

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 1

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

1) countless valuable lives lost, wonderful commodity to tax, a definite link between smoking and bronchial troubles

2) smoking is very enjoyable, associated with good living, to spend vast sums on advertising, all cigarette and tobacco advertising, connected with the great open-air life

3) cinemas and restaurants, weapon should be banned, aggressive anti-smoking campaign, old-fashioned clothes, protect us from insects and animals

4) collects enough from smokers, grows cabbage, dire consequences, as insidious as dishonest, conduct serious campaigns

5) relieves stresses, smoking brings many psychological benefits, important source of income to many countries

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 1) YES/NO | 2) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

The Youth Forum process is a fundamental part of UNESCO Youth Programme. Since its introduction in 1999, it **1** **(provides/has provided/ is providing)** an innovative, ongoing opportunity for youth **2** **(a) to work/b) working/c) to be working)** in dialogue with UNESCO, to shape and direct the Organization’s approach and to present their **3** **(interests/ concerns/issues)** and ideas to Member States.

Young women and men come together at UNESCO Headquarters every two years, and **4** **(put/take/bring)** their collective energy, creativity and vision to the table. Through debate and discussion, they draw up **5** **(the/ ---/a)** list of recommendations for action, reflecting the most pressing needs of youth today in the fields of UNESCO’s work.

Participants are representatives of their countries and communities. They **6** **(expect/are expected/were expected)** to consult with youths from their home societies before coming to the Forum, and to be ambassadors for the work of UNESCO **7** **(on/at/ by)** their return.

8 **(Thus/Nevertheless/However)**, the Youth Forum starts long before and continues long after each event in Paris. Young women and men are fully in the preparatory stages, and they **9** **(not only, don’t only/ only)** decide on the topics **10** **(to have been discussed/ to discuss/to be discussed)** but are also fully part of the design and development of each Forum **11** **(via/ with/ by means of)** online surveys and discussion groups. Additionally, each Youth Forum builds **12** **(on/up/off)** participants’ evaluations of the previous one. Thus, the Youth Forum is wholly shaped **13 by (after/by/of)** and for youth.

The format of the Forum **14** **(differs/varies/changes)** according to the feedback provided during the preparatory process. Thematic debates – **15** in break-out groups **(as...as/ either...or/ both...and)** plenary sessions – are central. A number of side-events, capacity-building workshops and networking opportunities are also provided.

Work continues after the Youth Forum, where words need to be **16** **(translated/ put/transferred)** into local action. Throughout this process, from the preparatory stages to the follow-up, the UNESCO Online Youth Community provides **17** **(for/---/ in)** a platform for young people to come together online for ongoing discussion and exchange.

The Forum is more than an event that happens **18** **(each/every time/every)** two years – it is a process that **19** **(makes/ enables/ inspires)** the voices of young women and men to remain at the centre of UNESCO’s work at all times. This process **20** **(is kept/is being kept/ has been kept)** alive by initiatives, commitments and networks that are made prior to, during and following the Forum events themselves. After the Forum event in Paris, youth participants have the greatest share in taking follow-up action in their countries and communities. UNESCO seeks to support their efforts.

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TASK 3. Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

Lost and Found

- A. They reveled in something called “leisure” — not sports, not culture, not work — that’s now said to be extinct. In the 1950s and 60s, collectors of Indian arrows, horseshoes, and rocks seemed willing to recover, in their spare time, the nature and culture of a lost world.
- B. On its home page, one collector suggests that buying antiques can help save the earth by decreasing demand for new-made stuff. Aha. Is that it? First we had the virtue of the man of leisure, with his philosophizing and his toothpick cases. Then came the virtue of overwork and an end to frivolity. Now we get the virtue of collecting again, reformulated as conservation and environmental activism.
- C. Where did these people find the time? They seemed to have days and weeks free for conventions, flea markets, rummage sales and beach walks.
- D. NOT long ago, the only people who collected things were retirees, housewives and underemployed eccentrics. My grandfather was into coins; my grandmother stockpiled seashells.
- E. But eventually things changed. Ten years ago, “hobbies” was still a line on standard résumés, but it had become a joke.
- F. I, for one, couldn’t think up a single hobby to round out my first résumé. I tried “travel,” but the word looked hollow, and I deleted it.
- G. Instead, it’s mostly Americana. In the category of consumer electronics, vintage Pioneer tape recorders top the list. The very hottest goods in other categories include Dakota china, postcards from Eastern Europe, Disney timepieces and reindeer figurines.
- H. An aunt propped up 100 Beanie Babies in a glass display case. A friend’s father collected lead Civil War soldiers even though he was English.
- I. And then hobbyism made a comeback. Trends were reported: scrap-booking, knitting, poker, Scrabulous. On eBay, there’s a list of the objects that buyers want to get their hands on. It’s not trendy or state-of-the-art stuff.
- J. Potential employers were supposed to believe you did nothing in your life but work. In those days we thought that *all Americans worked too hard*. (That was before we learned that *all Americans while away their days on blogs and YouTube*.)

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TASK 4.

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers’ column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

Mickey Mouse was created at 1928 by Walt Disney and Ub Iwerks and voice by Walt Disney. He first has appeared in *Steamboat Willie*. He evolved from being simply a character in animated cartoons and comic strips to become one of a most recognizable symbols in the world. Those popularity is mainly due to his angelic nature.

Donald Duck one appeared in the *Silly Symphonies* cartoon *The Wise Little Hen* in June 9, 1934. He is a white anthropomorphic duck with a yellow-orange bill, legs, and feet. Donalds most famous personality trait is his easily provoked and explosive temper.

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| A | wrong tense |
| B | wrong pronoun |
| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong numeral |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | wrong possessive case |
| H | wrong voice |

TASK 5. Writing

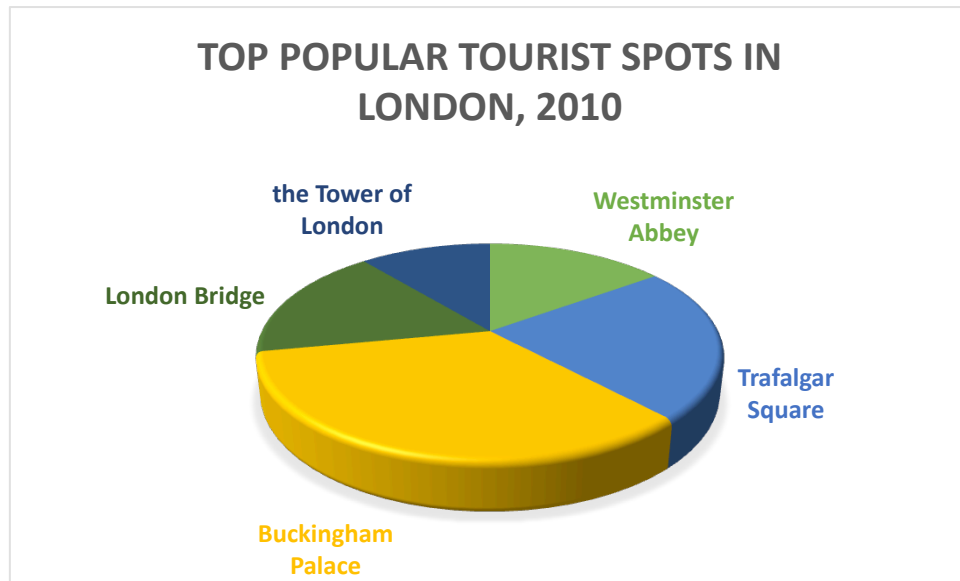
(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

An English magazine has a weekly column called "Discovering the world". As part of their new investigation into cultural issues, they have asked you to write a report based on your own survey of **the top popular tourist spots in London in 2010 among teenagers from different countries.**

In your report say:

1. **What countries do the teenagers taking part in the survey represent?**
2. **What does the survey demonstrate?**
3. **Have there been any changes since 2010?**

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 2

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

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| 1. | always active, the portable furniture is light and comfortable, great opportunity to meet people, a real change from everyday life |
| 2. | well equipped with hot and cold running water, psychologists to blame, marry untidy people, delightful sound of chops sizzling in the pan, some anonymous examiner, yours sincerely |
| 3. | moping around, stay as long as you like, cold and unfriendly greetings in the hotel, enjoy absolute freedom, no cold hotel breakfasts |
| 4. | as crowded as hotels, when camping you don't pay much and don't get much, rain and cold, to be bitten to death by mosquitos, vast number of things to be carried |
| 5. | camping has so much to offer, to be well equipped, the ability to reproduce, the topic presented in the passage, written exercises, modern camping sites |

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 3) YES/NO | 4) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

Diaries and photos provide snapshot of young people’s lives in 2014

Observations 1 _____ (by/of/ with) children of their own lives and those of their peers form one of the major exhibitions in this 2 _____ (year/ year`s/ years`) Brighton Photo Biennial.

