

II ()

9 -11 form

Listening

Time – 40 min

Task 1. You will hear a conversation between Jamie and his father. For statements 1 – 7, decide if each statement is True (A), False (B), or Not stated (C). Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet.

1. Jamie normally gets up late on Saturdays.
A. True B. False C. Not stated
2. Jamie's dad doesn't know what a bottle drive is.
A. True B. False C. Not stated
3. Recycling takes a lot of time.
A. True B. False C. Not stated
4. Jamie's entire family thinks helping the planet is important.
A. True B. False C. Not stated
5. The students are going to take half the bottles to the recycling centre.
A. True B. False C. Not stated
6. The students thought they could mail the leaflets to the people in the area.
A. True B. False C. Not stated
7. Jamie asked his dad for some money.
A. True B. False C. Not stated

Task 2. You will hear six different speakers talking about a regret they have. Match speakers (8 - 13) to the sentences A – G. Use each sentence only once. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

- A. I listened to some bad advice.
- B. I didn't seize an opportunity.
- C. I decided to give up travelling.
- D. I kept something to myself.
- E. I didn't realise what I would miss.
- F. I missed the chance of a special experience.
- G. I didn't finish something.

8. Speaker 1 _____
9. Speaker 2 _____
10. Speaker 3 _____
11. Speaker 4 _____
12. Speaker 5 _____
13. Speaker 6 _____

Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

Task 3. You will hear an interview with a travel writer called Marius Liugiasi. For statements 14 – 20, choose A, B, or C to complete each statement correctly.

14. Marius agreed with the interviewer that the general public are right to believe his job
 - A. is not rewarding.
 - B. is well paid.
 - C. is the ideal job.
15. Marius feels that one bonus of his job is
 - A. learning other languages.
 - B. developing a good memory.
 - C. finding out more about yourself.
16. Marius finds it difficult to
 - A. write at least one travel story every week.
 - B. capture the sights, noises and scents of a place.
 - C. make himself write regularly when he is on the road.
17. Marius' advice to would-be travel writers is that they
 - A. can expect to become wealthy and well-known.
 - B. should not do this job if they like challenges.
 - C. must have a passion for writing.
18. Marius says that to be successful a travel writer has to
 - A. write beautifully
 - B. be original.
 - C. be competitive.
19. Marius says money
 - A. has never been his priority.
 - B. is only important at home.
 - C. allows you to live like a king.
20. Marius says that travelling humbles a person because
 - A. you must face a lot of difficulties.
 - B. you realize how lucky you are.
 - C. you are usually very poor.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

II ()

9 -11 form

Sociocultural competence

Time – 15 min

1). Match the idioms (21 - 27) with their meanings (A - I). There are some extra meaning that you don't have to use. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 21. no rocket scientist | A. a lazy person |
| 22. dark hourse | B. a cruel person |
| 23. party poor | C. secretive person |
| 24. the man in the street | D. not very intelligent person |
| 25. couch potato | E. very attractive person |
| 26. fat cat | F. person who spoils fun |
| 27. sore spot | G. very sensitive and touchy person |
| | H. an average person |
| | I. rich person |

2) Many English idioms contain words that mean a part of the body. Match such idioms (28 - 36) to their meaning (A – D). There are some extra meanings that you don't have to use.

Head

28. To make head or tail of something 29. To turn heads 30. To hit the nail on the head	A. to attract B. to understand C. to make someone very sad D. To describe something accurately
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Eye

31. Mind's eye 32. Only have eyes for... 33. See eye to eye with someone	A. To agree B. Emotion C. To be interested in one person. D. Imagination
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Foot / feet

