

1

() – e).

		1	2
a)	<i>Warwick</i>	[w rɪk]	[w :wɪk]
b)	<i>Gloucester</i>	[gl s st]	[gl st]
c)	<i>Greenwich</i>	[gri:nwɪʃ]	[grenɪdʒ]
d)	<i>Edinburgh</i>	[edɪnb :g]	[edɪnb r]
e)	<i>Durham</i>	[d r m]	[d :h m]

[[1, 2, 2, 2, 1]

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1

() – e).

		1	2
a)	<i>Grosvenor</i>	[gr sv n]	[gr vn]
b)	<i>Durham</i>	[d :h m]	[d r m]
c)	<i>Chiswick</i>	[ʃɪzɪk]	[ʃɪzɪk]
d)	<i>Salisbury</i>	[sælɪsb rɪ]	[s :lzb rɪ]
e)	<i>Southwark</i>	[s ð k]	[sa ðw k]

[[2, 2, 2, 2, 1]]

+++++

1

() – e).

		1	2
a)	<i>Mousehole</i>	[ma sh l]	[ma z l]
b)	<i>Southwark</i>	[s ð k]	[sa ðw k]
c)	<i>Keswick</i>	[kezwik]	[kezık]
d)	<i>Leicester</i>	[lest]	[leıs st]
e)	<i>Alnwick</i>	[ælnwık]	[ænık]

[[2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2]]

+++++

1

() – e).

		1	2
a)	<i>Berwick</i>	[b :wık]	[berık]
b)	<i>Brough</i>	[br f]	[br]
c)	<i>Worcester</i>	[w :s st]	[w st]
d)	<i>Norwich</i>	[n rıdʒ]	[n :wıf]
e)	<i>Keswick</i>	[kezwik]	[kezık]

[[2, 1, 2, 1, 2]]

+++++

1

() – e).

		1	2
a)	<i>Alnwick</i>	[ælnwɪk]	[ænɪk]
b)	<i>Cholmondeley</i>	[ɪm ndli]	[mli]
c)	<i>Weymouth</i>	[weɪm]	[weɪmɑ]
d)	<i>Bamburgh</i>	[bæmb ɹ]	[bæmb ɡ]
e)	<i>Berkeley</i>	[b :kɪ]	[b :kɪ]

[[2, 2, 1, 1,1]]

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1

.

() – e).

		1	2
a)	<i>Tottenham</i>	[t t nh m]	[t tn m]
b)	<i>Berkeley</i>	[b :kɪ]	[b :kɪ]
c)	<i>Aldeburgh</i>	[:ld b ɡ]	[:ld br]
d)	<i>Brougham</i>	[bru:m]	[br f m]
e)	<i>Cholmondeley</i>	[mli]	[ɪm ndli]

[[2, 1, 2, 1, 1]]

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2
 , 1 , , -
 2.

a) *accent* b) *lamb* c) *ascent* d) *light* e) *lamp*

[[1, 2, 2, 2, 1]]

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2
 , , 1, -
 2.

a) *blew – glue* b) *neat – feet* c) *fairy – ferry* d) *bean – bin* e) *bye – buy*

[[1, 1, 2, 2, 1]]

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2
 , , - .
 () – e 1,
 - 2.

a) *hold* b) *grind* c) *walk* d) *isle* e) *gnaw*

[[1,1,2, 2 2]]

+++++

2
 , (a) – e
 1, - 2.

a) **island – aisle** b) **recipe – recite** c) **plague – argue** d) **thesaurus – thesis**
 e) **infamous – famous**

[[2,1,1,2,1]]

+++++

2
 , 1, - 2 .

a) *subtle* b) *night* c) *substance* d) *handkerchief* e) *Boston*

[[2,2, 1, 2, 1]]

+++++

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

How Everest got its name

Sir George Everest, an English surveyor who mapped India and part of the Himalaya range, probably never saw the big mountain. But his colleagues, who measured the peak and declared it the world's tallest in 1852, wanted to honour his work by naming it after him. The 8,850-metre-tall mountain straddles the border of Nepal and the Tibet region of China.

A

On 29th May, 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary and his mountain-climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay from Nepal, got a glimpse of Asia that no other human had ever enjoyed. They became the first to look down from the dizzying height of the world's tallest mountain, Everest, while standing on its snowy top. But it wasn't a time for celebrating.

B

"I didn't leap or throw my hands in the air or anything," Hillary, now 83, recalled in an interview with Robert Sullivan of Life Books. "We were tired, of course." But this month the party's on! Hillary, who lives in New Zealand, will join his friends and fans in Kathmandu, Nepal, to honour the 50th anniversary of his towering feat.

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Climbing to its summit became an irresistible goal for adventurers. When a reporter asked George Mallory, a British mountaineer, why he wanted to climb Everest, he famously replied, "Because it's there." Mallory's final attempt to reach the top ended in his death in 1924. At least 175 climbers are known to have died on Everest since 1920. Nearly 1,200 others have made it to the top.

D

Anyone who has climbed Everest can tell you that human beings are not meant to hang around nearly 9 kilometres above sea level. The ice, snow, frigid wind, deep ice cracks called “crevasses” and lack of oxygen are constant threats to climbers’ safety and health. Because of the thin air, most climbers breathe from oxygen tanks. Others have lost toes, ears and fingers to frostbite. All of these factors force climbers who do reach the top to turn around and scramble back down straight away. “You cannot conquer Everest. It’s not possible,” says Jamling Norgay, 38, son of Tenzing Norgay, who has climbed Everest with Hillary’s son, Peter. “Everest will give you a chance to stand on the top for a few minutes, and that’s it.”

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The mountain is much less of a mystery 50 years later. Climbers have attacked it from all sides, reaching the peak by 15 different routes. Satellite phones and other equipment keep the adventurers in touch with the world below. Climbing clothes are made of high-tech thermal fabrics now. Hillary and Norgay had layers of wool and cotton, and a simple cotton tent, to keep them warm. Some modern climbers are inexperienced but pay a lot of money to have professional guides take them to the top. This can be risky, and in 1996 tragedy struck. On one of the mountain’s busiest days, a storm blew in and eight climbers died in a single night.

F

Edmund Hillary continued a life of achievement. After being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Edmund led a team across Antarctica to the South Pole and climbed many mountains. He has worked for decades to build desperately needed schools and hospitals for Tenzing Norgay’s people. New Zealanders regard Hillary as one of their greatest national heroes.

a) In Paragraph B, what do the words “towering feat” refer to?

1) the height of the mountain 2) the ascent of Everest 3) the team’s success 4) climbing down the mountain

b) Which word in Paragraph C is closest in meaning to “top”? *1) goal 2) attempt 3) summit 4) adventurer*

c) Which word or word combination in Paragraph D is closest in meaning to “move quickly”? *1) hang around 2) turn around 3) scramble back down 4) scramble*

d) What are the two factors that make the climb easier now? 1) *oxygen tanks* 2) *satellite phones and high-tech climbing clothes* 3) *guides and tanks* 4) *professional guides' help and improved climbing clothes*

e) When one is knighted he 1) *is awarded a medal* 2) *gets a title* 3) *is granted an audience with a Royal* 4) *marries a Royal* 5) *is promoted to a higher position.*

[[2, 3, 4, 4, 2]]

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a) How did the mountain get its name?

1) *Quite accidentally.* 2) *In an attempt to pay tribute to a famous person.* 3) *To commemorate a major historical event.* 4) *To honour the contribution of the English explorers to the discovery of a new range.*

b) Why didn't Hillary and Tenzing Norgay celebrate their achievement?

1) *They waited until they climbed down.* 2) *They didn't consider it important enough.* 3) *They were exhausted.* 4) *They put it off till they reached Nepal.*

c) How did some of the mountaineers explain their desire to reach the top?

1) *It was important for future research.* 2) *They wanted to test new materials in extreme conditions.* 3) *For the sake of doing nothing better.* 4) *They were overwhelmed by the grandeur of the mountain.*

d) What are the major threats to climbers' health and safety?

1) *Crevasses and lack of oxygen* 2) *The ice, frost, wind, ice cracks and thin air*
3) *Oxygen tanks, crevasses and frigid wind* 4) *Deep snow, frostbites, lack of oxygen and wind*

e) How do modern inexperienced mountaineers get to the top?

