

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы  
при Президенте Российской Федерации  
Олимпиада школьников РАНХиГС по английскому языку  
2016-2017 учебный год  
10-11 класс  
Очный этап**

**Вариант № 1**

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить 15 заданий в течение 3-х часов 55 минут.

Перед вами листы с тестовыми заданиями и бланк ответа. **Внимательно ознакомьтесь со всеми имеющимися материалами. Для этого у вас есть 5 минут.**

В **первой** части вам надо прослушать короткие отрывки передач различных радиоканалов BBC, а затем выполнить **2** задания. Обратите внимание, что Задание 2 включает в себя несколько инструкций, которые следует выполнять одновременно. До прослушивания вам предоставляется 30 секунд на ознакомление с заданием. После прослушивания у вас будет **не более 3-х минут**, чтобы записать свои ответы в бланке ответа в соответствующий раздел. Пишите четко, желательно печатными буквами, любая описка или неясное написание будет рассматриваться как орфографическая ошибка, и ответ не будет засчитан.

Во **второй** части вам предстоит прослушать **3** коротких интервью и выполнить **3** задания. При этом в Задании 5 вам предстоит написать короткий комментарий в связи с прослушанным, СОГЛАСИВШИСЬ или НЕ СОГЛАСИВШИСЬ с одним из представленных в аудиозаписи утверждений. Общее время на выполнение Заданий 3-5 не превышает 20 минут.

В **третьей** части вы должны будете прочитать текст и заполнить пропуски в кратком изложении содержания. Суть задания заключается в том, чтобы вы использовали СИНОНИМИЧНЫЕ фразы. Не пугайтесь, если вы не поймёте все слова в тексте: важно, как вы воспринимаете информацию в целом, а также некоторые конкретные слова в общем контексте. Постарайтесь понять смысл, основную идею всего текста, тогда вам легче будет справиться с данным заданием. Впишите свои ответы в определённое для этого задания место в бланке ответа.

**Четвёртая** часть включает в себя **2** задания, связанные с культурой и историей английского языка. В Задании 7 вам надо подобрать РУССКИЕ соответствия английским пословицам (поговоркам), а затем раскрыть смысл и значение одной из них в коротком объяснении (конечно, на английском языке!). В Задании 7 вам предстоит написать краткий текст о каждом из двух представленных на изображении лиц. Для этого вам предлагается примерный план, которого вы можете придерживаться. Внимательно прочитайте задание и запишите свои варианты ответов в специально отведённые для каждого упражнения графы в бланке ответа!

В **пятой** части вам надо выполнить 7 коротких упражнений на различные грамматические и лексические явления (разговорные слова и словосочетания; словообразование; составление предложений; фразовые глаголы; вопросительные предложения; различные грамматические и стилистические конструкции). Внимательно прочитайте задание и запишите свои варианты ответов в специально отведённые для каждого упражнения графы в бланке ответа.

**ПОМНИТЕ! Ваш успех во многом зависит от вашей внимательности и тщательности следования заданиям! ВНИМАТЕЛЬНО читайте инструкции!**

**Во время работы следите за временем, записывайте ответы в соответствующие разделы, пишите чётко и понятно!**

Желаем удачи!

## Part I. LISTENING and READING

### Task 1. (6 points)

Listen to the following seven excerpts from different RADIO STATIONS (1-6). Decide which genre of radio station each belongs to (a-f). Put them in the order you hear them. Put the answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. Some can be used more than once. The first is done for you. See the example (*BBC Radio 1*).

Example: 1. *BBC Radio 1 - c: popular music; youth-oriented*

1. *BBC Radio 1*



*the best new music and entertainment*

2. *BBC Radio 2*



*the most listened-to station in the UK*

3. *BBC Radio 3*



*classical, jazz and world music, drama and the arts*

4. *BBC Radio 4*



*the home of intelligent speech radio*

5. *BBC Radio 5*



*the home of live news and live sport*

6. *BBC Radio 6*



*impartial news and reports from around the world*

- Classical, jazz and world music*
- Global news and documentary*
- Popular music; youth-oriented*
- News and sport*
- Easy-listening music; adult oriented*
- News, current affairs and arts*

