

Part 1. Listening Comprehension

Task 1. You will hear a conversation. For items 1-10, decide whether the statements marked 1-10 **True (A)** or **False (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the recording **only once**.

1. The man was driving home after a party in the small hours.
A. True B. False
2. The man heard a very loud noise.
A. True B. False
3. The flying saucer was about half a kilometer ahead of the man.
A. True B. False
4. At first, the man thought that he had seen an airplane.
A. True B. False
5. The man was so frightened that he drove as far away from the UFO as he could.
A. True B. False
6. The man says he has seen an extraterrestrial.
A. True B. False
7. The beast was huge and hairy.
A. True B. False
8. The beast wanted to take the man to his master.
A. True B. False
9. The alien could speak English.
A. True B. False
10. The flying saucer was diamond-shaped.
A. True B. False

Task 2. Listen to the conversation 'Healthy Lifestyle' and choose the best answer A, B or C to questions 11-16 according to what you hear. You will hear the recording **only once**.

11. Which sentence is **not** true?
A) The man likes to eat when watching TV.
B) The man is organizing a company basketball team.
C) The man was one of the best basketball players 25 years ago.
12. What is the woman worried about?
A) Her husband is not very healthy.
B) Her husband will spend a lot of time away from home.
C) Her husband will become a fitness freak.
13. What does the woman say?
A) Her husband has once had a heart attack.
B) Her husband needs a check-up.
C) Her husband should give up the idea of playing basketball.
14. What kind of diet does the woman recommend?
A) He should consume fewer fatty foods.
B) He should eat more carbohydrates.
C) He should cut down on eating lots of fruits and vegetables.

15. What **doesn't** the woman suggest doing?
- A) cycling
 - B) weight training
 - C) jogging
16. Why should the man start training?
- A) To make the muscles and the heart stronger.
 - B) To lose weight.
 - C) To take part in an annual body building contest.

Integrated reading and listening

Task 1. Read the text, then listen to a part of the lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-12 by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in both materials, **B** if it can be found only in the reading text, **C** if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and **D** if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have **2 minutes** to read the text.

For many years, scientists have known that music can help soothe babies. Then they discovered that listening to music, Mozart in particular, can help babies in ways they hadn't imagined before. The phenomenon, called the Mozart Effect, was found to have positive benefits on intelligence and creativity.

In one study, psychologists gave study participants three tests. During each of the tests, the participants of the study listened to either Mozart, relaxation music, or nothing at all. The results of the study showed that all of the participants scored better on the tests after listening to Mozart. On average, the participants added about nine points to their IQ after listening to Mozart.

The Mozart Effect also affects the creativity of babies. In his book, American author Don Campbell described how playing Mozart for babies before they are born can help them become more creative as adults. According to Campbell, the music helped stimulate their mental development. By the time the babies were born, they were already more creative than babies who did not listen to Mozart. His argument was so strong that some hospitals decided to give all new mothers CDs of Mozart's music.

Now listen to a part of the lecture on the same topic and then do the task (questions 1-12), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture twice.

1. Music can calm babies down.
2. The Mozart Effect has a good impact on children's intelligence and creativity.
3. The study involved three tests.
4. One group of the test-takers did not listen to any music at all.
5. The test-takers were college students.
6. A molecular basis for the Mozart Effect has recently been revealed.
7. The extra nine points, added to the IQs of those who listened to Mozart, disappeared after 15 minutes.
8. Rats, like humans, perform better on learning and memory tests after listening to a Mozart sonata.
9. The Mozart Effect has not been proved scientifically.
10. Don Campbell's book *The Mozart Effect* has condensed the world's research on all beneficial effects of certain types of music.

11. Some hospitals gave new mothers CDs of Mozart's music.
12. The theory of the Mozart Effect was a marketing tool.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Reading Comprehension

Task 1. Read the following newspaper article. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs the one, which fits each gap (1-5) best of all. There are **two extra sentences**, which you do not need to use.

