

Listening

1. Listen to the beginning of a radio talk with a scientist Sara-Jane Blakemore and mark the statements below (1 - 12) with T if they are true and F if they are false. You are going to listen to the passage twice.

	T	F
1. Teenage brains were highly researched a dozen years ago.		
2. According to Sara-Jane's studies we know that human brains continue developing in teenage years.		
3. Sara-Jane insists on a vastly perceptive attitude to teenage behavior.		
4. Sara-Jane has a special interest in distinctive behaviors of teenagers.		
5. Teenagers are not likely to take risks when they stay alone.		
6. Sara-Jane is reading out an entry from her own teenage diary.		
7. The author of the abstract was astonished by the news about a man landing on the Moon.		
8. Sara-Jane was not interested much in studies at school.		
9. Sara-Jane used to have minor problems with behavior as a teenager.		
10. Oxford was really prominent in organizing large parties with dancing to loud, fast electronic music.		
11. When Sara-Jane was 15 years old, she got a book about Autism from Professor P. Bryant.		
12. Professor P. Bryant allowed Sarah to spend a week in his lab to do some work experience.		

Use of English

2. For questions 13 - 27, read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each space. The first word (0) has been done for you.

Hubble Has Not Bubbled

Before (0) the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong.

The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named (13) _____ American astronomer Edwin Hubble, who calculated the speed at which galaxies move. He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications. In many ways, Hubble is (14) _____ any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, but where it is.

Hubble was launched in 1990 (15) _____ the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, which is above Earth's atmosphere. It is (16) _____ from the glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, so it has a clear view of space. And (17) _____ a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon.

(18) _____ in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require (19) _____ film. The telescope takes digital images (20) _____ are transmitted to scientists on Earth. Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on (21) _____ solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and (22) _____. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the (23) _____ Way galaxy. A galaxy is a city of stars. Hubble cannot take (24) _____ of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing (25) _____ could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light which is invisible to the human (26) _____.

Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may (27) _____ change the number of planets in it.

3. For questions 28 – 37, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Welcome to Chichester

The county town of West Sussex and its only city, Chichester is an (0) *attractive* market town, which began life as a Roman (28) _____, and the Roman street plan is still evident in its symmetrical layout.

ATTRACT
SETTLE

The city has built itself up as one of southern England's cultural centres, hosting the Chichester Festival in early July with a (29) _____ interesting programme of plays, though the studio theatre is a bit more (30) _____. The track for racing horses at Goodwood Park, north of the city, hosts one of England's most fashionable racing events at the same time.

VERITY
ADVENTURE

The Gothic cathedral is the main tourist attraction in the city, but two miles west of the town are the (31) _____ Roman ruins of Fishbourne, one of the most visited, largest and (32) _____ Roman palaces in the country. An audio-visual programme gives a fuller picture of the palace as it was in Roman times.

CONSTRUCT
PRESERVE

Covering about 144 square miles the New Forest is one of southern England's main rural playgrounds. About eight million (33) _____ come here every year to enjoy a (34) _____ of fresh air, often after spending hours in traffic jams. The name of the New Forest is (35) _____, for much of this region's woodland was cleared long before the Normans came. Some wooded areas still remain and they are around Lyndhurst, "the capital" of the New Forest. To get the best of the region, you need to walk or ride through it, avoiding the places cars can reach. There are 150 miles of car-free gravel roads where cycling is (36) _____.

VISIT
BREATHE
LEAD

The region has ten campsites run by the Forestry Commission, all of them closed between October and Easter. In Lyndhurst you can pick up (37) _____ walking books and natural history guides.

REPLACE
NUMBER

Reading

4. Read the text from which six paragraphs have been removed. Choose from paragraphs A – H to fill in the blanks 39 - 43. There are two extra paragraphs that you do not need to use.