## Task 2. (12 points)

Listen to the recordings again, correct the mistakes in the phrases from the excerpts and match them with the functions they have (a, b, c) and with the relevant radio station from Task 1. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: We've still got Madonna's **Ray** of Light to play for you, and a track from the Beatles, but first, The Foo Fighters' Learn To Fly. - c/BBC Radio 1.*

1. I'm Mo Ace and this is a fried podcast.
2. Let's talk to Jonathan White, our baseball correspondent.
3. ... but now over the newsroom.
4. It's 8 o'clock, and you're having lunch with me, Amanda Green.

Functions:

- a. introducing the show/presenter/DJ
- b. introducing guests/features/news
- c. introducing music

## **PART II. LISTENING, READING and WRITING**

### Task 3. (3 points)

Listen to THREE short talks on climate change, business and social responsibility. Match EACH talk (Speakers 1, 2, 3) to its main idea (a, b, c).

Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

- a. Business can profit in a socially responsible way from climate change.
- b. Climate change will affect business negatively.
- c. Climate change presents companies with opportunities to show social responsibility.

### Task 4. (7 points)

Listen to these THREE short talks again. Put the number of the Speaker who talks about each point (sometimes more than one speaker is possible) and the key details (in note form) to support the statement in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

Example:

Statement	Speaker	Notes
<i>Problem caused by climate change</i>	<i>Speaker 1</i>	<i>Collapse of ecosystems and agriculture, destruction of infrastructure</i>

- a. An invention that can help slow down climate change
- b. Different effects of climate change
- c. How companies can help communities deal with climate change.

### Task 5. (9 points)

Choose ONE of the statements from Task 3 and AGREE or DISAGREE with it. Write your opinion in up to THREE sentences in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

## **PART III. READING and WRITING**

### Task 6. (12 points)

Read the article *Making a difference* and complete the statements summarizing the text using your own words as far as possible. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

#### **Making a Difference**

Growing up in rural Malawi, Africa, William Kamkwamba learned to accept that life was hard. He lived with his parents and seven sisters in a small clay house without electricity or running water. Like most boys in his village, William was expected to assist his parents on the family farm, as well as keep up with his school work. Each night, like most Malawians, his family went to bed early because the kerosene oil they needed to light the lamps was costly.

A terrible drought in 2000 left many Malawians hungry, and William's family was no exception. In 2003, at the age of 13, William and many other children were forced to drop out of school when their parents could no longer afford the tuition. William had to work even harder to help his family, but he wasn't ready to give up his education. He went to the local library and took out some books to study. One book, called *Using Energy*, sparked William's interest in science and gave him an idea that significantly changed his future.

In the book, William found a picture of a windmill, and a brief description of how it could be used to generate electricity from wind. He knew that there was plenty of wind in his village, and realized that if he could build a windmill like that, he could give his family and the people in his village a much better life.' There was just one problem. The book didn't explain how to build a windmill, and neither did any of the other books in the library.

What happened over the next year demonstrated William's incredible ambition and determination. He began to collect any kinds of materials he thought could be useful – scraps of wood, broken bicycles, old shoes- and started to build a windmill next to his family's house. He endured many challenges and

failures. Other people in his village called him crazy and said his idea would never work. Finally, at the age of 14 William completed his first windmill. When they saw electric lights and heard the sound of music on the radio coming from William's house, the village people came running. He had done it. William Kamkwamba had found a way to capture the wind.

Kamkwamba's autobiography, *The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind*, tells the story of how the rest of the world came to know about his achievements. With the help of international supporters, his village now has clean running water, solar powered lighting, and electric power. As a result of his actions, Kamkwamba was invited to study engineering at Dartmouth College, one of the top-ranking universities in the U.S. He also travels the world and gives talks about how he made his dream a reality.

