

ПЛЕХАНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
(заочный тур 2024-2025 год)

READING

Task 1. For questions 1 – 11 read an article about the Print Revolution and do the tasks below it.

The Print Revolution

[1] For more than five thousand years, from the dawn of civilization in Mesopotamia and Egypt, people in the West wrote by hand. Imperial decrees, sacred scriptures, commercial transactions, private letters - all required the skills of a select group of scribes, clerks, or monks. In Korea and China, however, mechanical printing using carved wooden blocks had been introduced by A.D. 750. Moveable type, using characters made of baked clay, was invented in China in the eleventh century. But the Chinese continued to prefer block printing well into the modern period. Written Chinese consists of thousands of ideographic characters. The labor of creating, organizing, and setting so many different bits of type made it much simpler to cut individual pages from a single wooden block. European languages, which can be written with fewer than a hundred characters, were much better adapted to printing with moveable, reusable type.

[2] It appears that the Mongol armies brought examples of Chinese printing - the Venetian Marco Polo described seeing paper money during his travels - to western Asia and Europe at the end of the thirteenth century. In the early fourteenth century, Europeans began using block printing techniques to produce religious images, short prayers, and even decks of playing cards. As with Chinese printing, European block printing was a slow and expensive process for printing large numbers of varied texts. The print revolution had to wait another century, until the innovations of the German goldsmith Johann Gutenberg (ca. 1399-1468).

[3] Gutenberg drew on his knowledge of metallurgy to devise a lead-tin-copper alloy that could be cast into durable, reusable type. His crucial invention was a type mold consisting of a flat strip of metal - stamped in the same way a coin is minted, leaving the impression of a single letter - inserted in the bottom of a rectangular brass box held together by screws. Molten metal was poured into it, producing a single piece of type. An experienced type founder could produce up to six hundred pieces of type a day. No wooden-block carver could have approached that rate. [A] To solve the remaining problems, Gutenberg adapted the screw press commonly used to produce linen, paper, and wine to make a printing press. [B] He followed the example of Flemish painters by adding linseed oil to the ink to make it thick enough to adhere uniformly to the metal type.

[4] In 1455, the Gutenberg Bible was published in Mainz, Germany - but not by Gutenberg. After years of costly experimentation, Gutenberg was forced to turn over his equipment and newly printed Bibles to his partner and creditor, the wealthy merchant and moneylender Johann Fust. [C]

[5] The new technology, which enabled printers to create a thousand or more copies in a single print run, was highly efficient. Simple printed school texts cost only a quarter of the price of hand-copied texts. The leading bookseller in the university town of Bologna

managed to stock ten thousand copies of texts, treatises, and commentaries. By 1500, even street singers sold printed copies of their songs [D].

[6] Gutenberg's invention was revolutionary because, for the first time, the same information and ideas were available throughout Europe at virtually the same time. The great Venetian printer Aldus Manutius (1450-1515) produced over 120,000 volumes, many in the new, smaller, easily portable "octavo" format - about 6 by 9 inches. Books from the Aldine Press and other humanistic publishers played a decisive role in spreading humanism to parts of Europe where manuscript books were difficult to acquire.

[7] Moreover, book owning was no longer the exclusive preserve of scholars. This was all the more true because printers included on their lists works in vernacular languages, not just the ancient classics. The very popularity of printed vernacular texts affected language. William Caxton (1422-1492), for example, began printing books in English in 1472. His pioneering work helped standardize modern English, just as the publication of Martin Luther's German translation of the Bible in 1522 would standardize modern German. The advent of printing had other far-reaching consequences: it promoted the increase of literacy throughout Europe.

[8] By the eighteenth century, printed books had changed the nature of popular culture. Myths, folk songs, and popular histories were traditionally passed by word of mouth, often changing in the telling to fit the time and place. Once they appeared in print, they could no longer be performed and refashioned, only recited. Printing not only changed the way information was transmitted but also changed the character of the information itself.