1) *They book helicopters.* 2) *They hire professional help.* 3) *They team up with more experienced climbers.* 4) *They pay large sums of money to get there.*

[[2, 3, 4, 2, 2]]

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No time like the last minute

As I boarded the train at Paddington Station one night, I was delighted by the unexpected sight of three friends also boarding. “Hurray!” we cried as we bagged a table for four in the dining car and settled down to the prospect of a delicious meal and stimulating conversation.

But with about three minutes to departure, I looked through the window to see one of our party wandering along the platform. “Where’s Rupert going?” I asked his wife. “Oh, probably going to get a newspaper or something,” she shrugged. “He likes to give himself these little thrills. He never actually boards a train until the whistle has actually blown.” Three agonising minutes after the train had started rolling down the tracks, Rupert came gasping back to the table, having just managed to get into the last carriage and walked all the way through the train.

Our friend Lucy’s husband, John, derives a similar thrill from not arriving at airports at the stated latest check-in time. “Even when we are there,” says Lucy, “he carries on shopping after the flight is called and says, ”Don’t worry. Once you have checked in, it’s OK. They always call out your actual name.”

Rupert and John’s penchant for “competing” against time is unfortunately a vice I share. The thrill of “just making” a train is addictive, and what is more depressing than hanging around a railway station or sitting in a motionless train? With life racing by so quickly, one wants to maximise every moment’s potential.

Yet this is not the whole story. As a child I always walked through the school gate at the exact moment before I would be punished for being late, and experienced the thrill of triumph at having “made it”. Now, in adult life, I find that each day holds the potential for a whole galaxy of bogus achievements of this nature. I never start packing for a holiday until an hour before we are due to set off. I never get my clothes ready for a party until twenty minutes before I have to leave home. I never send off my tax return until the last post on the day before it is due, even though it requires a thirty-minute drive to the nearest 7 p.m. collection box, when I could have posted it in my own village at 3.15 p.m.

Looking back, I realise the habit probably set in during adolescence, when I noted that my mother was always ready at least half an hour before she went out. On Tuesday nights when she set off to see friends, she used to be collected by car at 7.30 p.m. From 7.00 p.m. she would be pacing the garden. If she was giving a dinner party, she would have the table laid with cutlery the day before.

Once she even said she could not see a long-lost cousin who wanted to drop in on December 9th because she would be “too busy in the run-up to Christmas.”

We like to prove we can do things better than our parents, and therefore I stupidly window-shop in Oxford Street so that I have to take a taxi rather than a bus to Paddington Station, and arrive with my heart thumping. I cut it so fine when going to catch a train that, when I leave from home, I regularly have to finish getting dressed in the car on the way to the station. Old habits die hard but I’m beginning to see the advantages that might accrue from being ready in time. Think how much money I could save on taxis if I took buses in plenty of time instead. Think how much less panicky I would be at every party if I weren’t doing up my buttons as I walked through the door. Think how much less anxious I would be if only I could be ready on time. One might even live longer without the stress of constantly competing against time.

With any luck my two little daughters will want to prove that they can do things better than I can and will take precisely the opposite line, deriving a thrill from being well-prepared, like both their grandmothers.

a) *When the writer saw her friends getting on the train, she*

- 1) was worried that someone was going to be late.
- 2) wondered why they were there.
- 3) was worried about the trip.
- 4) hoped they would find a table for four.

b) *How did Rupert’s wife react when she saw him leave the train?*

- 1) She was unduly worried.
- 2) She was unperturbed.
- 3) She was amused.
- 4) She was surprised.

c) *When thinking about Rupert and John, the writer*

- 1) appreciates why they act as they do.
- 2) is depressed by their behaviour.
- 3) is determined to make better use of her time.
- 4) realises the potential dangers of their behaviour.

d) *The writer considers her achievements to be*

- 1) worthwhile.

- 2) exaggerated.
- 3) childish.
- 4) illusory.

e) *The writer _____ that her children will be different.*

- 1) is positive
- 2) hopes
- 3) isn't sure
- 4) is anxious.

[[2, 2, 4, 4, 2]]

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a) *When the writer saw her friends getting on the train, she*

- 1) was worried that something had happened.
- 2) looked forward to a good trip.
- 3) wondered why they were late.
- 4) hoped they would find a table for four.

b) *Rupert left the train because*

- 1) he had forgotten something important.
- 2) he had changed his mind about the trip.
- 3) his wife had asked him to get something.
- 4) it was what he usually did.

c) *When thinking about Rupert and John, the writer*

- 1) appreciates why they act as they do.
- 2) is depressed by their behaviour.
- 3) is determined to make better use of her time.
- 4) realises the potential dangers of their behaviour.

d) *The writer considers her achievements to be*

- 1) worthwhile.
- 2) illusory.
- 3) childish.
- 4) a sign of boredom.

e) *The writer considers that her mother*

- 1) set a bad example.
- 2) controlled her own anxiety.
- 3) was inhospitable to relatives.
- 4) provided a model.

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Heading A

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"I didn't leap or throw my hands in the air or anything," Hillary, now 83, recalled in an interview with Robert Sullivan of Life Books. "We were tired, of course." But this month the party's on! Hillary, who lives in New Zealand, will join his friends and fans in Kathmandu, Nepal, to honour the 50th anniversary of his towering feat.

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Climbing to its summit became an irresistible goal for adventurers. When a reporter asked George Mallory, a British mountaineer, why he wanted to climb Everest, he famously replied, "Because it's there." Mallory's final attempt to reach the top ended in his death in 1924. At least 175 climbers are known to have died on Everest since 1920. Nearly 1,200 others have made it to the top.

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- 1) *The quest for the top* 2) *Community involvement* 3) *Death of Mallory*
- 4) *Delayed celebration* 5) *The first successful ascent* 6) *Family tradition*
- 7) *Still a challenge* 8) *A cruel mountain* 9) *Further accomplishments*

[[5, 4, 1, 8, 7]]

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Practice makes perfect: why mock exams are great for students’ brains

Many students see sitting mocks in December as nothing more than a cruel trick. But these tests have more value than you might imagine – here’s why

Many things happen in the first week of December: Christmas songs get played incessantly in supermarkets and restaurants; you have to turn the thermostat up

to 23 degrees; and for many students, mock exams start. It may be a stretch to get students excited about these, but here are five ways they can help students make sure they're on the path to exam success.

Heading A

Research suggests that 75% of students consider themselves to be procrastinators, with 50% doing so regularly and to a level that is considered a problem. The author of one of the biggest studies on procrastination, researcher Piers Steel, states that “the further away an event is, the less impact it has on people’s decisions.”

In essence, summer exams feel like a lifetime away for teenagers so some will only really start working hard for them after Easter. By having mock exams halfway through the year, students have the opportunity to focus their attention and effort earlier.

Heading B

Some of the most commonly used techniques to aid revision are actually the least effective, including highlighting or re-reading key passages. One reason for their ineffectiveness is they do not force you to think deeply and critically about the topic, so they often end up being done on auto-pilot.

Mock exams let students practise revision strategies that are proven to be more helpful and discover what works best for them. There are several memory strategies that have been found to be effective. In one of the most comprehensive reviews on memory, researchers found that the following strategies are useful: spacing out revision sessions (so that there is enough time to forget and then re-learn); teaching the material to someone else (this forces you to think about the material in a clear and structured way); and switching between topics every now and then (which helps you build on previous revision sessions).

Another technique is what psychologists call “elaborative interrogation”. This is essentially asking yourself “why”. In a fascinating study on memory, students were divided into three groups and asked to remember sentences such as “the hungry man got in his car”. The first group just read the sentence. The second group was given an explanation (i.e. because he wanted to go to a restaurant), and the third group was asked to consider why he might have got in his car. The results? Students who were prompted to ask “why” remembered 72% of the sentences when tested later, compared to only 37% in the other two groups.

Heading C

Testing yourself is an effective way to improve your knowledge and ability to recall information. In a study on mock exams, researchers found that students who did a practice test after a period of revision did better on the final exam

than those students who didn't do the mock exam and had just spent the whole time revising.

Instead of seeing an exam as a potentially threatening event or as some sort of judgement on their ability, it would be great if we could help students to see their mock exams as a handy way of improving their knowledge and memory.

Also, if students have a particularly bad mock exam, better to have the shock in the mock, than the final exam. It can act as a call to action that perhaps they need to do more work, change revision strategies and develop skills needed to perform under pressure.