#### **Part IV. LANGUAGE and CULTURE**

##### **Task 7. (4 points)**

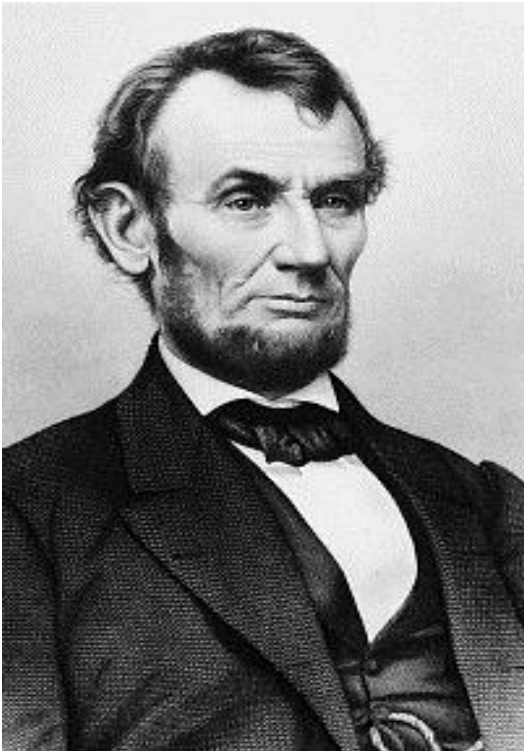
Read the proverbs (sayings), give a relevant Russian equivalent to each, then choose ONE of them and write a short (up to 30 words) explanation or situation to illustrate its usage. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: "Diamond cut diamond" – «Нашла коса на камень»: when two or more strong-willed or stubborn people argue and neither wants to step back or concede.*

1. "When in Rome do as the Romans do".
2. "Like father, like son".
3. "No gain without pain"

### Task 8. (16 points)

Look at these two persons in the pictures; write a short story about EACH following the suggested plan. Use up to 50 words for each story. Put the answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.



Name ...  
Where and when he/she lives/lived ...  
What he/she does/did ...  
What he/she is famous for ...

### Part V. LANGUAGE ISSUES

#### Task 9. (5 points)

Read the sentences 1-5; choose ONE word from the list a-g (there is ONE extra option) to replace the underlined word or phrase. You are expected to write a full sentence. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: She looks as if she needs a good meal; her body is so thin and bony. – She is too **scrawny**.*

- a. corpulent
- b. haggard
- c. unkempt

- d. scrawny
- e. swarthy
- f. gangling/gangly
- g. stout

1. A very tall, thin, bony, awkward-looking boy carried our bags for us.
2. A rather overweight gentleman ascended the stairs, red-faced and breathless.
3. He works incredibly hard; he often looks older and exhausted.
4. Patrick's hair is always so untidy and scruffy.
5. Carol's become so fat these days, ever since she's stopped doing sport.

### Task 10. (3 points)

Put the words in the right order to make sentences. The first and the last word are already in their correct position. You are not expected to add any words. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: As/away/on/out/was/Bill/missed/the/he/fireworks – As Bill was away he missed out on the fireworks.*

1. It/time/really/is/painting/got/to/round/the/we/house.
2. I/going/fall/to/with/over/other/each/we're/hope/not/who/is/to/out/going/pay.
3. One/other/in/for/had/since/me/ever/in/has/work/of/it/I/waiters/started/the/that/restaurant.

### Task 11. (3 points)

Define the meaning of EACH phrasal verb (1-3) by giving its synonym or short explanation. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: bottle up – You'd better bottle up your feelings in his presence. = keep your feelings hidden.*

1. Pelt down
2. Step on it
3. Stow away

**Task 12. (5 points)**

Read the statements in both columns. Combine them to write sentences, using either an infinitive, or an -ing form, or past participle. Some sentences can be written in more than one way. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example:*

<i>Hanna got a job in a café.</i>	<i>She was able to make a lot of new friends.</i>
<i>Getting a job in a café, Hanna was able to make a lot of new friends.</i>	

	<b>Statement 1</b>	<b>Statement 2</b>
1.	The ancient fortress was restored by experts.	It regained its former glory.
2.	He wasn't very fit.	He wasn't able to complete the task.
3.	Our children had left home.	We thought we should move to a smaller house.
4.	The value of the currency fell.	It made foreign holidays more expensive.
5.	Only one person stayed behind.	It was the caretaker.