1. According to paragraph 2, how did Europeans learn about block printing?

- A. They saw examples that were brought from China by explorers and soldiers.
- B. A German goldsmith invented it at the beginning of the fifteenth century.
- C. It was first devised in Europe in order to print paper money.
- D. The Egyptians used the blocks for documents that the Europeans received.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in paragraph 7? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.

- A. Scholars owned more books than other people.
- B. Scholars were not the only people who could own books.
- C. Scholars preserved books for use by other people.
- D. Scholars owned some exclusive books.

3. How was popular culture affected by printing?

- A. The oral tradition required editing of printed documents
- B. Stories and songs changed less often.
- C. More folk histories were preserved.
- D. Traditional performers became more popular.

4. The word character in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to

- A. popularity
- B. nature
- C. truth
- D. difficulty

5. The author mentions all of the following advantages of the print revolution EXCEPT

- A. the standardization of English

- B. the advancement of literacy
- C. the dissemination of humanism
- D. the restoration of manuscripts

6. Four letters in square brackets [A – D] indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

Although he did not receive the financial remuneration that he deserved, history has recorded his name among the most influential inventors of all time.

Where would the sentence best fit into the passage?

- [A]
- [B]
- [C]
- [D]

7 – 10. Match the important event with the locations (A – G) that corresponds to it.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Scribes began to copy manuscripts | B |
| 8. The Gutenberg Bible was published | A |
| 9. Smaller books were popularized | C |
| 10. Native-language books first appeared in Europe | F |
| A. Germany | |
| B. Egypt | |
| C. Italy | |
| D. China | |
| E. France | |
| F. England | |
| G. Korea | |

11. Complete a summary of the passage by selecting THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas. The other three sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not in the passage or they do not refer to the major ideas.

Printing not only changed the way information was transmitted but also changed the character of the information itself.

- A. Gutenberg devised reusable type for European languages to replace the block printing that was more appropriate for Asian languages
 - B. Information and ideas were made available throughout Europe to a large number of people at virtually the same time.
 - C. A new format for books made them more portable and easier for people to handle.
 - D. Block printing continued to be used to print paper money in most of the European countries.
 - E. Many changes in literacy and vernacular languages occurred as a result of the printing press.
 - F. Gutenberg did not realize much from his invention because he had accumulated debts in order to pay for his experiments.
- A. A, C, F
- B. B, D, F
- C. A, B, E
- D. C, D, F

Task 2. For questions 12 – 18 read an extract from a magazine article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Blind to Change

Imagine you're walking across a college campus when an unknown man asks you for directions. While you're talking, two men pass between you carrying a door. After an irritating minute of interruption you carry on describing the route. When you've finished you are informed that you've just taken part in a psychology experiment, and asked if you noticed any changes after the two men passed with the door. 'No,' you reply uneasily. The unknown man then explains that the man who approached you initially walked off behind the door, leaving this man in his place. You are stunned; the two men are dressed differently and have different voices and haircuts.

[12]

Rather than logging every detail of the visual scene, we are actually highly selective about what we take in. Our impression of seeing everything is just that – an impression. In fact we extract a few details and rely on memory, or perhaps even our imagination, for the rest.

[13]

Yet in 1991, the controversial claim was made that brains hold only a few salient details about the world - and that this is the reason we are able to function at all. We don't store elaborate pictures in short-term memory, because it isn't necessary and would take up valuable computing power.

[14]

Just a year later, at a conference on perception in Vancouver, it was reported that people shown computer-generated pictures of natural scenes were blind to changes that were made during an eye movement. In a typical laboratory demonstration of this you might be shown a picture on a computer screen of, say, a couple dining on a terrace.

[15]

It's an unnerving experience. But to some extent, such 'change blindness' is artificial because the change is masked in some way. In real life, there tends to be a visible movement that signals the change. But not always. For instance, we have all had the experience of not noticing a traffic signal change because we had briefly looked away.

