

PART I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 20 minutes

TASK 1

I. You will hear an interview with an organizer of the Tall Person's Club conference. For questions 1-7 choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1. What comment does the presenter make about his height?**
 - A** He is below average height for a British male.
 - B** He is the tallest person in his profession.
 - C** He feels tall in comparison to his colleagues.

- 2. Jenny says that the Tall Person's Club conference**
 - A** is usually held in a countryside hotel.
 - B** is one of many events they organize.
 - C** is very different to other club conferences.

- 3. According to Jenny, what is the biggest problem faced by tall people?**
 - A** buying clothes that fit
 - B** travelling on public transport
 - C** sleeping in normal size beds

- 4. How does Jenny feel about some people's reactions towards her height?**
 - A** irritated
 - B** amused

C offended

5. Jenny says that at their first meeting, new club members

A are encouraged to change their posture.

B very quickly grow in confidence.

C have to talk to everyone in the room.

6. According to Jenny, one advantage for tall people is that

A they are naturally talented at certain sports.

B they always have a good view at spectator events.

C they are more suited than others to certain professions.

7. What does Jenny say about membership of the Tall Person's Club of Great Britain and Ireland?

A It includes membership of the American club.

B A special committee decides who can join.

C There is no minimum height requirement.

Task 2.

You will hear a man talking on the radio about Welsh speakers in Patagonia, Argentina. For questions 8 – 17 complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

A popular place for tourists to visit in Patagonia is a Welsh (8)_____.

There are estimated to be (9)_____ speakers of Welsh in Patagonia.

The first settlers wanted to establish a colony in an area which was (10)_____.

There were very few (11)_____ among the first Welsh settlers.

The settlers soon became friendly with the **(12)**_____.

The name for the Andean region where the Welsh settled means **(13)**” _____”.

A Welsh **(14)**_____ festival is held each year in Patagonia.

The National Assembly for Wales sends **(15)**_____ to Patagonia each year.

The streets and houses of Gaiman are decorated with **(16)**_____.

The speaker decides to eat **(17)**_____ with his tea.

PART II. READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 20 minutes

TASK 1.

You are going to read an article about a music festival. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Glastonbury Festival

Entering the already crowded festival site, I was a little uneasy. I'd heard discouraging tales of muddy fields, shocking toilet facilities and not being able to find your tent among so many others exactly the same as yours. I had, of course, tried to prepare for every eventuality. In my rucksack were a brightly coloured flag to raise above my tent so I could find it easily, bright green wellington boots and - just in case the sun did come out - some suncream. As it turned out, all of them proved to be very useful.

The three-day Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts, held on Worthy Farm in Somerset every June, is the largest openair music festival in the world. The festival grew from humble beginnings in 1970 into the massive event it is today. The main organiser of the festival is the farm's owner, Michael Eavis, who started it all up because he likes music, and he still makes the final choice of which big-name bands will appear. Over 100,000 tickets were sold this year, which is a lot of organisation for one farmer. (In fact he does hire a music promotion organisation to help him sort out all the complications of running such a huge festival, so he isn't quite all on his own.)

But it's not just music at the festival. As I wandered about the site, looking for somewhere to pitch my tent, I realised that this was, indeed, a festival of performing arts. There were theatre tents, dance performances, jugglers and mime artists all over the site. You certainly wouldn't starve in this place, either. I'd never seen so many food stalls in my life. Whether you prefer Thai, Indian and African, to mention just

a few, or even good old English staples such as jacket potatoes, there was something for everyone.

After a pleasant evening of meeting people *from every imaginable walk of life* and dancing the night away at the dance village, I awoke to the sounds of thunder and lightning. The downpour only lasted a couple of hours, but it was still one of the worst rainstorms of the past 100 years. I was one of the lucky ones. Although my tent leaked a bit and my clothing was damper than I would have liked, at least I was on high ground. Some poor souls who had camped further down the hill had to try to retrieve whatever belongings they could from tents submerged under four feet of water. The organisers did an efficient job of mopping up most of the water fairly quickly, but there was no escaping the mud. Festival-goers didn't let that dampen their spirits in the least, though, and thanks to my green wellies, nor did I.

The famous Pyramid Stage had its usual lineup of great bands and there were plenty of big names playing on the Other Stage, too. In fact, there are so many stages, with so many different types of music and things going on, that it can be really difficult getting to see and do everything you want to. I found myself running from one venue to the next, trying to catch at least part of my favourite acts, and still missed a few altogether.

