

Бланки ответов
ANSWER SHEET
Listening

Participant's ID number

900005

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| 1 | A | B | C |
| 2 | A | B | C |
| 3 | A | B | C |
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| 6 | A | B | C |
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| 8 | A | B | C |
| 9 | A | B | C |
| 10 | A | B | C |
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| 13 | A | B | C |
| 14 | A | B | C |
| 15 | A | B | C |

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Reading

Participant's ID number

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| 5 | A | B | C | |
| 6 | A | B | C | |
| 7 | A | B | C | |
| 8 | A | B | C | |
| 9 | A | B | C | |
| 10 | A | B | C | |
| 11 | A | B | C | D |
| 12 | A | B | C | D |
| 13 | A | B | C | D |
| 14 | A | B | C | D |
| 15 | A | B | C | D |

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Use of English

Participant's ID number

900005

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| 1 | for |
| 2 | over |
| 3 | was |
| 4 | invention |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | But |
| 8 | let |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |
| 11 | daydreamer (s) |
| 12 | |
| 13 | |
| 14 | custody |
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READING

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

For questions 1-10, read an article and choose A, B, C.

A TRAVELLER OR A TOURIST?

A What is the difference between a traveller and a tourist? Well, the easy distinction often made concerns what kind of trip people are on. To put it simply, someone visiting other countries with a backpack and roaming from place to place without a fixed itinerary is often regarded, especially by themselves, as a 'traveller'. Someone on holiday, especially someone on a package holiday for one or two weeks, is generally regarded as a 'tourist'. According to this distinction, the traveller gains an understanding of the place as it really is, mixing in with the locals, learning about the culture, whereas the tourist merely skates over the surface, seeing the sights but ignoring the people and their culture. This is why many people who consider themselves 'travellers' sneer dismissively at 'tourists' and are so anxious to distance themselves from them.

B However, this distinction does not seem to mean to hold water in many cases. First of all, let's accept that a traveller is someone who fully experiences the place they visit rather than simply observing it from the outside, as a tourist does. Does everyone calling themselves a traveller really do this? Of course, not. There are herds of young backpackers out there in all corners of the world who see and learn very little of the places they visit. Sticking together in groups, their tales on return are seldom of what they've learnt of other cultures but of the other backpackers they met. Contact with local people is negligible, and there is the suspicion that they are merely ticking boxes so that they can say they have visited all the places that they go to. This seems to me not to distinguish them at all from the package tourists boasting about the places they have been to, but who the backpackers so deride. Secondly, there are plenty of people much older than the backpackers who do immerse themselves in the cultures of the places they visit, even if they are only on short holidays. It's not about how long your stay is, how old you are, how you got there, or how you move around there. It's all about attitude.

C If you really are a traveller, there's a purpose to your trip beyond simply getting away from work, taking it easy or enjoying the weather. You broaden your mind, see other people's lives through their eyes, gain new perspectives. You meet and have real conversations with local people. You learn that some of your expectations and assumptions were wrong. Your trip has an effect of you. You are wiser about another culture, other ways of thinking and living. A tourist, on the other hand, isn't interested in any of that. Tourists hardly engage at all with the place they are visiting, preferring to confirm their own preconceptions rather than challenge them, keeping the local people and culture at arm's length, seeing everything through the lens of a camera.

D One of the first rules of being a traveller is that you have to accept the place for what it is. Don't complain that it's hot, that there are bugs, that life moves at a different pace, that local people sometimes stare at you. Don't keep comparing the place with home or other places you've been. Don't let disappointments about the quality of service or level of facilities in your accommodation dominate your thoughts. Instead, get out and about. Watch how local people interact, how they go about their daily business. Learn some words of the language that you can use in shops and other places and go where the local people go. Ask questions rather than thinking you know all the answers. Once you've found the variations bits of key information you need, leave the guidebook behind – you'll learn more from personal contact and direct experience than you can get from any book. Put the camera away for a while and instead store images of what you see in your mind. Anyone can do these things, no matter what kind of trip they're on. Even if you're on a short annual holiday, you can be a traveller rather than a tourist; plenty of people who call themselves travellers are actually tourists. It's all in the mind.

