

LISTENING

Time: 30 minutes

Listen to a part of an audio guide in a museum of modern arts. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are True (A), or False (B) according to the text you hear. Circle the correct option (A or B) in your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.

Part 1. (6=41)

Listen to the introduction lecture to a course on American Literature, and fill in the table below using one to three words for each gap. You will hear the text twice.

Movement Title	Time Period	Origins	Core Beliefs and Important Figures
Transcendentalism	1830s - 1860s	New (1)_____; the north eastern part of the US	People can achieve spirituality without (2)_____. People are responsible for their own development. Ralph Waldo Emerson: published <i>Nature</i> in (3)_____.
Romanticism	1830s - 1870s	Germany and (4)_____	Focus on imagination and strong emotions. American works also typically include the supernatural and focus on human (5)_____. Edgar Allen Poe: best known for tales of (6)_____.
Realism	(7)____s - 1920s	France	Focus on events that were (8)_____ and typical rather than extraordinary. Mark Twain wrote about ordinary life in the (9)_____ part of America. Many writers were also concerned with social change like (10)_____.
Naturalism	1890s - 1920s	(11)_____	A person can not escape (12)_____. A person's behaviour is influenced by that person's (13)_____. Jack London: Humans behave like animals in extreme circumstances.
Modernism	1890s - 1940s	Europe	Focus on (14)_____. Finding out what doesn't work and replacing it. Ezra Pound: Completely changed (15)_____.

Part 2.

You will hear three students in a study group working on a class assignment for their Economics class. Listen and choose A, B, C or D. You will hear the text twice.

16) The students

- A. Are meeting each other for the first time
- B. Are friends
- C. Are from different classes
- D. Decided on groups themselves

17) Magda doesn't like the idea of the business cycle because:

- A. It's too difficult
- B. It hasn't been covered in class
- C. Too many groups will want to choose it
- D. It's not related to local events

18) They decide on employment because

- A. They have done a lot of work on it in class
- B. They can relate this topic to local events
- C. They think it will be popular with the other students
- D. They have recently lost their jobs

19) Stone's Throw is a company which

- A. Makes inexpensive clothes
- B. Makes locally made clothes
- C. Makes designer clothes
- D. Sells second-hand clothes

20) The main reason people bought the clothes from Stone's Throw was because

- A. They wanted to protect the environment
- B. They wanted to cut back on shipping costs
- C. They wanted cheap clothing
- D. They wanted to develop the local economy

21) Stone's Throw started losing money because

- A. They laid off 1/3 of their workforce
- B. Customers did not like the quality of their clothes
- C. Customers couldn't afford their clothes
- D. The company decided to start importing clothes

22) Henry likes the idea of a case study because

- A. He knows people who work at Stone's Throw
- B. He thinks local issues are more important than abstract theories
- C. He thinks using a local example will complement what has been studied so far
- D. He thinks using a local example will help revive the local economic condition

23) Joe opposes doing interviews of staff at Stone's Throw because

- A. It would be too difficult to do
- B. It would not be ethical to do
- C. It would not be useful
- D. It would not be focused on the course topics

- 24) The first step in preparing the presentation is
- A. Reading local newspapers
 - B. Interviewing staff at Stone's Throw
 - C. Creating a questionnaire
 - D. Doing background research

- 25) Why do they need to speak to the professor?
- A. They need to inform him of their topic
 - B. They need his approval for their topic
 - C. They need his help deciding their topic
 - D. They need his help in researching their topic

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Read the text and do the tasks after it.

Do children still need to read the classics of English literature?

Education Secretary Nicky Morgan has called for a return to the classics of English literature in schools, but are they still relevant and appropriate for today's children?

(1) A quick scan of any list of the most read children's books will reveal that today's youngsters are growing up in a very different literary landscape to their parents. Gone from bedroom bookshelves are the Famous Five, the Chronicles of Narnia, and the adventures of the Swallows and Amazons. And in their places are the likes of Jeff Kinney's Diary of a Wimpy Kid, the complete and ever-growing works of David Walliams and Liz Pichon's Tom Gates series. Only the prolific Roald Dahl remains sandwiched between the bookends by these newer arrivals at the top of the literary pops. And as for the 19th Century classics of English literature, such as Emily Bronte and Charles Dickens, many children simply have not heard of them.