34. To sweep someone off someone's feet 35. To put someone's feet up 36. To put someone's foot in it	A. Unintentionally upset someone. B. To become very happy C. To make someone to fall in love quickly D. To relax
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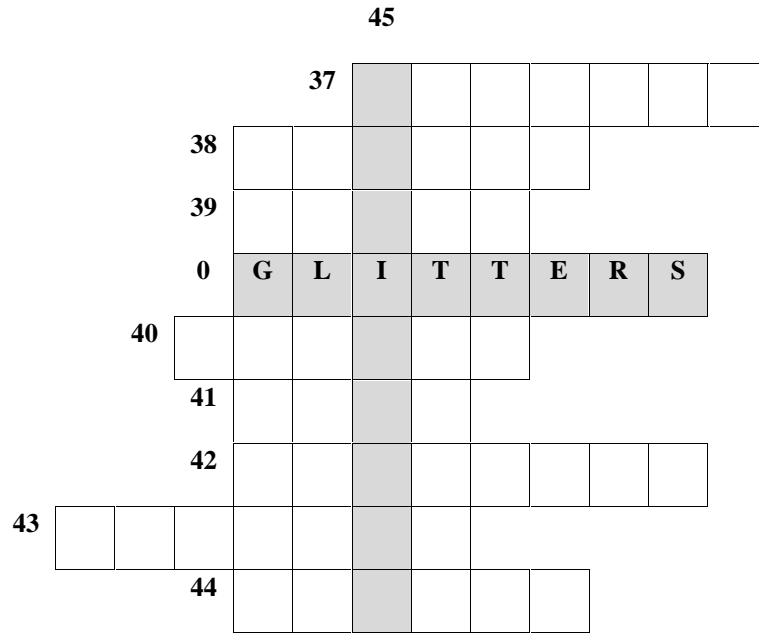
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

3) For questions 37 – 45 use one word to fill in a gap in the following proverbs and complete the crossword. Then decide what word should be under the numer 45. One word is done for you as an example.

- 0) All is not gold that glitters.
 37. A cat in gloves _____ no mice.
 38. Actions speak _____ than words.

39. A drowing man will catch at a _____.
40. Business _____ pleasure.
41. A bird in a hand is worth two in the _____.
42. Don't count your _____ before they are hatched.
43. _____ is the best policy.
44. It is no use _____ over spilt milk.
45. _____



TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

II ()

9 - 11 form

Use of English

Time – 30 min

Task 1. Decide which word can be joined on to the end of the first word and the beginning of the second word to form new words. The letters may help you. The first one has been done for you:

ACRE + AGE+LESS= ACREAGE+AGELESS

0. Acre A G E less answer: AGE
 46. An T E wise answer: _____
 47. In A L ate answer: _____
 48. Act bit answer: _____
 49. Care E on answer: _____
 50. Police go answer: _____

Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

Task 2. Use the words given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits the gap (51 - 55) in the same line. The first one is done for you. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

Cook Your Way to the Top

When a vacancy for a senior (0) management post comes up, there may be more than a thousand (51) _____, so many corporations hire professional consultants to handle the selection process. **MANAGE**
APPLY

One team in Germany uses an unusual method for putting potential (52) _____ to the test: they get them to cook a meal together! **EMPLOY**

This way the process of recruitment becomes a highly (53) _____ one because it demonstrates how a candidate performs under pressure when faced with a (54) _____ task. **EFFECT**
PRACTICE

Human resource managers attend the sessions and assess the candidates' organizational and communication skills. Cooking, they say, is an ideal task since it allows for personal contact with those they are thinking of taking on, without creating a (55) _____ environment, as participants must work together to create the menu. **COMPETE**

Task 3. Read the following text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D fits best each space (56 - 65). The first one is done for you. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

WHERE MANNERS ARE THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Whatever (0) line of work you're in, there's a lot to learn when you start a new job. At big Japanese companies, new employees have to undergo several weeks of formal instruction in the basics of how behave at work. After mastering the company song, new (56) _____ are taught everything from how to shake hands to how to hand over a cup of tea correctly. In Japan, manners play an important role in all (57) _____ of adult life. Business has its own rules of behavior, which must be adhered to. Business cards, for example, must be presented and received with the body held at a specific angle. Cards must be (58) _____ respectfully as they are considered an extension of the holder's identity. An (59) _____ businessman, for instance, who put a card he had just (60) _____ into his trouser pocket would cause great offence. This would seriously (61) _____ his chances of closing a deal. Therefore, the correct gestures have to be learnt and practised.