Don't Worry Be Happy

One of my many faults has been my tendency at times to attempt to cross a difficult bridge before I have come to it. **1)** _____ I will tell you of an example of this sort of experience which overtook me many years ago and of which I was reminded just recently. In the early Sixties, the British India Steam Navigation Company embarked upon a project to offer educational cruises to pupils of secondary and junior schools in Britain, a project which turned out to be very popular, and I was invited to be the Protestant chaplain on the second of the early cruises.

I was pleased to accept since it was during my month's holiday from my church. **2)** _____ I was being regaled by kindly friends with stories of how badly seasick passengers could become if it was stormy - as it often was - when sailing through the Bay of Biscay, which our ship would be navigating on its way to the Mediterranean.

I decided to seek help. **3)** _____ To my surprise and disappointment, he laughed ruefully.

"I'm afraid I can offer you no help at all. I was seasick every single time we left port during my service days!"

My anxieties proved needless. **4)** _____ It was different on our homeward voyage, with a force ten gale through Biscay. Many of my fellow passengers were seasick, but to my surprise and relief I was not in the least upset by the stormy conditions and the violent movements of the ship. **5)** _____ I had tortured myself needlessly, by trying to cross bridges before I came to them.

A Then I began to worry a bit, as I had never yet been to sea.

B People can cause themselves considerable pain and nervous tension by trying to cope in advance with the anxiety of an impending serious threat, for instance a major operation or some other calamity.

C The weather on our outward voyage was marvellously sunny all the way and the Bay of Biscay was perfectly calm.

D As a result, I have invariably suffered totally unnecessary stress and strain, of no benefit either to myself or to anyone else.

E All my forebodings proved completely unfounded.

F I had a friend who had commanded a frigate in the war, and I asked him to advise me what measures I might take to prevent seasickness.

G I once had an acquaintance who refused to take out an insurance policy or prepare for the future.

Task 2. Read the following newspaper article and answer questions **6-11** by choosing **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**. Give only **one** answer to each question.

UP Up and AWAY

You may remember King Kong on the Empire State Building in the film, where a comparison is implied between the then highest building in the world (at 380m) and the giant, menacing ape. Ever since the Tower of Babel, man has liked to think big in terms of building. Whether it be by constructing pyramids, ziggurats or palaces (while, perhaps paradoxically, living in huts and hovels), he has had an urge to reach for the sky and it is this that has led to the twentieth/twenty-first century craze for skyscrapers. Indeed, thrusting aggressively into the sky like rockets about to take off, these structures seem to mimic our passion for space exploration.

In order for modern skyscrapers to be a practical possibility, however, something had to happen. That was the invention of the lift, by Elisha Graves Otis, in 1854. Three years later, it was put to commercial use in New York and buildings higher than five storeys became feasible for the first time.

The first high-rise constructions were not skyscrapers as we would recognise them today, but merely taller than average buildings. In 1899, however, the Park Row office block was constructed with a steel frame, and this led to new techniques where the form of the building is skeletal, with the main loading being located in the central core and the external “curtain wall” constructed of lightweight materials, for instance glass and aluminium. This substitution of lighter materials for concrete made it possible for architects to design buildings of 400 to 500m in height. Having said that, it should be borne in mind that the tallest building in the world is currently Petronas Towers, rising 452m above Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and that it is also the tallest concrete structure in the world.

Getting higher and higher with the development of relevant technology, skyscrapers are a fair indication of economic trends, going up during the boom years only to come to a standstill when recessions cut off funds. For this reason, the 1980s heralded a wave of skyscraper building while the less promising 1990s slowed it down. Furthermore, the bulk of the building work has moved from its home in the USA (Chicago being the birthplace of the skyscraper) to Asia, reflecting the new power, prestige and confidence of the growing tiger economies. It is, therefore, no wonder that Kuala Lumpur’s Petronas Towers superseded Chicago’s Sear’s Tower, which at 443m had been the tallest building in the world for 22 years, in 1998.