(2) One south London mother, Geri Cox, explained how her daughter's Year 5 class was to be named this year after the literary giant, Jane Austen. But the class teacher soon had second thoughts when the suggested name was met with blank stares. "My daughter came back and said they weren't going to be called Austen class anymore, because not many people had heard of her.

Instead the class was to be named Rowling, after the Harry Potter author, and she had to do a project about her instead. "And she goes to a very high achieving school indeed."

(3) Ms Morgan argues that children will miss out if they do not have access "to our incredibly rich heritage of world-famous children's literature". But perhaps these more modern books are able to do the job of lighting the literary touch paper just as well. A spokesman for Penguin Random House Children's books said: "Millions of children are readers because of Diary of a Wimpy Kid and Jeff Kinney's work is perfect for turning reluctant readers on to books. "With 50% words and 50% cartoons, the books are 100% hilarious and children agree." Titles in the series have won numerous 'favourite book' awards and are frequently among the most borrowed children's books in UK libraries. Also, interestingly, the first few Wimpy Kid books were made available to download online for free before they came out in book form.

(4) According to Seni Glaister, children's books specialist and co-founder of The Book People, the mix of type-face and art is a big part of the attraction. "It means the text does not look daunting and that it will therefore appeal to hesitant, reluctant or timid readers." But she adds: "I do think the popularity is actually much more to do with the content, the story, than it is do with a trend for the aesthetic. "The children in all of these books are often in grave peril and the grown-ups tend to be either absent, evil or weak in comparison to the young protagonists." She adds: "You really don't need to look any further than Dahl to understand that there is nothing new here in taste or style! "Walliams does it particularly well and I have absolutely no doubt that these books would have found their market with or without Walliams celebrity status." However, the fact that Puffin Books re-issued a series of 20 classics of children literature earlier this year, suggests these books have an enduring appeal - even if it is the parents buying them on behalf of their children.

(5) Publisher Shannon Cullen said: "From Treasure Island and Heidi to the Secret Garden and The Wizard of Oz, these books have been firm favourites of children across the generations and their striking new jackets will ensure they remain popular for many years." Cassie Buchanan, head teacher at Charles Dickens Primary School in Southwark, which hosted a visit from Walliams and Ms Morgan this week, argues the classics sit easily in the primary school curriculum as long as the approach is right. "The older children here are reading a range of different classics," she says. "We read a version of Crime and Punishment and we have covered Antigone with Year 5 and Year 6 pupils." She adds: "We do a lot of Dickens. He lived on this street and the children learn about him and where he grew up. And after all they are very good stories. "We need to use a mix of abridged versions that don't lose the richness of the language, but we are also exposing children to excerpts of Bleak House in class."

(6) Fortunately, many skilfully shortened versions of the classics exist, says Miles Stevens-Hoare, managing director of Capstone International Publishers. His company produces graphic novel versions of such classics as Jules Verne's 20,000 League Under the Sea and Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, for example. But Paul Clayton, director of the National Association for the Teaching of English, says supplying young people with cheap classics will do little to develop the motivation to read. "In 2001, all 4,500 secondary schools in Britain, along with 1,400 schools overseas, received 250 hard-backed Everyman Classics totally free of charge. However, many of these sets still remain on school library shelves (assuming schools have retained their libraries) unopened and unread.

(7) There is now so much variety in reading matter and, with the arrival of electronic reading devices, so much choice in how to access material for reading. Perhaps Nicky's efforts might be more effectively deployed encouraging organisations to broaden access both to the widest range of fiction and the technology to read it.

Task 1. Questions 1-7.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

A (TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information;

B (FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information;

C (NOT GIVEN) if there is no information on this.

1. All children know Emily Bronte and Charles Dickens.
2. The name of Jane Austen was met with incomprehension by 5 Year class.
3. The story of the gentle knight and his servant Sancho Panza has entranced readers for centuries.
4. Modern literature turns even reluctant readers on to books.
5. The content of popular books is not so important as the aesthetic expression.
6. Many skilfully shortened versions of the classics exist in graphic novel versions.
7. Many of the books published today are fiction, meaning that they are in-part or completely untrue.

Task 2. Questions 8-15.

Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 8-15 on your answer sheet.