[16]

For instance, an experiment was done at Harvard in which people were shown a video of a basketball game and asked to count the passes made by one or other team. After about 45 seconds a man dressed in a gorilla suit walked slowly across the scene, passing between the players. Although he was visible for five seconds, an amazing 40 per cent of the viewers failed to notice him.

[17]

Such lapses raise important questions about vision. For instance, how can we reconcile these gross lapses with our subjective experience of having continuous access to a rich visual scene? One researcher has actually shown that imagining a scene activates parts of the visual cortex in the same way as seeing it. He says that this supports the idea that we take in just what information we consider important at the time, and fill in the gaps where

Добавлено примечание ([PW1]):

- 12. D
- 13. F
- 14. H
- 15. B
- 16. G
- 17. A
- 18. C

the details are less important. The illusion that we see ‘everything’ is partly a result of filling in the gaps using memory. Such memories can be created based on beliefs and expectations.

[18]

This particular idea has not been generally accepted. Yet most researchers in the field do agree that of all the myriad visual details of any scene that we could record, we take only what is relevant to us at the time. This leads us to the uncomfortable realisation that, for all our subjective experience of a rich visual world, it may, in fact, be impossible to tell what is real and what is imagined.

A

Now imagine that the task absorbing their attention had been driving a car, and the distraction had been a pedestrian crossing their path. According to some estimates, nearly half of all motor-vehicle accidents in the US can be attributed to driver error, including momentary loss of attention. It is more than just academic interest that has made both forms of cognitive error hot research topics.

B The image would disappear, to be replaced for a fraction of a second by a blank screen, before reappearing significantly altered - by the raising of a railing in the background, perhaps. Many people search the screen for up to a minute before they see the change. A few never spot it.

C In contrast, other researchers argue that we can get the impression of visual richness without holding any of that richness in our heads. For instance, the ‘grand illusion’ theory argues that we hold no picture of the visual world in our brains at all. Instead, we refer back to the external visual world as different aspects become important. The illusion arises from the fact that as soon as you ask yourself ‘am I seeing this or that?’ you turn your attention to it and see it.

D It sounds impossible, but when this test was carried out, a full 50 per cent of those who took part failed to notice the substitution. The subjects had succumbed to what is called change blindness. Taken with a glut of recent experimental results, this phenomenon suggests we see far less than we think we do.

E The relationships between attention, awareness and vision have yet to be clarified. Because we have a less than complete picture of the world at anyone time, there is the potential for distortion and error. How that complete picture could be objectively established is controversial, but there is one obvious way forward.

F This flies in the face of what vision researchers have long believed: that seeing really means making pictures in the brain. According to this theory, by building detailed internal representations of the world, and comparing them over time, we would be able to pick out anything that changed.

G And there’s a related phenomenon called inattention blindness, that doesn’t need any experimental visual trick at all: if you are not paying attention to some feature of a scene,

you won't see it.

H Rather, we log what has changed and assume the rest has stayed the same. Of course, this is bound to mean that we miss a few details. Experimenters had already shown that we may ignore items in the visual field if they appear not to be significant - a repeated word or line on a page of text for instance. But nobody realised quite how little we really do 'see'.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 12. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |

Task 3. For questions 19 – 26 read the text about endangered languages and do the tasks below it.

Lost for Words

In the Native American Navajo nation, which sprawls across four states in the American south-west, the native language is dying. Most of its speakers are middle-aged or elderly. Although many students take classes in Navajo, the schools are run in English. Street signs, supermarket goods and even their own newspaper are all in English. Not surprisingly, linguists doubt that any native speakers of Navajo will remain in a hundred years' time.

Navajo is far from being alone. Half the world's 6,800 languages are likely to vanish within two generations - that's one language lost every ten days. Never before has the planet's linguistic diversity shrunk at such a pace. At the moment, we are heading for about three or four languages dominating the world,' says Mark Pagel, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Reading. 'It's a mass extinction, and whether we will ever rebound from the loss is difficult to know.'