Heading D

Pressure can do funny things to students. For some, it can lead to nerves, anxiety, frustration and sloppy mistakes, culminating in a poor performance. For others, pressure allows them to concentrate more, work harder and perform better. It takes time and practice to perform well under pressure. If the final summer exams are the first time students experience these conditions, it is lottery as to how they react.

Mock exams are a great opportunity for students to figure out and practise what works best for them. Techniques to manage exam nerves could include actively slowing down, channelling any nerves into helpful behaviour or listening to some relaxing music beforehand.

Heading E

Doing mocks early enough in the year gives you time before the real thing to target areas that need improvement. Mock exam results can identify how best to spend the coming months for students. Once these areas are identified, it is then a case of putting in the hours. It is not enough to think about what you need to do better, it is the action and the doing that really makes a difference.

Being comfortable and confident enough to ask someone else for help, be it a teacher, parent or carer, is a big part of having a growth mindset. Mock exams can be used as a way of getting students to feel comfortable receiving feedback, which paves the way for further improvement and learning.

Mock exams, if framed right, can be incredibly beneficial for students. Helping them to see that is part of the challenge. They can help students to start revising early, to practise effective revision strategies, to improve their knowledge, to familiarise themselves with pressure, and act as a guide moving forward.

- 1) Identifying topics that need attention**
- 2) Procrastination issues**
- 3) Motivating students to start revision early**
- 4) Improving knowledge**
- 5) Practising effective revision strategies**
- 6) Practising under exam conditions**
- 7) Studying memory**

[[3, 5, 4, 6, 1]]

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a) _____

Television has come a long way since the first fuzzy broadcast from Alexandra Palace more than 70 years ago. With hundreds of channels now on offer and sales of high-definition set-top boxes topping 600 000 in the past 18 months, the next step, the industry says, will be to take the picture into 3D.

b) _____

Sky revealed yesterday that it has developed the technology and infrastructure to transmit 3D images, raising the prospect of sofa-bound sports fans being tricked into ducking as a football bounces out of the screen. This company, one of several global broadcasters testing 3DTV, will continue to develop the technology screens required to handle 3D television. It will, thus, become more readily available and affordable, and programme-makers and broadcasters will film more content in 3D.

c) _____

“We’re just exploring right now,” Brian Lenz, the company’s head of product design and innovation, says. “The next step is going to be to find out whether 3DTV is something people are going to be interested in.” If there is public appetite for this new experience, Sky – which is partly owned by News Corporation, the parent company of *The Times* newspaper – will introduce the service over the next few years and is likely to be the first to offer channels with full 3D coverage.

d) _____

3D film is produced using two cameras that film the action side by side. The new technology allows these two images to be merged and played out simultaneously on the same TV screen. Viewers, who with Sky’s version currently have to wear polarized glasses to view 3D, will see a different image with each eye, tricking the brain into believing that it is seeing a three-dimensional image.

e) _____

Sky says that it will eventually be able to film and broadcast events live in 3D. It has already successfully run an internal test where a small audience watched a

recent Ricky Hatton boxing match in 3D. In Japan, where 3D-capable TVs are already available, stations are showing 3D programmes every day.

Broadcasters are hoping that studios will start producing more films in 3D. The signs are encouraging. Pixar, the animation studio that made *Toy Story* and *The Incredibles*, has announced that from next year all animation films will be made in 3D. This will be a great step forward for television; who knows what will come next?

- 1) Rising costs of 3DTV
- 2) Sky's future
- 3) Many broadcasters will offer 3DTV in the future
- 4) Television for the future
- 5) How 3DTV works
- 6) Viewers are unable to watch 3DTV transmitted by Sky
- 7) Live TV comes to life
- 8) Trials full of technical problems
- 9) Possibilities to come

[[4,2, 9, 5, 7]]

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Three-dimensional television coming to a screen near you!

Television has come a long way since the first fuzzy broadcast from Alexandra Palace more than 70 years ago. With hundreds of channels now on offer and sales of high-definition set-top boxes topping 600 000 in the past 18 months, the next step, the industry says, will be to take the picture into 3D.

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- 7) Live TV comes to life

8) Possibilities to come

9) 3DTV's next stage

[[2, 8, 1, 7, 9]]

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- (1), – , (2). () –).

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

How Everest got its name

Sir George Everest, an English surveyor who mapped India and part of the Himalaya range, probably never saw the big mountain. But his colleagues, who measured the peak and declared it the world's tallest in 1852, wanted to honour his work by naming it after him. The 8,850-metre-tall mountain straddles the border of Nepal and the Tibet region of China.

Heading A

On 29th May, 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary and his mountain-climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay from Nepal, got a glimpse of Asia that no other human had ever enjoyed. They became the first to look down from the dizzying height of the world's tallest mountain, Everest, while standing on its snowy top. But it wasn't a time for celebrating.

Heading B

"I didn't leap or throw my hands in the air or anything," Hillary, now 83, recalled in an interview with Robert Sullivan of Life Books. "We were tired, of course." But this month the party's on! Hillary, who lives in New Zealand, will join his friends and fans in Kathmandu, Nepal, to honour the 50th anniversary of his towering feat.

Heading C

Climbing to its summit became an irresistible goal for adventurers. When a reporter asked George Mallory, a British mountaineer, why he wanted to climb Everest, he famously replied, "Because it's there." Mallory's final attempt to reach the top ended in his death in 1924. At least 175 climbers are known to have died on Everest since 1920. Nearly 1,200 others have made it to the top.

Heading D

Anyone who has climbed Everest can tell you that human beings are not meant to hang around nearly 9 kilometres above sea level. The ice, snow, frigid wind, deep ice cracks called "crevasses" and lack of oxygen are constant threats to climbers' safety and health. Because of the thin air, most climbers breathe from oxygen tanks. Others have lost toes, ears and fingers to frostbite. All of these factors force climbers who do reach the top to turn around and scramble back down straight away. "You cannot conquer Everest. It's not possible," says Jamling Norgay, 38, son of Tenzing Norgay, who has climbed Everest with Hillary's son, Peter. "Everest will give you a chance to stand on the top for a few minutes, and that's it."

Heading E

The mountain is much less of a mystery 50 years later. Climbers have attacked it from all sides, reaching the peak by 15 different routes. Satellite phones and other equipment keep the adventurers in touch with the world below. Climbing clothes are made of high-tech thermal fabrics now. Hillary and Norgay had layers of wool and cotton, and a simple cotton tent, to keep them warm. Some modern climbers are inexperienced but pay a lot of money to have

professional guides take them to the top. This can be risky, and in 1996 tragedy struck. On one of the mountain’s busiest days, a storm blew in and eight climbers died in a single night.

Edmund Hillary continued a life of achievement. After being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Edmund led a team across Antarctica to the South Pole and climbed many mountains. He has worked for decades to build desperately needed schools and hospitals for Tenzing Norgay’s people. New Zealanders regard Hillary as one of their greatest national heroes.

- a) Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first to climb Everest.
- b) Sir George Everest measured the world’s tallest mountain.
- c) For many mountaineers, climbing Everest is the ultimate challenge.
- d) Those who climb to the summit do not linger to enjoy the view.
- e) Climbers who reach the top can be proud of having defeated the tallest mountain.

[[1, 2, 1, 1, 2]]

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- a) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay came from the same country.
- b) Today more is known about the mountain.
- c) Those who climb to the summit linger to enjoy the view.
- d) These days, climbing Everest is no longer dangerous.
- e) Tenzing Norgay is considered one of the greatest national heroes.

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A

New books by Canadian researchers offer completely contradictory opinions on gender roles and parenting. One argues that parenting can force even the most reasonable and modern of couples to revert to traditional roles, while another suggests that the rare, but growing, number of couples who swap traditional roles are actually practising a parenting style that recognizes no gender boundaries. They are both raising the same interesting question –

whether mothering and fathering are naturally linked to gender, rather than tasks, and whether, as one of the authors puts it, they can ever be “de-gendered.”

B

It is a thoroughly modern dilemma best expressed by the dozens of Canadian couples interviewed for research: the 42-year-old mother who is the primary breadwinner but frets, “Am I going to be just like those men who don’t know their kids? Am I just going to be a man in a skirt?”; the stay-at-home father who does all the household tasks and yet is still “managed from a distance” by his working wife; the woman who returns to her part-time job when her baby is less than two months old, partly to get out of the house, partly “to push her husband to do more baby care”; the young mother who realizes she’s suddenly taken on the full burden of the housework, in part, she says, “because of my image of what the housewife does.”