The New World is, nevertheless, fighting back against this competition from the Pacific Rim, with plans for Chicago South Dearborn project (610m), to be completed by 2003. Europe, on the other hand, seems to have opted out of the race altogether, the planned London Millennium Tower being scaled down from a projected 486m to 386m because otherwise people would consider it too tall! Europe’s current highest building, Commerzbank headquarters in Frankfurt, is, at 261m, no match for the American and Asian giants, and neither is London’s Canary Wharf (236m) which was the highest building in Europe until 1997. Asian giants in the pipeline are Tokyo’s Millennium Tower at 840m and Hong Kong’s Bionic Tower at a staggering 1,128m.

Asia and America may be experiencing an urge to push ever upwards, but there are sound reasons that have nothing to do with economy or lack of ambition, for keeping tall buildings to the 400 to 500m mark. Heights exceeding that present logistical problems, such as how to transport large numbers of people up and down the building, such as how to minimise wind sway (which may be as much as 3 metres (9 ft) in either direction,

especially in the home of the skyscraper 'windy city,' Chicago!) and how to find investors to rent space in the middle, assuming that the bottom will fill with shops and the top with hotels and observation towers. Experts, however, are working on two of these problems, experimenting with different kinds of lift and conducting extensive wind tunnel tests to help eliminate wind-induced sway.

In times of economic austerity, though, can we really afford to build these energy-intensive structures? Well, they are in several respects eco-friendly, providing a lot of office space on relatively little land, concentrating several services in one place and reducing overspill into green belts.

Nevertheless, it is no mean feat to equip skyscrapers with renewable sources of energy, as ideas such as covering the facade with photo-voltaic cells to convert light energy into electricity are extremely expensive. Street-level winds, however, may be utilised to power turbines which generate electricity within the buildings, and there specific plans for a citygate ecotower in London (456m), which would derive half its energy sources from solar and wind power.

So, what will the future hold for skyscrapers? Will they change the face and the skyline of our cities just to make a point, as it were? Who knows? Even today, though, King Kong would be spoiled for choice.

6. Why does the author mention King Kong?
 - A. To remind the reader of the famous film.
 - B. To show the size of the building.
 - C. To prove that today King Kong would not be a good choice.
 - D. Because King Kong was a menacing ape.
7. The author states that people like to build big because
 - A it compensates for their inability to travel in space.
it is rooted in our history.
 - it seems to be an innate desire.
 - D they like to live in pyramids and palaces.
8. The modern skyscraper was first made possible by
 - A a device invented in the nineteenth century.
buildings more than 5 storeys high.
 - the steel-frame building technique.
 - D a commercial building in New York.
9. Skyscrapers are a mirror of
 - A the tiger economies.
Asian power.
 - building trends.
 - D economic tendencies.
10. What is the European attitude towards very high buildings?
 - A More enthusiastic than American and Asian ones.
Competitive and aggressive.
 - A lack of ambition.
 - D Not particularly enthusiastic.
11. Why are so many skyscrapers no more than 400 - 500m tall?
 - A Because people like them that way.
Because investors don't want them taller.

Because taller buildings present specific problems.

D Because the middle floors cannot be let easily.

12. In ecological terms, skyscrapers today

A are too expensive and energy-intensive.
are always eco-friendly.

cannot be heated by alternative energy.

D are of some benefit to the environment.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. For questions 1-15 read the text about school calendars in America. Solve the crossword puzzle by replacing the underlined words or word combinations with their synonyms. **The (0 down) and (00 across) in the beginning of the text have been done as examples to help you.**

Today we continue our discussion of school calendars as a new American school year **(0 down) starts.**

Some people say the **(00 across) conventional** calendar of one hundred eighty days no longer meets the **(1 down) requirements** of American society. They point out that students in most other industrial countries are in school more hours a day and more days a year.