Isolation breeds linguistic diversity: as a result, the world is peppered with languages spoken by only a few people. Only 250 languages have more than a million speakers, and at least 3,000 have fewer than 2,500. It is not necessarily these small languages that are about to disappear. Navajo is considered endangered despite having 150,000 speakers. What makes a language endangered is not just the number of speakers, but how old they are. If it is spoken by children it is relatively safe. The critically endangered languages are those that are only spoken by the elderly, according to Michael Krauss, director of the Alaska Native Language Center, in Fairbanks.

Why do people reject the language of their parents? It begins with a crisis of confidence, when a small community finds itself alongside a larger, wealthier society, says Nicholas Ostler, of Britain's Foundation for Endangered Languages, in Bath. 'People lose faith in their culture,' he says. 'When the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions.'

The change is not always voluntary. Quite often, governments try to kill off a minority language by banning its use in public or discouraging its use in schools, all to promote national unity. The former US policy of running Indian reservation schools in English, for example, effectively put languages such as Navajo on the danger list. But Salikoko Mufwene, who chairs the Linguistics department at the University of Chicago, argues that the deadliest weapon is not government policy but economic globalisation. 'Native Americans have not lost pride in their language, but they have had to adapt to socio-economic pressures,' he says. 'They cannot refuse to speak English if most commercial activity is in English.' But are languages worth saving? At the very least, there is a loss of data for the study of languages and their evolution, which relies on comparisons between languages, both living and dead. When an unwritten and unrecorded language disappears, it is lost to science.

Language is also intimately bound up with culture, so it may be difficult to preserve one without the other. 'If a person shifts from Navajo to English, they lose something,' Mufwene says. 'Moreover, the loss of diversity may also deprive us of different ways of looking at the world,' says Pagel. There is mounting evidence that learning a language produces physiological changes in the brain. 'Your brain and mine are different from the brain of someone who speaks French, for instance,' Pagel says, and this could affect our thoughts and perceptions. 'The patterns and connections we make among various concepts may be structured by the linguistic habits of our community.'

So despite linguists' best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century. But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direst predictions from coming true. 'The key to fostering diversity is for people to learn their ancestral tongue, as well as the dominant language,' says Doug Whalen, founder and president of the Endangered Language Fund in New Haven, Connecticut. 'Most of these languages will not survive without a large degree of bilingualism,' he says. In New Zealand, classes for children have slowed the erosion of Maori and rekindled interest in the language. A similar approach in Hawaii has produced about 8,000 new speakers of Polynesian languages in the past few years. In California, 'apprentice' programmes have provided life support to several indigenous languages. Volunteer 'apprentices' pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with instruction exclusively in the endangered language. After about 300 hours of training they are generally sufficiently fluent to transmit the language to the next generation. But Mufwene says that preventing a language dying out is not the same as giving it new life by using it every day. 'Preserving a language is more like preserving fruits in a jar,' he says.

However, preservation can bring a language back from the dead. There are examples of languages that have survived in written form and then been revived by later generations. But a written form is essential for this, so the mere possibility of revival has led many speakers of endangered languages to develop systems of writing where none existed before.

For questions 19 -22 match each statement with the correct person A-E.

19. Endangered languages cannot be saved unless people learn to speak more than one language.
20. The way we think may be determined by our language.

E
D

21. Young people often reject the established way of life in their community.
22. A change of language may mean a loss of traditional culture.