C

In her book, *How Couples Become Parents: The Creation of Gender in the Transition to Parenthood*, Bonnie Fox argues that parenthood is often the first time many young men and women confront a social world still organized around gender divisions after leading remarkably similar lives in terms of educational attainment, jobs and even sexual behaviour, and despite coming to it expecting an equal division of labour. “On average, the couples in the study probably entered parenthood with a stronger commitment to sharing the work and the responsibilities than is usual. Nevertheless,” she says, “most of them developed the gender patterns typical in Canadian families”, that is, mothers as primary caregivers, fathers as breadwinners; mothers doing housework and child care, fathers often on the margins.

D

Gillian Ranson, a sociologist at the University of Calgary, agrees that convention happens to most new parents, but her book, *Against the Grain*, focuses instead on those who avoid convention in their domestic arrangements: the couples “who in a variety of ways, broke with more conventional divisions of labour in their families and often, in the process, with traditional understandings of mothering and fathering as well”, she writes. “And they are doing this in a world no longer well served by the traditional family model, a world in which family life has become a daily balancing act or a permanent do-it-yourself project.”

- a) The text tells us about an ideal modern family.
- b) The author uses quotations.
- c) The author doubts that traditional parenting still prevails.

- d) The text discusses current Native American parenting patterns.
- e) The text sounds objective because of the statistics used.

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Anyone who has climbed Everest can tell you that human beings are not meant to hang around nearly 9 kilometres above sea level. The ice, snow, frigid wind, deep ice cracks called "crevasses" and lack of oxygen are constant threats to climbers' safety and health. Because of the thin air, most climbers breathe from oxygen tanks. Others have lost toes, ears and fingers to *frostbite*. All of these factors force climbers who do reach the top to turn around and scramble back

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Edmund Hillary continued a life of achievement. After being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Edmund led a team across Antarctica to the South Pole and climbed many mountains. He has worked for decades to build *desperately* needed schools and hospitals for Tenzing Norgay’s people. New Zealanders regard Hillary as one of their greatest national heroes.

- a) *Straddle* 1) be on both sides 2) ride sth like a horse 3) have parts that are in different places 4) stretch
- b) *Dizzying* 1) very high in the air 2) tall 3) making it difficult to breathe 4) causing giddiness
- c) *Irresistible* 1) strong 2) attractive 3) overwhelming 4) unattainable
- d) *Frostbite* 1) an illness 2) a small injury caused by a fall on a slippery slope 3) an injury caused by a dog’s bite 4) damage caused by freezing
- e) *Desperately* 1) hopelessly 2) finally 3) urgently 4) wildly

[[1,4, 3, 4, 3]]

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- a) *Towering* 1) high 2) vital 3) great 4) serious
- b) *Scramble* 1) hang about 2) move slowly 3) move quickly 4) climb down
- c) *Summit* 1) foot 2) side 3) route 4) peak
- d) *Frigid* 1) cool 2) strong 3) icy 4) snowy
- e) *Tragedy struck* 1) A disaster nearly happened. 2) There were several accidents. 3) Several deaths followed. 4) Something bad suddenly happened.

[[3, 3, 4, 3, 4]]

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No time like the last minute

As I boarded the train at Paddington Station one night, I was delighted by the unexpected sight of three friends also boarding. “Hurray!” we cried as we bagged a table for four in the dining car and settled down to the prospect of a delicious meal and stimulating conversation.

But with about three minutes to departure, I looked through the window to see one of our party wandering along the platform. “Where’s Rupert going?” I asked his wife. “Oh, probably going to get a newspaper or something,” she

shrugged. "He likes to give himself these little thrills. He never actually boards a train until the whistle has actually blown." Three agonising minutes after the train had started rolling down the tracks, Rupert came gasping back to the table, having just managed to get into the last carriage and walked all the way through the train.

Our friend Lucy's husband, John, derives a similar thrill from not arriving at airports at the stated latest check-in time. "Even when we are there," says Lucy, "he carries on shopping after the flight is called and says, "Don't worry. Once you have checked in, it's OK. They always call out your actual name."

Rupert and John's penchant for "competing" against time is unfortunately a vice I share. The thrill of "just making" a train is addictive, and what is more depressing than hanging around a railway station or sitting in a motionless train? With life racing by so quickly, one wants to maximise every moment's potential.

Yet this is not the whole story. As a child I always walked through the school gate at the exact moment before I would be punished for being late, and experienced the thrill of triumph at having "made it". Now, in adult life, I find that each day holds the potential for a whole galaxy of bogus achievements of this nature. I never start packing for a holiday until an hour before we are due to set off. I never get my clothes ready for a party until twenty minutes before I have to leave home. I never send off my tax return until the last post on the day before it is due, even though it requires a thirty-minute drive to the nearest 7 p.m. collection box, when I could have posted it in my own village at 3.15 p.m.

Looking back, I realise the habit probably set in during adolescence, when I noted that my mother was always ready at least half an hour before she went out. On Tuesday nights when she set off to see friends, she used to be collected by car at 7.30 p.m. From 7.00 p.m. she would be pacing the garden. If she was giving a dinner party, she would have the table laid with cutlery the day before. Once she even said she could not see a long-lost cousin who wanted to drop in on December 9th because she would be "too busy in the run-up to Christmas."

We like to prove we can do things better than our parents, and therefore I stupidly window-shop in Oxford Street so that I have to take a taxi rather than a bus to Paddington Station, and arrive with my heart thumping. I cut it so fine when going to catch a train that, when I leave from home, I regularly have to finish getting dressed in the car on the way to the station. Old habits die hard but I'm beginning to see the advantages that might accrue from being ready in time. Think how much money I could save on taxis if I took buses in plenty of

time instead. Think how much less panicky I would be at every party if I weren't doing up my buttons as I walked through the door. Think how much less anxious I would be if only I could be ready on time. One might even live longer without the stress of constantly competing against time.

With any luck my two little daughters will want to prove that they can do things better than I can and will take precisely the opposite line, deriving a thrill from being well-prepared, like both their grandmothers.

a) agonising (minutes) (para 2) 1) *causing extreme pain* 2) *resulting in a nervous breakdown* 3) *causing extreme worry* 4) *increasing uncertainty*

b) having just managed (para 2) 1) *almost missed* 2) *barely made it* 3) *hardly ever managed* 4) *only managed*

c) I cut it so fine...(para 7) 1) *I cut it into very small pieces* 2) *I was pressed for time* 3) *I lost time* 4) *I allowed too little time for it*

d) Old habits die hard. (para 7) 1) *Old habits should not be broken.* 2) *People find it hard to change attitudes.* 3) *Old habits are very important.* 4) *There is no point in making people change.*

e) (advantages that might) accrue (para 7) 1) *develop* 2) *result* 3) *gather* 4) *happen*

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- | | |
|---|--|
| a) unexpected sight
(para 1) | 1) to look without buying |
| b) stimulating conversation
(para 1) | 2) an occasion where friends are invited around to your house for a meal |
| c) a tax return (para 5) | 3) a relative that you haven't seen for a long time |
| d) a long-lost cousin (para 6) | 4) something that you're surprised to see |
| e) window shop (para 7) | 5) talk that is very interesting |
| | 6) a statement which declares your income for the year |

[[4, 5, 6, 3, 1]]

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Yet this is not the whole story. As a child I always walked through the school gate at the exact moment before I would be punished for being late, and experienced the thrill of triumph at having "made it". Now, in adult life, I find that each day holds the potential for a whole galaxy of bogus achievements of this nature. I never start packing for a holiday until an hour before we are due to set off. I never get my clothes ready for a party until twenty minutes before I have to leave home. I never send off my tax return until the last post on the day before it is due, even though it requires a thirty-minute drive to the nearest 7 p.m. collection box, when I could have posted it in my own village at 3.15 p.m.

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We like to prove we can do things better than our parents, and therefore I stupidly window-shop in Oxford Street so that I have to take a taxi rather than a bus to Paddington Station, and arrive with my heart thumping. I cut it so fine when going to catch a train that, when I leave from home, I regularly have to finish getting dressed in the car on the way to the station. Old habits die hard but I'm beginning to see the advantages that might accrue from being ready in time. Think how much money I could save on taxis if I took buses in plenty of time instead. Think how much less panicky I would be at every party if I weren't doing up my buttons as I walked through the door. Think how much less anxious I would be if only I could be ready on time. One might even live longer without the stress of constantly competing against time.

