	D received

Task 2.

For questions **14-26**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Vancouver

Vancouver in western Canada is named (14).....Captain George Vancouver of the British Royal Navy. However, Captain Vancouver was not the first European (15).....visit the area -

the coast (16) already been explored by the Spanish. Nor did Captain Vancouver spend many days there, even (17) . the scenery amazed him and everyone else (18) was travelling with him.

The scenery still amazes visitors to (19) city of Vancouver today. First-time visitors who are (20) search of breathtaking views are usually directed to a beach about ten minutes (21) the city centre. There, looking out over the sailing boats racing across the blue water, visitors see Vancouver's towering skyline backed by the magnificent Coast Mountains.

The city is regularly picked by international travel associations (22) one of the world's

best tourist destinations. They are only confirming what the two million residents and eight million tourists visiting Greater Vancouver (23) single year are always saying: there is simply (24)other place on earth quite (25) ... it. It's not just the gorgeous setting that appeals to people, (26) ... also Vancouver's wide range of sporting, cultural and entertainment facilities.

Task 3.

For questions 27-36, read the text 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) RECOGNITION

Autumn colours

A new term is rapidly gaining (0) ...(RECOGNIZE) in the American language - a 'leaf peeper' is someone who, in autumn, is on the (27)...(LOOK) for areas where the leaves of deciduous trees have changed colour. In New England, in the USA, 'leaf peeping' is big business, generating millions of dollars annually. The first report that leaves are changing colour sets off an (28)...(INVADE) of 'peepers' thus causing serious obstruction on some roads. Thousands of

people log on to websites in their (29)... (EAGER) to find the location of the trees that have foliage in the most (30)...(GLORY) colours.

The popularity of 'leaf tourism' is well established in New England, and the changing colours of autumn provide an annual (31)...(TALK) point. The colours vary from year to year since the (32)...(INTENSE) of the colour is (33)...(DEPEND) on the chemical composition of the dying leaves. After a long dry summer, leaves often turn bright red, while cloudy autumn days will produce less spectacular yellows. If climate change leads to (34)...(INCREASE) hot, dry summers in the northern hemisphere, then countries in Europe can expect summers not (35)...(LIKE) those across the Atlantic. They will then enjoy a kaleidoscope of (36)...(SEASON) colour to rival the deep reds and blazing oranges seen in New England.

Task 4.

Read the text and choose the word or phrase in italics which best fits the corresponding sentence (37-43). Transfer the words or phrases which you have chosen to the answer sheet.

Toad Alert!

Last spring thousands of toads risked their lives in an amazing journey across busy highways to their chosen breeding ground. When the Cumbrian Wildlife Trust realized that a new ring road (37) *had been building / had been built* on the toads' traditional route to their breeding ground, they immediately took precautions.

Volunteers (38) *had been made / had been making* preparations for the toads' migration for weeks before it started. By February, a month before the toads' migration, road signs (39) *had been erected / had been erecting* and special underpasses (40) *had been digging / had been dug* at busy toad crossing points.

The toads instinctively (41) *had been followed / had been following* a centuries-old route to a particular pond, regardless of the dangers involved. David Harpley, a Senior Conservation Manager at Cumbria Wildlife Trust, said: 'Luckily motorists (42) *had been alerting / had been alerted* before the crossing and relatively few toads were killed.' Before all the publicity, local environment groups (43) *had been lobbying / had been lobbied* the council to build a nature reserve around the toads' breeding pond.

Task 5.

For each sentence (44-50), choose the word (a) or (b) which best fits the gap.

44 I hurt my arm yesterday and now it's really _____.
a. sensible b. sensitive

45 I had an injection but it didn't have much _____.
a. affect b. effect

46 This dog should be kept on a lead - it mustn't be let _____.
a. lose b. loose

47 Well, you could do that, but I wouldn't _____ it.
a. advice b. advise

48 Many famous people are _____ by reporters and photographers.

a. persecuted b. prosecuted

49 If you're tired, _____ down for a while and rest.

a. lie b. lay

50 We try to _____ that all our patients get the best possible treatment.

a. insure b. ensure

ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

‘We can only change the world by changing men’ (H.G. Wells).

Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

Г. Нижний Новгород

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

Text 1.

Read the text and answer questions (1-10) below.