C
B

- A Michael Krauss
B Salikoko Mufwene
C Nicholas Ostler
D Mark Pagel
E Doug Whalen

For questions 23 – 26 decide if the following statements agree with the views of the writer? Choose

- YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

23. The Navajo language will die out because it currently has too few speakers.
24. A large number of native speakers fail to guarantee the survival of a language.
25. National governments could do more to protect endangered languages.
26. The loss of linguistic diversity is inevitable

NO
YES
NG
YES

USE of ENGLISH

Task 4. For questions 27 -36 complete this radio interview using verbs from the list below. Verbs may be used more than once. There are more verbs than you need.

sent
ploughed
aimed
gone
looked
brought
risen
prided
slacked
broken
read
bought
turned
headed

Добавлено примечание ([PW2]):

27. headed
28. turned
29. looked
30. broken
31. ploughed
32. brought
33. aimed
34. bought
35. prided
36. brought

Interviewer: Welcome to our weekly spot 'The two-minute interview'. My guest this week is Richard Austin, chairman and CEO of the Keiross Holding. Richard Austin, you've (27) _____ up several major companies during your long career, most recently the Keiross Holding, which (28)

- _____ over more than £500 million last year. What's the secret of your success?
- Austin:** Well, first and foremost, I owe a huge debt of gratitude to my grandfather, who taught me how to get started in a business activity at the young age of 24. Since then I have been very fortunate in getting the right people who (29) _____ after my interests. Secondly, in the last years we have launched high-value, luxury personal goods and we were lucky to have (30) _____ into markets where other companies thought they had a monopoly. And, of course, for some time sales proceeds were (31) _____ back into investment in staff and technology but recently we've (32) _____ out new products at the right time and at the right price, and we've (33) _____ them at the higher end of the market. But now our profit on designer bags alone runs to several millions.
- Interviewer:** Not long ago one newspaper spread the information that you had almost (34) _____ out one of your main rivals, Lasaque. Is there any truth in that?
- Austin:** Yes, it's true that Lasaque has been in trouble recently and they even employed a famous business consultant to help sort out their business. So now we are in negotiations with Lasaque, there's no secret about that, but nothing has been confirmed yet. The markets will just have to wait and see.
- Interviewer:** There have also been rumours that you are considering selling off your clothing range and focusing on accessories and electronics. Is that true?
- Austin:** No, that's just a silly rumour! We've actually (35) _____ ourselves on producing more clothing items than ever before this year and have (36) _____ in a lot of new customers thanks to our latest range of menswear.
- Interviewer:** There we must leave it. Mr Austin, thank you and good luck!

Task 5. For questions 37 - 48, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Brain Development in Hominid Evolution

(37) _____ brain tissue does not fossilize, the (38) _____ human brain is the only hominid brain that can be known in any detail. It is (39) _____ that during hominid evolution there was an increase in brain volume and a (40) _____ increase in the ratio of brain (41) _____ to body weight. In particular, the cerebral cortex (42) _____ in size to become a highly (43) _____ organ for the receipt, integration, and discrimination of sensory information, as well as for the (44) _____ and coordination of motor activity. Traits such as the possession of speech, the level of manipulative skills, and the level of visual and auditory abilities of early hominids cannot be (45) _____ with certainty, although some generalizations from modern man may be justified. The complexity of human behaviour is related to the human ability to interpret symbols, to appreciate abstract ideas, and to (46) _____ them to others, particularly the young. Neuroanatomical studies (47) _____ that these abilities reside primarily in

the cortex of the brain, an area that has expanded rapidly in hominid evolution. Yet volume alone is not enough, and the level of differentiation and organization of brain tissue may also be of crucial (48) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 37. A Because | B That's why | C Nevertheless | D In spite |
| 38. A new | B modern | C prevailing | D today |
| 39. A supposedly | B profound | C controversy | D clear |
| 40. A likely | B apparently | C visualizing | D feasible |
| 41. A importance | B weight | C burden | D charge |
| 42. A amplify | B enlarging | C expanded | D stretched |
| 43. A controversial | B complex | C mazy | D multiplex |
| 44. A initiation | B induction | C deduction | D installation |
| 45. A derived | B resolved | C decided | D judged |
| 46. A broadcast | B inform | C communicate | D acquaint |
| 47. A get across | B loom | C enlighten | D elucidate |
| 48. A confidence | B importance | C perseverance | D purport |

Task 6. For questions 49 - 56 choose the binomial (A – D) which best fits the gaps in the following sentences.