With any luck my two little daughters will want to prove that they can do things better than I can and will take precisely the opposite line, deriving a thrill from being well-prepared, like both their grandmothers.

a) We bagged a table. (para 1) 1) We put our bags on the table. 2) We booked a table. 3) We sat on a table. 4) We occupied a table.

b) (have) a penchant for “competing” (para 4) 1) have a bad habit 2) be famous for competing 3) like to compete and do it often 4) be bad at competing

c) galaxy of bogus achievements (para 5) 1) an expression used in astronomy 2) a lot of genuine success 3) quite a few achievements 4) a lot of achievements that turn out to be their opposite

d) I cut it so fine...(para 7) 1) I cut it into very small pieces 2) I was pressed for time 3) I lost time 4) I allowed too little time for it

e) Old habits die hard. (para 7) 1) Old habits should not be broken. 2) Old habits are very important. 3) People find it hard to change attitudes. 4) There is no point in making people change.

[[4,3, 4, 4, 3]]

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Many students see sitting mocks in December as nothing more than a cruel trick. But these tests have more value than you might imagine – here’s why

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Heading A

Research suggests that 75% of students consider themselves to be procrastinators, with 50% doing so regularly and to a level that is considered a problem. The author of one of the biggest studies on **procrastination**, researcher Piers Steel, states that “the further away an event is, the less impact it has on people’s decisions.”

In essence, summer exams feel like a lifetime away for teenagers so some will only really start working hard for them after Easter. By having mock exams halfway through the year, students have the opportunity to focus their attention and effort earlier.

Heading B

Some of the most commonly used techniques to *aid* revision are actually the least effective, including highlighting or re-reading key passages. One reason for their ineffectiveness is they do not force you to think deeply and critically about the topic, so they often end up being done on auto-pilot.

Mock exams let students practise revision strategies that are proven to be more helpful and discover what works best for them. There are several memory strategies that have been found to be effective. In one of the most **comprehensive** reviews on memory, researchers found that the following strategies are useful: spacing out revision sessions (so that there is enough time to forget and then re-learn); teaching the material to someone else (this forces you to think about the material in a clear and structured way); and switching between topics every now and then (which helps you **build on** previous revision sessions).

Another technique is what psychologists call “**elaborative** interrogation”. This is essentially asking yourself “why”. In a fascinating study on memory, students were divided into three groups and asked to remember sentences such as “the hungry man got in his car”. The first group just read the sentence. The second group was given an explanation (i.e. because he wanted to go to a restaurant), and the third group was asked to consider why he might have got in his car. The results? Students who were prompted to ask “why” remembered 72% of the sentences when tested later, compared to only 37% in the other two groups.

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Instead of seeing an exam as a potentially *threatening* event or as some sort of judgement on their ability, it would be great if we could help students to see their mock exams as a *handy* way of improving their knowledge and memory.

Also, if students have a particularly bad mock exam, better to have the shock in the mock, than the final exam. It can act as a call to action that perhaps they need to do more work, change revision strategies and develop skills needed to perform under pressure.

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Pressure can do funny things to students. For some, it can lead to nerves, anxiety, *frustration* and *sloppy* mistakes, culminating in a poor performance. For others, pressure allows them to concentrate more, work harder and perform better. It takes time and practice to perform well under pressure. If the final summer exams are the first time students experience these conditions, it is lottery as to how they react.

Mock exams are a great opportunity for students to figure out and practise what works best for them. Techniques to manage exam nerves could include actively slowing down,

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Heading E

Doing mocks early enough in the year gives you time before the real thing to target areas that need improvement. Mock exam results can identify how best to spend the coming months for students.

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Being comfortable and confident enough to ask someone else for help, be it a teacher, parent or carer, is a big part of having a growth mindset. Mock exams can be used as a way of getting students to feel comfortable receiving feedback, which paves the way for further improvement and learning.

Mock exams, if framed right, can be incredibly beneficial for students. Helping them to see that is part of the challenge. They can help students to start revising early, to practise effective revision strategies, to improve their knowledge, to familiarise themselves with pressure, and act as a guide moving forward.

- a) **incessantly** 1) repeatedly 2) constantly 3) regularly 4) often 5) loudly
 - b) **procrastination** 1) interruption 2) postponing 3) memory failure 4) anxiety 5) poor performance
 - c) **comprehensive** 1) obligatory 2) recent 3) thorough 4) accurate 5) arguable
 - d) **build on** 1) base on 2) base on previous success 3) develop 4) depend 5) follow from
 - e) **elaborative** 1) accurate 2) forced 3) detailed 4) difficult 5) eloquent
- [[2, 2, 3, 2, 3]]

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1.
(a) – e).

- f) **(It may be a) stretch** 1) elastic 2) flexible 3) problematic 4) easy 5) worthwhile
 - g) **it is lottery** 1) certain 2) doubtful 3) guessable 4) game 5) unpredictable
 - h) **the real thing** 1) an actual exam 2) a final result 3) a real situation 4) an urgent situation
 - i) **mindset** 1) philosophy 2) attitude 3) mood 4) intellect 5) effort
 - j) **paves the way** 1) guides 2) produces the right conditions 3) ensures 4) clears the obstacles
- [3 5 1 2 2]

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On 29th May, 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary and his mountain-climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay from Nepal, got a glimpse of Asia that no other human had ever enjoyed. They became the first to look down from the dizzying height of the world's tallest mountain, Everest, while standing on its snowy top. But it wasn't a time for celebrating.

"I didn't leap or throw my hands in the air or anything," Hillary, now 83, recalled in an interview with Robert Sullivan of Life Books. "We were tired, of course." But this month the party's on! Hillary, who lives in New Zealand, will join his friends and fans in Kathmandu, Nepal, to honour the 50th anniversary of his towering feat.

Climbing to its summit became an irresistible goal for adventurers. When a reporter asked George Mallory, a British mountaineer, why he wanted to climb Everest, he famously replied, "Because it's there." Mallory's final attempt to reach the top ended in his death in 1924. At least 175 climbers are known to have died on Everest since 1920. Nearly 1,200 others have made it to the top.

Anyone who has climbed Everest can tell you that human beings are not meant to hang around nearly 9 kilometres above sea level. The ice, snow, frigid wind, deep ice cracks called "crevasses" and lack of oxygen are constant threats to climbers' safety and health. Because of the thin air, most climbers breathe from oxygen tanks. Others have lost toes, ears and fingers to frostbite. All of these factors force climbers who do reach the top to turn around and scramble back down straight away. "You cannot conquer Everest. It's not possible," says Jamling Norgay, 38, son of Tenzing Norgay, who has climbed Everest with Hillary's son, Peter. "Everest will give you a chance to stand on the top for a few minutes, and that's it."

The mountain is much less of a mystery 50 years later. Climbers have attacked it from all sides, reaching the peak by 15 different routes. Satellite phones and other equipment keep the adventurers in touch with the world below. Climbing clothes are made of high-tech thermal fabrics now. Hillary and Norgay had layers of wool and cotton, and a simple cotton tent, to keep them warm. Some modern climbers are inexperienced but pay a lot of money to have professional guides take them to the top. This can be risky, and in 1996 tragedy struck. On one of the mountain's busiest days, a storm blew in and eight climbers died in a single night.

Edmund Hillary continued a life of achievement. After being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Edmund led a team across Antarctica to the South Pole and climbed many mountains. He has worked for decades to build desperately needed schools and hospitals for Tenzing Norgay's people. New Zealanders regard Hillary as one of their greatest national heroes.

a) 83	1) Height
b) 175	2) Year
) 1,200	3) Inexperienced mountaineers
d) 9	4) Mallory's age
e) 15	5) Anniversary
	6) Deaths
	7) Routes
	8) Successful climbers
	9) Hillary's age

[[9, 6, 8, 1, 7]]

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a) 1996	1) A famous climber’s final attempt turned out fatal
b) 50	2) The year of a successful ascent
c) 8	3) Inexperienced mountaineers
d) 38	4) Tenzing Norgay’s age
e) 1924	5) Anniversary
	6) Deaths
	7) The year when a major disaster happened
	8) Survivors
	9) The age of Tenzing Norgay’s son

[[8, 5, 6, 9, 1]]

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a) 1924	1) Two climbers celebrated their success.
b) 1852	2) A famous climber’s final attempt turned out fatal
c) 50	3) Inexperienced mountaineers
d) 1953	4) The peak was measured
e) 175	5) Anniversary
	6) Death toll
	7) The year when the peak was conquered.
	8) Survivors
	9) The age of Tenzing Norgay’s son

[[2, 4 5,7,6]]

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(a) – e).