Mass Education, a project initiated by the University of Sussex’s Mass Observation Archive, involves 3 _____ (hundred/ hundreds/ a hundreds) of photographs and diaries by primary and secondary school children, and is 4 _____ (on/at/in) display at the University of Brighton café in Grand Parade, Brighton, from Saturday (4 October) until 2 November.

Some of the 1,300 photographs 5 _____ (taken/took/having taken) by the young participants – ‘selfies’ and ‘photo-bombing’ not allowed – capture everyday activities in the playground, on the sports field and in classrooms.

Suzanne Rose, Mass Observation Education and Outreach Officer, says: “The idea was to get the children 6 _____ (having been/being/have been being) observers in the same way as the original Mass-Observation researchers of the 1930s, whose 7 _____ (objective/task/target) was to record the everyday lives of 8 _____ (usual/ordinary/ simple) people.

“The children were given notebooks and disposable cameras and just had to capture what they 9 _____ (have seen/saw/had seen). We 10 _____ (have worked/have been working/are working) with more than 250 children and have had a hugely enthusiastic 11 _____ (respond/reaction/response).”

Participants at five schools in the south-east, including Brighton’s Downs Junior School and Dorothy Stringer High School, took part in creative workshops at The Keep, 12 _____ (which/what/ who) now houses the Mass Observation Archive, 13 _____ (also/ as well as/ by the way) providing material for the exhibition. The workshops _____ (were given/were done/were led) by drama practitioner Rosanna Lowe and artist Rachel Henson.

The exhibition also 15 _____ (includes/involves/comprises) photographers by a recent graduate of the University of Brighton, Grace Towner.

Suzanne says: “16 _____ (An/___/The) exhibition is just part of the project, which continues until next April. We’re continuing to work with community groups in running workshops and sessions 17 _____ (about/on/___) how to handle archive material.

“And we’ve created outreach cases and resources for schools as well as guides for teachers and we even have a Mass Observation Bear called MO (named through a Twitter competition), who 18 _____ (has been involved/has been getting involved/has got involved)”.

The project is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. All the 19 _____ (incomes/outcomes/outcomings) and resources will eventually be housed on a new Mass Education website, which will be 20 _____ (reachable/available/ acceptable) to schools and community groups next year.

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TASK 3.. Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

Russian With a Bite

- A. There is even a Russian proverb – brevity is the sister of talent – meaning that it takes skill and talent to be succinct in Russia.
- B. I'm still unable to predict and prepare adequate responses to phrases Russians throw around relentlessly.
- C. Now in my American mind, there are two possible answers. Yes and no. But the salesperson came up with a third, unexpected answer. “Who told you that?” I was completely flustered.
- D. Since brevity is also not a trait found in the Russian language perhaps brief conversations are just as rare. But I want to dig deeper.
- E. For example, I was in a store that sold sandwiches and baked goods. The woman in front of me asked the salesperson, roughly translating into English, “Your sandwiches with meat...are they gone?”
- F. THERE'S a part of Russian culture that I haven't yet been able to absorb and mimic. The way in which Russians communicate with each other still surprises me to this day.
- G. There is a prevalent notion in Russian society that in order for me to prove that I'm better I must make you worse. The proverb “what is bad for my neighbor is good for me” comes to mind. And this is exactly what people do when they create conversations like this. They aren't interested in answering the question or finding a solution. They're one big walking sign screaming “[I think] I'm better than you.”
- H. Perhaps it's rooted in the language. Russian language is complex and allows for many interpretations that often hide messages. Try reading Bulgakov, Dostoevsky, Tolstoi, and Pushkin, and you'll see what I mean.
- I. And now I'm back to familiar theme. This is another way how Russians try to show their superiority to prove that they are better than you. After all, if you're better than the rest, it's simply another path to privileges.
- J. And this got me thinking. Why create such difficult, indirect responses? There has to be a cultural reason behind this.

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TASK 4.

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

Goofy is the anthropomorphic dog and is one of Mickey Mouse's best friends. His original concept name was "Dippy Dawg" in cartoon shorts created during the 1930s. Being predictably clumsy, Goofy often shown as having few to no intelligence. But this interpretation isn't always definitively; occasionally, Goofy is shown as intuitive and clever, albeite in his own unique, eccentric way.

Pluto frequently appeared as Mickey Mouse's pet dog. He also had had an independent starring role in 48 Disney shorts in the 1930s, 1940s but 1950s. Pluto is unusual for a Disney character at that he is not anthropomorphized beyond showing an unusual broad range of facial expressions or use of his front paws at key points.

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| A | wrong tense |
| B | wrong conjunction |
| C | wrong voice |
| D | substitution of an adjective with an adverb |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | substitution of an adverb with an adjective |
| H | wrong quantifier |

TASK 5

Writing

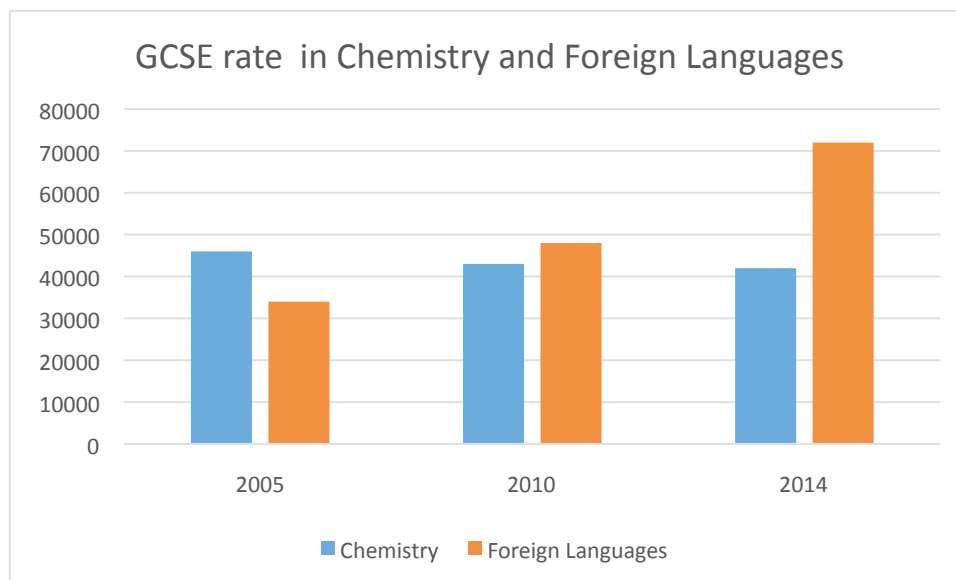
(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

An English magazine has a weekly column called "Education in the 21st century". As part of their new investigation into educational issues, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the modern preferences of British students who take national exams in secondary education (GCSE)**.

In your report:

4. Compare the rates of Chemistry and Foreign Languages in 2005, 2010 and 2014.
5. Explain the changes in rates.
6. Name the possible future changes in the education of the UK.

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 3

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

1. see an old film, created by changing fashions, arrested and imprisoned, carried to an extreme, fashion industry, capital punishment, grow fruit trees

2. the dictates of fashion, vital things like warmth, comfort and durability, neck-lines lowered or raised, waste hours of their time, squander vast sums of money

3. out of fashion, contributes nothing to society, unpredictable and dictatorial, a wardrobe full of clothes, nothing to wear

4. mercilessly exploited, have to be discarded because of the dictates of fashion, resisted all attempts to make them change their style of dress

5. enormous industry, providing employment for vast numbers, no commercial exploitation, fashion adds spice to life, follow fashion to please themselves, colour, variety, beauty, new materials, important to world trade

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 5) YES/NO | 6) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

Erasmus, the student exchange scheme for the EU, celebrated a record number of participants this year and **1** _____ (**had launched/ launched/has launched**) its expanded Erasmus+ programme. **2** _____ (**but for/ but in spite/ but despite**) the popularity of international study, some students say universities are providing **3** _____ (**unsufficient/ insufficient/nonsufficient**) mental health support to those living abroad.

“I suffered **4** _____ (**from/of /because of**) anxiety after I was put into a school on my year abroad teaching placement,” says Susie (not her real name). “The students **5** _____ (**didn`t have/ hadn`t/ had no**) boundaries set and would jeer at me in the corridors.

Emma Welton, a student from the University of Warwick who studied in Connecticut, says: “Everything was portrayed **6** _____ (**like/as/seeming**) rose-tinted happiness. We had a big meeting about logistics and visas – but not mental health.”

Students weren’t told that simply speaking to someone on campus at their host university **7** _____ (**would/will/ could**) have financial consequences, says Welton.

I interviewed 14 students from eight universities. Five said they were given limited information on welfare and nine said they received no such information at all.

8 _____ (**all/ everybody/everyone**) said welfare support and mental health services **9** _____ (**ought/ should/have to**) be improved for the year abroad.

10 “ _____ (**It’s/lts’/lts**) terrifying for some people **11** _____ (**having thrown/to have been thrown/being thrown**) into another country and culture where you’re not 100 per cent confident communicating with others. The University of Southampton offered me **12** _____ (**little/small/ few**) advice,” says Rachel Bradley, who worked as a languages assistant in northern Spain.