The Town That Gave Russia Its Name

One hundred years ago, revolution flung Russia from the imperialist era into the communist era – from centuries of tsars to red Soviet stars. In St Petersburg, extravagant palaces recall the lavish lifestyles of the Russian emperors, while in Moscow; austere skyscrapers are reminders of the stark existence under dictatorial rule. (38)

At first glance, Novgorod (located roughly 200km south of St Petersburg along the Volkhov River) appears frozen in Soviet times, with nothing to suggest it could be anywhere special. The train station stands quiet, while the streets, lined with nondescript, concrete buildings, feel undernourished. It is only inside the fortified Novgorod Kremlin – one of the oldest fortified citadels in Russia – that you get a sense of this place's historical significance. This, the Novgorodians say, is where Russia was born. (39)

Yet this was a lawless place, and fighting was common between Novgorodians and other nearby communities. Looking to establish order, the Novgorodians invited the then powerful Varangian chief Prince Rurik to establish a fair and just government. Rurik obliged, travelling from Scandinavia to take control of the city in 862. Upon Rurik's death in 879, his kinsman, Oleg, took power and expanded the empire, seizing land north to what would later become St Petersburg and as far south as Kiev (more than 1,000km from Novgorod) and uniting surrounding Slavic and Finnish tribes to form the Kievan Rus state. Novgorod prospered, the city was free to develop its own legislative systems; its leaders were elected and served term limits in what was the first democratic government within the region we now call Russia. (40)

“Rurik in contemporary Russia is a kind of symbolic figure with a circle of myth concentrated around him,” said Adrian Selin, professor and senior research fellow in the Department of History at St Petersburg’s Higher School of Economics. **(41)**

But Novgorodians insist Prince Rurik was real and that he and his kinsmen helped establish several staples of Russian culture. **(42)**

Novgorodians haven’t forgotten their roots. Away from the Kremlin walls, small pieces of cultural pride still seep into modern life. The city’s Folklore Theatre Kudesy performs traditional Novgorodian dances and music with roots in Varangian culture, and the Novgorod historical and ethnographical club Rhat teaches weapons and armour-making skills from Prince Rurik’s era. **(43)**