Then it was all over, and I had to pack up my mud-caked belongings and head back to the real world again. It had been a pleasant surprise to discover that 100,000 people crammed into muddy fields in basic conditions (the stories I'd been told about the toilets were true) can still manage to have the 'time of their lives. Tickets aren't cheap, but since over £1 million in proceeds from the festival goes to charity, it would be childish to complain. I left clutching the handcrafted souvenirs bought from various stalls, and with a warm, happy feeling that I'm sure is shared by anyone who has experienced the magic of the Glastonbury Festival.

1 When the writer arrived at the festival, she

A was afraid she might not enjoy it.

B had to walk across muddy fields.

C was wearing wellington boots.

D was shocked by the toilets.

2 The organisation of the festival

A is managed by Michael Eavis alone.

B is difficult due to the size of the project.

C takes just a few days in the summer.

D is completely controlled by a music company.

3 What impression did the writer get walking round the festival?

A There was too much food on sale.

B It was a very theatrical festival.

C It was easy to get lost on the site.

D There was lots to see and do.

4 The writer uses the phrase '*from every imaginable walk of life*' to show

A the lively way people at the festival behaved.

B what activities people were doing at the festival.

C there were a wide variety of people at the festival.

D how many people she had met at the dance village.

5 The flooding didn't affect the writer as much as some people because

A her tent didn't let any water in.

B she had set up her tent on a hill.

C she didn't mind wearing damp clothes.

D the organisers were good at their job.

6. What complaint did the writer have about the performances at the festival?

A She didn't manage to see some performances.

B She became tired from running around the site.

C There was too much music on at the festival.

D It wasn't possible to see a full performance.

7. What feature of the festival had the writer not expected?

A Tickets for the festival were very expensive.

B There were over 100,000 people there.

C Festival profits are donated to charity.

D It was enjoyable despite the lack of comfort.

8. What was the writer's attitude to the festival by the end of it?

A She realised the discouraging stories she'd heard were untrue.

B She felt that attending the festival had been a special experience.

C She thought she had spent too much on tickets and souvenirs.

D She was sad that she would have to go back to a normal life again.

TASK 2

Read the text and fill in the gaps **A – F** using parts of the sentences marked **1 – 7**. One option in the list **1 – 7** is extra and should not be used. Write down your answers in the answer sheet.

Uglich

Uglich is a small town in the Yaroslavl region and tourists mainly visit it during their Golden Ring trips. The Golden Ring is a real catch for tourists **A** _____ the true Russian spirit. This famous touristic route consists of nine ancient Russian cities **B** _____. The most valuable thing about the Golden Ring is **C** _____ the genuine buildings of old times and most of them remained almost the same as they were hundreds of years ago.

Being a tiny settlement of only 32.000 people, Uglich used to be an important historical centre in the 13-14 centuries, **D** _____. Today, it is a cultural conservation area: the examples of Russian medieval architecture are treasured by the local community. These architectural gems include two monasteries, the Alexeevskiy monastery and the Resurrection monastery with the Assumption church. For its outstanding beauty, the church was called the Wonderful Church. There is also a traditional Kremlin **E** _____ in the ancient Rus period. There are several other interesting churches that are worth seeing **F** _____ at Russian traditional architecture and the history of Christianity.

1. that its cities and towns maintain
2. who want to get acquainted with
3. that remained the same as it was
4. if tourists want to get a closer look
5. who are willing to take risks and try
6. that keep the genuine atmosphere of the past
7. when Russian princes made it their residence

PART III. USE OF ENGLISH

Time : 20 minutes

TASK 1

Task 1. For items 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Russia has a rich tradition of folk tales that derive 1..... a number of Slavic myths and traditions. Russian folk characters are 2..... colorful, and they also betray ancient pagan roots, for 3....., the Baba Yaga is a witch-like old woman who lives in the forest in a house that rests on chicken legs and 4..... surrounded by skulls and bones. 5..... tale tells of the Fire Bird, an enchanted creature with fiery plumage that is very difficult 6..... catch, therefore its capture or that of one of its feathers is often the challenge facing the hero. 7..... the Baba Yaga and the Fire Bird can either be good 8..... bad, terrifying or benevolent, and they can bestow favorable or hostile enchantments. Some modern researches find 9..... that certain tales are allegorical narrations of true historical events, let 10..... the moral suggestion of many tales.

Task 2 Complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

Example: Somebody has scratched my car on the door! **BEEN**

My car has been scratched on the door!

- 1) Did you know that Jane played tennis for her country? **TO**
Did you know that Jane for her country?
- 2) Our basketball match started at two o'clock and we were still playing at four.
BEEN
At four o'clock, we two hours.
- 3) Do some revision and then I'll give you a test. **UNTIL**
I won't give you a test some revision.
- 4) People cannot live in outer space without any special equipment. **US**
It to live in outer space without any special equipment.
- 5) John can't wait until they do some experiments in the science lab.
FORWARD

John's really some experiments in the science lab.