“Even sending us an email asking how we were getting **13** _____ (**on/by/around**) would’ve made a huge difference,” she adds.

Heather Cartwright, also at Southampton, says that without support for coping with depression and anxiety, her mental health **14** _____ (**had worsened/worsened/was worsened**) while away in Barcelona.

“If it **15** _____ (**was/were/had been**) a physical illness, the response would’ve likely been much more **16** _____ (**quicker/urgent/quick**),” she says. “My emails to pastoral care would **17** _____ (**go/ be/come**) unanswered for days or even weeks.”

A spokesperson from the University of Warwick says: “Perhaps the individual hasn’t understood the wealth of free counseling **18** _____ (**acceptable/available/reachable**). If a student came to the

counseling service and asked who they should contact we 19 _____ (will tell/would have told/would tell) them.”

A spokesperson from the University of Southampton says: “All students are offered support on health-related and other issues which may 20 _____ (rise/arise/raise) when studying abroad. The university is here to help in any way it can”.

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

Better Health, With a Little Help From Our Friends

- A. Since then, the researchers have examined how other health-related behaviors and conditions — drug use and sleeplessness among teenagers, smoking and happiness — spread through social networks.
- B. These are vital questions in “network science” — an emerging field that examines how behaviors spread through social networks.
- C. Another surprising finding of the study, published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, was that one’s chance of becoming obese was influenced not only by the weight gain of friends but also by friends of friends who gained weight.
- D. Dr. Christakis and his research partner, James H. Fowler, an associate professor at the School of Medicine at the University of California, San Diego, created an international uproar in 2007 when they published a study on obesity.
- E. If we are to make lasting changes in our health habits, Dr. Fowler says, we may need social reinforcement in which our friends, not to mention our friends’ friends, change their habits with us. And that’s no small order for a social network.
- F. By social networks, I don’t mean virtual, will-you-“friend”-me? simulations, but old-fashioned, flesh-and-blood relationships. You know, people you actually see in person regularly — friends, relatives, co-workers, neighbors.
- G. Now Dr. Christakis and Professor Fowler, as well as other scientists, are turning their attention to a new research area: how to employ social networks to promote public health. But how do existing social networks help to improve public health?
- H. In it, they reported that fat could be catching — spreading through social ties. One of the study’s findings was that a person’s chance of becoming obese increased 57 percent if the person had a friend who became obese.
- I. IS your social network making you fat? Are your friends and family influencing you to drink more, or to sleep less? And if our relationships contribute to behaviors that worsen our health, can social networks be harnessed to improve it?
- J. And they have published a book explaining their work, titled “*Connected: The Surprising Power of Our Social Networks and How They Shape Our Lives.*”

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

Cartoons, we have all grown up watching this fantasy characters who can define gravity, walk over water but carry out stunts that are not humanly possibly. They make us laugh and they make us cry, nothing feels better than watching our favorite famos cartoon characters. There are certain production's houses who are master creators for these funny names of cartoon characters and stories. Girls have devoured stories about princesses and theirs prince charming and boys always loved enacting characters from Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. It is the child's dream to visit Disneyland and hang around with a world's most lovable and hugable mouse, Mickey Mouse.

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| A | wrong tense |
| B | wrong conjunction |
| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong pronoun |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | substitution of an adjective with an adverb |
| H | wrong possessive case |

TASK 5

Writing

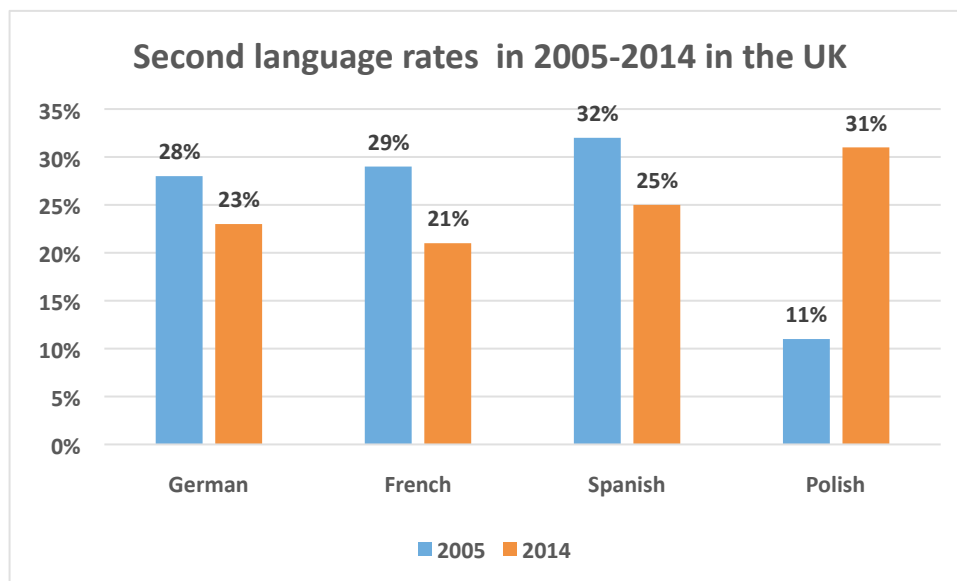
(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

An English magazine has a weekly column called "Education in the 21st century". As part of their new investigation into educational issues, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the second language rates among students in 2005-2014 in the UK.**

In your report:

1. Compare the rates of German, French, Spanish and Polish in 2005 and 2014.
2. Explain the changes in rates.
3. Name the possible future changes regarding the choice of a second language in the UK.

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 4

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

1. living in a marvelous age, made ugly by huge car-parks, the strictest are not strict enough, maximum and minimum speed limits, to drive any vehicle, often brings out a man's worst qualities

2. the smallest amount of alcohol, laws of some countries notoriously lax, strict world code would have beneficial effect, world for people, senseless waste of human life

3. made much stricter, perhaps not possible to enforce, will cost huge sums of money, already strict enough, shouldn't be treated as potential criminals, to improve road conditions

4. driving ability, the best solution, heavy traffic, driving tests should be standardized, safety specifications for manufacturers, becomes nothing more than statistics

5. small electric cars, accident rate, heartless adults, in the name of pure scientific research, animal planet, with regard to driving, compulsory military service

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 7) YES/NO | 8) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

International students share culture-shock stories.

When Pitt police pulled over Halid Mardini for running 1 _____ (**at/on/-**) a red light on his way to class, they asked him if he 2 _____ (**had been/was/has been**) insane.

“No,” Mardini said. He was late for class and really needed to 3 _____ (**cross/across/pass over**). Mardini 4 _____ (**said/told/informed**) the officer he thought it was ok to go through the light if he 5 _____ (**was/is/has been**) in a hurry.

Mardini, a junior from Turkey majoring 6 _____ (**at/in/into**) psychology and economics, said the biggest adjustment he 7 _____ (**took/had/made**) when he came to the United States was learning that he 8 _____ (**needed/had to/ was to**) obey the law.

“They don’t really do that in Istanbul,” Mardini said.

Mardini and six 9 _____ (**another/other/the other**) international students spoke to roughly 100 people about their stories of culture shock and 10 _____ (**readjustment/readjusting/adjustment**) at the Social Justice Symposium hosted by Pitt’s Office of Student Affairs at 9 a.m. on Thursday in the University Club.

Oyeronke Oyeboade, a junior from Nigeria, said she told 11 _____ (**all/everybody/everyone**) to call her “Ronnie” when she first came to Pitt because its pronunciation was 12 _____ (**easier/easier/easer**) than that of her real name. But years later, she realized it was an “insult to her culture” to let people call her by an Americanized name.

“Your parents name you for a 13 _____ (**special/specific/specialized**) reason,” Oyeboade said. “If you 14 _____ (**had been/were/was being**) born on a Sunday, they 15 _____ (**will/can/might**) name you Sunday. My name is Oyeronke. You’re just kind of expected to take on the American culture.”

Professor Rudie Altamirano, 16 _____ (**a/the/**) keynote speaker and director of International Student and Scholar Services at the University of Pennsylvania, said he 17 _____ (**faced/experienced/saw**) many instances of culture shock when he came to the United States from the Philippines more than 30 years ago.

Pitt’s Office of Cross-Cultural and Leadership Development 18 _____ (**is trying/has been trying/tries**) to implement some of Altamirano’s suggestions in programs 19 _____ (**such as/so as/like**) Global Ties, through 20 _____ (**that/what/which**) international undergraduates can meet to ease the transition of moving to a foreign country.

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

You've Got to Have (150) Friends

- A. Indeed, no matter what Facebook allows us to do, I have found that most of us can maintain only around 150 meaningful relationships, online and off — what has become known as Dunbar's number.
- B. Social networking and other digital media have long promised to open up wonderful new perspectives, all from the comfort of our own homes. The limitations of face-to-face interaction would be overcome.
- C. But the revolution hasn't come in quite the way that the people behind it and other social networking sites assume.