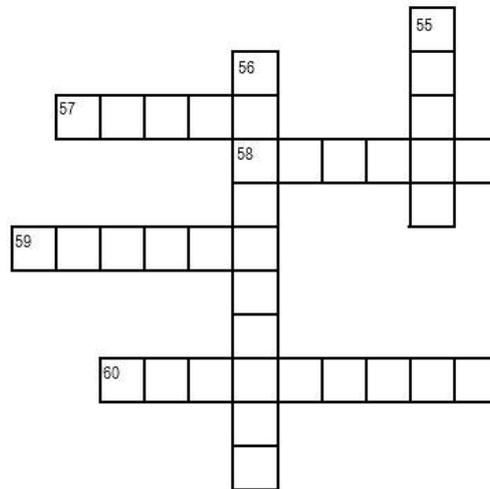
- A. In the 9th Century, Novgorod was a thriving trading settlement along a major Varangian (the medieval term for Viking) trade route between Scandinavia and Greece. Novgorod thrummed with life as merchants exchanged exotic fabrics, metals, wines and amber from the Mediterranean for the luxurious ermine, sable and marten fur for which Novgorod was famous.
- B. And just like that, Novgorod’s independence was lost, its elected leaders replaced by Muscovite royalty. Nineteenth Century Russian writer Alexander Herzen opined that if only Novgorod had conquered Moscow, the Russian Empire would have never existed.
- C. Over time, Rurik has become a legend so symbolic that the Soviet Union went against having him documented as the founder of Russia, going as far as stating the idea of such a person is a storybook invention. “Soviet authorities rejected Rurik to be a real person because the pronunciation of his name, which sounds German or Scandinavian, not Slavonic as how modern Russians identify themselves,” Selin explained.
- D. “Novgorod did not become part of Russia until Moscow conquered it in 1478,” explained Nancy Kollmann, professor of history at Stanford University and author of *The Russian Empire 1450-1801*. In the mid-13th Century, Mongol forces (known as the Tatars) invaded Kievan Rus. The Tatars established rule over the Rus land and replaced its democratic society with a feudalist one. This caused the disintegration of the state and the rise in power of the Grand Duchy of Moscow.
- E. Even though it’s been a century since Russians found themselves at the crossroads between these two major phases of their nation’s history, many are still at odds with one another over which period – and which city – had the greatest impact on today’s Russian culture and sparked citizens’ profound patriotism. But while residents of Moscow and St Petersburg argue whether it was the Soviets or the tsars who planted the seed of nationalism, residents of Veliky Novgorod (known simply as Novgorod) insist it was the Vikings.
- F. Today the medieval red-brick walls of the Novgorod Kremlin, a Unesco World Heritage site, house the Novgorod State United Museum, featuring exhibitions and artefacts detailing the city’s history, and Yaroslav’s Courtyard, the former site of an extensive 16th-Century marketplace. At the heart of the kremlin is the Monument to the Millennium of Russian Statehood, upon which a sculpture of Prince Rurik stands at the helm. Statues of notables, including Mikhail Romanov and Catherine the Great, spiral down chronologically through Russian history. The primary figure however, has always been Rurik.
- G. At the same time as claiming to be the birthplace of Russia, Novgorod is also a significant centre for the spread of the Russian Orthodox religion. Vladimir the Great, ruler of the then Kievan Rus between 980-1015 made the decision he would unite his people under one religion after a series of conflicts between Christian and pagan followers. After sending scholars to study religion around the world, Vladimir chose Orthodox Christianity; today, the Russian Orthodox church plays a prominent role in Russian culture and politics.
- H. No doubt in a country with such broad geographical reach, the origin of Russian culture will continue to be debated. For those in Novgorod at least, the people know their own history and identity are made of legends.

Social Behavior

- 5. Imagine that the situations below take place in an English-speaking country. What should you do in each situation? In some cases more than one answer is possible. For questions (44 - 60) choose the right answer (a, b, c or d).**
- 44.** You've been having headaches for a week, and have just started to feel better. You meet a British friend at a party. Your friend says, "How are you?" What should you do?
- Start talking in detail about your problem.
 - Say "Fine, thanks. How are you?"
 - Say "Not bad, thanks. How are you?"
 - Say nothing.
- 45.** You're visiting an American friend in her new apartment. You like the apartment and you want your friend to know it. What should you do?
- Say "Your apartment is nice. How much is the rent?"
 - Say "Gee, this place is really nice."
 - Say "I really like your apartment."
 - Say nothing, but show that you're interested by walking around, picking up everything.
- 46.** You have been invited to dinner at a friend's home. You're about to sit down to eat, but you want to use the toilet first. What should you do?
- Say "Do you mind if I use the bathroom?"
 - Say "Could I wash my hands before dinner?"
 - Say "Excuse me, where is the toilet?"
 - Say nothing and start looking around the house for the toilet.
- 47.** You're a guest at a British or American friend's home. Your friend asks if you'd like something to drink. You really would like a drink. What should you do?
- Say "Yes, please."
 - Say "Yes, that would be lovely."
 - Say "That's ok, I can get it myself."
 - Say "No, thank you, and wait for your friend to ask you again."
- 48.** You've just been introduced to a British or American friend's parent. What should you do?
- Say "Hello" and bow.
 - Say nothing and shake hands.
 - Say "Hi!"
 - Say "Nice to meet you" and shake hands.
- 49.** You've had a nice meal with your friend at his house. You want to help do the dishes after a lovely meal. What should you do?
- Say "Do you have a dish-washer?"
 - Say "Let me wash."
 - Say "Can I give you a hand with the dishes?"
 - Say nothing and do the washing-up.
- 50.** You're sitting with a British friend in the living-room in his house talking after a long day. You want to go to bed, you are very tired. What should you do?
- Say "I'm too tired, let me go."
 - Say "It's been a long day. I need to go. Goodbye."
 - Say "Would you excuse me, I'm very tired."
 - Say nothing and leave the room with a sad smile.
- 51.** You're at a party in your friend's home. There are lots of people. Suddenly, you notice that one guest is on the point of sitting on a napkin. There's a tab underneath it! What should you do?
- Say "Can I do anything to prevent you from sitting down?"
 - Say "Watch out! There's a pad under fabric"
 - Say "Make yourself comfortable."
 - Say nothing, you don't know him.
- 52.** You're staying at your American friend's house. He has just taken you for a long drive in the countryside. What should you do?
- Say "It was great! Thanks!"
 - Say "Can I do anything?"
 - Say "I'm very grateful. Now it's time to have a snack."
 - Say "Thank you so much!"
- 53.** You're having lunch with your American friend. She says that she's got some important news for you. What should you do?
- Say nothing and wait for the news.
 - Say "You have my undivided attention."
 - Say "What's up?"
 - Say "I'm all ears."
- 54.** You've just arrived to the meeting point on time although you thought you'd be late. Your British friend asks if you caught the train to be on time. What should you do?
- Start describing your entire journey in details.
 - Say "Yes, by the skin of my teeth."
 - Say "You don't believe me!"
 - Say "Did I have any other variants?"