**Task 13. (5 points)**

Use the word that follows each sentence to form a new one that will fit the space in the sentence. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: They gave an **explanation** that confused the jury. – EXPLAIN*

- |    |  |           |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | The soil in this valley is particularly ____ .                     | FERTILITY |
| 2. | Most public car park lots have special parking bays for the ____ . | ABLE      |
| 3. | There are few things more ____ than people who shout at waiters.   | DISAGREE  |
| 4. | John F Kennedy enjoyed a ____ rise to fame in the 1960s.           | METEOR    |
| 5. | It was more than funny, it was absolutely ____ !                   | HYSTERIA  |



**Task 14. (5 points)**

Make five types of questions to the following sentence. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

She sells seashells on the seashore of the Seychelles.

**Task 15. (5 points)**

The following statements are mixed – formal and informal. Define their types, write **F** for formal and **I** for informal. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: I thought the lecture was terribly hard to follow. – I*

1. It has been proven that the arguments so far are without foundation.
2. He'll have to do another five tests before he can stop the experiment.
3. It isn't clear why such terrible conditions were tolerated for so long.
4. There are a number of reasons why the questionnaire should be revised.
5. We'll finish the job next year.

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**Вариант № 2**

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## Part I. LISTENING and READING

### Task 1. (6 points)

Listen to the following seven excerpts from different RADIO STATIONS (1-6). Decide which genre of radio station each belongs to (a-f). Put them in the order you hear them. Put the answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. Some can be used more than once. The first is done for you. See the example (*BBC Radio 1*).

*Example: BBC Radio 1 Popular music; youth-oriented*

7. *BBC Radio 1*



*the best new music and entertainment*

8. *BBC Radio 2*



*the most listened-to station in the UK*

9. *BBC Radio 3*



*classical, jazz and world music, drama and the arts*

10. *BBC Radio 4*



*the home of intelligent speech radio*

11. *BBC Radio 5*



*the home of live news and live sport*

12. *BBC Radio 6*



*impartial news and reports from around the world*

- a. Classical music
- b. Global news and documentary
- c. *Popular music; youth-oriented*
- d. News and sport
- e. Easy-listening music; adult oriented
- f. News, current affairs and arts

## Task 2. (12 points)

Listen to the recordings again, correct the mistakes in the phrases from the excerpts and match them with the functions they have (a, b, c) and with the relevant radio station from Task 1. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: We've still got Madonna's **Ray** of Light to play for you, and a track from the Beatles, but first, The Foo Fighters' Learn To Fly. - c/BBC Radio 1.*

1. I'm Gemma Wilson and welcome to *On Focus*.
2. We'll be speaking to the Prime Minister at ten to eight.
3. Here's the second movement of Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto*, performed by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and provided by Heinrich Erhard.
4. It's 6 o'clock on Monday 24<sup>th</sup> September. This is *The Monday Show* with John Gray in London.

- Functions:
- a. introducing the show/presenter/DJ
  - b. introducing guests/features/news
  - c. introducing music

## Part II. LISTENING, READING and WRITING

### Task 3. (3 points)

Listen to THREE short talks on climate change, business and social responsibility. Match EACH talk (Speakers 1, 2, 3) to its main idea (a, b, c). Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

- a. Business can profit in a socially responsible way from climate change.
- b. Climate change will affect business negatively.
- c. Climate change presents companies with opportunities to show social responsibility.

#### Task 4. (7 points)

Listen to these THREE short talks again. Put the number of the Speaker who talks about each point (sometimes more than one speaker is possible) and the key details (in note form) to support the statement in the appropriate space in your Answer Form. See the example.

Example:

Statement	Speaker	Notes
<i>Problem caused by climate change</i>	<i>Speaker 1</i>	<i>Collapse of ecosystems and agriculture, destruction of infrastructure.</i>

- How companies can benefit from socially responsible responses to climate change.
- How companies can demonstrate social responsibility.
- An invention that could help communities to cope with climate change.