- D. Instant messaging and social networking claim to solve this problem by allowing us to talk to as many people as we like, all at the same time. We can broadcast, literally, to the world.
- E. These sites may have allowed us to amass thousands of “friends,” but they have not yet devised a way to cut through the old-fashioned nature of relationships themselves. Our circle of actual friends remains stubbornly small, limited not by technology but by human nature.
- F. I use the word “broadcast” because that is the fundamental mistake in the logic of the social-networking revolution. The developers at Facebook missed one of the crucial components in the complicated business of how we create relationships: our minds.
- G. All in all, Facebook and other social networking sites allow us to keep up with friendships that would otherwise be lost. And they do something else that’s probably more important: they allow us to rebuild, virtually, the kind of old rural communities where everyone knew everyone else. Welcome to the electronic village.
- H. Put simply, our minds are not designed to allow us to have more than a very limited number of people in our social world. The emotional and psychological investments that a close relationship requires are considerable, and the emotional capital we have available is limited.
- I. As we move around the world, we collect more friends, so that our list of 150 consists of people who barely knew one another until we friended them and got them acquainted via Facebook.
- J. MORE than anything since the invention of the postal service, Facebook and such have revolutionized how we relate to one another.

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers’ column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

"What's up, doc?" Bugs Bunny is, perhaps, a most recognizable and famous cartoon character. *Looney Tunes* were first created as lead-ins to feature films. Bugs first appeared as a name rabbit in 1938 at "Porky's Hunt." Tex Avery later named him Bugs Bunny after the unpopular West Coast mobster. Decades later, Looney Tunes cartoons became a Saturday morning staple.

Homer Simpson is known all over the world. Having been on TV for over 20 seasons, this patriarch is not the father who knows best, and he certainly tries. [Homer Simpson](#) is based on Matt Groening's father, which is also named Homer. And if you look at Homer's profile, a bit of his hair and his ear form the initials "M. G."

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| A | wrong tense |
| B | wrong conjunction |
| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong pronoun |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | substitution of an adjective with an adverb |
| H | wrong possessive case |

TASK 5

Writing

(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

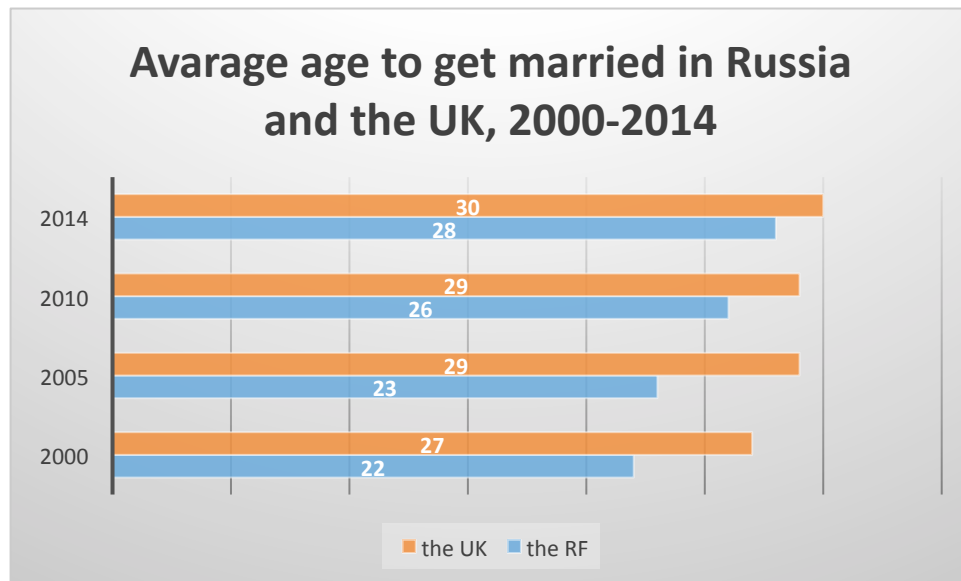
An English magazine has a weekly column called "Family values in the 21st century". As part of their new investigation into issues of family building, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the average age to get married in Russia and the UK in the 21st century.**

In your report:

1. Compare the average age to get married in Russia and the UK in 2000 – 2014.

2. Explain the changes reasoning your suggestions.
3. Name the possible future changes.

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 5

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

6. tremendous technological progress, the only difference between ourselves and the Romans, deceive ourselves, sheer hypocrisy, other barbaric practices, the law is the biggest instrument

7. the no longer tolerate, ban violent sports, bursting into flames, see some violence, degrading and unworthy of human beings

8. high rewards they bring, exquisite pleasure, barbaric practices of the past: nothing to do with modern sports, elements of danger in all sports, does no harm

9. positive steps taken to change the law, front page news, really incredible, various plants in front of the garden, fish and chips, cooped up in cages

10. small electric cars, suddenly and unaccountably improved, violent sports, sophisticated arguments, instead of fifteen, private and state schools

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 9) YES/NO | 10) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

Debt-Averse Teens

Students born in the mid-1990s or later are **1**

_____ (**overwhelming/overwhelmingly/overwhelmed**) in favor of going to college, but they're not too keen **2** _____ (**on/in/ at**) taking out loans to pay for it, a new poll found.

More than 80 percent of the **3** _____ (**survey/survey`s/surveys**) participants – whom the researchers refer to as "Generation Z" – said that obtaining a college degree is important. At the same time, 67 percent of the respondents said they are **4** _____ (**worried/worrying/ being worried**) they won't be able to afford college and, on the whole, they're **5** _____ (**exposed/opposed/disposed**) to acquiring student debt. The poll, the fourth in a series of surveys conducted by Northeastern University as part of its Innovation Imperative initiative, is based on the responses of more than 1,000 16- to 19-year-olds from around the country.

A quarter of the respondents said they don't think **6** _____ (**no/any/some**) amount of debt is **7** _____ (**managing/managed/manageable**) and 45 percent said that they could only handle debt payments of \$100 a month. Nearly two-thirds said they were concerned about **8** _____ (**being able/having been able/be able**) to get a job and 60 percent expressed concern about having enough money as adults. Nearly one-third of the teenagers said college costs are "not worth it" and that the "costs will **9** _____ (**overweight/outweigh/ underweight**) the benefits."

"Clearly they have **10** _____ (**most/nearly/almost**) no appetite for debt," said Mike Armini, who leads the Innovation Imperative initiative. "There's strong support **11** _____ (**of/for/in**) going to college, but they're particularly averse to student loan debt. They really see that as the path to success and social mobility, but they're certainly concerned about the cost."

While the study doesn't identify the exact reason why today's teenagers **12** _____ (**may experience/might have been experiencing/ might be experiencing**) more "financial anxiety" and **13** _____ (**averse/aversion/avert**) to debt than previous generations, Armini pointed to a **14** _____ (**likely/unlike/unlikely**) suspect: the 2008 recession.

“The great recession was a formative experience for this generation,” he said. “They saw their parents or their friends' parents suffering real **15** _____ (**setbacks/setdowns/setoffs**). We have to increasingly show what the value is of what we offer. People are still willing **16** _____ (**to do/to make/to put**) the investment if they see the value, so we, as colleges, have to point to that value in a much more direct way than we're used to **17** _____ (**do/doing/have done**).”

The recession may also be **18** _____ (**behind/below/beneath**) some of the study's other findings. More than 60 percent of the respondents said they want to learn about entrepreneurship in college, and 42 percent said they expect to be their own bosses at some point in their careers – **19** _____ (**the/a/___**) finding that is four times higher than the actual percentage of **20** _____ (**self-employing/self-employed/self-employ**) workers. “After seeing their parents out of work, they want to control their own destinies,” Armini said.

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

I'm Still Waiting for My Phone to Become My Wallet

- A. I always had room for my iPhone, even if it meant carrying it in my hand. But the wallet was one thing too many.
- B. In 2013, Google worked with major credit card companies and banks to create its Wallet app, which lets people pay for items by waving their phones but is available only for Android devices.
- C. DURING the heat wave earlier this month, it seemed too hot to wear much, carry much or do much at all. Every time I left the house, I tried to figure out where to stuff my bulky wallet.
- D. With all the above said, when I complain to friends and colleagues about the inconvenience of fumbling around for my wallet when I'm shopping — and say I wish I could just use my phone instead — they often give me bewildered looks.
- E. However, it remains a dream. Some innovations have begun to bridge the gap, but most have been a disappointment or have not yet worked well enough for mainstream adoption.
- F. I guess I'll have to wait and see. For now, I've come up with my own knowhow for hot weather: securing my credit card and driver's license to my iPhone with a rubber band. Unfortunately, it's not what I had in mind when I pictured paying with my phone.
- G. In 2012, Apple introduced Passbook, a digital system for storing boarding passes, movie tickets, etc. on the iPhone. But it doesn't do much beyond that, at least not yet.
- H. Last summer, Starbucks has had the most success with the pay-by-phone idea in the United States. The company devised an application that can be used to pay for their lattes. It works like a digital gift card — but only at Starbucks, obviously, so it's limiting.
- I. A truly mobile wallet — one that would let you easily pay for restaurant meals, subway rides or shopping items with a quick wave of your cellphone — has long been described as coming.
- J. Apparently, that's because paying with a phone today is rarely easier than paying with a credit card. Paying via phone is often clumsy and the process can be disrupted by wireless connections, low batteries or other electronic hiccups.