Secrets of the Forest

- A In 1942 Allan R Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg later wrote, led a "strikingly backward" existence. Their villages were little more than clusters of thatched huts. Life itself was a perpetual and punishing search for food: some families grew *manioc* and other starchy crops in small garden plots cleared from the forest, while other members of the tribe scoured the country for small game and promising fish holes. When local resources became depleted, the tribe moved on. As for technology, Holmberg noted, the Siriono "may be classified among the most handicapped peoples of the world". Other than bows, arrows and crude digging sticks, the only tools the Siriono seemed to possess were "two machetes worn to the size of pocket-knives".
- B Although the lives of the Siriono have changed in the intervening decades, the image of them as Stone Age relics has endured. Indeed, in many respects the Siriono epitomize the popular conception of life in Amazonia. To casual observers, as well as to influential natural scientists and regional planners, the luxuriant forests of Amazonia seem ageless, unconquerable, a habitat totally hostile to human civilization. The apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not - and cannot - sustain a more complex society. Archaeological traces of far more elaborate cultures have been dismissed as the ruins of invaders from outside the region, abandoned to decay in the uncompromising tropical environment.
- C The popular conception of Amazonia and its native residents would be enormously consequential if it were true. But the human history of Amazonia in the past 11,000 years betrays that view as myth. Evidence gathered in recent years from anthropology and archaeology indicates that the region has supported a series of indigenous cultures for eleven thousand years; an extensive network of complex societies - some with populations perhaps as large as 100,000 - thrived there for more than 1,000 years before the arrival of Europeans. (Indeed, some contemporary tribes, including the Siriono, still live among the earthworks of earlier cultures.) Far from being evolutionarily retarded, prehistoric Amazonian people developed technologies and cultures that were advanced for their time. If the lives of Indians today seem "primitive", the appearance is not the result of some environmental adaptation or ecological barrier; rather it is a comparatively recent adaptation to centuries of economic and political pressure. Investigators who argue otherwise have unwittingly projected the present onto the past.
- D The evidence for a revised view of Amazonia will take many people by surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its prehistoric inhabitants.
- E The realization comes none too soon. In June 1992 political and environmental leaders from across the world met in Rio de Janeiro to discuss how developing countries can advance their economies without destroying their natural resources. The challenge is especially difficult in

Amazonia. Because the tropical forest has been depicted as ecologically unfit for large-scale

human occupation, some environmentalists have opposed development of any kind. Ironically, one major casualty of that extreme position has been the environment itself. While policy makers struggle to define and implement appropriate legislation, development of the most destructive kind has continued apace over vast areas.

F The other major casualty of the "naturalism" of environmental scientists has been the indigenous Amazonians, whose habits of hunting, fishing, and slash-and-burn cultivation often have been represented as harmful to the habitat. In the clash between environmentalists and developers, the Indians, whose presence is in fact crucial to the survival of the forest, have suffered the most. The new understanding of the pre-history of Amazonia, however, points toward a middle ground. Archaeology makes clear that with judicious management selected parts of the region could support more people than anyone thought before. The long-buried past, it seems, offers hope for the future.

Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Text 1?

In lines 1-6 on your 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 prehistoric inhabitants of Amazonia were relatively backward in technological terms.
- 2 The reason for the simplicity of the Indian way of life is that Amazonia has always been unable to support a more complex society.
- 3 There is a crucial popular misconception about the human history of Amazonia.
- 4 There are lessons to be learned from similar ecosystems in other parts of the world.
- 5 Most ecologists were aware that the areas of Amazonia they were working in had been shaped by human settlement.
- 6 The indigenous Amazonian Indians are necessary to the well-being of the forest.
- 7 It would be possible for certain parts of Amazonia to support a higher population.

Questions 8-11

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in lines 8-11 on your answer sheet.

- 8 In 1942 the US anthropology student concluded that the Siriono
- A were unusually aggressive and cruel.
 - B had had their way of life destroyed by invaders.
 - C were an extremely primitive society.
 - D had only recently made permanent settlements.

- 9 The author believes recent discoveries of the remains of complex societies in Amazonia
- A are evidence of early indigenous communities.
 - B are the remains of settlements by invaders.
 - C are the ruins of communities established since the European invasions.
 - D show the region has only relatively recently been covered by forest.
- 10 The assumption that the tropical ecosystem of Amazonia has been created solely by natural forces
- A has often been questioned by ecologists in the past.
 - B has been shown to be incorrect by recent research.
 - C was made by Peter Feinsinger and other ecologists.
 - D has led to some fruitful discoveries.
- 11 The application of our new insights into the Amazonian past would
- A warn us against allowing any development at all.
 - B cause further suffering to the Indian communities.
 - C change present policies on development in the region.
 - D reduce the amount of hunting, fishing, and 'slash-and-burn'.

Text 2.

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about boat design. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (12-17). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

THE BOAT OF MY DREAMS

The best boat design should combine old and new, says Tom Cunliffe. And he put it into practice in his own craft, 'The Westerman'.

This week, the Summer Boat Show in London is resplendent with fine yachts, bristling with new technology. Nearly all are descendants of the hull-shape revolution that took place 25 years ago. By contrast, my own lies quietly on a tidal creek off the south coast. She was designed last year but, seeing her, you might imagine her to be 100 years old and think that her owner must be some kind of lost-soul romantic.

12 _____

It has to be said, however, that despite being an indispensable tool in current design methods and boat-building practice, sophisticated technology frequently insulates crews from the harsh realities of maritime life. These are often the very realities they hoped to rediscover by going to sea in the first place.

13 _____

The occasional battle with flapping canvas is surely part of a seaman's life. And for what purpose should we abandon common sense and move our steering positions from the security of the aft end to some vulnerable perch halfway to the bow? The sad answer is that this creates a cabin like that of an ocean liner, with space for a bed larger than the one at home.

14 _____

Her sails were heavy, and she had no pumped water, no electricity to speak of, no fridge, no

central heating, no winches, and absolutely no electronics, especially in the navigation department, yet she was the kindest, easiest boat that I have ever sailed at sea.

15 _____

The Westerman has never disappointed me. Although Nigel Irens, the designer, and Ed Burnett, his right-hand man, are adept with computer-assisted design programs, Irens initially drew this boat on a paper napkin, and only later transferred his ideas to the computer. After this had generated a set of lines, he carved a model, just as boatyards did in the days of sail. Together we considered the primary embryonic vessel, then fed the design back into the electronic box for modification.