- 6) These two dictionaries are similar. **LITTLE**
There these two dictionaries.
- 7) I read that Mount Everest is the highest mountain. **NO**
I read thatMount Everest.
- 8) Her lights are on, we're pretty sure Carol is at home. **AS**
Carol her lights are on.
- 9) If you smoke, then stopping can really improve your health. **UP**
If you , you'll improve your health.
- 10) I lost my keys once before this month. **SECOND**
This is the my keys this month.

Task 3. Match the holidays and events with their descriptions.

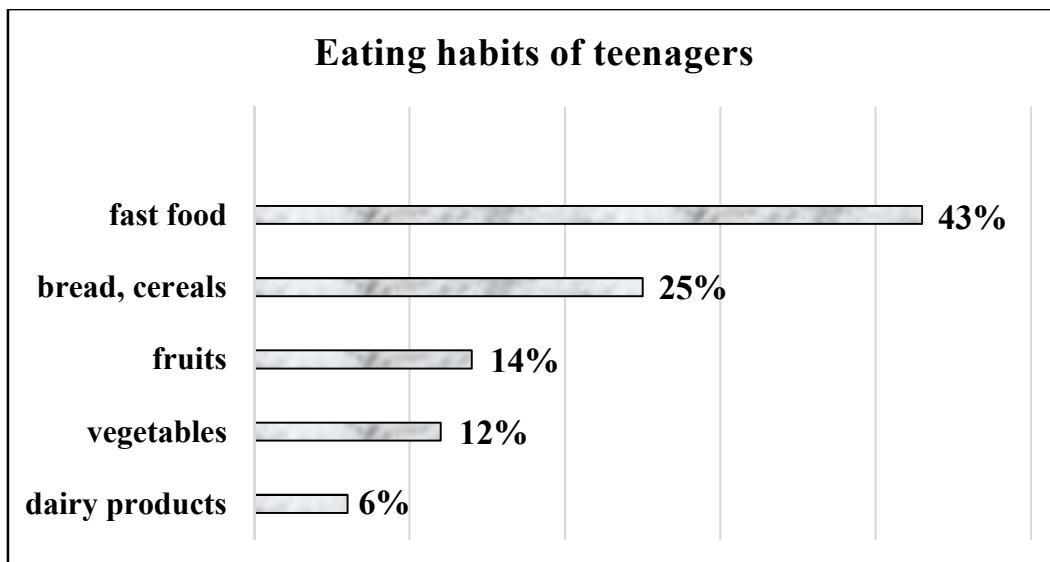
1 SHROVE TUESDAY	a. People in Wales and those of Welsh origin celebrate it on March 1 st each year. Many people pin a daffodil or leek to their clothes, and some, especially children, wear traditional costumes.
2 ST DAVID'S DAY	b. It is Wales' biggest arts and culture festival. You can listen to Welsh music, watch dance and theatre performances, listen to the Welsh language, sample Welsh food and crafts.
3 ST PATRICK'S DAY	c. In Britain, it is associated with the tradition of celebrating Guy Fawkes' failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament on 5th November 1605. It is an annual event dedicated to fireworks and celebrations.
4 SUMMER SOLSTICE	d. It is a cultural and religious holiday celebrated annually on 17th March, the day that the patron saint of Ireland died. According to legend, he used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity to Irish pagans.
5 EISTEDDFOD	e. It is Scotland's official national day celebrated on November, 30 th . In Scotland and many countries with Scottish connections, this day is marked with a celebration of Scottish culture

	with traditional Scottish food, music and dance.
6 NOTTING HILL CARNIVAL	f. It falls the day before Lent begins. Lent is the traditional Christian period of fasting which begins 40 days before Easter and ends on Easter Sunday.
7 BONFIRE NIGHT	g. It's Europe's biggest street festival and it is completely free. Around 1 million people flock to watch the colourful procession, dance to music from salsa to reggae, and taste Caribbean food from street stalls.
8 ST ANDREW'S DAY	h. It is the longest day and shortest night of the year. Developed from a pagan tradition, many people gather at the ancient monument of Stonehenge in Wiltshire. People stand inside the monument facing northeast, toward a stone outside the circle called the Heel Stone to watch the sun rise.

PART IV. WRITING

Imagine that you are asked to do a project on **eating habits of teenagers**. You have collected some data on the subject (see the diagram below).

Comment on the data in the diagram. Try to use all the information given.



Write **180–200 words**. Use the answer sheet given for Writing.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and comment on 2 – 3 aspects from the diagram, compare them if relevant;
- outline 1-2 problems that can arise with **food choice for teenagers**;
- suggest the way of solving them;
- draw a conclusion giving your personal opinion on **healthy eating habits for teenagers**.