Critics also say a long summer vacation causes students to forget much of what they learned.

Schools are under pressure to raise test scores. Some have changed their calendars to try to improve students' results. They have **(2 across) extended** the school day or added days to the year or both.

This can be **(3 down) expensive** if schools need air conditioning on hot days and school **(4 across) staff** need to be paid for the extra time.

Local businesses may object to a longer school year because students are unable to work long in summer jobs.

Some schools have a year-round **(5 down) program**. The school year is extended over twelve months. Instead of a long vacation, there are many short ones.

The National Association of Year-Round Education says almost five percent of public school students **(6 down) go to** year-round schools. It says almost all of the states have some public schools that are open all year.

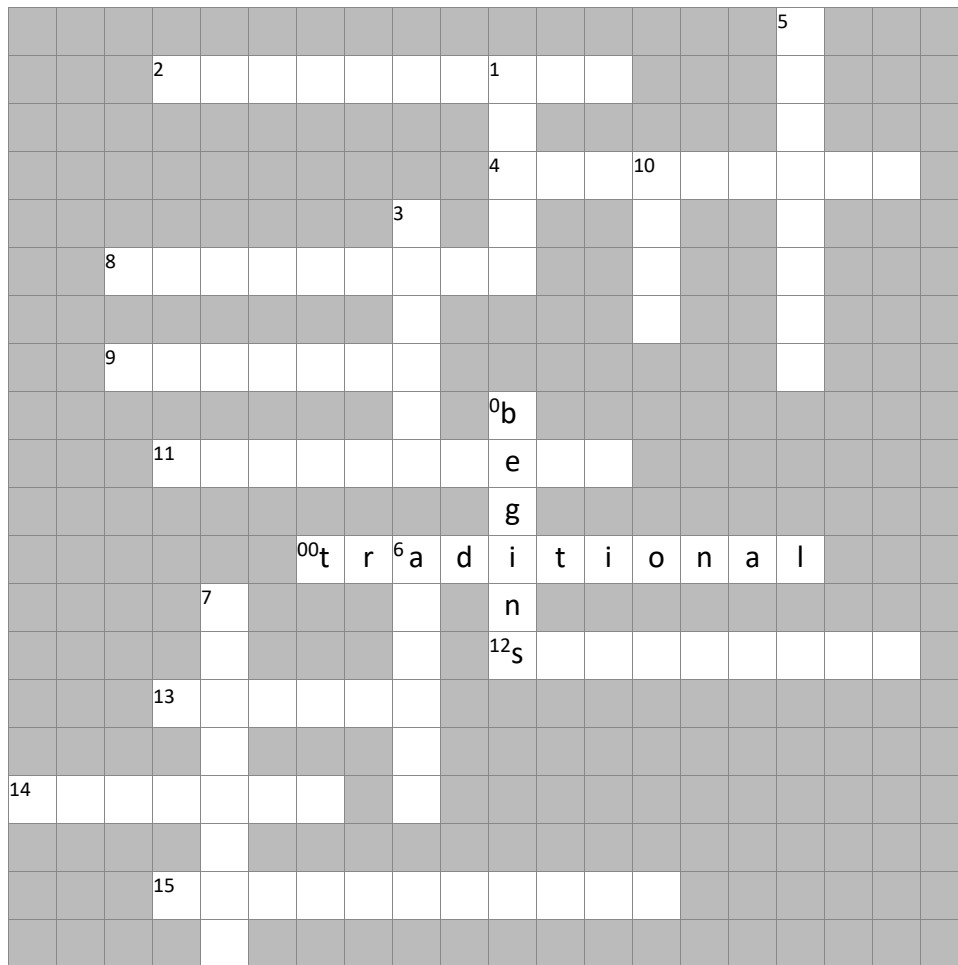
Some parts of the country had year-round programs in the nineteenth century, mostly for economic reasons. They felt it wasted money to use school **(7 down) buildings** for only part of the year. Some **(8 across) teachers** think year-round education gives **(9 across) help and encouragement** to students from poor families who **(10 down) do not have** much financial assistance at home as their parents might not have permanent **(11 across) work**.