16 _____

Her appearance is ageless, her motion at sea is a pleasure and her accommodation, much of it in reclaimed pitch pine, emanates an atmosphere of deep peace. Maybe this is because she was drawn purely as a sailing craft, without reference to any furniture we might put into her. That is the well-tried method of the sea.

17 _____

Constructed in timber treated with a penetrating glue, she is totally impervious to water. Thus she has all the benefits of a glass fibre boat yet looks like, feels like and sails like the real thing.

A It's not that I'm suggesting that sailors should go back to enduring every hardship. It's always been important to me that my boats have a coal stove for warmth and dryness and cosy berths for sleeping. But why go cruising at all if every sail sets and furls itself?

B Back on land, however, it is a sad fact that the very antiquity of classic boats means that they need a lot of looking after. When I had a bad injury to my back, I realised that my 15-year love affair with her had to end. Searching for a younger replacement produced no credible contenders, so I decided to build a new boat from scratch.

C In her timeless serenity, she is the living proof that it works; that there is no need to follow current fashions to find satisfaction, and that sometimes it pays to listen to the lessons of history.

D The next version was nearly right and by the time the final one appeared, the form was perfect. The completed boat has now crossed the North Atlantic and has won four out of her first six racing starts.

E At the same time, having lived aboard an ancient wooden beauty in the early seventies, it's easier to understand more of this area of the mechanics. My designer, for example, knows more about the ways of a boat on the sea than anyone I can think of.

F Perhaps I am, though I doubt it. This boat has benefited from all the magic of old-fashioned boat design, but it would have been a much harder job without the advances of modern know-how.

G For me a boat should always be a boat and not a cottage on the water. When I bought an earlier boat, *Hirta*, in which I circumnavigated Britain for a TV race series, the previous owner observed that she had every comfort, but no luxury. During my long relationship with her, *Hirta* taught me how wise he was.

Text 3.

Read the text and answer questions (18-22) below.

Talk your way into another language

*Need to learn another language for a job abroad?
Textbooks may be the worst approach.*

Go into a coffee bar, sit down, relax and try to talk to someone. It may look to others as though you are wasting your time. It may even feel that way to you. But so long as you are doing this in a foreign country, where you speak the language badly or not at all, you are probably acquiring a new language better than you ever could by formal study with a teacher and a textbook.

The social situation, properly used, beats the classroom hollow. It is full of native speakers asking you questions, telling you to do things, urging you to take an active part in conversation, and using gestures freely to make their intentions clearer — just like your parents did when you were an infant. So plunge in. All you have to do is talk back.

The proposition that infants can acquire languages by prolonged exposure to them is self-evidently true: it is the only way available to them. Older children and teenagers who move to a different country can pick up a new language with a speed that baffles their parents. But in adulthood we find ourselves envying our rare contemporaries who can still acquire languages easily.

There may be biological reasons why the capacity to learn languages falls away with age, even more than the capacity to learn other things. The brain may be designed to do its best language-learning in infancy, and then to redeploy its resources at puberty. But psychological factors play a big part too. As we get older, we get more self-conscious, more inhibited, more dependent on other people's judgements. This process may undermine our capacity to acquire a new language, because language underpins our sense of personality and identity. We fear to make mistakes in it.

Stephen Krashen, an expert on second-language acquisition, makes a strong case for the dominance of psychological factors. According to Mr Krashen, people with outgoing personalities do best at learning a new language because 'they have the ego to make the necessary mistakes involved in learning'.

When we want to learn a new language in mid-life for reasons of career or curiosity, we commonly but wrongly tackle it with the sense of doing something difficult and unnatural. We turn to grammar books and compact discs expecting a fight. We are going to 'struggle' with the language. We will 'master' it, unless it defeats us. And with that sort of attitude, it probably will.

All other things being equal, the best learner will be the person who is the most relaxed in conversation, and the most self-confident.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-H, according to the information in the text.

- 18 For adult language learners, an informal setting is better than
- 19 It is obviously the case that children learn language as a result of
- 20 Adults who have a natural talent for new languages are generally
- 21 Confident people learn languages fast because they are not afraid of
- 22 Middle-aged language learners are often unaware that they are

A taking a negative approach.

E losing all sense of identity.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| B demonstrating an unusual ability. | F producing errors in front of others. |
| C worrying about the views of others. | G moving to another country. |
| D being in a classroom situation. | H living with other speakers of the language. |

Text 4.

Read the text and answer questions (23-30) below.

Books, Films and Plays

The novelist's medium is the written word, one might almost say the printed word; the novel as we know it was born with the invention of printing. Typically the novel is consumed by a silent, solitary reader, who may be anywhere at the time. The paperback novel is still the cheapest, most portable and adaptable form of narrative entertainment. It is limited to a single channel of information - writing. But within that restriction it is the most versatile of narrative forms. The narrative can go, effortlessly, anywhere: into space, people's heads, palaces, prisons and pyramids, without any consideration of cost or practical feasibility. In determining the shape and content of his narrative, the writer of prose fiction is constrained by nothing except purely artistic criteria.