49. Tom is so _____ at work. The boss promised to promote him.
A. long and hard B. wear and tear C. touch and go **D. prim and proper**
50. Although it's years since Michael Grey made *The Reptile*, he's still _____ and making successful horror films.
A. touch and go B. on and off C. **alive and kicking** D. give and take
51. My English is progressing in _____.
A. **leaps and bounds** B. time and again C. by and large D. wear and tear
52. I can't find my car keys. I've searched _____ for them, but I can't find them anywhere.
A. odds and ends B. by and large C. **high and low** D. bright and early
53. He won't help her; she'll have to _____ in order to survive.
A. **sink or swim** B. give and take C. live and let live D. rack and ruin
54. The room is a bit _____, but you are welcome to stay as long as you like.
A. part and parcel B. **rough and ready** C. high and dry D. sick and tired
55. I need an operation on my knee. It's because of the _____ of playing football over the past 25 years.
A. time and again B. touch and go C. give and take **D. wear and tear**
56. I agree with you _____ but there are a few points I'm not sure I'd go along with you on.
A. short and sweet B. odds and ends **C. by and large** D. high and low

Task 7. English includes many words from other languages. For questions 57-64 decide whether these sentences are TRUE or FALSE.

57. A bête noire is something that you do not like.
A. True

- B. False
58. It is good to include non sequiturs in your writing.
A. True
B. False
59. If you are compos mentis, you are not responsible for your actions.
A. True
B. False
60. A fait accompli can easily and quickly be changed.
A. True
B. False
61. If someone talks about something ad infinitum, they talk about it for a long time.
A. True
B. False
62. The crème de la crème of applicants are the best applicants for the job.
A. True
B. False
63. A laissez-faire approach is strict and intolerant.
A. True
B. False
64. A de facto leader is the officially recognised leader of an organisation.
A. True
B. False

Task 8. For questions 65 - 73 choose the answer A, B, C or D, which is closest in meaning to the original sentence and is grammatically correct.

65. **I admire her business ability but not the way she manages her staff.**
A. **Much though I admire her business ability I dislike the way she manages her staff.**
B. Despite of my admiration of her business ability I do not approve her attitude to her staff.
C. I admire her business ability more better than the way she manages her staff.
D. Not admiring her business ability whatsoever I however like the way she manages her staff.
66. **The sequel to the best seller was a great disappointment to the public.**
A. The sequel to the best seller was more worse than the public had expected.
B. The public had been greatly disappointed when the sequel to the best seller was published.
C. Little do the public expect the sequel to the best seller to be such a disappointment.
D. **The sequel to the best seller failed to live up to the expectations of the public.**
67. **Mrs Thomas seems to find the way her daughter behaves more a source of amusement than embarrassment.**
A. Mrs Thomas prefers to find her daughter's behaviour embarrassing rather than amusing.
B. **Far from being embarrassed by her daughter's behaviour, Mrs Thomas seems to be amused by it.**
C. Unlike from her amusement, Mrs Thomas'es daughter sometimes makes her feel embarrassed.

