

Бланки ответов
ANSWER SHEET
Listening

Participant's ID number

100001

1	A	B	C	+
2	A	B	C	+
3	A	B	C	.
4	A	B	C	.
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	.
12	A	B	C	.
13	A	B	C	+
14	A	B	C	.
15	A	B	C	+

525.

Participant's ID number

100001

Reading

1	A	B	C		+
2	A	B	C		
3	A	B	C		
4	A	B	C		
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	+

Participant's ID number

100001

Use of English

1	for	+
2	over	+
3	is	+
4	kind	+
5	which	+
6	until	+
7	as	+
8	to	
9	to	
10	just	
11	a daydreamer	+
12	a pain in the neck	
13	a daredevil	+
14	a busybody	
15	a lone wolf	
16	a tomboy	
17	a slowcoach	+
18	a sponger	
19	a rolling stone	
20	a crank	
21	considering	
22	synonyms	+
23	reliability	+
24	involved	
25	frontest	
26	mathematician	+
27	position	
28	owner	

29	residents	f
30	standing	f

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

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

A TRAVELLER SAYS 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 me 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 learnt of other cultures but of the other are merely ticking boxes so that they can say they have visited all the places that their peers 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 you 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 pace 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 think you know all the answers. Once you've found the various 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 _____.
 A compare what 'travellers' and 'tourists' say about themselves
 B explain why it is important to distinguish between a 'traveller' and a 'tourist'
 C present common definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist'
- Which of the following does the writer describe in section A?
 A The attitude of travellers towards tourists
 B The attitude of local people towards both travellers and tourists
 C The attitude of tourists towards travellers
- What does the writer mean by the phrase 'hold water' at the beginning of section B?
 A Be generally agreed B Be true C Be discussed
- What does the writer suggest about 'travellers' in section B?
 A Their attitudes change during their trips.
 B They don't really enjoy the trips they make.
 C They are not really interested in the places they visit.
- Which of the following opinions does the writer express in section B?
 A Some people who call themselves travellers behave like tourists.
 B Some travellers have a worse attitude than some tourists.
 C Travellers and tourists should have more contact with each other.
- What does the writer say about some older people in section B?
 A They could be considered to be 'travellers'.
 B They dislike being referred to as 'tourists'.
 C 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
 B defend travellers against criticism
 C present his own definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist'
- The writer compares travellers and tourists in section C in connection with _____.

- 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 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.

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. The re 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) for pearls or sponges. Various ways of supplying diving divers with air, and so permitting them to stay underwater for long periods of time, have been tried for well (2) over two thousand years. Alexander the Great (3) was said to have gone under water in an early (4) kind of diving machine, and Aristotle talked about apparatus (5) which permitted divers to breathe underwater.

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

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

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 dreamer
18. She's got extreme odd, eccentric, unconventional ideas and theories.	h) a lone wolf
19. He's a real nuisance. I can't stand him.	i) a pain in the neck
20. He likes to do things on his own.	j) a soloist
	k) a spinger

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 there 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 watchmaking revolution in the 1680s, and although it is not known how Watson involved in the trade, he was a trailblazer for others.	(21) CONSIDER (22) SYNONYM (23) RELIABLE (24) INVOLVED (25) FRONT
King Charles II and was invited to be the King's (26) _____ for the following year he began work on an astronomical clock _____ for the King, complete with planets and signs of the zodiac, which took _____ 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) OWNER
He built several other clocks, and by 1690 the claimant for Watson's clocks was such that he left Coventry and took up (29) _____ in London. He became Master of the _____ London Clockmakers' Company in 1692, which is testament to his (30) _____ in the growing industry.	(29) RESIDENT (30) STAMINA

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.

Many famous people choose the private life without journalists. This may be for several reasons.

Famous people, film stars, politicians are also people. They also want rest and privacy. After all, when you are constantly in public it is very difficult

constant parades and photo shoots are very exhausting. Also, many people do not like when the details of their personal lives come out for everyone to see. Everyone wants to live in peace.

Besides, celebrities want not to be afraid about their lives and they want to live in comfort.

I think that many stars hide their personal lives so that gossip and rumors do not arise.

Attempts are also made on celebrities in private.

I believe that it is important reason, why celebrities choose private life. I think that

sometimes it is very serious problem, but is very hard to resolve it some celebrities have

a personal security to save their lives.