

READING AND LISTENING

Time – 40 minutes
Maximum score – 30

For questions 1–30, rely on the text, the video and what you know on the subject. Spend 10 minutes working with the text and the tasks below; you will then watch the video twice and have time to complete the tasks.

Put paragraphs A–J of the text into the correct order.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DOVER CASTLE

A The church of St Mary in Castro dates to around AD 1000. Its exceptional size hints that it might have had a royal patron – Godwin, Earl of Wessex, father of King Harold, is one possibility. After the Battle of Hastings in October 1066, William the Conqueror established a fortification, possibly around the church, but there are no surviving remains. The castle was extended in the 12th century, although we know nothing of its appearance before the great rebuilding of the 1180s. The castle visible today was established by Henry II, in the decade 1179–89. He spent lavishly, creating at Dover the most advanced castle design in Europe. One reason for this rebuilding may have been the new pilgrimage route to Thomas Becket’s shrine in Canterbury. With no substantial property in Kent, Henry II needed a magnificent and impressive setting to receive and accommodate important visitors making the journey.

B With Dover becoming a garrison town, there was a need for barracks and storerooms for the additional troops and their equipment. The solution adopted by Twiss and the Royal Engineers was to create a complex of barracks tunnels about 15 metres below the cliff-top, and the first troops were accommodated in 1803. At the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the tunnels were partly converted and used by the Coast Blockade Service to combat smuggling. This was a short-term endeavour, though, and in 1827 the headquarters were moved closer to shore. The tunnels then remained abandoned for more than a century.

C Seventy years after the Roman invasion in AD 43, construction of a fort began at the mouth of the river Dour. This was Dubris, a fort for the Roman fleet that patrolled the eastern part of the water passage. The Romans built an octagonal tower-like lighthouse (pharos) on Castle Hill around the same time, with another on the opposite hill. These lighthouses supported fire beacons to act as navigation lights for ships approaching the narrow river mouth, enabling them to find a quayside outside the fort. The fort at Dubris was demolished around AD 215 and a new one constructed around AD 270, which may have continued in use, along with the lighthouses, into the 5th century. The pharos was later reused for the church of St Mary in Castro as a chapel and bell tower, and can still be seen.

D Between 2007 and 2009, *English Heritage* spent £2.45 million on recreating the castle’s interior. According to figures released by *The Association of Leading Visitor Attractions*, 368,243 people visited Dover Castle in 2019. Dover Castle remains a Scheduled Monument, which means it is a nationally important historic building and archaeological site that has been given protection against

unauthorised change. It is also a *Grade I* listed building, and recognised as an internationally important structure. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is officially head of the castle, in his conjoint position of Constable of Dover Castle, and the Deputy Constable has his residence in Constable's Gate.

E The origin of the settlement on Castle Hill, where Dover Castle stands, may be in the pre-Roman Iron Age. The irregular shape and massive enclosed area of the castle earthworks are not typically medieval, more closely resembling a hillfort. In southern England, hillforts were built from about 500 BC until the Roman invasion, variously as places of permanent habitation or of refuge. Slight evidence of occupation in the 1st century BC was found near the castle church of St Mary in Castro.

F In the 18th century the castle was a crucial observation point for the cross-channel sightings of the Anglo-French Survey, which used trigonometric calculations to link the Royal Greenwich Observatory with the Paris Observatory. Massive rebuilding took place at the end of the century during the Napoleonic Wars. William Twiss, the Commanding Engineer of the Southern District, completed the remodelling of the outer defences of Dover Castle by adding the huge Horseshoe, Hudson's, East Arrow and East Demi-Bastions to provide extra gun positions on the eastern side, and constructing the Constable's Bastion for additional protection on the west. By taking the roof off the keep and replacing it with massive brick vaults, Twiss was able to mount heavy artillery on the top. He also constructed Canon's Gateway to link the defences of the castle with those of the town.

G The White Cliffs of Dover are perhaps most famous as an iconic landmark, a symbol of home and war time defense, but they have much more to offer – stunning views, a serene walk, a wealth of wildlife, and an abundance of history. High atop the White Cliffs of Dover sits one of the largest English fortresses – Dover Castle. Commanding the shortest sea crossing between England and the Continent, Dover Castle has a long and immensely eventful history. Known as the 'key to England', this great fortress has played a crucial role in the defence of the realm for over nine centuries, a span equalled only by the Tower of London and Windsor Castle.

