

Time limit: 120 minutes

Maximum score: 100

Приступая к выполнению заданий, вы подтверждаете, что профиль и класс в заданиях соответствует сведениям, указанным вами при регистрации.

**Внимание! Обязательно перенесите ответы в бланк ответов.
Жюри проверяет только бланк ответов.**

LISTENING AND WRITING (40 points)

Task 1. Listen to the text. Decide which statements are **True** according to the text (A), which are **False** according to the text (B), which are **Not mentioned** at all (C). You will hear the recording once. **Transfer you answers to the answer sheet.**

№	Statements	A	B	C
1.	England was the first country to start printing books.			
2.	Having moved to Cologne, William Caxton stopped trading textile.			
3.	<i>The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye</i> is a non-fiction book.			
4.	The mistake in the dating of the Oxford book is connected with the Roman numerals.			
5.	The quality of William Caxton's printing was outstanding.			
6.	John Wynkyn came to England thanks to William Caxton.			
7.	John Wynkyn continued Caxton's work in standardising English.			
8.	Richard Pynson was the first printer to use roman type.			
9.	The change of material used for a press facilitated mass production of books.			
10.	The Art Nouveau movement revived the printing of books on the Gutenberg printing press.			

Task 2. Listen to the text again and write a paragraph summarising the text you have just listened to. You should follow the structure:

- a topic sentence;
- supporting arguments;
- a concluding sentence.

The paragraph must contain 100 – 120 words.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE STUDIES (20 points)

Task 1. Read the following text. Complete the text with five sentences from the table below. Two sentences don't belong in the text. Write down the correct letter. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

During the 15th and 16th century, London was a bustling town of houses, palaces, churches, workshops, and markets. It was a crowded, dirty, and noisy place. Permanent shops selling different types of goods had replaced stalls along Cheapside. (1) / _____ /

The docks and wharves along the Thames were thriving from trade with neighbouring and continental countries. From the beginning of the 16th century, a third of England's overseas trade was going through London, rising even further in the following century. In the 12th and 13th centuries sea-borne trade was controlled by foreigners but by the end of the 15th century they had largely been squeezed out by English merchants.

In 1485, Henry Tudor seized the throne after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. He formed his own personal guard, the Yeomen of the Guard, a ceremonial body that still exists today.

(2) / _____ / Refusal from the Pope prompted Henry to break from Rome and take control of the Church in England which happened in 1534. Major reforms, led by those influenced by the Protestant teachings brought over from Germany and Switzerland, followed. The religious changes that became known as the "Reformation" were a gradual process that evolved over several decades throughout the reigns of numerous monarchs.

Along with those major changes, innovations in technology had a profound effect on English society. (3) / _____ / John Wynkyn (more commonly known as Wynkyn de Worde), set up in the premises at Fleet Street, starting a collaboration between publishers and printers in that area that lasted until the end of the 20th century. Along with printed books, maps became popular, especially as wall decorations, though not many people could afford them.

London was regularly afflicted by plagues throughout the 16th century. From 1485 until 1551, Britain suffered from an epidemic known as the "sweating sickness" in which thousands of Londoners died. Between 1558 and 1582, plagues arrived in London every four years on average.

(4) / _____ / London did not have that much room to grow, so the River Walbrook that ran through the middle of the city was covered over and new suburbs began to appear outside the walls where previously there had been meadows.

The 16th century was also a time of innovation in house building and that resulted in the appearance of the English "Tudor" style. Those houses, also known as "frames", became popular because they were quick and relatively easy to assemble and, if necessary, disassemble and move elsewhere.

By the end of the 15th century, London was the leading city in England in the manufacturing of clothing, with much of it made for export. (5) / _____ / The Elizabethan period was a time of high fashion for those with the means to pay for fine garments. There were many shops catering to the wealthy, selling silks, gold thread and stockings. Their customers were not only from the city but also from around the country and no self-respecting provincial gentleman or lady would be content without their fashionable London clothes.

Letter	Sentence
A	In the latter 1520s, Henry VIII was seeking an annulment for his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.
B	In the 16th century, the number of people living within the city walls doubled to around one hundred thousand.
C	In many places, street vendors cooked and sold hot food including freshly baked bread, hot pies, or beef ribs.
D	The new forms of Christianity caused continuous conflict around Europe from the mid-16th century onwards.
E	By the middle of the 16th century, over 20 percent of the workforce was employed in the creation of clothes of one sort or another.
F	More people required more water and new conduits were made to bring additional supplies from springs outside the city.
G	The introduction of the printing press in the late 15th century created a publishing revolution that escalated in the 16th century.

Task 2. There are seven notions and five descriptions listed below. Decide which notion corresponds with each description. Two notions do not have a description. Write down the correct letter. **Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.**

Letter	Notion
A.	Vellum
B.	Bed
C.	Blackletter
D.	Earl
E.	The Low Countries
F.	Manuscript
G.	Fine Press

DEFINITIONS

6. A variety of type styles used in the early days of printing; can also be called “gothic”.
7. A printing establishment that emphasises artisanal design, materials, and bindings; it can also be called “private”.
8. A kind of paper made from animal skin or membrane; the word comes from the Old French word meaning “made from calf”.
9. The flat part of a printing press upon which a type is placed.
10. The oldest title in the hierarchy of the British nobility; the word comes from an Anglo-Saxon title.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

Task: Now you have learned about the beginning of printing in England at the turn of the 16th century. Imagine that you are a time-traveller and you happen to find yourself in the described time period. Write a story about your experience in this new environment.

You must include the following points:

- the characteristics of the time period;
- how you have adapted to the new environment;
- how this experience has influenced your personality;
- whether you would like to stay (or not) and why.

You must write 250 – 300 words.