Year-round **(12 across) education** can also **(13 across) decrease** crowding in schools. In one version, students attend school for nine weeks and then have three weeks off. The students are in groups that are not all in school at the same time.

Another year-round calendar has all students in school together for nine weeks and off for three. This is meant to **(14 across) supply** the continuous learning that can be lost over a long break. And the main purpose of schools is to improve students' **(15 across) achievements**.

But year-round schooling has opponents. They say it can cause problems for families when they want to make summer plans. And they say it interferes with activities outside school – including summer employment.

Some experts say no really good studies have been done to measure the effect of school calendars on performance.



Task 2. For questions **16-30**, complete the text with the words from the box. You may use one word more than once. Write the letter **A-M** for the word you choose in the box below the text.

A egg	B omelet	C poison	D grain	E milk	F bacon	G eat
H eggshells	I sardines	J tea	K salt	L mustard	M coffee	

My mother always told us “there is no use crying over spilt **16)**_____.” That means you should not get angry when something bad happens and cannot be changed.

People said my mother was “a good **17)** _____.” She would always help anyone in need.

We never had to “walk on **18)** _____” around her – we did not have to be careful about what we said or did because she never got angry with us.

She also told us “you have to break some eggs to make an **19)** _____.” This means you have to do what is necessary to move forward.

My mother believed “you are what you **20)** _____” – a good diet is important for good health. She would always give us nutritious food. She liked serving us meat and potatoes for dinner. “Meat and potatoes” can also mean the most important part of something. It describes someone who likes simple things.

Here is another expression about meat: “one man’s meat is another man’s **21)** ____.” In other words, one person might like something very much while another person might hate the same thing.

My father was also a good and honest person. People said he was “the **22)** ____ of the earth.” He would never “pour **23)** ____ on a wound” – or make someone feel worse about something that was already a painful experience.

However, sometimes he told us a story that seemed bigger than life. So we had to “take it with a **24)** ____ of salt” – that is, we could not believe everything he told us.

My husband has a good job. He makes enough money to support our family. So we say “he brings home the **25)** ____.”

He can “cut the **26)** ____” – or do what is expected of him at work.

It is easy to find my husband in a crowd. He stands almost two meters tall. He is “a tall drink of water.”

I take the train to work. It is not a pleasant ride because the train can be full of people. It is so crowded that we are “packed like **27)** ____” – just like small fish in a can.

When we fail to see problems at work, my supervisor tells us to “wake up and smell the **28)** ____” – we need to pay more attention and fix the problem.

I once made a big mistake at the office and felt foolish. I had “**29)** ____ on my face.”

Over the weekend, my friend invited me to watch a football game on television. But I do not like football. It is “not my cup of **30)** ____.”

We hope we have given you “food for thought” – that is, something to think about.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Task 3. For tasks **31-40**, change the word given in capitals on the right in such a way that it can fit the text lexically and grammatically.