- The writer's intention in section A is to C.
 - compare what 'travellers' and 'tourists' say about themselves
 - explain why it is important to distinguish between a 'traveller' and a 'tourist'
 - present common definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist'
- Which of the following does the writer describe in section A?
 - The attitude of travellers towards tourists
 - The attitude of local people towards both travellers and tourists
 - The attitude of tourists towards travellers
- What does the writer mean by the phrase 'hold water' at the beginning of section B?
 - Be generally agreed
 - Be true
 - Be discussed
- What does the writer suggest about 'travellers' in section B?
 - Their attitudes change during their trips.
 - They don't really enjoy the trips they make.
 - They are not really interested in the places they visit.
- Which of the following opinions does the writer express in section B?
 - Some people who call themselves travellers behave like tourists.
 - Some travellers have a worse attitude than some tourists.
 - Travellers and tourists should have more contact with each other.
- What does the writer say about some older people in section B?
 - They could be considered to be 'travellers'.
 - They dislike being referred to as 'tourists'.
 - They disapprove of the attitude of some travellers.
- The writer's intention in section C is to A.
 - encourage readers to be travellers rather than tourists
 - defend travellers against criticism
 - present his own definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist'
- The writer compares travellers and tourists in section C in connection with A.

- A what local people in the places they visit think of them
B whether or not they change their views of the places they visit
C what they tell other people about their trips when they return
9. At the beginning of section D, the writer lists things that _____.
A travellers usually don't notice
B cause annoyance to local people
C people he regards as tourists do
10. The writer's main point in the text as a whole is that _____.
A the kind of trip you take is less important than your attitude towards it
B your attitude towards a trip greatly affects your enjoyment of it
C the attitude of a traveller is no better than the attitude of a tourist

Task 2

Answer each question (11-16) by putting in the correct section of the article (A-D). In which section of the article (A-D) are the following mentioned?

11. a reaction of local people when they see a visitor from another part of the world _____
12. a desire to relax for a period of time _____
13. people trying to impress others by talking about the places they have visited _____
14. the desire of travellers not to be considered tourists _____
15. not relying on one particular source of information about a place _____

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

LISTENING

Task 1

Time: 30 minutes

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You hear some information about a country on a travel programme. Where do most people spend the summer months?

- A at the seaside
- B in the capital city
- C in the mountains

2. You hear part of a radio programme about chewing gum. What is the speaker doing?

- A outlining its history
- B describing why it has changed
- C explaining its popularity

3. You hear part of a radio programme where listeners phone in with their opinions. What does the man want to do?

- A express his disappointment
- B complain about his situation
- C encourage other listeners

4. You hear a woman speaking on the radio about buying a painting for the first time. What opinion is she expressing?

- A A painting can be a worthwhile investment.
- B Only buy a painting if you have room for it.
- C Take your time when buying your first painting.

5. You hear a man being interviewed on the radio. What does he say about his mother?

- A She helped him become an artist.
- B She persuaded him to do research.
- C She wanted him to make money.

6. You hear part of an interview with a woman who is talking about her day. What is her profession?

- A a teacher
- B a doctor
- C a farmer

7. You hear a man talking on the radio about teaching beginners to surf in the sea. What does the man say about beginners?

- A They are very sensitive to criticism.
- B They need to be given appropriate goals.
- C They often start off with the wrong attitude.

8. You hear part of an interview with a crime novelist. What point is he making about his novels?

- A They are based on real-life crimes.
- B They include accurate descriptions of life in the past.
- C They vary in length depending on the historical period.

Task 2.

You will hear a talk on National Science Day. For questions 9-15, choose the best answer (A, B or C). Circle the correct option (A, B or C) in your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.

9. National Science Week is particularly intended for young people.
 A True B False C Not Stated

10. National Science Week was successful when it was first held.
 A True B False C Not Stated

11. The photography competition will be judged by top scientists.
 A True B False C Not Stated

12. Click for Climate Change involves people agreeing to take actions themselves.
 A True B False C Not Stated

13. The website makes suggestions about how to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
 A True B False C Not Stated

14. Click for Climate Change starts after National Science Week.
 A True B False C Not Stated

15. The activity packs for National Science Week are free.
 A True B False C Not Stated

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

For items 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example in the first sentence. Write the correct word in your answer sheet.