#### Task 5. (9 points)

Choose ONE of the statements from Task 3 and AGREE or DISAGREE with it. Write your opinion in up to THREE sentences in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

### **PART III. READING and WRITING**

#### Task 6. (12 points)

Read the article *Long-distance care* and complete the statements summarizing the text using your own words as far as possible. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

#### **Long-Distance Care**

##### **What Is Telesurgery?**

Imagine a hospital operating room. A patient lies on an operating table under bright, white lights. High-tech monitors around the room beep and buzz, measuring oxygen intake, heart rate, and blood pressure. Doctors and nurses in white coats stand, masked and gloved, ready for instructions. There's only one person missing, the surgeon, who is, in this case, performing the operation from a different hospital thousands of kilometers away.

This is telesurgery, also called remote surgery, a practice that someday might be used more often than traditional surgery for some types of operations. From the Greek word *tele*, meaning 'far off' and *cheirurgia*, meaning 'working by hand', telesurgery is an operation that can be performed by a surgeon at a site far removed from the patient's location. The surgeon's precise instructions can be delivered to a set of robotic arms through a complex system of high speed Internet connections and fiber-optic cables. The robotic arms perform the surgery from beginning to end, and the patient may never even be touched by a doctor's hands.

### *Current Applications*

Many people may feel that a robot cannot be trusted to do the job of a highly-trained surgeon. However, while the advantages of remote surgery may not be immediately clear, the amazing possibilities should be noted. Consider the lives that can be saved when doctors can operate in areas where access to expert or specialized medical care may be limited, or where travel to a larger hospital is difficult. Another surprising advantage of robot-performed surgery is accuracy. A study conducted at Guy's Hospital in London, England found that, in 304 cases of kidney surgeries on dummy patients, those conducted using robots more accurately targeted kidney stones.

### *History and Research*

One of the first telesurgeries was performed in 2001. From a hospital in New York City, Dr. Jacques Marescaux conducted a gall bladder removal operation on a 68-year-old female patient 6,230 kilometers away in Strasbourg, France. Since then, continual advances in technology have allowed for the practice to become more widespread.

### *Toward the Future*

Research is being conducted to learn the potential range of applications for telesurgery for the future, including training surgeons in developing countries, treating injured soldiers on the battlefield, and even conducting surgical procedures in space. Of course, like so many things, the fine points of telesurgery could be improved. Depending on the distance the information has to travel, the reaction time of the robotic arms can be delayed slightly, and computer compatibility can be an issue as well. However, as technology continues to advance, these issues can certainly be resolved, allowing doctors to provide expert medical care to patients around the globe, hands-free.

## **Part IV. LANGUAGE and CULTURE**

### **Task 7. (4 points)**

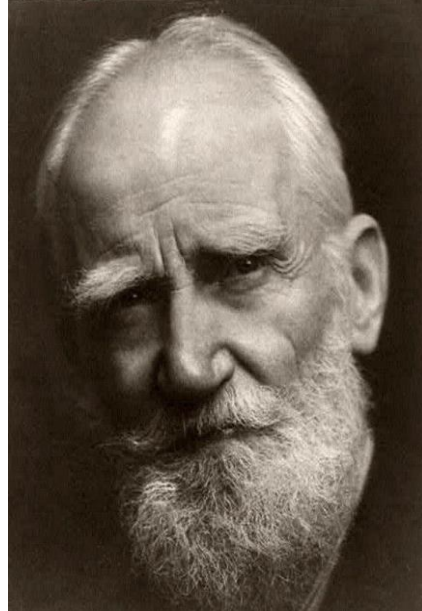
Read the proverbs (sayings), give a relevant Russian equivalent to each, then choose ONE of them and write a short (up to 30 words) explanation or situation to illustrate its usage. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: "Diamond cut diamond" – «Нашла коса на камень»: when two or more strong-willed or stubborn people argue and neither wants to step back or concede.*

1. "God helps those who help themselves".
2. "Necessity is the mother of invention".
3. "Practice makes perfect".

### Task 8. (16 points)

Look at these two persons in the pictures; write a short story about EACH following the suggested plan. Use up to 50 words for each story. Put the answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.



Name ...

Where and when he/she lives/lived ...

What he/she does/did ...

What he/she is famous for ...