H After the war the tunnels were to be used as a shelter for the Regional Seats of Government in the event of a nuclear attack. This plan was abandoned for various reasons, including the realisation that the chalk of the cliffs would not provide significant protection from radiation, and because of the inconvenient form of the tunnels and their generally poor condition. Tunnel levels are denoted as A – Annexe, B – Bastion, C – Casemate, D – Dumpy and E – Esplanade. Annexe and Casemate levels are open to the public, Bastion is 'lost', but investigations continue to locate it and gain access. Dumpy (converted from World War II use to serve as a Regional Seat of Government in the event of an atomic war) is closed, together with its esplanade.

I By the Tudor Age, the defences had been superseded by gunpowder. They were improved by Henry VIII, who made a personal visit, and added to it with the Moat Bulwark. During the English Civil War, the castle was held for the King but then taken by supporters of the Parliamentarians in 1642 without a shot being fired. Knowing the castle was lightly guarded, a local merchant Richard Dawkes accompanied by ten men scaled the cliffs and attacked the porter's lodge, obtaining the keys and entering the castle before the garrison was summoned.

J The outbreak of World War II in 1939 saw the tunnels converted first into an air-raid shelter and then later into a military command centre and underground hospital. In May 1940, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay directed the evacuation of French and British soldiers from Dunkirk, code-named *Operation Dynamo*, from his headquarters in the cliff tunnels. A military telephone exchange was installed in 1941 and served the underground headquarters. The switchboards were constantly in use and had to have a new tunnel created alongside it to house the batteries and chargers necessary to keep them functioning. A statue of Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay stands outside the tunnels in honour of his work on the Dunkirk evacuation and protecting Dover during World War II.

Watch the video. Choose *A* if the idea is expressed in the text and the video, *B* if the idea is expressed in the text only, *C* if the idea is expressed in the video only, *D* if the idea is not expressed in either source. You will see the video two times.

11 The earliest known name for the island of Great Britain, *Albion*, is thought to have derived from Latin *albus* 'white' in allusion to the White Cliffs of Dover. _____

12 The Strait of Dover is approximately 34 km wide, and on a clear day it is possible to see the coastline of France with the naked eye. _____

13 Archaeological evidence suggests that the site of Dover Castle had been occupied by prehistoric people who lived in a fortified settlement there. _____

14 The Romans were the first to cross the Strait of Dover from the Continent and to land in the south of the island. _____

15 Two lighthouses, each called the Pharos, were built at Dover soon after the Romans had established the colony of Britannia. _____

16 The castle we see today was put up in the late 12th century by King Henry II Plantagenet who built the most protected and up to date stronghold in the island. _____

17 The cliff tunnels were dug later to house the soldiers who lived in and defended the castle and the town. _____

18 During World War II Britain's wartime prime minister and ally commanders defended *Hellfire Corner* from the headquarters in the cliff tunnels. _____

Complete the summary with the necessary words and phrases from the list A–I. There are two words that you will not need.

2,000 castles were built in England, Wales and Scotland between the 11th and the 17th centuries, while another 3,000 were put up in Ireland. Castle is a large fortified structure, built as a safe place that could be easily defended. A typical castle consisted of **19** _____ – a single great tower positioned in the centre, its strongest and most secure part; **20** _____ that surrounded the courtyard of a castle and often had round **21** _____; **22** _____ – a deep wide ditch that was dug around and filled with water to make it more difficult for enemies to attack; **23** _____ which crossed the ditch and could be pulled up to cover the gateway; and **24** _____ positioned to defend the entrance to a castle, often with multiple **25** _____ to foil any intruder. Inside, there would generally have been a great hall, a kitchen, a chapel, private rooms for the nobles, storehouses, barracks, a grain store, a blacksmith's shop, the stables, and a prison.

A an outer wall

D a gatehouse

G projecting towers

B traps

E a keep

H lighthouses

C a moat

F tunnels

I a drawbridge

Choose A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

26 The Strait of Dover is at the narrowest part of the _____ .

A the North Sea

B the River Thames

C the English Channel

27 _____ is the closest French town to Dover.