No time like the last minute

As I boarded the train at Paddington Station one night, I was delighted by the unexpected sight of three friends also boarding. “Hurray!” we cried as we bagged a table for four in the dining car and settled down to the prospect of a delicious meal and stimulating conversation.

But with about three minutes to departure, I looked through the window to see one of our party wandering along the platform. “Where’s Rupert going?” I asked his wife. “Oh, probably going to get a newspaper or something,” she shrugged. “He likes to give himself these little thrills. He never actually boards a train until the whistle has actually blown.” Three agonising minutes after the train had started rolling down the tracks, Rupert came gasping back to the table, having just managed to get into the last carriage and walked all the way through the train.

Our friend Lucy’s husband, John, derives a similar thrill from not arriving at airports at the stated latest check-in time. “Even when we are there,” says Lucy, “he carries on shopping after the flight is called and says, ”Don’t worry. Once you have checked in, it’s OK. They always call out your actual name.”

Rupert and John’s penchant for “competing” against time is unfortunately a vice I share. The thrill of “just making” a train is addictive, and what is more depressing than hanging around a railway station or sitting in a motionless train? With life racing by so quickly, one wants to maximise every moment’s potential.

Yet this is not the whole story. As a child I always walked through the school gate at the exact moment before I would be punished for being late, and experienced the thrill of triumph at having “made it”. Now, in adult life, I find that each day holds the potential for a whole galaxy of bogus achievements of this nature. I never start packing for a holiday until an hour before we are due to set off. I never get my clothes ready for a party until twenty minutes before I have to leave home. I never send off my tax return until the last post on the day before it is due, even though it requires a thirty-minute drive to the nearest 7 p.m. collection box, when I could have posted it in my own village at 3.15 p.m.

Looking back, I realise the habit probably set in during adolescence, when I noted that my mother was always ready at least half an hour before she went out. On Tuesday nights when she set off to see friends, she used to be collected by car at 7.30 p.m. From 7.00 p.m. she would be pacing the garden. If she was giving a dinner party, she would have the table laid with cutlery the day before. Once she even said she could not see a long-lost cousin who wanted to drop in on December 9th because she would be “too busy in the run-up to Christmas.”

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a) Stimulating (para 1)	1) shortcoming
b) thrill (para 3)	2) fake
c) penchant (para 4)	3) nervous breakdown
d) vice (para 4)	4) demanding
e) bogus (para 5)	5) excitement
	6) failure
	7) invigorating
	8) liking
	9) false

[[7, 5, 8, 1, 9]]

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(a) – e).

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a) delighted (para 1)	1) controllable
b) delicious (para 1)	2) uplifting
c) agonising (para 2)	3) uncontrollable
d) addictive (para 4)	4) sad
e) depressing (para 4)	5) spicy
	6) tasteless
	7) calm
	8) painless
	9) displeased

[[9, 6, 7, 1, 2]]

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8

(a) – e).

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- a) *aid* 1) assist 2) ruin 3) discourage 4) hinder
- b) *threatening* 1) challenging 2) helpful 3) simple 4) worthy
- c) *frustration* 1) excitement 2) satisfaction 3) comfort 4) dissatisfaction
- d) *sloppy* 1) serious 2) careless 3) careful 4) minor
- e) *handy* 1) distant 2) useful 3) long 4) inconvenient

[[4, 2, 2, 3, 4]]

+++++

9

, (1)-7
()-).

,
()-).



1)



2)



3)

4)



5)



6)



7)



- a) I suppose at that time I was _____, always getting in and out of trouble.
- b) Don't mention it yet, let _____.
- c) No wonder he seems so busy, he _____.
- d) What you are promising is only _____.
- e) Don't panic, somebody might still find your phone. – Yes, and _____.

[[3,2,4,5,1]]

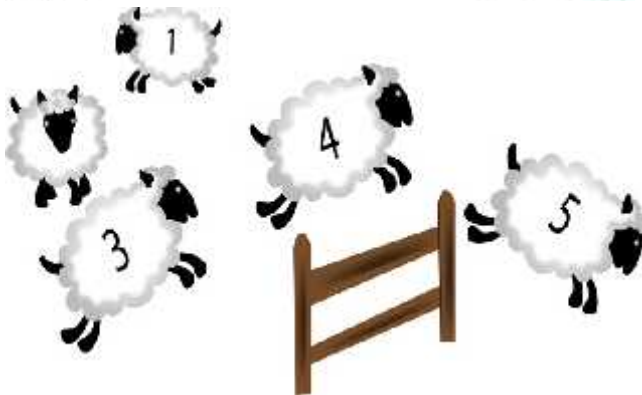
+++++

9

, (1) - 7), () -). () -).



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



7)

- a) I started _____, which didn't really help this time.
- b) Why think of him so badly? Maybe he is trying to change. – Of course, and _____.
- c) I never thought that working with him would be _____. As you can see, it isn't.
- d) As for now, I would wait and _____.
- e) It took me long to convince them that the plan was not just _____.

[[2,5,3,1,7]]

+++++

9

,

(1) - 7)

,

() -).

() -).



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



7)

- a) Every family has _____, and everyone said I was the one for our poor family.'
- b) _____ doesn't mean he does it all well.
- c) Don't worry, it should be _____. You will do it in no time at all.
- d) The best plan is just _____ and see what will happen.
- e) My dad _____ when I announced I was leaving university.

[[1,4,7,5,2]]

+++++

10

() –).

- 1) *The Sun* 2) *The Telegraph* 3) *The Independent* 4) *The Times* 5) *The Daily Mail* 6) *The Express* 7) *The Guardian* 8) *The Financial Times* 9) *The Mirror*

- a) the most Eurosceptic newspaper in Britain
- b) Britain’s most-read newspaper
- c) prides itself on its cricket coverage, and is understood to represent “middle-England”
- d) famous for its investigative journalism
- e) will soon be online-only

[[6,1,2,7,3]]

+++++

10

() –).

- 1) *The Sun* 2) *The Telegraph* 3) *The Independent* 4) *The Times* 5) *The Daily Mail* 6) *The Express* 7) *The Guardian* 8) *The Financial Times* 9) *The Mirror*

- a) remains one of Britain’s more reliable newspapers
- b) uses a compact broadsheet format not used by other papers
- c) is one of the few newspapers with a majority female readership
- d) over 60% of its readers would like to see Britain exit the E.U.
- e) is known for the distinctive pink paper on which it is printed.

[[4,7,5,6,8]]

+++++

10

() –).

1) *The Sun* 2) *The Telegraph* 3) *The Independent* 4) *The Times* 5) *The Daily Mail* 6) *The Express* 7) *The Guardian* 8) *The Financial Times* 9) *The Mirror*

- a) can serve as a useful historical record
- b) is nicknamed The Torygraph
- c) its website is known for its “Sidebar of Shame”
- d) has a long history of misspellings
- e) was initially launched as a newspaper by women, for women

[[4,2,5,7,9]]

+++++

() –).

- a) Jeans were created ____ .
 - 1) in the 18th century 2) during the Gold Rush 3) in the eastern US 4) by F.Strauss
- b) The musical version of the play ‘Pygmalion’ was called ____ .
 - 1) Pygmalion 2) Audrey 3) My Fair Lady 4) Eliza
- c) The Democrats’ symbol is ____ .
 - 1) a donkey 2) an elephant 3) a bear 4) a bull
- d) Grace Kelly became Princess Grace of ____ .
 - 1) Andorra 2) France 3) England 4) Monaco
- e) The first American President to resign was ____ .
 - 1) John Kennedy 2) Richard Nixon 3) George Bush 4) Bill Clinton

[[2,3,1,4,2]]

+++++

() – e)?

(1–7)

: – .

- a) the Cumbrian Mountains 1) Scotland
- b) Ben Nevis 2) New Zealand
- c) the Wye Valley 3) Canada
- d) Quebec City 4) Wales
- e) The Great Barrier Reef 5) Australia
- 6) England
- 7) the USA

[[6,1,4,3,5]]

+++++

(-).