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

Homer Simpson is known all around world. Having been on TV for over 20 seasons, this patriarch is not a father who knows best, but he certainly tries. [Homer Simpson](#) is based on creator [Matt's Groening](#) father, which is also named Homer. And if you look at Homer's profile, a bit of his hair and his ear form the initials "M. G."

The second favorite character from *The Simpsons* had been Bart. His catchphrases are "Ay caramba!" but "Eat mine shorts!" He opens every episode at the chalkboard, writing out a punishment that might say, "I will finish what I sta..." He is a prankster, and a loyal friend and brother. We all knew a kid like Bart, and sometimes wished we were like he.

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| A | wrong tense |
| B | wrong conjunction |
| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong pronoun |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | wrong possessive case |

TASK 5

Writing

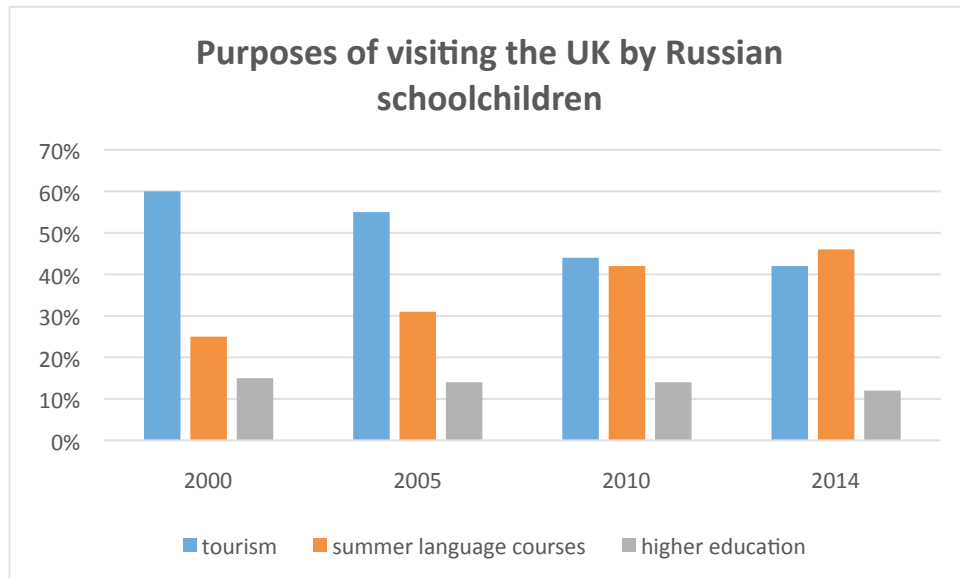
(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

An English magazine has a weekly column called "Exploring the UK". As part of their new investigation, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the purposes of visiting the UK by Russian schoolchildren in 2000 - 2014**.

In your report:

1. **Compare the purposes of visiting the UK in 2000 – 2014.**
2. **Explain the changes reasoning your suggestions.**
3. **Name the possible future changes.**

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 6

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

11. absolute dictators, against parental authority, more hostile than ever, invariably face their fears alone, share their fears with other adults, the happiest time of your life

12. no responsibilities, look at the world with fresh eyes, under constant observation at their work, most happy period, attachment to true values, no social and economic pressures, adults by comparison

13. fear a child may feel, a complete lack of self-confidence, the essential difference, independence and subjection, hearts easily broken, examinations and school reports

14. positive thinking, the result of ignorance, unflattering conclusions, rules of the jungle, vegetables and fruit, a dire warning, children and adults

15. every thought you think, philosophical approach, moments of black despair, commitments, heavyweight championship match, choose the clothes their children will wear

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 11) YES/NO | 12) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

Chinese teens sample American life during Montclair visit

Visiting Chinese students get a **1** _____ (**kind/hot/warm**) greeting from members of nearly two dozen host families including Dylan Tseng and Corinna McElwain, who gathered at Montclair High School last Thursday evening to welcome the teens after their long flight from China.

Montclair has **2** _____ (**rolled off/rolled out/rolled on**) the red carpet and given a group of traveling exchange students a unique **3** _____ (**glance/glimpse/look**) to everyday life in America.

Nearly two dozen students and teachers from Fuling and DeYang, two cities in Southeast China, **4** _____ (**are spending/have spent/spent**) the past week living with families in Montclair, practicing their English and visiting local schools, museums, shops, an American Legion post, neighborhood restaurants, malls and even **5** _____ (**making/taking/getting**) in a Jersey Jackals baseball game.

The quick **6** _____ (**dive/immersion/plunge**) into American culture was organized by Mayor Jerry Fried, who visited China in May and **7** _____ (**has/had/has had**) high hopes that the cultural exchanges could lead to much more for both nations.

"Montclair **8** _____ (**houses/has/contains**) people from all over the world. There are a lot of different cultures here," Fried told The Times. "I'm really happy that this is their first impression of the United States, because we're **9** _____ (**such/ so/such a**) diverse and international community.

"The only way that we are all going to survive and have a **10** _____ (**sustaining/sustainable/sustainable**) planet is by having people from different places communicate better with each other," Fried said. "**11** _____ (**For me/To me/About me**) this has just been an outstanding example of that."

Nelson Lee, who operates the company that arranges student-exchange programs with China and **12** _____ (**helped/ has helped/helps**) coordinate the Montclair visit, agreed with Fried.

"Being face to face is the best way for communication between our two countries," Lee said.

That firsthand experience proved to be a real **13** _____ (**opening/opener/open**) for many of the visiting Chinese teens. They were impressed with the clothes, the food and the music they experienced.

"I like the colors and the styles," said Meng Lingyi, who **14** _____ (**has been taken/was taken/had been taken**) by the apparel she saw Montclair girls wearing. Anthony Wang couldn't **15** _____ (**get by**)

/get off/get over) the pizza in Montclair.

16 _____ (In spite/Despite/But for) the different languages and customs, the Chinese teens had no trouble making friends with their Montclair peers.

Corinna McElwain, an **17 _____ (upcoming/incoming/oncoming)** Montclair High School freshman, said she enjoyed Glarie Huang and Chloe He staying with her family.

"It was really cool," McElwain said. "We talked about all sorts of things like music, clothes, going shopping and American pop things. "I think **18 _____ (we`ll be staying/we`ll stay/we`ll have been staying)** in touch by e-mail," noted McElwain. Montclair parents also enjoyed the experience.

"It's been a lot of fun," said Ted Shrener as he watched his Chinese houseguest mix with other teens during **19 _____ (the/an/___)** afternoon reception in Union Congregational Church.

"They made us look again at our lives," he said. "I think we got as much **20 _____ (of/from/out of)** this experience as they did, if not more."

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

The Bilingual Advantage

- A. You know, I didn't start trying to find out if bilingualism was bad or good. I did my doctorate in psychology: on how children start using a language. When I finished graduate school, in 1976, there was a job shortage in Canada for Ph.D.'s.
- B. Her good news: Among other benefits, the regular use of two languages appears to delay the Alzheimer disease. Dr. Bialystok, 62, a distinguished research professor of psychology at York University in Toronto, was awarded a \$100,000 Killam Prize last year for her contributions to social science.
- C. We spoke for two hours in a Washington hotel room in February and again, more recently, by telephone. An edited version of the two conversations follows.
- D. How does this work — do you understand it?
- E. A COGNITIVE neuroscientist, Ellen Bialystok has spent almost 40 years learning about how bilingualism sharpens the mind.
- F. The only position I found was with a research project studying second language acquisition in school children. It wasn't my area. But it was close enough. As a psychologist, I brought neuroscience questions to the study, like "How does the acquisition of a second language change thought?" It was these types of questions that naturally led to the bilingualism research. You then follow that road.
- G. Yes. There's a system in your brain, the executive control system. If you have two languages and you use them regularly, the way the brain's networks work is that every time you speak, both languages pop up and the executive control system has to sort through everything and attend to what's relevant in the moment. Therefore the bilinguals use that system more, and it's that regular use that makes that system more efficient to fight the Alzheimer.
- H. How did you begin studying bilingualism?
- I. As we did our research, you could see there was a big difference in the way monolingual and bilingual children processed language. We found that if you gave 5- and 6-year-olds language problems to solve, monolingual and bilingual children knew, pretty much, the same amount of language. However, the bilinguals showed the ability to see the important information and to ignore the less important.
- J. So what exactly did you find on this unexpected road?