This does not necessarily make the task any easier than that of the writer of plays and screenplays, who must always be conscious of practical constraints such as budgets, performance time, casting requirements, and so on. The very infinity of choice enjoyed by the novelist is a source of anxiety and difficulty. But the novelist does retain absolute control over his text until it is published and received by the audience. He may be advised by his editor to revise his text, but if the writer refused to meet this condition no one would be surprised. It is not unknown for a well-established novelist to deliver his or her manuscript and expect the publisher to print it exactly as written.

However, not even the most well-established playwright or screenplay writer would submit a script and expect it to be performed without any rewriting. This is because plays and motion pictures are collaborative forms of narrative, using more than one channel of communication.

The production of a stage play involves, as well as the words of the author, the physical presence of the actors, their voices and gestures as orchestrated by the director, spectacle in the form of lighting and 'the set', and possibly music. In film, the element of spectacle is more prominent in the sequence of visual images, heightened by various devices of perspective and focus. In film too, music tends to be more pervasive and potent than in straight drama. So, although the script is the essential basis of both stage play and film, it is a basis for subsequent revision negotiated between the writer and the other creative people involved; in the case of the screenplay, the writer may have little or no control over the final form of his work. Contracts for the production of plays protect the rights of authors in this respect. They are given 'approval' of the choice of director and actors and have the right to attend rehearsals. Often a good deal of rewriting takes place in the rehearsal period and sometimes there is an opportunity for more rewriting during previews before the official opening night.

In film or television work, on the other hand, the screenplay writer has no contractual right to this degree of consultation. Practice in this respect varies very much from one production company to another, and according to the nature of the project and the individuals involved. In short, while the script is going through its various drafts, the writer is in the driver's seat, albeit receiving advice and criticism from the producer and the director. But once the production is under way, artistic control over the project tends to pass to the director. This is a fact overlooked by most journalistic critics of television drama, who tend (unlike film critics) to give all the credit or blame

for success or failure of a production to the writer and actors. ignoring the contribution, for good or ill, of the director.

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Text 4?

Write

YES *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*

NO *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*

NO T GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 23 Novelists have fewer restrictions on their work than other artists.
- 24 Novelists must agree to the demands of their editors.
- 25 Playwrights envy the simplicity of the novelist's work.
- 26 Music is a more significant element of theatre than cinema.
- 27 Experience in the theatre improves the work of screenplay writers.
- 28 Playwrights are frequently involved in revising their work.
- 29 Screenplay writers usually have the final say in how a TV drama will turn out.
- 30 TV critics often blame the wrong people for the failure of a programme.

Task 1.

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Secretaries

What's in a name? In the case of the secretary, or Personal Assistant (PA), it can be something rather surprising. The dictionary calls a secretary 'anyone who handles correspondence, keeps records and does clerical work for others'. But while this particular job **(1)** looks a bit **(2)** the word's original meaning is a hundred times more exotic and perhaps more **(3)**.....The word itself has been with us since the 14th century and comes from the mediaeval Latin word *secretarius* meaning 'something hidden'. Secretaries started out as those members of staff with knowledge hidden from others, the silent ones mysteriously **(4)**.....the secret machinery of organisations.

Some years ago something hidden' probably meant **(5)**.....out of sight, tucked away with all the other secretaries and typists. A good secretary was an unremarkable one, efficiently **(6)**..... orders, and then returning mouse-like to his or her station behind the typewriter, but, with the **(7)**.....of new office technology, the job **(8)**.....upgraded itself and the role has changed to one closer to the original meaning. The skills required are more demanding and more technical. Companies are **(9)**.....that secretarial staff should already be **(10)**.....trained in, and accustomed to working with, a **(11)**.....of word processing packages. Professionals in the **(12)** business point out that nowadays secretarial staff may even need some management skills to take on administration, personnel work and research.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A explanation | B detail | C definition | D characteristic |
| 2. A elderly | B unfashionable | C outdated | D aged |
| 3. A characteristic | B related | C likely | D appropriate |
| 4. A operating | B pushing | C functioning | D effecting |
| 5. A kept | B covered | C packed | D held |
| 6. A satisfying | B obeying | C completing | D minding |
| 7. A advent | B approach | C entrance | D opening |
| 8. A truly | B validly | C correctly | D effectively |
| 9. A insisting | B ordering | C claiming | D pressing |
| 10. A considerably | B highly | C vastly | D supremely |
| 11. A group | B collection | C cluster | D range |
| 12. A appointment | B hiring | C recruitment | D engagement |

Task 2.

For questions 13-28, 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.

Changing cities

What will the city of (13) future look like? This question has been asked (14).....many times in recent history - and answered inconclusively (15).....equal number of times - that we (16).....be sure of (17).....thing only: no one can predict with (18).....degree of accuracy how cities will look 50 or 500 years from now.

The reason is simple - cities are (19)a continual state of change. Over the (20)fifty years they have changed so rapidly that the oldest residents will remember a time (21).....their city seemed to belong not just to another era (22).....to a different dimension.

(23) is true both of planned and unplanned cities. Planned cities such as New York and Paris, (24) are closely organised on a grid or diagram of streets and avenues, have effectively burst at the seams this century, while unplanned cities such as Tokyo and Los Angeles have grown just (25).... dramatically. Although their centres might remain much as they were many years (26).... their suburbs have spread (27).....the tentacles of an octopus.

Some economists argue that expansion is a sign of a healthy economy (28) that it is expanding cities that attract international investment.