- a) What is Orlando famous for? 1) For its climate. 2) For its amusement park. 3) For its film industry. 4) For its nature reserves.
- b) What is the longest river in the USA? 1) The Amazon. 2) The Yukon 3) The Colorado 4) The Thames 5) The Missouri.
- c) What city do the Americans call “The Big Apple”? 1) Chicago 2) New York 3) Philadelphia 4) San Francisco 5) Any city with a round lay-out.
- d) What is the US “windy city”? 1) San Francisco. 2) New York 3) Los Angeles 4) Chicago 5) Any city or town in the coastal area.
- e) What is Silicon Valley famous for? 1) For its climate. 2) For its nature reserves. 3) For its waterfalls. 4) For its automobile industry. 5) For its computer industry.

[[2, 5, 2, 4, 5]]

++++
++++

(a) – e)

(1) – 5).

(a) – e).

A creepy stalker has been turning up at Benedict Cumberbatch’s house and leaving clues that would intrigue Sherlock Holmes himself.

The woman, a) thought to be an obsessed fan of the TV detective, has made several trips to the star’s home. b) ____ They are thought to be a reference to Arthur Conan Doyle’s original Sherlock Holmes novel.

But Cumberbatch, c) _____ was understandably concerned. He called the Metropolitan Police. d) ____ which forbids her from contacting the actor. The star has also stepped up security at the London theatre where he is currently performing e)_____.

- 1) amid fears the woman may instead visit him there
 - 2) And the woman has now been issued with an official Police Information Notice (PIN) notice over harassment
 - 3) thought to be an obsessed fan of the TV detective,
 - 4) On at least two occasions she left curious red ribbons – one tied to the star’s car, the other fastened to a window of the house.
 - 5) who lives in north London with his wife Sophie and baby son,
- [[3,4 ,5 ,2,1]]

+++++

(a) – e)

(1) – 5).

(a) – e).

In 2014, a study revealed that 65 per cent of people actively avoid going to their GP, a) _____. Now new research has revealed more than half of all Brits use gadgets or technology b)_____.

A recent research found that c)_____ are the top four ways we are now using technology to understand and manage our wellbeing.

People are even forgoing a trip to the opticians, now d)_____ with apps. Dispensing optician for Essilor, Andy Hepworth, says e) _____ they should not be a replacement for your regular check-up: "They’re a smart way of flagging up when you need to get scheduled."

- 1) to manage their health and wellbeing
 - 2) while apps can be useful,
 - 3) with a further two thirds admitting they preferred to research health information online
 - 4) preferring to test their vision
 - 5) checking medical symptoms, monitoring exercise levels, monitoring heart rates and checking blood pressure
- [[3,1, 5, 4, 2]]

+++++

(a) – e)

(1) – 5).

(a) – e).

It is a thoroughly modern dilemma a)_____ the 42-year-old mother who is the primary breadwinner but frets, b)_____; the stay-at-home father who does all the household tasks and yet is still “managed from a distance” by his working wife; the woman who returns to her part-time job when her baby is less than two months old, partly to get out of the house, c)_____ the young mother who realizes d)_____, in part, she says, e)_____

- 1) “to push her husband to do more baby care”;
 - 2) “because of my image of what the housewife does.”
 - 3) “Am I going to be just like those men who don’t know their kids? Am I just going to be a man in a skirt?”
 - 4) she’s suddenly taken on the full burden of the housework
 - 5) best expressed by the dozens of Canadian couples interviewed for research:
- [[5, 3, 1, 4, 2]]

+++++

13

, (1) – 9), () – e). (a) – e).

- 1) *behaviour* 2) *ambition* 3) *ability* 4) *answer* 5) *absence*
- 6) *anger* 7) *explanation* 8) *accent*

- a) Life-long, selfish, ultimate
- b) Intense, deep, understandable
- c) Straightforward, clear, sensible
- d) Anti-social, aggressive, sensible
- e) Scientific, credible, likely

[[2,6,4,1,7]]

+++++

13

, (1) – 8), (a) – e).

- 1) *concert* 2) *statue* 3) *fashion* 4) *artist* 5) *music* 6) *plot* 7) *museum* 8) *art*

- a) Talented, young, eccentric
- b) Ethnic, commercial, abstract
- c) Huge, marble, bronze
- d) Complicated, clever, gripping
- e) New, modern, old

[[4,8,2,6,3]]

+++++

13

, (1) – 8), (a) – e).

- 1) *soil* 2) *countryside* 3) *plane* 4) *wound* 5) *desire* 6) *air* 7) *crash* 8) *aim*

- a) Rolling, rugged, tranquil
- b) Thin, mountain, stale
- c) Overriding, worthy, long-term
- d) High-speed, head-on, coach
- e) Burning, genuine, natural

[[2,6,8,7,5]]

+++++

(1 - 9)

() - e).

(a) - e).

- 1) access 2) adventure 3) ability 4) speech 5) absence 6) achievement 7) admiration 8) accent 9) failure
- a) Above-average, remarkable, exceptional
- b) Remarkable, exceptional, technological
- c) Deep, great, boundless
- d) Amazing, thrilling, epic
- e) Humiliating, initial, personal

[[3,6,7,2,9]]

+++++

what (1),

who (2), which (3), how (4), that (5).

() – ().

- a) ___ leg did the player break?
- b) ___ did you buy the flowers for?
- c) ___ do you mean it?
- d) ___ they did is awful!
- e) He gave us all a souvenir, ___ was very nice of him.

[[3, 2, 4, 1, 3]]

+++++

(1, 2 3)

(a) – e).

(a) _____ 1776 (b) _____ in (c) _____ signed the Declaration of independence. After (d) _____ the settlers (e) _____ and became Americans.

- a) 1) On 4th of July
 - 2) On July 4th
 - 3) At July 4th
- b) 1) 13 British colonies
 - 2) the British colonies
 - 3) the Britain's colonies
- c) 1) the USA
 - 2) North America
 - 3) Northern America
- d) 1) more than 1.5 centuries of colonization
 - 2) more than a century and a half of colonial life
 - 3) the hundred years of the colonial life
- e) 1) stopped to be English
 - 2) quit staying Brits
 - 3) stopped being Englishmen

[[2,1,2,2,3]]

+++++

15

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2. , 1, -

- a) rightful – watchful – mouthful – trustful
- b) fast – hard – late – early – weekly
- c) mainly – friendly – manly – sickly – hardly
- d) survival – arrival – logical – natural – economical
- e) stay – play – delay – say – decay

[[2, 2, 2.], 2, 1]]

+++++

15

1 ,

(a) – e).

- a) 1) *to tiptoe* 2) *to stroll* 3) *to crawl* 4) *to sway*
- b) 1) *to chirp* 2) *to coo* 3) *to murmur* 4) *to bellow*
- c) 1) *to wince* 2) *to whine* 3) *to yelp* 4) *to cry*
- d) 1) *to parry* 2) *to enquire* 3) *to comment* 4) *to reply*
- e) 1) *to vegetate* 2) *to idle* 3) *to laze* 4) *to plod*

[3, 4, 4, 2, 4]

+++++

15

1

,

,

,

,

:

a) 1) *but* 2) *put* 3) *nut* 4) *hut* 5) *gut*

b) 1) *carriageway* 2) *road* 3) *zebra crossing* 4) *lane* 5) *runway*

c) 1) *horse* 2) *race* 3) *jockey* 4) *turf* 5) *racist*

d) 1) *freezer* 2) *bathtub* 3) *sink* 4) *toaster* 5) *chopper*

e) 1) *horribly* 2) *awfully* 3) *sickly* 4) *beautifully* 5) *terribly*

[[2, 5, 5, 2, 3]]

+++++

() - ()

() - ().

1) in 2) on 3) about 4) with 5) out 6) from 7) off 8) of

David Howe is one of the country’s leading authorities ____ (a) “Dr Who” and one of its biggest fans. More than a thousand items have been marketed ____ (b) conjunction ____ (c) the programme, and he’s got one example of almost all of them. The main part of his collection consists ____ (d) books. He has a copy of every one of the one hundred and fifty-three published. In most cases, he has got every cover, edition and printing. All in mint condition, of course. Howe points ____ (e) just how normal the average “Dr Who” fan is: “He’s between twenty and thirty years old, well-adjusted, married with children, plays tennis or something in the evening, drives a car and might watch the odd “Dr Who” episode on video if he hasn’t got anything better to do.”

[[2, 1, 4, 8, 5]]

+++++

() - ()

(a) - e).