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

The Grinch. Dr. Seuss created much characters who made the leap from books to TV, but none as easily and successfully as The Grinch. *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* animates a book about the grouchy green cave-dweller who attempts to ruin Christmas for the Whos down in Whoville. The holiday special, starring Boris Karloff, first aired at 1966. Now an annual holiday favorite, him turn from selfish to selfless promotes the true meaning of Christmas.

Popeye. Like many TV cartoon characters, Popeye began life as the comic strip. Then in 1933, he starred at a Betty Boop cartoon, *Popeye the Sailor*. His's catchphrases include, "Well, blow me down!" and "I eat my spinach!" His bulging forearms, squinty eyes but staccato chuckle are recognized by many generations.

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| A | wrong quantifier |
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| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong pronoun |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | wrong possessive case |

TASK 5

Writing

(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

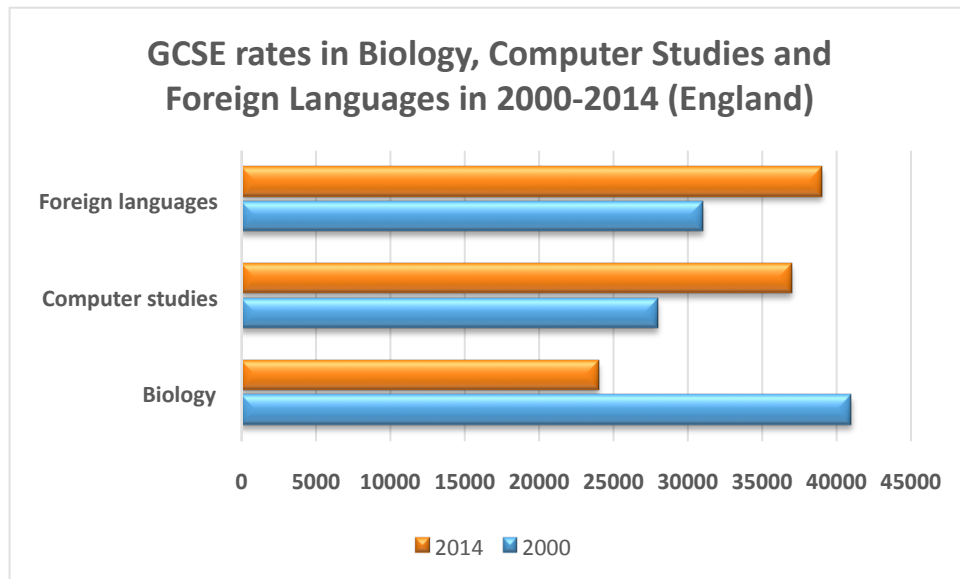
An English magazine has a weekly column called "Education in the 21st century". As part of their new investigation into educational issues, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the modern preferences of British students who take national exams in secondary education (GCSE)**.

In your report:

1. Compare the rates of Biology, Computer Studies and Foreign Languages in 2000 and 2014.
2. Explain the changes in rates.

3. Name the possible future changes in the education of the UK.

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 7

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

16. untidy people, space research, irritable and scruffy, the crux of the matter, diminish race prejudice, heavyweight championship match, not nice to know

17. unwise to call on them at their homes, can't find an important letter, the best human qualities, acting on the highest motives, definitely not nice to know, handbags full of accumulated rubbish

18. monopoly of the best human qualities, a delightful minority, chewing-gum clinging to the carpets, an unending trail of rubbish, unpunctual and impatient

19. can't enjoy life, usually introvert, always thinking about themselves and their possessions, tidy shelves of books never read, houses like museums, children not allowed to play

20. absolute freedom, creative and friendly, paying no attention to the little things, maintain health and peace of mind, ignore all insignificant things, postpone for a long time without any regret

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 13) YES/NO | 14) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

Classroom Culture Shock: American Teenagers and the Chinese Education System.

I began my language education as a German student in the classroom of Frau Werner, a space plastered with 1 _____ (**colored/colorful/coloring**) posters and filled with the sounds of skits, songs, and really cheesy videos. When I 2 _____ (**signed in/signed up/signed on**) to study Chinese in China for six weeks, I based my few, fuzzy predictions of the class off of my time writing storybooks in German. I was wrong.

Our mild-mannered teacher, walking into class on the first day, suddenly 3 _____ (**has transformed/transformed/had transformed**): her spine snapped 4 _____ (**rigid/rigidly/rigiding**), her teeth grew into daggers, and her eyes began roving the class for 5 _____ (**a/the/_ -_**) weak or chatting. "Listen!" she ordered us. "Listen and read!" And with that, characters began appearing 6 _____ (**at/in/on**) the board in a dizzying succession, long periods of lecturing periodically interrupted by questions 7 _____ (**zoomed in/having zoomed in/zooming in**) on the unprepared in a manner that 8 _____ (**would have made/would make/would have been made**) a certain professor proud. "Now tell me, what would you get if you 9 _____ (**added/had added/ add**) two strokes to the top of *tian*? You can't say? Pity."

As bizarre as it seemed to us, our teacher's style is 10 _____ (**barefully/hardly/ severely**) out of the ordinary here in China: teachers simply impart information, with little or no repetition. The student's role is to listen attentively, 11 _____ (**do/make/take**) detailed notes, and then actually study and learn the material during study halls or outside of school. Activities are virtually 12 _____ (**unheard about/unheard of /unheard**) (my host sister first looked puzzled then started laughing nervously when I asked her if she ever 13 _____ (**has played/had played/played**) games in class), and students only talk when called upon to answer a question. Needless to say, it was a bit of a change from the American style my fellow students and I were used to.

These differences have deep roots in the incentives students face. For Chinese students, college entrance hinges almost entirely on a single set of tests, the high school exit exams. The tests are fiercely 14 _____ (**competing/competitive/compete**), and 15 _____ (**low/poor/bad**) performers lose their sole chance to go to college. For a student who fails 16 _____ (**to have got/getting/to get**) into college, their years of effort dissolve into nothing more than a high school diploma, shaming themselves and their families 17 _____ (**so as/as well as/as**) crippling their job opportunities.

18 _____ (**In fact/In effect/ As a matter in fact**), if the Chinese education system has one thing to teach American students, it is dedication to learning. Students 19 _____ (**fall/ throw/push**) effort into their studies, even taking classes during their already short summer break. As our teacher often reminds us, Chinese students are respectful and attentive, cramming incredible amounts of info into themselves without the 20 _____ (**sweet/sweetener/sweetening**) of interesting activities. Even our insulated

contact with the Chinese education system has taught my fellow students and me to work harder, driving us to put in the study we need to succeed.

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

For the Love of Money

- A.** We sometimes lived paycheck to paycheck off my mom’s nurse salary. Dad believed money would solve all his problems. At 22, so did I. After graduation, I got a job at Bank of America. At the end of my first year I was thrilled to receive a \$40,000 bonus.
- B.** But in the end, it was actually my wealthy boss who helped me see the limitations of unlimited wealth. He was afraid of losing money, despite all that he had. From that moment on, I started to see Wall Street with new eyes.
- C.** IN my last year on Wall Street my bonus was \$3.6 million — and I was angry because it wasn’t big enough. I was 30 years old, had no children to raise and no debts to pay.
- D.** Over the next few years I worked like a maniac. Just four years after I started at Bank of America, Citibank offered me \$1.75 million per year for two years, and I used it to get a promotion.
- E.** Eight years earlier, I’d walked onto the trading floor on the Wall Street to begin my summer internship. I’d come there after reading in the book “Liar’s Poker” how Michael Lewis earned a \$225,000 bonus after just two years of work on a trading floor.
- F.** Still, I was full of envy. On a trading desk everyone sits together. When the guy next to you makes \$10 million, \$1 million doesn’t look so sweet.
- G.** I’d always looked enviously at the people who earned more than I did; now, for the first time, I was embarrassed for them, and for me. I made in a single year more than my mom made her whole life.
- H.** For the first time in my life, I didn’t have to check my balance before I withdrew money.
- I.** I knew that wasn’t fair; that wasn’t right. I didn’t really do anything. The world would hardly change at all if people like me stop to exist. Unlike nurses. I wanted to make a difference. I decided to change my life for good.
- J.** I’d learned about the importance of being rich from my dad who was a sort of M.Lewis. While he dreamed of making a million, in reality he sold kitchen cabinets. And not that well.

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

SpongeBob SquarePants is the cute sea sponge, but he is drawn to resemble a kitchen sponge being rectangular and bright yellow with a dark brown outline. In more earlier episodes, he is wider near the top and get skinnier going further down. However, in episodes that are more recently, he is more of a regular square shape. SpongeBob has large blue eyes, a long, slightly curved nose, a large mouth opposite two prominent front buck teeth, and dimples with three freckles on each cheeks. He typically wears a white shirt with a red tie, black leather shoes with shoelaces, and brown pants with black belt. While working at the Krusty Krab, he wears a tall, white hats with a small blue anchor on it as a uniform.