DEVELOPMENTS IN UNDERWATER DIVING

People have been diving without mechanical aids (0) since ancient times. In those days, divers mainly went underwater to search (1) _____ pearls or sponges. Various ways of supplying divers with air, and so permitting them to stay underwater for long periods of time, have been tried for well (2) _____ two thousand years. Alexander the Great (3) said to have gone underwater in an early (4) type of diving machine, and Aristotle talked about apparatus (5) _____ permitted divers to breathe underwater.

It was not (6) _____ the beginning of the 18th century that more advanced equipment was developed. In 1717, the first practical diving machine, or 'diving bell' (7) _____ it was called, was invented. This was a small wooden room with an open bottom, glass windows at the top to (8) _____ in light, and a supply of air coming through leather tubes. Something similar, made of steel, is (9) _____ use today for underwater work, (10) _____ as building the foundations of bridges.

Task 2

For items 11-20 match each of the names for certain types of persons in the second column (a-h) with the correct description in the first column (11-20). There is an extra word in the second column, which you do not have to use.

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| 11. He's always got his head in the clouds, always fantasizing. | a) a pain in the neck |
| 12. She's very inquisitive about my private life. | b) a daredevil |
| 13. He loves taking dangerous risks. | c) a slowcoach |
| 14. He can't settle down. He goes from job to job, place to place. | d) a busybody |
| 15. He's borrowing money and living off the people. | e) a rolling stone |

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| 16. She's very aggressive and bossy. She likes to dominate. | f) a crank |
| 17. He's always slow and behind the others in his work or studies. | g) a daydreamer |
| 18. She's got extreme odd, eccentric, unconventional ideas and theories. | h) a lone wolf |
| 19. It's a real nuisance. I can't stand him. | i) a battleaxe |
| 20. He likes to do things on his own. | j) a tomboy |
| | k) a sponger |

Task 3

For questions 21-30, read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

| KING OF THE WATCHMAKERS | |
|--|--|
| (21) _____ reputation as the main centre of clock and watchmaking in Britain, and Coventry timepieces made then were with quality and (23) _____. Few people in the city today have heard of Samuel Watson, but he almost single-handedly paved the way for Coventry's (24) _____ in the clock and watch business. He was at the (25) _____ of the watch-making revolution in the 1-680s, and although it is not known how Watson became involved in the trade, he was a trailblazer for others. | (21) CONSIDER (22) SYNONYM (23) RELY (24) INVOLVE (25) FRONT |
| Watson made his name in 1682 when he sold a clock to King Charles II and was invited to be the King's (26) _____. The following year he began work on an astronomical clock for the King, complete with planets and signs of the zodiac, which took seven years to build. It not only told the time of day but also the (27) _____ changes of the planets. Queen Mary acquired it in 1691 and it is still in the (28) _____ of the Royal Family. | (26) MATHEMATICS (27) POSITION (28) OWN |
| He built several other clocks, and by 1690 the clamour for Watson's clocks was such that he left Coventry and took up Clockmakers' Company in 1692, which is testament to his (30) _____ in the growing industry. | (29) RESIDE (30) STAND |

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

After a class discussion on the media's treatment of famous people, your teacher asked you to write an essay, giving your opinion on the following statement:

Famous people, such as politicians and film stars, deserve to have private life without journalists following them all the time.

Write 150-200 words.

Remember to

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion;
- make a conclusion.

I'm going to give a talk about famous people. There are a lot of famous people all over the world such as J.K. Rowling, A.S. Pusdmin and a lot of others. As for me I would like to be a famous people because I will have a fame, money. But if you want to be a famous ^{person} people you must ~~hard~~ work hard. When I was a child I ~~dreamed about~~ ^{wanted} to be a famous actor. In these time I like ~~in~~ films. And my dad said me that famous actors make a lot of money. That's why I wanted to be a famous actor. Now I don't like to be a actor because it's so difficult to my opinion. But now I still want to be a famous doctor. because I want to help people in future, when I will become a doctor. I hope I can stay a famous doctor in the world.