1) in 2) on 3) about 4) with 5) out 6) from 7) off 8) of 9) to

The secondary oscillations add ____ (a) the participant’s excitement. This activity can be performed alone or with a partner, ____ (b) which case, you are both tied at the feet together and both jump at the same time. No preparation is needed whatsoever ____ (c) the person taking part and the company used will provide the cord and of course the building! This sport is not advisable ____ (d) anyone who suffers ____ (e) vertigo.

[[9, 1, 6, 9, 6]]

+++++

(a) – e).

1) to 2) out 3) from 4) in 5) above 6) of 7) in 8) about

The stories are extremely varied a) ____ their subject matter. Some are b) ____ very ordinary people c) ____ whom something surprising happens. Some contain unusual characters d) ____ the upper levels e) ____ society.

[[4,8,1,3,6]]

+++++

(a) – e).

Snowboarding is the sport of travelling down a snowy mountain on a snowboard. When first learning this sport, people acquire bruises on different parts of their body, as they often fall over due to the nature of the sport. To snowboard, people need appropriate warm and waterproof clothing, a snowboard, board boots and in the interest of safety, a helmet. Most of the equipment can be hired from shops or ski centres. Although this sport does not require very expensive equipment, people need to factor in the cost of a lift pass and possibly an instructor when first starting out. Lift passes are required to transport people to the slopes. This sport can be enjoyed by anyone of any age and, generally speaking, people do this sport in a group, but of course there are people that snowboard alone. This sport can be as dangerous or as safe as the individual wants. Speed can, but needn't, be a factor.

a) when b) due to c) and d) although e) but

1) Contrast 2) Time 3) Cause and effect 4) Condition 5) Concession 6) Addition 7) Purpose
[[2, 3, 6, 5, 1]]

+++++

() –).

1) during 2) meanwhile 3) while 4) for 5) throughout 6) all along

- a) I should have known__ that she was telling the truth.
- b) __he was climbing the tree, we were waiting patiently in the yard.
- c) Cook the sauce slowly;__start boiling the water for pasta.
- d) You can move only _____ the intervals.
- e) __history terrible things have happened.

[[6, 3, 2 1, 5]]

+++++

() –).

1) for the time being 2) from time to time 3) in time 4) on time 5) time after time 6) in no time

- a) He still comes to see us __ but not as often as he used to.
- b) She had to run all the way from the station to arrive __ for work.
- c) She is quick. She'll do it __.
- d) I've told you __that I will not tolerate rudeness to customers.
- e) They're staying with her parents__, until they find a flat of their own.

[[2, 3, 6, 5, 1]]

+++++

(a) – e),

(1 – 9) () –).

1) point 2) dare 3) head 4) brain 5) bear 6) blame 7) carry 8) guilt 9) mind

a) A man survived jumping in the Niagara Falls. Apparently, he did it for a _____.

My younger son is a real _____devil. I can't make him behave himself.

b) The film _____little resembles to the book.

The family _____the heavy burden of debts.

c) The managed put the _____for the failure on his subordinate.

The governor took the _____for the riot.

d) When in a foreign county, bear in _____ the rules of social behavior.

An idea of genius suddenly crossed his _____.

e) The manager came straight to the _____.

The _____of the meeting is to discuss the project.

[[2, 5, 6, 9, 1]]

+++++

(a) – e),

(1 – 9) () –).

1) least 2) charge 3) expense 4) patterns 5) sense 6) meaning 7) face 8) scheme 9) silhouette

a) What you're saying makes little _____.

If you had a _____of taste, you wouldn't have put on this hat.

b) 'Do you mind if I open the window?' 'No, not in the_____.'

Stroke the cat at _____once a day.

c) She is always making offensive remarks at my_____.

We went to all the _____ of redecorating the house.

d) The commander led the _____ down the hill.
She took _____ of the farm after her parents' death.

e) I like checked and polka-dot _____ on skirts and dresses.
Scientists identify a number of _____ of non-verbal behaviour.

[[5, 1, 3, 2, 4]]

+++++

16

(a) – e) ,

.

(1 – 9) () –).

1) nuclear 2) speed 3) apply 4) seconds 5) interest 6) handle 7) biological 8) rate 9) minutes

a) You need a set of documents to _____ for this post.
I have no idea how to _____ this device.

b) The tourists expressed their particular _____ in the monument.
It is in the public _____ that these facts are revealed.

c) The course is designed so that school children can progress at their own _____.
They were overtaken by the _____ of events.

d) Does anyone care for _____?
Would you like to hold a few _____?

e) The article focuses of the non-proliferation of _____ weapons.
She lived in a tightly knit _____ family.

[[3, 5, 2, 4, 1]]

19

(a) – e) ,
/
(1 – 3) (a) – e) .

- 1) 2) , 3)
,

- a) *Lis Taylor, 8th husband to be wed*
- b) *Trade Deficit Grows*
- c) *Police want Chuck Berry*
- d) *Pickpocket chooses the wrong victim*
- e) *New risks seen for smokers*

[[3, 2, 2, 1, 1]]

+++++

19

(a) – e) ,
/
(1 – 3) (a) – e) .

- 1) 2) , 3)
,

- a) *A Big Idea for Smaller Government*
- b) *Chinese Prime Minister to Arrive in Russia*
- c) *Trade Rising*
- d) *Arab-Israeli Peace Talks Resumed in Washington*
- e) *G20 Summit Due Friday*

[[2, 3, 2, 1, 3]]

+++++

19

(a) – e) ,
/
(1 – 3) (a) – e) .

() – e).

- a) Is there any chance of prices rising in the near future? 1) *Me neither. Hey! Look out! He's got a knife!*
 - b) So we've got all the food. Any more problems? 2) *But we sent out more than 60 invitations!*
 - c) So far only 20 people have written to say that they'll come. 3) *Well, he certainly stands out!*
 - d) What happened to your headlight? 4) *I am afraid I had to screw it out.*
 - e) I don't like the look of that man over there. 5) *Yes, we have to stock up on more food.*
- 6) *Yes. We've still got to sort out where everyone is going to sit.*
- 7) *A car suddenly pulled out in front of mine and I ran into the back of it.*
- 8) *I wouldn't rule out the possibility.*
- 9) *They're likely to go away.*

[[8,6, 2,7, 1]]

++++
+++++

(a) – e)

(a) – e).

:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) I've passed my finals. | 1) <i>Sure, I could.</i> |
| b) How about a slice of pizza? | 2) <i>Well done!</i> |
| c) Could you help me with the scanner? | 3) <i>Don't let it get you down.</i> |
| d) I failed several interviews running. | 4) <i>Of course no!</i> |
| e) What do you say to camping? | 5) <i>Sounds like a good idea.</i> |
| | 6) <i>Yes, I like it.</i> |
| | 7) <i>That sounds like fun.</i> |
| | 8) <i>I'm so worried about you!</i> |

[[2,5,1,3,7]]

++++
20

(a) – e)

(1) – 9).

(a) – e).

a) How did you meet the host?	1) <i>Don't give it another thought.</i>
b) I'm sorry I'm late. Terrible traffic!	2) <i>Don't let it get you down.</i>
c) I've broken my mum's favourite vase!	3) <i>It'll do for a walk.</i>
d) What do you say to hiking?	4) <i>Of course not!</i>
e) What's the weather like today?	5) <i>That sounds like a good idea.</i>
	6) <i>You've had it!</i>
	7) <i>No, I didn't.</i>
	8) <i>Socially.</i>
	9) <i>You've planned your time badly.</i>

10-11_ 20_2016-2017

[[8, 1, 6, 5, 3]]

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+

Творческое задание

Представьте, чем бы люди пользовались через 20 лет вместо беспроводного Интернета. Опишите новую технологию, обратив внимание на ее отличительные черты, и напишите инструкцию по ее использованию. Объем текста 240 – 260 слов.

+++++

Творческое задание

Представьте, чем бы люди пользовались через 20 лет вместо стационарного компьютера. Опишите новое устройство, обратив внимание на его отличительные черты, и напишите инструкцию по его использованию. Объем текста 240 – 260 слов.

+++++

Творческое задание

Представьте, чем бы люди пользовались через 20 лет вместо мобильного телефона. Опишите новое устройство, обратив внимание на его отличительные черты, и напишите инструкцию по его использованию. Объем текста 240 – 260 слов.

+++++

Творческое задание

Представьте, чем бы люди пользовались через 20 лет вместо ноутбука. Опишите новое устройство, обратив внимание на его отличительные черты, и напишите инструкцию по его использованию. Объем текста 240 – 260 слов.

+++++