A Caen

B Calais

C Colmar

28 Dover Castle is known as the 'key to England' because _____ .

A it was Britain's headquarters during World War II

B of its location and strategic importance

C the first permanent settlement was built at the site of the castle

- 29 Large-scale castlebuilding was introduced into England _____ .
 A during and after the Norman Conquest of 1066
 B during the Napoleonic Wars
 C during the Tudor Age and the flowering of the Renaissance
- 30 Dover's namesake in the USA is the capital of the State of _____ .
 A Maryland
 B New Hampshire
 C Delaware

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS 1–30 TO THE ANSWER SHEET

LANGUAGE STUDIES

Time – 15 minutes
Maximum score – 15

Choose A, B, C, or D to answer the questions.

- 31 Which suffix means 'the quality of state of'?
 A –ens B –ence C –ist D –ator
- 32 Which of these is not a part of speech?
 A preposition B interjection C conjunction D interrogation
- 33 How many morphemes are in the word 'eaters'?
 A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- 34 Which of these is not to be taken literally?
 A idiom B pronoun C ideogram D irregular verb
- 35 What is the name of an overused expression?
 A clef B stamp C cliché D quiche
- 36 By definition, how many languages can a monolingual person speak?
 A 1 B 2 C 3 D >3
- 37 Which prefix means 'beyond, far off'?
 A tele– B post– C pre– D ante–
- 38 Which of these is a homophone for 'bear'?
 A stare B bier C bare D rear
- 39 What is the term for words that imitate natural sounds, such as 'ding dong' and 'purr'?
 A onomastics B ontogeny C onomatopoeia D ontology

In etymology, cognates are words that have a common origin. For example, the English word *dish* and the German word *Tisch* ‘table’ are cognates because they both come from Latin *discus*, which relates to their flat surfaces. Cognates may have similar, different or even opposite meanings, but in most cases there are some similar letters in them.

Study the following dictionary entries and for each English word write down its Russian cognate.

The verb *to write* means ‘to make letters or numbers on a surface, especially using a pen or a pencil.’ Words for *write* in most Indo-European languages originally mean ‘carve, scratch, cut’ (such as Latin *scribere*, Greek *graphein*, *glyphēin*, Sanskrit *rikh-*); a few originally meant ‘paint’ (Gothic *meljan*, Old Church Slavonic *pisati*). Proto-Germanic **writan* ‘tear, scratch’ – Old Frisian *writa* ‘to write’ – Old Saxon *writan* ‘to tear, scratch, write’ – Old Norse *rita* ‘write, scratch, outline’ – Old High German *rizan* ‘to write, scratch, tear’ – Old English *writan* ‘to score, outline, draw the figure of’ – German *reißen* ‘to tear, pull, tug, sketch, draw, design’ – Polish *rysować* – Russian **40** _____ .

Leech is an obsolete, poetical, or archaic noun meaning ‘physician.’ Proto-Indo-European **lep-agi* ‘conjurer’ – Proto-Germanic **lekjaz* ‘enchanter, one who speaks magic words; healer, physician’ – perhaps connected with a root found in Celtic (Irish) *liaig* ‘charmer, exorcist, physician’ – Gothic *lekeis* ‘physician’ – Old Danish *læke* ‘one who counsels’ – Old English *læce* ‘leech’ – Serbo-Croatian *lijekar* – Polish *lekarz* – Russian **41** (разг. или устар.) _____ .

In Modern English the adjective *good* is used to describe something of high quality, pleasant, something that you enjoy or want. Proto-Indo-European root **ghedh-* ‘to unite, be associated, suitable’ – Proto-Germanic **gōda-* ‘fitting, suitable’ – Old Norse *gōðr* – Old High German – *guot* – Gothic *gōps* – Old English *gōd* ‘excellent, fine; valuable; desirable, favorable, beneficial; full, entire, complete’ – Old Church Slavonic *godu* ‘pleasing time’, *годънь* – Serbo-Croatian *годан* ‘fitting, suitable’ – Slovenian *gōdan* ‘ripe’ – Russian **42** _____ .

Match the lines of words and the varieties of English they are typical of. There are two options that you will not need.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|--------|----------|----------|--|--|
| 43 | arvo | barbie | bathers | mozzie | Oz | daks | bizzo | Chrissie | | |
| 44 | faucet | trunk | diaper | pantyhose | antsy | yard | stroller | cookie | | |
| 45 | bonny | janitor | ken | brae | kirk | lassie | wee | dreich | | |

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Scottish English | E Canadian English | I Australian English |
| B US English | F Irish English | |

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS 31–45 TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH

Time – 35 minutes
Maximum score – 30

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each gap.