Task 3.

For questions 29-38, read the text 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) S T R A I G H T F O R W A R D

Snow-kiting: an alternative form of skiing?

Skiing is one of the most (0).....(STRAIGHT)forms of exercise there is. It offers the participant, whether a novice or an old hand at the sport, a great deal of excitement and (29).....(PLEASE) plus lots of fresh air. But skiing does have its various (30).....(ADVANTAGE) When it comes to guaranteeing a profitable day's downhill skiing, there are two essential ingredients. You need

hills, or (31)..... (PREFER) mountains, in order to get the most out of this (32).....(PURSUE); then you need a fairly generous covering of snow. (33).....(FORTUNE), there are usually snow machines to supplement any natural (34).....(DEFICIENT) in the supply of this second

(35).....(REQUIRE) and help may now be at hand too for those lacking in the first, through the sport of snow-kiting.

Snow-kiting is a wintry offshoot of kite-surfing, an established watersport. By harnessing their skis to an inflated kite, snow-kiters can move at speed across even the very flattest of landscapes. All they need is a (36).....(REASON) wind, then they can enjoy all the exhilaration of a fast downhill ski run. In fact, partly because of (37).....(HAZARD) objects such as electricity pylons and trees, the best location for snow-kiting is not a ski resort at all - but a vast

(38).....(INTERRUPT) plain. Skiing may never be the same again.

Task 4.

Complete the text with the missing words choosing them from the following list. For each number (39-50) find the word that best fits in the gap. Transfer the words to the answer sheet.

affect lose persecuted sensible advice insured effect loose
prosecuted sensitive advise ensured

Nowadays you can get surgery if you want to 39_____weight, if you want to change the shape of your nose, or if you just want to get rid of 40_____skin and things like that. Crazy, if you ask me - and I know

some horror stories, too.

A friend of mine decided she wanted to have an operation to change her nose. She'd always thought it was ugly and she was very 41_____ about it. She said people laughed at her sometimes, and that other kids had 42_____ her at school, and of course things like that can 43_____ you badly. She asked me if I'd 44_____ her to do it, and I said, No, that I didn't think an operation was a very 45_____ idea. But what I said had no 46_____ on her at all. Neither did her family's opinion - she wouldn't take anyone's 47_____. She just went ahead anyway, saying that after the operation, people's opinions of her would go up.

She decided to go to the best, most expensive doctor - she thought this 48_____ a successful result. Well, I'm afraid the operation was not a success. I won't go into details, but just let me say that when she saw the result, she went to a lawyer and 49_____ the doctors who'd operated on her. She won, too. The doctors were 50_____, of course, so my friend got her money back and more. But she'll never do that kind of thing again, that's for sure.

ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

'If you do not think about the future, you cannot have one.' (John Galsworthy)

Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.

Г. МОСКВА

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

Text 1

Read an extract from a magazine article and answer the questions below.

Questions 1-7.

You are going to read a magazine article about a young woman who works in a nursery school. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Chances – nursery school teacher Sarah Oliver tells how a chance meeting changed her life

I really love my job, it makes me feel good at the beginning of every week, because I love working with small children and I enjoy the challenges that arise. But I also think what I do is something worthwhile and there was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career.

I wasn't very good at school, I didn't like studying much, so I didn't try very hard, I thought I was the sort of person who couldn't do school work, I suppose. 1 But in my final term I started thinking what I might do and I realized that I didn't have much to offer. If I'd worked harder, I would have had better grades, but it was too late. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

Then I thought, well, I've spent every holiday for the past five years helping my mum – I've got two brothers and a sister, all much younger than me. 2 Their father worked abroad and their mother had some high-powered job in an insurance company. I did most of the housework and I had a lot of responsibility for the children although I was only sixteen.

It wasn't too bad at first, because I was living at home and my mum gave me advice and looked after me when I got home exhausted. 3

The problems began really when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. What was supposed to happen was, if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next. But, unfortunately, it didn't often work out. 4 I felt trapped, because if I walked out there wouldn't be anyone to look after them.

Anyway, one Sunday, I was in the park with them, while their parents were on yet another business trip, and I met this girl Megan I used to go to school with. 5 I was telling her how I loved the kids but hated the job and she said, if you want to work with children, you ought to do a course and get a qualification.

I thought you couldn't do courses if you hadn't done all sorts of exams at school, but she persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for

a lot and I got on a part-time course. 6 I was really short of money, I even had to get an evening job as a waitress sometimes. But it was worth it in the end.

Now I've got a full-time job. Most of the children in this school come from families where there are problems, unemployment, poor housing and so on. 7 The children benefit, but also the parents. It gives them time to sort things out, go for training, or job interviews and so on. I shall always be grateful to Megan. If I hadn't bumped into her, I would have stayed on where I was, getting more and more fed up. I wish I'd realized earlier that you can have a real career, even if you aren't top of the class at school.

- A I had to leave my job with the family, but I got work helping out at a nursery school.
- B I find that the work we do helps in lots of ways.
- C I was getting more and more tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early

mornings with the little ones.

D So I found myself a job as a nanny, looking after two little girls.

E And it felt great to be earning.

F We weren't particularly friendly before, but she asked me what I was doing, so we got chatting.

G The following year I gained a further certificate which meant I could apply for the post of deputy if it became vacant.