Around the Commonwealth

6. Complete the crossword. For questions (55 - 60) think of the right answer. Leave no space between the words if necessary.



Across

57. the tree the leaf of which is the symbol of Canada
 58. a marsupial animal looking like a large hamster
 59. the name of Queen Elizabeth II's father
 60. a road in the City of Westminster, London with the Royal Academy of Arts in it

Down

55. the most oil-rich state in the USA
 56. the country with The Hobbiton Movie Set, a significant location used for The Lord of the Rings

Writing

7. Read the extract below. It is part of a journalist's entry on the loss of national and cultural identity. The correspondent shares his thoughts and asks the viewers to send in their opinions. You decide to write a post in your own blog responding to the points raised and expressing your own views. Write your answer in 220 – 250 words.

14:15 22nd November 2017

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Losing national and cultural identity?



Author

James Gastings
journalist

I'm afraid we're losing our national and cultural identity. Recent advances in technology, easy availability and speed of air travel help people from different countries communicate more often, which is surely expectable and facilitating progress, but the other side of the coin is that the countries are becoming more and more alike. The same shopping centers, fast food outlets can be found everywhere. So can the same types of office blocks, motorways, TV shows and even lifestyles. So how should we maintain the traditions that make each nation unique?

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ANSWER SHEET

Listening: Circle the correct option.

1	T	F
2	T	F
3	T	F
4	T	F
5	T	F
6	T	F

7	T	F
8	T	F
9	T	F
10	T	F
11	T	F
12	T	F

Use of English. Write the words into the corresponding places.

Part 1

13	
14	
15	
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Part 2.

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Reading: Circle the correct option.

38	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
39	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
40	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
41	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
42	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
43	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

Social Behavior: Circle the correct option.

44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D

50	A	B	C	D
51	A	B	C	D
52	A	B	C	D
53	A	B	C	D
54	A	B	C	D

Around the Commonwealth: Write the words into the corresponding places.

55	
56	
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59	
60	

Candidate Card I.

Part I (1 min)

Cyber sport can replace sport one day.

Agree or disagree with the following statement.

- *Express your point of view.*
- *Give 1-2 arguments.*
- *Give an example, if necessary.*

Candidate Card I.

Part II (2 min)

Why might it be important for the people to learn these new skills?



Candidate Card II.

Part I (1 min)

Give a brief talk on modern art.

Remember to say:

- *Why you think art is important;*
- *What kind of modern art is the most popular among teenagers.*

Part II (2 min)

Why are these types of relationships important to all of us?