<p>Cheryl Kuit pressed play and Latin music filled the room. As Cheryl started practicing her Zumba dance moves, her 16-year-old daughter Amber let out a groan.</p> <p>‘Come on,’ said Cheryl. ‘Don’t you feel like 31) _____?’</p> <p>But while her mum boogied across the room, Amber just rolled her eyes and 32) _____ on texting her friends.</p> <p>Cheryl couldn’t understand it. She’d loved PE at school, enjoyed squash in her 20s and 33) _____ a dress size since becoming a Zumba Fitness teacher.</p> <p>Her seven-year-old Catherine, loved running and gymnastics, but there 34) _____ no way of getting her big sister 35) _____ some exercise.</p> <p>Cheryl said, ‘I want to encourage Amber to have a break from her books and computer screen. I’d love her to go to the gym.’</p> <p>But Amber said that having piles of homework stopped her from getting fit.</p> <p>‘I’m at school from 8am to 4pm,’ she explained. ‘Then I come home and do three hours of homework. I just 36) _____ time for sport.’</p>	<p>DANCE</p> <p>CARRY</p> <p>DROP</p> <p>BE</p> <p>TAKE</p> <p>NOT HAVE</p>
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<p>She admitted she'd rather spend her free time hanging out with friends – and it was no help that her school didn't see PE a priority.</p> <p>She said, 'Because we 37) _____ exams now, our year group has just one hour a week for sport. There are clubs but you have to be the very best to get in. They 38) _____ just for fun.'</p> <p>Cheryl, 46, of Dennan Road, Surbiton, Greater London, 39) _____ up hope yet. She thinks everything will be all right. She says, 'I'll be a very happy lady when one day Amber 40) _____, "Come on, Mum. Let's go Zumba!"'</p>	<p>DO</p> <p>NOT BE</p> <p>NOT GIVE</p> <p>SAY</p>
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Task 4. For questions 41-50, think of **one word** only which can be used appropriately in **all three sentences.**

41. I need more at using this computer program.
I am worried about my interview because I'm a bit out of
The of dumping the waste into the river has to be stopped.
42. Her teeth were after she'd worn braces on them for two years.
He managed to speak with a steady,voice, despite the fact that he was furious with them.
Make sure the surface is before you put up the wall paper.
43. The with him is that he doesn't have any patience.
She went to a lot of to prepare the meal.
She's had a lot of back lately and will have to have an operation.
44. He is very with money.
That's a thing to do.
The annual temperature is 25°C.
45. She began to the milk into the sauce.
He was in a deep sleep and didn't once all night.
The book seemed to him profoundly.
46. You can carry this box; it's
She bought a beautiful blue dress.
There was a knock at the door.
47. Her house was very close to the local rubbish
Let me give you a: you need to get some legal advice.
She left a on the table for the waiter.
48. He on you for support.
She Angela as one of her closest friends.
It's a person's character that not their appearance.
49. They haven't a date for the wedding, but it will be sometime next spring.
His arm isn't straight because the doctor didn't it properly.
If you make the salad, I'll the table.
50. Too much criticism is hard to
Oh, you know how silly he is. He'll any old story, no matter how unbelievable it is.
The cost of private education will up your savings in no time.

Writing

Task 1. The editor of a student magazine, publishing a series of articles on different cultural events at your school, has asked you to contribute an article to it. You have decided to write about the film *The Identical* you saw last week with your family.

Read the film advertisement and handwritten notes prepared for the article. Then, using the information appropriately, write your article for the magazine.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- make a critical evaluation and analysis of the event;
- recommend what should be done to make this kind of event better and more acceptable for school children and their families.

Write **220-250 words**.

The text of the advertisement or any of its parts should not be copied in your article, USE YOUR OWN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

Time: 50 minutes Film Advertisement

Started much later

Brilliant acting

Good choice

Sunday 4 p.m. A family film! *The Identical*, a drama and musical, which will please everyone, is a captivating journey about the restoration and the reconciliation of a family broken apart by culture, devotion, creed and tradition. The plot is funny and enjoyable. Twin brothers are unknowingly separated at birth; one of them becomes an iconic rock 'n' roll star, while the other struggles to balance his love for music and pleasing his father. The fabulously named Blake Rayne plays two brothers in this story based on the life of Elvis Presley and his brother who died in childbirth. There are many funny and enjoyable scenes. Running time – 107 minutes, with a short interval for people to buy refreshments and ice-cream. Tickets 400 RUB.

No ice-cream

Too much

Too short

Interesting, but not dynamic enough

Some songs are silly

No Elvis music is heard

YOU CAN USE THE REVERSE SIDE