Even after completing the training course, new employees may still find that corporative life is not easy. Workers at large Japanese firms are expected to sacrifice a great (62) _____ for the company. They often live in a company-owned accommodation with their colleagues and put in

(63) ___hours at work. In offices, workers are not (64) ___to leave until their (65) ___have done so.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 0. | A. line | B. way | C. route | D. ladder |
| 56. | A. employers | B. contracts | C. recruits | D. resources |
| 57. | A. perspectives | B. aspects | C. worlds | D. sides |
| 58. | A. delegated | B. demanded | C. handled | D. dealt |
| 59. | A. innovative | B. impersonal | C. unemployed | D. inexperienced |
| 60. | A. taken on | B. received | C. circulated | D. set up |
| 61. | A. fall | B. shrink | C. downsize | D. diminish |
| 62. | A. status | B. deal | C. increase | D. field |
| 63. | A. broad | B. high | C. long | D. great |
| 64. | A. clear | B. free | C. official | D. feasible |
| 65. | A. employees | B. staff | C. prospects | D. superiors |

Task 4. Complete the following newspaper article with the correct prepositions. The first one is done for you as the example. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

GRADUATE JOBLESSNESS

Large numbers of young people who completed university and went out **in search** (0) ~~of~~ a job last summer are still (66) ___ **of work**. A **rise** (67) ___ the number of graduates this year, together with **cuts** (68) ___ graduate training schemes, have resulted in record **levels** (69) ___ graduate unemployment this year. What can you do to make sure you're not (70) ___ **this position**

when you finish your studies? Career advisors recommend working (71) ___ **nothing** during the school holidays to get **experience** (72) ___ the **kind** (73) ___ work you want to do eventually. This tactic may even **result** (74) ___ a permanent position once the firm sees what you are **capable** (75) _____.

Task 5. Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence (76 – 80). Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

76. "Why did they stop the tennis game?"

"They could see that it was _____ rain"

- A. due to
- B. going
- C. about to
- D. the point of

77. "Can we use the pool yet?"

"No, it _____"

- A. is still being cleaned
- B. isn't cleaned yet
- C. is yet to clean
- D. is still cleaning

78. "When can Chris move into her new flat?"

"As soon as _____ new furniture"

- A. they will deliver
- B. they have delivered
- C. they are being delivered
- D. Do their deliver

79. Josh was hired last month, and _____, he's been a real asset.

- A. so far
- B. until
- C. for ages
- D. ever since

80. The board _____ a new chairman before next month's meeting.

- A. will have been selected
- B. has selected
- C. is selecting
- D. will have selected

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

II ()

9 -11 form

Reading – 35 min

Task 1. The questions in this part of the test are based on reading materials such as notices, letters, forms, and advertisements. Choose ONE variant that answers the best. Then mark your answer in your answer sheet. The example is given for you.

EXAMPLE:

	CAFETERIA CLOSED Will reopen Monday, June 5	
<p>What will happen on June 5?</p> <p>A. The workers have a day off. B. The cafeteria will open. C. The prices will go down.</p>		
		<p>Sample answer: B</p>
<p><i>The notice says that the cafeteria is closed and will open on June 5. Therefore, you should choose answer B.</i></p>		

1. Read the following notice.

REGULAR DRY CLEANING AND LAUNDRY SERVICE

Available daily-except Sundays – from 7:00am to 9:00pm.

Clothes picked up before 12:00pm will be returned to your room the next day in the morning.

EXPRESS CLEANING SERVICE

Clothes picked up before 12:00pm will be returned to your room the same day by 6:00pm. (5 dollar extra charge per item)

The hotel can not be held responsible for incidents resulting from the normal cleaning processes, loss of buttons or anything left in pockets. All claims must be made within 24 hours after delivery.

Choose the best answer (A - D) to the following questions (81 - 83):

81. When is the regular laundry service available?

- A. Every day.
- B. After 7am.
- C. On Sundays.
- D. 24 hours a day.

82. What is said about the express cleaning service?

- A. Clothes are picked up in the afternoon.
- B. Clothes are returned the next day.
- C. It is more expensive.
- D. The hotel takes the responsibility for all incidents.

83. What is the main purpose of this notice?

- A. To sell clothes.
- B. To inform guests.
- C. To give guests a five-dollar rebate.
- D. To indicate room changes.