H I was just impatient to leave as soon as I could.

Text 2

You are going to read a newspaper article about an expedition.

For questions 8-14, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

An awfully big adventure

The Taklamakan Desert in western China is one of the last unexplored places on Earth, one of the most dangerous. Charles Blackmore crossed it, and lived to tell the tale.

There are very few big adventures left and very few heroes. Children's stories used to specialise in them — courageous explorers with sunburnt, leathery skin and eyes narrowed by

straining to see into far horizons on their journeys into the unknown. These days you no longer find such people in fiction, let alone in real life. Or so I thought until I met Charles Blackmore.

Blackmore's great adventure consisted of leading an expedition across one of the last unexplored places on earth, the Taklamakan Desert in western China. Its name means 'once entered you never come out', but local people call it the Desert of Death. He recalled the dangers and exhilaration of that amazing trek, in the calm atmosphere of his family home.

The team he led was composed of four Britons (one of them the party's medical officer), an American photographer, four Chinese (all experts on the area), 30 camels and six camel handlers. It later turned out that the camel handlers had never worked with camels before, but were long-distance lorry drivers: a misunderstanding that could have cost everyone their lives and certainly jeopardised the expedition's success. This mixed bunch set out to cross 1,200 kilometres of the world's least hospitable desert and Charles Blackmore has written a mesmerising account of their journey.

At the time, he was about to leave the Army after 14 happy years. He launched the expedition for fun, to fill a gap in his life, to prove something. 'I had always assumed I'd spend my whole life in the Army. I had been offered promotion but suddenly I felt I wanted to see who Charles Blackmore really was, outside all that. It was a tremendous gamble. Tina, my wife, was very worried that I wouldn't come back as nobody had ever done that route; we went into it blind. In the event, it took 59 days to cross from west to east, and the desert was very kind to us.'

Anyone reading his extraordinary account of that crossing will wonder at the use of the word 'kind'. The team suffered unspeakable hardships: dysentery; extremes of temperature; severe thirst and dehydration; the loss of part of their precious water supply. 'But', Blackmore explains, 'when we were at the limits of our own endurance and the camels had gone without water for seven days, we managed to find some. We didn't experience the Taklamakan's legendary sandstorms. And we never hit the raw, biting desert cold that would have totally immobilised us. That's not to say that we weren't fighting against hurdles the whole time. The fine sand got into everything, especially

blisters and wounds. The high dunes were torture to climb for us and for the heavily laden camels which often rolled over onto us.

'What drove me on more than anything else was the need to survive. We had no contingency plan. Neither our budget nor time allowed one. No aircraft ever flew over us. Once we got into the sandhills, we were completely on our own.

I knew I had the mental stamina for the trip but I was very scared of my physical ability to do it. I remember day one — we sat at the edge of the desert and it was such an inferno that you couldn't breathe. I thought, "We've got to do it now!" At that moment I was a very scared man.'

If it was like that at the beginning, how did they feel towards the end? 'When you've walked for 1,000 kilometres you're not going to duck out. You've endured so much; you've got so much behind you. We were very thin, but very muscular and sinewy despite our physical exhaustion. My body was well-toned and my legs were like pistons. I could walk over anything.'

Midway through the book, Blackmore went on to describe lying in the desert gazing up at a full moon, thinking of his family. How conscious was he of the ordeal it must have been for them? 'Inside me there's someone trying to find peace with myself. When I have doubts about myself now, I go back to the image of the desert and think, well, we managed to pull that together. As a personal achievement, I feel prouder of that expedition than of anything else I've done. Yet in terms of a lifetime's achievement, I think of my family and the happiness we share — against that yardstick, the desert does not measure up, does not compare.'

Has Charles Blackmore found peace? 'I yearn for the challenge — for the open spaces — the resolve of it all. We were buoyed up by the sense of purpose. I find it difficult now to be part of the uniformity of modern life.'

8 Meeting Charles Blackmore changed the writer's opinion about

- A the content of children's fiction.
- B the nature of desert exploration.
- C the existence of traditional heroes.
- D the activities of explorers.

9 When the expedition members set off, some of the group

- A posed an unexpected risk.
- B disagreed with each other.
- C were doubtful of success.
- D went on ahead of the others.

10 Blackmore had decided to set up the expedition because

- A he was certain he could complete it.
- B he wanted to write a book.
- C his aims in life had changed.
- D his self-confidence was low.

11 Which of the following best describes the team's experience of the desert?

- A They were not able to have enough rest.
- B It presented continual difficulties.
- C They sometimes could not make any progress at all.
- D It was worse than they had expected.

12 Which of the following did Blackmore experience during the trip?

- A frustration at the lack of funding
- B regret about the lack of planning

- C realisation that they would receive no help
- D fear that he would let his companions down

13 According to Blackmore, what enabled him to finish the expedition?

- A his strength of will
- B his physical preparation
- C his closeness to his family
- D his understanding of the desert

14 How does Blackmore feel now that the expedition is over?

- A tired but pleased to be home
- B regretful about his family's distress
- C unsure of his ability to repeat it
- D unsettled by the experience

Text 3

Read an article about offices. For statements **15- 30** below the text, choose from the offices **A-D**. The same letter may be chosen more than once. After you have done the task, transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

IS YOUR OFFICE WORKING OK?