Dictionaries are **46** (*preposition*) _____ the most important tools of self-education. When Samuel Johnson wrote his influential English dictionary in the 18th century, the work kept him busy for seven years. At the end of that period he **47** _____ written the meanings of over forty thousand words. Most modern dictionaries require a **48** _____ deal less time and effort to write because writers often use earlier dictionaries **49** _____ a source of reference. Nowadays, most dictionaries are put together by teams of writers, or lexicographers. Sometimes they need to work together in meetings; at other times they work independently of **50** _____ other, on different parts of the dictionary. **51** _____ one time, the starting point for deciding on which words to include used to be the lexicographer's own knowledge. These days, teams **52** _____ use of a large collection of examples of **53** _____ only writing but also everyday speech, which is known as a *corpus*. Teams also refer **54** _____ books and articles about language as **55** _____ as asking experts in particular subjects about the more specialised words. Finally, ordinary people are asked to say what they think about the **56** _____ the words are defined and **57** _____ they find the examples provided helpful or not.

Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

Example:

- I was late this morning because my car just *would* not start.
- The film was so boring. I thought it *would* never end.
- I wish you *would* not smoke in here.

- 58** – There's something the _____ with my eyes.
– These tasks are excellent for exercising the old grey _____ .
– It's a nice place. We've stayed there ourselves, as a _____ of fact.
- 59** – Make sure you keep _____ of time not to miss the start of the play.
– I tried to get my life back on _____ after the accident.
– We were bumping along the rough _____ that led to the lake.
- 60** – In the UK a _____ line at the side of a road shows that you can only park your car there at particular times or for a short time.
– The player got a _____ card for arguing with the referee.
– A course of action that a person takes believing that it will lead to good things is metaphorically called 'the _____ brick road.'
- 61** – I'll be glad when this job is over and _____ with.
– Smoking in public places is not the _____ thing here.
– The meat isn't quite _____ yet.
- 62** – His personal _____ is estimated at around £100 million.
– The website provides a _____ of information.
– The average family increased its net _____ by 50% between 1989 and 2001.
- 63** – We _____ to live on a canal boat.
– The oven looked as if it has never been _____ .
– I'm not _____ to eating so much for breakfast.

- 64 – You had _____ go to the doctor about your cough.
 – I love giving parties, the bigger the _____ .
 – There’s nothing _____ than a long soak in a hot bath.
- 65 – The carpenter used an electric _____ to bore holes in the door.
 – The teacher liked to give the students a regular spelling _____ .
 – The uniforms were made of khaki _____ which was very unattractive.
- 66 – The news about their engagement spread _____ wildfire.
 – The boy always copied his father. It was very much _____ father, _____ son.
 – _____ I said, you’re always welcome to stay.
- 67 – He was a true friend in all senses of the _____ .
 – Can I have a _____ in your ear about tomorrow’s presentation?
 – He promised to help and was as good as his _____ .

Complete the following short conversations with the most suitable discourse markers. There are two markers that you will not need.

- 68 A: What’s Sally’s last name?
 B: Oh, I know it begins with B, erm, Barlow? _____ , I’ll check it out.
- 69 A: D’you live in the centre of town?
 B: _____ , near the centre, but not actually in it.
- 70 A: Why weren’t you here to meet her?
 B: I got mixed up, _____ ,I thought she was coming Wednesday.
- 71 A: Edna wants you to ring her about --
 B: Edna! I don’t want to talk to her!
 A: _____ ! Let me finish! She says it’s good news!
- 72 A: That’s all for today, then.
 B: Yes. _____ , see you tomorrow?
 A: OK
- 73 A: It’s warm today, isn’t it?
 B: Yes. _____ , it is the beginning of spring, so we shouldn’t be surprised.
- 74 A: She’s always annoying me.
 B: _____ , you should tell her!
- 75 A: Here’s a package for you.
 B: _____ , leave it on the desk, will you, please.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A mind you | E anyway | I you see |
| B well | F hang on | J right |
| C so | G look | |
| D still | H well then | |

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS 46–75 TO THE ANSWER SHEET