2. Read the advertisement. Choose the best variant (A - D) for the questions (84,85).

OLIVIUM

Discover the world of olive oil

) Visit our museum retracing the history of olive oil and enjoy our video presentation explaining its production and various applications in gastronomy, medicine and cosmetology.

) Half-hour guided tours throughout the year

April 1 to October 31
7 days a week
10:30 – 11:30 – 2:30 – 3:30 – 4:30 – 5:30 – 6:30

November 1 to March 31
10:30 – 3:30 – 4:30 – 5:30
Closed Sunday through Tuesday

Admission tickets

- Adults: 8 euros
- Half price for children (*under 12*)

84. What is the admission charge for children?

- A. 4 euros.
- B. 8 euros.
- C. 2 euros.
- D. 16 euros.

85. When aren't there any guided tours?

- A. At 3:30.
- B. In October.
- C. On Monday in winter.
- D. At 4:30.

3. Read the following advertisement. Choose the best answer (A - D) to the questions (86 - 89).

Assistant Magazine Editor

Are you creative, highly efficient with excellent inter-personal skills?

We are an international publishing group which has attained leadership through a history of professionalism and integrity.

We are committed to hiring and training candidates with a strong desire to learn and grow, both personally and professionally.

We are presently looking for an assistant magazine editor. The successful candidate must possess a college degree in journalism or a related qualification and at least three years of magazine/newspaper experience. Excellent knowledge of word-processing and publishing-

related software is essential. Must be well-organized, deadline-oriented, with strong attention to details. Fluency in English and at least two other foreign languages required.

Apply with CV and cover letter to:

Linda Morris
ABC international
Department of Human Resources
1368 Riverside Road
Houston, TX 77093

86. For whom is this document intended?

- A. Human resources manager.
- B. Software designers.
- C. Language teachers.
- D. Job applicants.

87. What is said about the company?

- A. It is deadline-oriented.
- B. It has a leading position in its field.
- C. It publishes a history magazine.
- D. It develops software.

88. What is required to be successful?

- A. A good physical appearance.
- B. Less than three years experience.
- C. Knowledge of several languages.
- D. A driver's license.

89. How can candidates apply for the position?

- A. By mail.
- B. By e-mail.
- C. By fax.
- D. By phone.

Task 2 . Read the text "The History of Money". Eight sentences have been removed from the text.

1) Choose from the sentences (A - I) the one which fits each gap (90 - 97). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

THE HISTORY OF MONEY

IN THE BEGINNING: BARTER

Barter is the exchange of resources of services. It may date back to the beginning of humankind and certainly pre-dates money. Today individuals, organizations and governments still use barter as a form of exchange of goods and services.

9,000 – 6,000 BC: CATTLE

Cattle, which include anything from cows, to sheep, to camels, are the oldest form of money. (90)____. With the arrival of agriculture came the use of grain and other vegetable or plant products as a standart form of barter in many cultures.

1,200 BC: COWRIE SHELLS

The first use of cowries, shells that were widely available in the shallow waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, was in China and historically, many societies have used cowries as money. (91)____ Even as recently as the 20th century, cowries were used in some parts of Africa, making the cowrie the most widely and longest used currency in history.

1,000 BC: FIRST METAL MONEY AND COINS

Copies of cowries in bronze and copper were manufactured by China at the end of the Stone Age and could be considered some of the earliest forms of metal coins. (92) _____. These early forms of metal money developed into primitive versions of round coins.

500 BC: MODERN COINAGE

Outside of China, the first coins developed out of lumps of silver. (93) _____. These early coins first appeared in Lydia, which is a part of present-day Turkey, but the techniques were quickly coppied and refined by the Greek, Persian, Macedonian, and later the Roman Empires. Unlike Chinese coins which

depended on base metals, these new coins were made from silver and gold, which had more inherent value.

806 AD: PAPER CURRENCY

The first paper banknotes appeared in China. (94) _____. China experienced over 500 years of early paper money, from the ninth to the fifteenth century. Then the use of paper money in China disappeared for several hundred years. This was still many years before paper currency would appear in Europe, and three centuries before it was considered common.