Person 1 – **William Jefferson “Bill” Clinton**, an American politician who served the 42<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States. He was elected a democratic president twice, in 1992 and 1996. He is famous for his high end-of-office approval rating, active involvement in various philanthropic foundations and humanitarian work. He gives public speeches all around the world and is good at playing the sax.

Person 2 – **George Bernard Shaw**, a well-known Anglo-Irish playwright, critic and polemicist of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Though he was born in Dublin (Ireland) in 1856 he lived in England. He wrote a lot of plays, and his most famous is **Pigmalion**. He exercised great influence on Western theater, culture, politics. He is a Nobel Prize winner for literature.

### PART V. LANGUAGE ISSUES

#### Task 9. (5 points)

Read the sentences 1-5; choose ONE word or word-combination from the list a-g (there is ONE extra option) to replace the underlined word or phrase. You are expected to write a full sentence. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: We must invite Helen, she loves going to parties! – She is a real party animal.*

- a. outstay his welcome
- b. chummy/pally
- c. rub shoulders with
- d. bash
- e. are now an item
- f. *is a real party animal*
- g. a party poorer

1. I'm going to a birthday party this weekend. Should be fun.
2. It's always good to see Hugh but somehow he always manages to stay too long.
3. You won't believe that but Jane and Sam have a romantic relationship again!
4. I hear you love to mix with famous people!
5. Tom's is pretty friendly with his boss's wife.

**Task 10. (3 points)**

Put the words in the right order to make sentences. The first and the last words are already in their correct position. You are not expected to add any word. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: As/away/on/out/was/Bill/missed/the/he/fireworks – As Bill was away he missed out on the fireworks.*

1. I've/temperature/and/with/got/think/I/a/be/down/going/may/something.
2. I/on/day/but/need/take/out/know/had/no/to/you've/bad/there's/it/a/me.
3. Most/wish/schools/away/end-of-term/students/that/with/would/do/exams.

**Task 11. (3 points)**

Define the meaning of EACH phrasal verb (1-3) by giving its synonym or short explanation. Put the answer in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: bottle up – You'd better bottle up your feelings in his presence. = keep your feelings hidden.*

1. Crop up
2. Sort out
3. Stick it out



### Task 12. (5 points)

Read the statements in both columns. Combine them to write sentences, using either an infinitive, or an -ing form, or past participle. Some sentences can be written in more than one way. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example:*

<i>Hanna got a job in a café.</i>	<i>She was able to make a lot of new friends.</i>
<i>Getting a job in a café, Hanna was able to make a lot of new friends.</i>	

	<b>Statement 1</b>	<b>Statement 2</b>
1.	Frank joined a dating agency.	He wanted to find a girlfriend.
2.	She left her keys at the office.	She couldn't get into her flat yesterday.
3.	Stefano hasn't got a visa.	He couldn't travel to the UK.
4.	My friend emigrated to the USA.	He wanted to start a new life.
5.	A new dam was built across the river.	It flooded a vast area of farmland.

### Task 13. (5 points)

Use the word that follows each sentence to form a new one that will fit the space in the sentence. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: They gave an **explanation** that confused the jury. – EXPLAIN*

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Orange and lemon trees are ___ in this part of Italy.          | PLENTY   |
| 2. I have absolutely no interest in ___ debates.                  | POLITICS |
| 3. They say the ___ love their pets more than their children.     | BRITAIN  |
| 4. Two weeks in the Seychelles for a hundred dollars?! That's ___ | BELIEVE  |
| 5. As a teenager, he went through a very ___ age.                 | ARGUE    |

### Task 14. (5 points)

Make five types of questions to the following sentence. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form.

Peter Piper picks a pack of pickled pepper.

**Task 15. (5 points)**

The following statements are mixed – formal and informal. Define their types, write *F* for formal and *I* for informal. Put your answers in the appropriate space in the Answer Form. See the example.

*Example: I thought the lecture was terribly hard to follow. – I*

1. The project will be completed next year.
2. I showed that his arguments did not hold water.
3. I wonder why he put up with those terrible conditions for so long.
4. Five more tests will be necessary before the experiment can be concluded.
5. It is possible to consider the result from a different viewpoint.