- D. Being amused by her daughter's behavior Mrs Thomas never sees nothing embarrassed in it.
68. **Without access to the statistics, I won't be able to complete the report.**
 A. Unless I get hold of the statistics, I won't be able to complete the report.
 B. I can't complete the report if I won't find the statistics.
 C. Being unable to use the statistics, the report wouldn't be completed.
 D. If I didn't access the statistics, I wouldn't have been able to complete the report.
69. **It is quite obvious that we shall have to work faster in order to finish the project on time.**
 A. Having had to work faster, we shall meet the project deadline.
 B. There is no way of escaping the fact that we shall have to work faster in order to finish the project on time.
 C. So that we would finish the project on time, we shall have to work more faster.
 D. It is clear as day that if we had pulled out all the stops, we should have finished the project on time.
70. **It was only when the office receptionist phoned me that I found out about the meeting.**
 A. Not until did I find about the meeting when the office receptionist phoned me.
 B. Not only the office receptionist called me but I also found out about the meeting.
 C. Hardly had the office receptionist phoned me, I had found out about the meeting.
 D. Not until the office receptionist phoned me did I find out about the meeting.
71. **Dave lost his job and was short of money, so he sold his flat and moved in with his brother.**
 A. Unemployed though he was Dave had sold his flat and moved in with his brother.
 B. It was Dave's brother who he sold his flat to.
 C. Dave lost his job and was short of money, so what he did was to sell his flat and move in with his brother.
 D. Being unemployed Dave was made sell his flat and move in with his brother.
72. **In my opinion, although the dress may seem expensive, it is good value for money.**
 A. Expensive though the dress may seem, it is good value for money.
 B. Still a good value for money, on the contrary the dress seem inexpensive.
 C. Expensive as may it seem, the dress is still a good money value.
 D. Being expensive, the dress is seemed as valuable.
73. **'Do go to a dentist, Brian, before your toothache gets any worse,' I said.**
 A. Before his toothache will get any worse I recommended Brian to go to a dentist.
 B. I advised Brian to go to a dentist before his toothache would get any worse.
 C. I told Brian he should go to a dentist because his toothache had got worse.
 D. I urged Brian to go to a dentist before his toothache got any worse.

Task 9. For questions 74 -80, choose one word from the list A- N which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. There are more words than you need.

- A. tear
 B. rise
 C. raise

- D. bother
- E. gain
- F. let
- G. touch
- H. get
- I. handle
- J. settle
- K. grow
- L. concern
- M. arise
- N. allow

74

This is a very competitive business and companies are always trying to _____ an advantage over their rivals.

As their performances improved, the players began to _____ in confidence. Financially, she won't _____ much by changing jobs, but she feels that she'll get more satisfaction.

Добавлено примечание ([PW3]):

E
gain

75

I wish you'd stop interfering in matters that don't _____ you. The poor state of his health is beginning to _____ his family and friends. This report will _____ the impact of technology on our society in the 2030s.

Добавлено примечание ([PW4]):

L
concern

76

We're hoping that the show we're putting on next month will _____ a lot of money for charity.

The advertising campaign ought to _____ the profile of the company.

Hotels tend to _____ their prices in the summer season.

Добавлено примечание ([PW5]):

C
raise

77

It took the children some time to _____ down after the excitement of seeing their school win the football match.

Alex has decided that he definitely wants to _____ in China.

Stefan says the time has come to _____ this matter once and for all.

Добавлено примечание ([PW6]):

J
settle

78

The travel agent says we should _____ an extra hour for our journey in case of delays.

The owners of the estate do not _____ fishing in the lake.

How much pocket money does Boris _____ his children each week?

Добавлено примечание ([PW7]):

N
allow

79

If you can _____ yourself away from the television for a moment, I'll show you the new book I've bought.

Wendy entered the tutorial expecting the professor to _____ her essay to pieces.

Tennis players are apt to _____ ligaments and muscles if they don't train regularly enough.

Добавлено примечание ([PW8]):

A
tear

80

The newspaper reporter was urged to _____ the story with sensitivity.

Customers are requested not to _____ the goods on display.

The manager couldn't _____ the pressure and was forced to resign.

Добавлено примечание ([PW9]):

I
handle

Task 10. For questions 81 – 93 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