1816: THE GOLD STANDARD

Gold was officially made the standard of value in England in 1816. (95) _____ Banknotes had been used in Europe for several hundred years before this time, but their worth had never been tied directly to gold. In the United States, the Gold Standard Act of 1900 helped lead to the establishment of a central bank.

1930: END OF THE GOLD STANDARD

The massive Depression of the 1930s, felt worldwide, marked the beginning of the end of the gold standard. (96) _____ The United States was one of the last countries to abandon the link with gold in 1973.

THE FUTURE: ELECTRONIC MONEY

Today, currency continues to change and develop. (97) _____ Although the volume of cash in circulation continues to rise throughout the world, many people already use electronic money daily in the form of debit cards, home banking, etc. and this will most likely become an important currency of the future.

- A. The United States kept the link to gold after Britain and other countries abandoned it, and the dollar replaced the pound sterling as the key global currency.
- B. Metal ‘tool money’ – standard-sized representations of other objects such as knives – was also used there.
- C. Even in the 20th century, the Kirghiz people of the Russian steppes used horses as their main unit of money, with sheep as a second unit.
- D. In 2002, twelve countries in the European Union agreed to adopt a single currency, the euro, to strengthen economic links and financial systems within the new union.
- E. By the 19th century, they had developed into a key currency over an astonishingly wide area from Polynesia to Australia – approximately 20,000 km apart.
- F. Early coins are very different in appearance from the ones we know today.
- G. Guidelines were made for the production of banknotes which represented a certain amount of gold.
- H. They soon took the familiar round form of today, and were stamped with various gods and emperors to mark their authenticity.
- I. This first use was probably caused by a shortage of copper for making coins.

2) Choose the best variant (A - C) to answer the questions (98 - 100):

98. Where were the first silver coins invented?

- A. China
- B. Lydia
- C. Greece

99. Where were the first banknotes used?

- A. China

- B. The Roman Empire
- C. Europe

100. Which was the first country to link its banknotes to the value of gold?

- A. China
- B. England
- C. the USA

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

II ()

9 - 11 form

Speaking

Student 1

Task

Imagine that you are a football player from the Russian national team. The day before the match you meet a football player from the English national team in the café. You happen to be at the same table, so you start a conversation about the superstitions in the sport. Tell your partner about the sport superstitions in Russia. Ask him to explain one English superstition (e.g. from the origin, history, psychological point of view, or your own imagination), express your opinion. Compare Russian superstitions to the English ones. Find out if there is something common in Russian and English superstitions. If not, try to explain, why. Express your own opinion on the faith into superstitions.

The information above might be useful for you (you may also use the information from your own experience):

Top 5 superstitions in sport in Russia:

- J You mustn't shave or cut your hair before the game;
- J You must put one lucky coin into your socks and another one dig after the gates;
- J You should lace up your boots from the same lucky foot.
- J The goalkeeper should touch the gates before the game.
- J Women are not allowed to go to the game by the club bus with the players. ☺

(You have 3 min. to prepare for the talk.)

Remember to:

- Z *be polite;*
- Z *take an active part in the conversation*
- Z *explain the situation*
- Z *come up with your ideas*
- Z *give good reasons*

II ()

9 - 11 form

Speaking

Student 2

Task

Imagine that you are a football player from the English national team. The day before the match you meet a football player from the Russian national team in the café. You happen to be at the same table, he starts a conversation about the superstitions in the sport. Listen to him. Tell your partner about the sport superstitions in England. Ask him to explain one Russian superstition (e.g. from the origin, history, psychological point of view, or his own imagination), express your opinion. Compare English superstitions to Russian ones. Find out if there any common in Russian and English superstitions. If not, try to explain, why. Express your own opinion on the faith into superstitions.

The information above might be useful for you (you may also use the information from your own experience):

Top 5 superstitions in sport in England:

- J You must underwear your lucky clothes;
- J Do not forget to kiss your lucky-charm before the game;
- J You should sit at the same place on the team bus;
- J The victory depends on the horoscope;
- J During the important moments of the match the coach should raise one foot off the ground to bring luck. ☺

(You have 3 min. to prepare for the talk.)

Remember to:

- Z *be polite;*
- Z *take an active part in the conversation*
- Z *explain the situation*
- Z *come up with your ideas*
- Z *give good reasons*