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| A | wrong degree of comparison |
| B | wrong person |
| C | wrong adjective |
| D | wrong preposition |
| E | wrong number |
| F | wrong article |
| G | wrong spelling |

TASK 5

Writing

(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

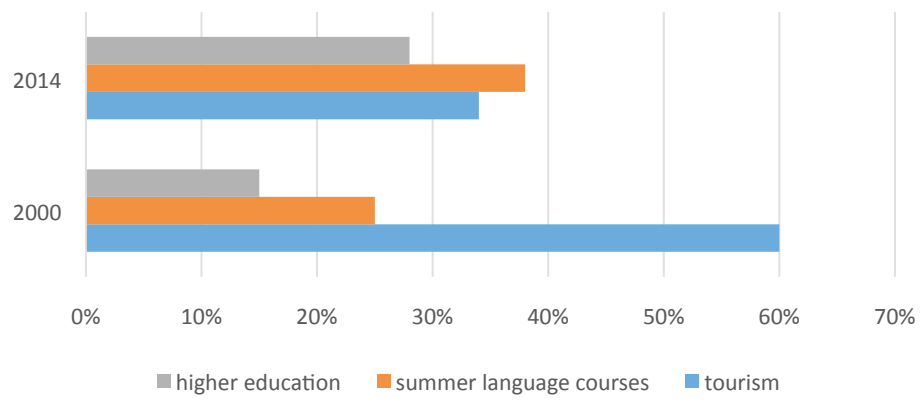
An English magazine has a weekly column called "Exploring the UK". As part of their new investigation, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the purposes of visiting the UK by European schoolchildren in 2000 - 2014.**

In your report:

1. Compare the purposes of visiting the UK in 2000 – 2014.
2. Explain the changes reasoning your suggestions.
3. Name the possible future changes.

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.

Purposes of visiting the UK by European schoolchildren



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 8

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

21. nothing to do with tourist trade, barriers breaking down everywhere, global world today, contributes enormously to international understanding, to overcome barriers

22. the way nations influence each other, many friends from abroad, increasing tendency to identify with larger groups, eager to get to know each other, becoming world fashions

23. many tourist organizations, leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization, stereotypes and prejudice, no greater understanding between nations, prevents you from making friends abroad

24. take five nationalities, lead to persistence of national stereotypes, a sheltered life in international hotels, no local people around, tours to places of interest carefully censored, allowed to see only what the organizers want

25. postpone for a long time without any regret, tourist trade, grow plums and pears in the garden, a strict schedule, conducted tours to places of interest, when you set out on your travels

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below.

What were you doing when you were 14 years old?

Most of us were entering high school, spending time with friends, arguing with our parents about curfew, and shopping for **1** _____ (**the new/the newly/the newest**) trend. Jordyn Schara, a Wisconsin teen, probably did not have time to do any of these things when she was 14. **2** _____ (**otherwise/instead of/instead**), she was creating her first community service project.

Jordyn **3** _____ (**found/founded/had founded**) Project READ (Reading Equipment for America's Defenders) with her brother when she turned 14. The Schara siblings shipped over 1,800 pounds of books, candy and **4** _____ (**another/the other/other**) reading materials to troops overseas. That same year, Jordyn **5** _____ (**learned/studied/educated**) herself on the prescription drug problem in the United States, discovering that over 2.1 million teens ages 12 to 17 abuse prescription drugs. Her second community service project, WI P2D2 (Wisconsin Prescription Pill and Drug Disposal) worked to dispose drugs in an **6** _____ (**environmentally/environmental/environment**) friendly and safe way. **7** _____ (**On the top of/On top of/On a top of**) these two projects, Jordyn started HOPE (Helping Our Peers Excel), encouraging other teens to start their own community service programs, and ultimately won over \$20,000 **8** _____ (**with/from/in**) grants. It's not a surprise that she **9** _____ (**had been chosen/was chosen/has been chosen**) by Coca-Cola to **10** _____ (**bear/carry/bring**) a torch at the London Olympics.

When I heard Jordyn's story, I **11** _____ (**couldn't help for/couldn't help but/could help for**) compare her to other teenagers. It is rare for a 14 year old to give Christmas presents to charity instead of **12** _____ (**keeping/leaving/taking**) them for herself. Was she born with this inherently **13** _____ (**selfless/selfness/self**) instinct? Or was her love **14** _____ (**to/for/of**) service something she taught herself over a period of time?

I called Jordyn to get the scoop on her passion for community service and her drive to always do more. Not only **15** _____ (**she is/is she/was she**) one of the most ambitious teenagers I've ever spoken to, but also one of the most **16** _____ (**low/down/ beneath**) to earth.

Jordyn Schara: It seems as though you are naturally inclined to think about others over yourself. I wish I **17** _____ (**hadn't/had/would have had**) this mindset. The first community service project I did was in 5th grade, and at first I **18** _____ (**thought/was thinking/has thought**) it was dumb and really time consuming. But after watching how community service **19** _____ (**effected/affected/infected**)

people, it clicked in my mind. I thought to myself, “this makes sense, this is what I want to do.” I come from a middle class family, and I have a good education. If I’m not using those gifts to help people, they aren’t worth anything. The best advice I could give **20** _____ (**will be/would be/would have been**) to “treat others how you want to be treated.” I know it’s a cliché, but it’s true. If I weren’t privileged, I would want others to help me too. If you can help people, why wouldn’t you?

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

Shanghai Schools’ Approach Pushes Students to Top of Tests

- A. A teacher instructed students in class at the middle school associated with Jing'An Teachers' College in central Shanghai.
- B. Educators say this disciplined approach helps explain the announcement this month that 5,100 15-year-olds in Shanghai outperformed students from about 65 countries on an international standardized test that measured math, science and reading competency.
- C. SHANGHAI — In Lee Zhen's ninth-grade mathematics class here last week, the morning class was geometry.
- D. The Shanghai students performed well, experts say, for the same reason students from other parts of Asia — including South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong — do: Their education systems are focused on discipline, cramming and tests.
- E. One by one, a series of students at this medium-size public school raised their hands. When Ms. Li called on them, they each stood politely by their desks and usually answered correctly. They returned to their seats only when she told them to sit down.
- F. "It creates very narrow-minded students," he said. "But what China needs now is entrepreneurs and innovators."
- G. American students came in between 15th and 31st place in the three categories. France and Britain also fared poorly.
- H. "These are two sides of the same coin: Chinese schools are very good at preparing their students for standardized tests," Jiang Xueqin, a deputy principal at Peking University High School in Beijing, wrote in an opinion article published in The Wall Street Journal shortly after the test results were announced. "For that reason, they fail to prepare them for higher education and the knowledge economy."
- I. However, many educators say China's strength in education is also a weakness. The nation's education system is too test-oriented, schools here kill creativity and parents often deprive children of the joys of childhood, they say.
- J. "Who in this class can tell me how to demonstrate two lines are parallel without using a proportional segment?" Ms. Li called out to about 40 students seated in a small classroom.

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

Fred Flintstone is the forerunner to Homer Simpson so Peter Griffin. *The Flintstones* premeired in 1960, modeled after *The Honeymooners*.

Fred lives in fictional prehistoric town of Bedrock, a world where dinosaurs coexist with mordenized cavepeople and the cavepeople enjoy "primitive" versions of morden conveniences such as telephones, automobiles, and washing machines. Fred's interests includes bowling, playing pool, golf, poker and lounging around the house. Over the first two of these, he is very skilled, as seen in an episode where (in disguise) him plays against Wilma's unsuspecting mother. Fred's has won championships with her incredible bowling skills.

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| A | wrong verb form |
| B | wrong conjunction |
| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong pronoun |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | wrong case |
| H | wrong gender |

TASK 5

Writing

(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

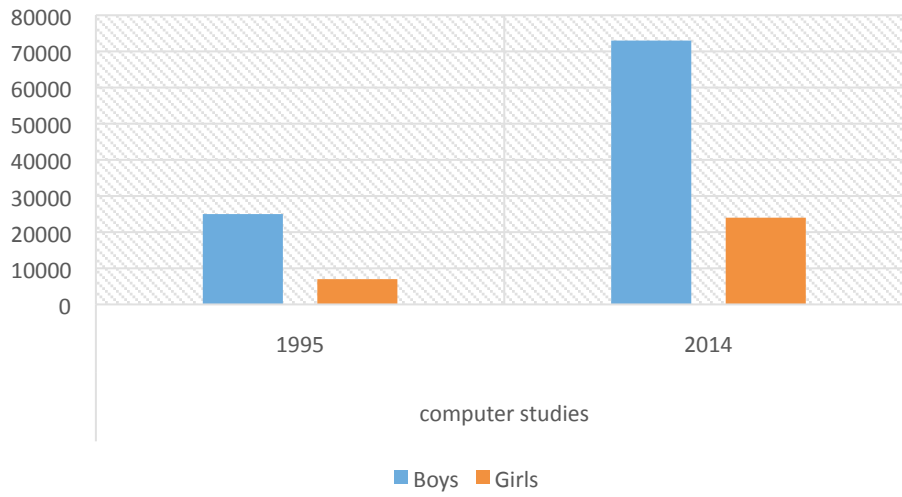
An English magazine has a weekly column called "Education in the 21st century". As part of their new investigation into educational issues, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the numbers of boys and girls who took national exams in secondary education (GCSE) in Computer Studies, England, 1995-2014.**

In your report:

1. **Compare the numbers of boys and girls who took the exam in 1995 and 2014.**
2. **Explain the changes in numbers.**
3. **Name the possible future changes in the education of the UK.**

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.