Fresh air and the right chairs are the key to a happy, healthy workforce, according to a new survey. We went to four contrasting offices, to find out how healthy and happy they were as working environments. On our expert panel were a building health consultant; an ergonomist, who studies people's working conditions; and an occupational psychologist. Here are their verdicts.

OFFICE A ADVERTISING AGENCY

Building Health Consultant: This office is about as simple as it could possibly be; no central heating, no mechanical ventilation, windows opening straight onto the street. It is difficult to see why this space works but the occupants, who are part of a small, dynamic team, appear to have few complaints. They adapt to the changing seasons by opening doors and roof panels or switching on electric radiators — pretty much, perhaps, as they do in their own homes. This may be the key: a team of seven people have created a happy, homely working environment and do not have to put up with any externally imposed bureaucracy.

Ergonomist: The furniture here has evolved; no two pieces match. Much of it actually creates bad working postures. Chairs are old, most aren't adjustable and many are broken. Although in that way this environment is poor, the personnel have a varied work schedule, which they control — office work, out meeting clients, making presentations, and so on. This variety reduces the risk of fatigue, boredom or muscular problems.

Occupational Psychologist: Staff are delighted with the variety of work and the versatility of the office space. They said their office was 'just the right size' — small enough to know what colleagues were doing, large enough to be able to be on your own and focus on personal work. I found the office attractive and fun, simultaneously conveying images of efficiency and creativity.

OFFICE B NEWS SERVICE

Building Health Consultant: While the office may not be very exciting, it appears comfortable and is not disliked by the staff. The air quality and general maintenance standards appear to be good. A 'Recycle Waste Paper' policy has been received favourably by staff and has led to a greater interest in recycling in general.

Ergonomist: I was not surprised to learn that the company had already employed the services of an ergonomist. Chairs are excellent, lighting and computer equipment are good. Space provision is

good, although the layout could be improved. But the environment is impersonal and unstimulating, with grey, bare walls.

Occupational Psychologist: Walls are bare apart from year planners and a poster describing maternity rights. Most staff have been there for at least five years and relationships are satisfactory. The office could be improved if desks were positioned to make the sharing of information easier. Proof of success or information on forthcoming projects could be displayed on the walls.

OFFICE C BANK

Building Health Consultant: An office that produces mixed reactions from those working in it. The feeling inside is akin to being in a glass case, viewed by, and viewing, countless similar exhibits. Despite relatively small space, the air did not appear to be stale due to effective air-conditioning.

Ergonomist: The office area is, sadly, very standard and totally uninspiring. The desks are adequate, but only just. Not all the chairs being used for computer operation conform to requirements but this is user choice. Computer screens are often on small desk units with lowered keyboard shelves; this is no longer considered appropriate for modern equipment.

Occupational Psychologist: Staff are mutually supportive and well served by technology. Numerous communications awards are on display. The wood coloured panelling and brown carpet give a slightly sombre effect. The office is a buzz of activity.

OFFICE D NEWSPAPER

Building Health Consultant: It is difficult to say anything good about this building. The air-conditioning control is very crude, resulting in large variations in temperature. The space is cluttered and most people have inadequate desk space. The office is very dusty — there are plenty of places for dust to lodge. The shed-type roof also collects dust, which, if disturbed, showers those sitting below.

Ergonomist: The furniture would be more at home in a carpentry workshop than in a high-tech industry. Most of the chairs are of little value to keyboard users, particularly those who are shorter than about 1.75 m. Many chairs are old, lack suitable adjustment and have armrests that prevent the user from getting sufficiently close to the desk.

Occupational Psychologist: Old brown chairs, soiled carpets, dust and dirt everywhere. A lot of scope for improvement — the place needs a good tidy-up, individual success could be more recognised and the air conditioning needs to be improved immediately. Few conversations were going on when we visited; everybody seemed stressed and driven by deadlines. The company needs to adopt a policy of team-working.

15. Some of the staff like it and some don't.
16. Advice from an expert has had a good effect.
17. Staff there benefit from the range of work involved.
18. Some members of staff prefer unsuitable furniture.
19. A particular rule has been beneficial.
20. The air quality is better than might be expected.
21. It is often either very hot or very cold.
22. Staff can work in privacy if they want to.
23. There is not enough room for every member of staff to work.

24. It would be better if the furniture were arranged differently.
25. Evidence of the company's achievements is visible.

26. Staff can control the temperature effectively.
27. Staff appear to be under pressure.
28. Working here is like being on display.
29. The staff have made it a pleasant place to work in.
30. Working conditions should be improved as soon as possible.

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. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Sports photography

Sport as a spectacle and photography as a way of recording action have developed together. At the **(1)** of the 20th century, Edward Muybridge was experimenting with photographs of movement. His pictures of a runner **(2)**.....in every history of photography. Another milestone was when the scientist and photographer Harold Edgerton **(3)**.....the limits of photographic technology with his study of a **(4)**.....of milk hitting the surface of a dish. Another advance was the development of miniature cameras in the late 1920s, which made it possible for sports photographers to **(5)**.....their cumbersome cameras behind.

The arrival of television was a significant development in the transmission of sport. Paradoxically, it was of benefit to still photographers. People who watched a sports event on TV, with all its movement and action, **(6)**.....the still image as a reminder of the game.