8. The author begins the article by stating that youngsters in GB
A stopped reading any books today

B still read classics

C read other authors than earlier generations had read

D read only English authors

9. The main idea of the second paragraph is that

A classes in GB are named by famous authors every year

B pupils don't know authors of classic literature

C modern authors' names suit classes more than classic authors' ones

D the class got the name of Harry Potter, because they liked him

10. In the third paragraph the author suggests that modern books

A are more popular because they are 100 % cartoons

B are able to win numerous awards

C should be available to download online

D are able to do the job of lighting the literary touch paper just as well as classic books

11. According to Seni Glaister in the fourth paragraph the popularity of the book is created by

A aesthetic trend

B the content

C author's name

D online versions

12. What books remain firm favourites of children across the generations?

A fantastic stories

B modern books

C classics

D children's books

13. At the end of the fifth paragraph we learn that children read

A only original literature

B only abridged literature

C some excerpts from original literature

D both abridged versions and some excerpts from original literature

14. In the sixth paragraph Paul Clayton says that cheap classics will

A hardly develop the motivation to read

- B be produced for schools
- C fill school library shelves
- D develop the motivation to read

15. The author concludes the article by saying that

- A electronic reading devices are the only source for reading modern literature
- B organizations might be encouraged to broaden access both to the widest range of fiction and the technology to read it
- C organizations might encourage people to read books
- D Nicky might make efforts to broaden access to different organizations.

Use of English 9-11

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1.

Read the text below and fill in gaps (1-10) with correct words (A-D).

What is Culture? Definition of Culture

Culture is the **1** _____ and knowledge of a particular group of people, defined **2** _____ everything from language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

The Center for Advance Research **3** _____ Language Acquisition goes a step further, defining culture **4** _____ shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. **5** _____, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group.

The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in **6** _____ derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture. "It shares its etymology with a number of other words **7** _____ to actively fostering growth," Cristina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate College in London, told Live Science.

Many countries are largely populated by immigrants, and the culture is influenced by the many groups of people that now make **8** _____ the country. This is also a part of growth. As the countries grow, so **9** _____ its cultural diversity.

No matter what culture a people are a part of, one thing is **10**_____ certain, it will change. Culture is no longer fixed, if it ever was. It is essentially fluid and constantly in motion.

1

A character	B characters	C characteristics	D characteristic
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2

A to	B by	C at	D with
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3

A in	B at	C to	D on
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

4

A as	B like	C which	D that
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5

A Thus	B Well	C Since	D For
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6

A case	B turn	C advance	D vain
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7

A relate	B relates	C related	D relations
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8

A on	B up	C off	D of
-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------

9

A do	B did	C done	D does
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A down	B for	C above	D among
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Task 2.

You are going to read an article about Muhammad Ali. Complete the spaces in the text choosing the words from the left column. There is one extra letter that you do not need to use.

<p>MUHAMMAD ALI</p> <p>From an early age Muhammad Ali pursued his (11)_____ to be the world heavyweight boxing champion. It was obvious as a child that he had the (12)_____ to be an amazing boxer and when he won the Olympic gold medal it was clear he was heading straight for the (13)_____. During his career he had some hard times and had to (14)_____ with racism and (15)_____ a lot of barriers, not least when he was stripped of his world title when he refused to fight in the Vietnam (16) _____. On his return to boxing, many said he would never regain his heavyweight crown. (17) _____, he won the title again when he beat George Foreman in Zaire in 1975 in a fight which became known as</p>	<p>a) face</p> <p>b) However</p> <p>c) deal</p> <p>d) work</p> <p>e) potential</p> <p>f) war</p> <p>g) believe</p> <p>h) dream</p> <p>i) top</p> <p>j) achieve</p> <p>k) Since</p>
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<p>the “Rumble in the Jungle”. Ali is proof that if you (18) _____ in what you can (19)_____ and you (20)_____ hard, you can go far.</p>	
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Правильные ответы:

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Comment on the following piece of news:

'Bigorexia': Muscle dysmorphia 'now affects one in 10 gym-going men'

Muscle dysmorphia, also known as "bigorexia", may now be affecting one in 10 men who visit gyms in the UK, according to the Body Dysmorphic Disorder Foundation.

It is an anxiety disorder which causes someone to see themselves as small, despite being big and muscular. It is sometimes described as a kind of "reverse anorexia".

The cause of muscle dysmorphia is not clear. The NHS states it may be genetic or caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain.

Signs of bigorexia may include

- Use of anabolic steroids
- Excessively looking at the body in the mirror
- Constant drinking of protein shakes
- Irritability
- Depression and mania
- Panic if one misses their gym session
- Training while injured