GCSE attempts rate in Computer Studies (England), 1995-2014



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Вариант 9

TASK 1.

Before you listen to the text, look at the key-expressions below. You have 5 minutes to do this.

1) While listening decide if all the key-expressions presented in each box summarize the basic issues mentioned in the text, regardless of the author's evaluation. Put "YES" or "NO" into the first column of the answer sheet.

26. plunge us into total despair, nothing to do with tourist trade, a correct sense of values, taking ourselves too seriously, prevents you from making friends abroad, well equipped with hot and cold running water

27. a sense of humour, not so important, human achievements result from other qualities, is not always appropriate to demonstrate, emphasizes less serious aspects of human life, therefore not so important

28. only one quality which distinguishes us from animals, helps us to maintain a correct sense of values, associated laughter, associated with happiness, tragedy is not really far removed from comedy, are merely comic and absurd

29. circus and zoo, in "Gulliver's Travels", mistake of taking ourselves too seriously, nations may disagree, story about polar bears, relations between these states, comic stereotypes

30. the world-wide popularity of Charlie Chaplin's early films, a great satirist like Swift, have been laughed in the same way, enjoy this supreme luxury, may take various forms

2) Decide whether the key-expressions from each box above can be used as an argument to support the author's point of view or a counterargument to refute it. Thus, put A (Argument) or C (Counterargument) into the second column of the answer sheet. If a set of expressions from the box cannot be used in total for the purpose put N (No) into the second column of the answer sheet.

| № | 17) YES/NO | 18) A/C/N |
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TASK 2.

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets. Insert your answer into the answer sheet below. Insert the appropriate letter into the answer sheet below.

Sleep difficulties and **1** _____ (**unsufficient/insufficient/nonsufficient**) sleep are common among American youth. Prior research **2** _____ (**showed/had shown/has shown**) that poor sleep can predict alcohol-related problems and illicit drug use among adolescents and young adults in high-risk samples. A new study has found that sleep difficulties and hours of sleep can predict a number of **3** _____ (**special/specific/especial**) problems, including binge drinking and driving under the influence of alcohol.

"National polls indicate that 27 percent of **4** _____ (**school's age/ school-aged/ school age**) children and 45 percent of adolescents do not sleep enough," said Maria M. Wong, professor and director of experimental training in the department of psychology at Idaho State University. "Other studies have shown that about one **5** _____ (**in/of/about**) 10 adolescents have trouble falling asleep or staying asleep almost every day, or every day, in the previous 12 months."

"Among normal adults, sleep difficulties and insomnia have predicted onset of alcohol use one year later, and **6** _____ (**has increased/increased/ have increased**) risk of any illicit drug use disorder and nicotine dependence 3.5 years later," said Wong. "Among adult alcoholics who received treatment **7** _____ (**of/for/from**) alcohol dependence, those with insomnia at baseline were more **8** _____ (**like/likely/unlikely**) to relapse to alcohol use. The association between poor sleep and substance use **9** _____ (**has also been found/has been also found/also has been found**) in younger age groups. Overtiredness in childhood has predicted lower **10** _____ (**reply/response/respond**) inhibition in adolescence, which in turn predicted number of illicit drugs used in young **11** _____ (**adulthood/adulthood/adulthood**). The purpose of this study **12** _____ (**was/had been/is**) to examine whether sleep difficulties and hours of sleep prospectively predicted several serious substance-related problems that included binge drinking and driving under the influence of alcohol."

Wong and her co-authors analyzed data collected via interviews and

13 _____ (**questionnaires/questionnaires/questionnaires**) from 6,504 adolescents (52% girls, 48% boys) participating in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Data **14** _____ (**was collected/were collected/had been collected**) for three waves -- 1994-1995, 1996, and 2001-2002 -- and study authors used sleep difficulties from a previous wave to predict substance-related problems at a **15** _____ (**later/consequent/subsequent**) wave, while controlling for substance-related problems at the previous wave.

"Sleep difficulties at the first wave significantly predicted alcohol-related interpersonal problems, binge

drinking, **16** _____ (**gotten drunk /getting drunk /having gotten drunk**), driving under the influence of alcohol, and ever using any illicit drugs and drugs-related problems at the second wave," said Wong. "Substance-related problems **17** _____ (**so as/such as/ seem as**) binge drinking, driving under the influence of alcohol, and risky sexual behavior are more important than **18** _____ (**the others/others/the other**) due to their association with reckless driving, automobile accidents, physical injuries and even death".

Wong hopes future research **19** _____ (**will address/will be addressing/ will have addressed**) how sleep difficulties and deprivation may **20** _____ (**effect/affect/infect**) brain mechanisms, which in turn influence control of cognitive processes, and behavior. Future studies could examine how neural circuitries mediate the effect of sleep problems on self-regulation and risk behavior."

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TASK 3

Put the following sentences in the correct order to recreate the text.

The Mediterranean on a Budget: The Voyage Begins

- A. The first two will be answered in due time. The third I'll get to right now: there is no such place. I have no idea where I'm going for my second week in Italy, which is why I'll be asking a reader to share my job with me that week. Here's my itinerary.
- B. ON Thursday, I head to Spain to begin what sounds like a fool adventure: high season in the Mediterranean on a budget. For 10 weeks, I'll be just one soul among the crowds of tourists from around the world.
- C. I can sense your questions: "Is he crazy?" "Won't he starve?" "Where the heck is the Costa di Tagliano?"
- D. During my trip, I'll be alternating between well-known hot spots – trying to find a way to make them affordable despite the crowds – and alternative, off-the-tourist-track destinations.
- E. Then it will be on to one of the most popular summer destinations in the world: the French Riviera. From there it's on to Italy, and then moving on to meet my parents in Croatia.
- F. Why would someone with a schedule as flexible and a wallet as light as mine want to fight tons of Italian and British and Norwegian and Chinese and Pennsylvanian vacationers?
- G. As always, I'll be maintaining my anonymity and depending on the kindness and tips of strangers who think they're just helping out an every day voyager. That doesn't mean that if you spot me, you can't say hi. The Mediterranean in summertime may be the easiest place in the world to get lost in the crowds.
- H. I'll start with Spanish Mediterranean coast that I had never heard of before the Spanish boyfriend of a neighbor in Queens recommended it.
- I. I'll hit Athens for a \$100 weekend along the lines of my recent bare-boned budget excursions in New York, Paris and Rio de Janeiro. At the end of the trip, I'll head to one of the most popular high-end Greek Islands.
- J. To prove it can be done, that's why. After all, most travelers can't get out of town for three weeks in May or October: the summer's all they've got. And if they want to check out the Greek Islands or explore the Costa di Tagliano in Italy, I want to show them it can be done – on a budget.

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TASK 4

Read the text carefully and find 10 mistakes in it. Write the correct variants in the answers' column. Then explain the mistakes by choosing an appropriate option from A-H, some options can be used more than once.

Scooby-Doo and Shaggy are inseparable, in their antics and at this list. They're funny on two levels. The first is that, seen through the eyes of a child, they're just silly cowards which somehow always save the day and remain best friends. But watch *Scooby-Doo* as an adult, but you'll wonder if the van driving, spacey talk and continual snacking are lifestyle symptoms of a same folks who inspired *Pineapple Express*. The original 1969 title, *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You?*, was a parody on than popular TV series *Car 54, Where Are You?*

Scooby-Doo was originally broadcast on CBS from 1969 to 1976, when it has moved to ABC. ABC aired the show until canceling it in 1986.

A most recent Scooby-Doo series, *Scooby-Doo! Mystery Incorporated*, aired on Cartoon Network from 2010 to 2013, with a new series, *Be Cool, Scooby-Doo!*

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| A | wrong tense |
| B | wrong conjunction |
| C | wrong preposition |
| D | wrong pronoun |
| E | spelling mistake |
| F | wrong article |
| G | wrong infinitive |

TASK 5

Writing

(60 minutes, 250-300 words)

An English magazine has a weekly column called "Education in the 21st century". As part of their new investigation into educational issues, they have asked you to write a report based on your own research of **the numbers of boys and girls who took national exams in secondary education (GCSE) in Foreign Languages, England, 1995-2014.**

In your report:

1. **Compare the numbers of boys and girls who took the exam in 1995 and 2014.**
2. **Explain the changes in numbers.**
3. **Name the possible future changes in education in the UK.**

Do not forget to follow the rules of report writing and use an appropriate style.