Looking back, we can see how **(7)** sports photography has changed **(8)** sports photographers were as interested in the stories behind the sport as in the sport itself. Contemporary sports photography **(9)**.....the glamour of sport, the colour and the action. But the best sports photographers today do more than **(10)**.....tell the story of the event, or make a **(11)**.....of it. They **(12)**.....in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants, emotions with which people looking at the photographs can **(13)**..... .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A turn | B arrival | C origin | D introduction |
| 2. A exhibit | B show | C feature | D demonstrate |
| 3. A enlarged | B extended | C prolonged | D spread |
| 4. A splash | B drop | C dash | D drip |
| 5. A put | B keep | C lay | D leave |
| 6. A chose | B valued | C pointed | D cheered |
| 7. A highly | B radically | C extremely | D severely |
| 8. A Initial | B First | C Early | D Primary |
| 9. A outlines | B signals | C emphasises | D forms |
| 10. A simply | B alone | C singly | D only |
| 11. A preservation | B store | C mark | D record |
| 12. A seize | B grasp | C capture | D secure |
| 13. A identify | B share | C unite | D join |

Task 2.

For questions 14-26, 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 (14) the biggest passenger ships in history, the *Island Princess*, carries people on cruises around the Caribbean. More than double (15) weight of the *Titanic* (the large passenger ship which sank in 1912), it was (16) large to be built in (17) piece. Instead, 48 sections (18) 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, (19) is an incredible 41 metres. When compared with the *Titanic*, she is also a much broader ship. As (20) 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 (21) to 2,600 passengers and has 1,321 cabins, including 25 specially designed (22) use by disabled passengers. There is entertainment on board to suit (23) age and interest, from dancing to good drama. The *Island Princess* seems very likely to be a popular holiday choice for many years to (24), even though most people will (25) to save up in order to be (26) to afford the trip.

Task 3.

For questions (27-38), read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the gap.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

A Mexican cookery course

On holiday last year my two travelling (27) (**COMPANY**) and I joined a day's cookery course in a Mexican restaurant. There were eight (28) (**PARTICIPATE**), all keen to learn the secrets of the nation's cuisine. The students ranged from people who already had some (29) (**EXPERT**) in the kitchen, to totally (30) (**SKILL**) people like myself.

Our teacher, Liana Cabrera, started with a short talk, then handed out some notes giving (31) (**EXPLAIN**) of terms we'd be coming across. Soon we were trying out a range of exotic ingredients, with (32) (**SURPRISE**) good results. Cabrera started giving cookery lessons five years ago, and has become quite a (33) (**CELEBRATE**) with long waiting lists for her courses. And because of her extensive

knowledge of almost-forgotten regional dishes she is also a regular (34).....(CONTRIBUTE) to cookery programmes on national television.

In the afternoon I joined the salsa-making team, with rather (35).....(DISASTER) results. My colleagues complained that my food was so (36).....(PAIN) hot it made their eyes water. Their own efforts turned out (37).....(CONSIDER) better than mine. The communal meal at the end of the day was delicious, and I'd not only learnt something about cooking, but I'd also broadened my (38) (UNDERSTAND) of Mexican culture.

Task 4.

Read the dialogue and choose the word or phrase in italics which best fits the corresponding sentence (39-50). Transfer the words or phrases which you have chosen to the answer sheet.

Sarah: I had an amazing experience over the weekend. I went to an opera.

Paul: An opera? You *must / can* (39) be crazy!

Sarah: Well, my uncle invited me -and I thought, why not? Nothing to lose and it could be interesting.

Paul: Wow! You need *to have your head examined / have examined your head!* (40)

Sarah: Well, maybe. But you know, before I went, I thought I'd probably hate it, but in the end I *could / managed to* (41) enjoy it.

Paul: Tell me more.

Sarah: Well, I have to admit I was a bit late. When I got to the place, my uncle *had been waiting / was waiting* (42) for about twenty minutes so he was a bit fed up. But anyway, we went into the concert hall and no sooner *had we sat down / we had sat down* (43) than the lights went down and the music started.

Paul: Classical music – that *will have been / must have been* (44) really boring.

Sarah: Well, funnily enough, it was quite exciting - I mean, when the curtain went up and they started singing, I was quite impressed.

Paul: What was the opera?

Sarah: 'The Magic Flute'.

Paul: Oh, Verdi.

Sarah: No, actually, *Mozart it was / it was Mozart* (45) who wrote 'The Magic Flute'. Anyway, the good thing is that my uncle sent me a link to a website with the story, and he asked me *to read / that I read* (46) it before I went - and I did, and that was just as well, because *as long as / otherwise* (47) I wouldn't have understood what was going on at all.

Paul: So you enjoyed it?

Sarah: Overall, yes - I mean, it was bit long, but I used to think opera was just *big German hairy / big hairy German* (48) men singing, and it's not. And I'm going again next month; we're going to see 'Madame Butterfly'.

Paul: Wow! At this rate *you'll see / you'll have seen* (49) every opera by the time you're twenty!

Sarah: Well, hardly! Look, sorry, I've got to go. I'm *supposed / off* (50) to be helping my mother this afternoon. Bye!

ПИСЬМО

You will have to comment on the quotation:

‘The secret of education lies in respecting the pupil.’ (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

Write 100-120 words in the lines provided below.