81. There is some evidence of an improvement in the economy but, _____, there is unlikely to be much change before next year.
A for this reason B as a rule **C be that as it may** D for example
82. I'm not sure _____ you agree with Qian's theory.
A by means of which **B to what extent** C however D as regards
83. Paulson's research _____ demonstrated the need for a new approach to the study of stress.
A. obvious **B. convincingly** C. invisibly D highly
84. In the study of language, 'tense' refers _____ to the coding of time in form of the verb.
A. specifically B. strongly C. abnormally D. briefly
85. We've carried out a _____ survey of local transport facilities.
A. compatible B. comprehending C. comprehensible **D. comprehensive**
86. Indian food's too spicy for my _____.
A. appetite B. desire C. flavour **D. liking**
87. They don't get on well with each other because they're _____.
A. disaffected B. conceivable **C. incompatible** D. incongruous
88. But for the policeman we _____ this street. We _____ around the city.
A. would never find would still have been wandering
B. would have never found would still be wandering
C. hadn't found.....were wandering
D. wouldn't have found.... had still been wandering
89. At first the man looked _____ and treated the boys _____.
A. in quite a friendly manner mostly friendly C. very friendly likely friends
B. **quite friendly in a friendly way** D. as a friendly manner..... friendly
90. Parliament ordered that the customs office _____ the taxes more efficiently.
A. would collect **B. collect** C. were collecting D. had collected
91. It's time we _____ something from them. I'm beginning to worry.
A. would hear B. have heard C. should hear **D. heard**
92. We feared lest the children _____ their way. They didn't know the city at all. It was high time they _____ come back to the hotel.
A. should lose.... hadn't come C. hadn't lost....would come
B. should have lost.... came D. didn't losehad come
93. I'm afraid _____ an exam because I'm afraid _____ it.
A. to takehaving failed C. to be taken.....of failing
B. to take.....of failing D. of having takenI would failing

Task 11. COUNTRY STUDIES QUIZ. For questions 94 – 100 choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

94. This extraordinary long sentence is the beginning of one of Charles Dickens's novels. What is its title?

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way - in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

- A. Great Expectations
- B. A Tale of Two Cities**
- C. The Pickwick Papers
- D. Hard Times

95. _____ was an English astronomer, mathematician and physicist. He was the Astronomer Royal in 1720 – 42. He predicted the return of the 1682 comet in 1758, which he did not live to see, and it was later named after him. In 1684 he visited Isaac Newton in Cambridge and later developed Newton's theory of gravitation. He also made the first magnetic survey of the oceans from the naval vessel "Paramour" (1698 – 1700).

- A. Edmond Halley**
- B. William Herschel
- C. Michael Faraday
- D. Ernest Rutherford

96. The Boston Tea Party was an act of political protest carried out by the American colonists on 16 December 1773, in Boston, Massachusetts. Disguised as Mohawk Native Americans, the colonists dumped 342 crates of tea into Boston Harbor to protest both a tax on tea and the monopoly of the British East India Company on the tea trade. Who was the President of the USA then?

- A. George Washington
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Martin Van Buren
- D. No-one**

97. _____ is a large sandstone monolith which outcrops near the centre of Australia and is one of Australia's most recognisable natural landmarks. It is notable for appearing to change colour at different times of the day and year, most notably when it glows red at dawn and sunset. It is also one of the most important indigenous sites in Australia which has great cultural significance for the local Anangu people, the traditional inhabitants of the area.

- A. Uluru**
- B. Kailash
- C. Mount Nebo
- D. Mount Kosciuszko

98. The May Day bank holiday in England is celebrated each year on the first Monday in May. Festivities include crowning a May Queen, dancing around a May pole, and which other activity?

- A. Cheese rolling
- B. Morris dancing**
- C. Strawberry harvest
- D. Pea shooting competition

99. _____ was an English philosopher and statesman who served as Attorney General and Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of King James I. He argued the importance of natural philosophy, guided by scientific method, and his works remained influential throughout the Scientific Revolution. His brilliant political career was brought to an end in 1621 when he was accused of taking presents from suitors in cases which he had tried. He was fined and banished from Parliament. After a few days in the Tower he was released, but never again held office. Moreover, there is a theory that he wrote the plays which are attributed to Shakespeare.

- A. Thomas Moore
- B. Walter Raleigh
- C. Joshua Reynolds
- D. Francis Bacon**

100. Which of the characters below is not from Oscar Wilde's novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray"?

- A. Lord Henry "Harry" Wotton
- B. Basil Hallward
- C. Sibyl Vane
- D. Mrs. Barrymore**