

, 2015 .

9-11

Part 1. Listening Comprehension

Task 1. Listen to the interview about modern ballet production involving animals and choose the best answer A, B or C for questions 1-8. You will hear the recording twice.

1. Which statement about Alain Platel's ballet *Wolf* is **not** true?
 - A. Its premiere created a furore.
 - B. It didn't attract any criticism.
 - C. It's an interesting modern dance production.
2. What is *Wolf* about?
 - A. homeless people
 - B. stray dogs
 - C. modern shopping centre
3. What do dogs represent?
 - A. the use of innovations in life
 - B. coming back home after a long period of separation
 - C. return to precivilised life
4. What is characteristic of Platel's style?
 - A. He uses computers to plan actual choreography.
 - B. He uses projections of dancers alongside the real ones.
 - C. He uses improvisation and basic ensemble techniques.
5. What fascinates the audience most of all?
 - A. The dogs' imitations of the dancer's movements.
 - B. The dogs proximity to the other characters.
 - C. The tricks which the dogs perform.
6. Why are the dogs used in the ballet?
 - A. to help the dancers
 - B. to create a special atmosphere
 - C. to distract attention from some pieces of dancing
7. Who spoiled the mood during one of the performances?
 - A. the dogs
 - B. a member of the audience
 - C. the dancers
8. What was the most striking aspect of the performance for Stan?
 - A. The fact that the dogs and the tramp have formed a sort of community.
 - B. The presence of the animals on stage.
 - C. The implicit potential for violence.

Part 2. 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 9-20 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.

Learning a second language is a time-consuming task. Sometimes people become so frustrated by the process that they simply give up. However, this doesn't seem to be the case with children, who are able to learn languages without any apparent difficulty. Scientists have devoted much time to figuring out how people learn new languages. Their studies have tested the theory that children can learn new languages more easily than adults and revealed many interesting findings.

Study after study, has shown that children are able to learn new languages faster than adults. In the time it takes an adult to learn the basics of the new language, a child may have already achieved near fluency in the language. Additionally, not only are children able to learn a new language faster, but they also are able to speak without an accent.

Studies also suggest that the minds of young children are more flexible than those of adults. A child's mind can be compared to a sponge that is constantly absorbing new information and expanding. This is unlike an adult's brain, which loses its ability to learn certain skills after a certain age. Psychologists think that this flexibility makes it much easier for children to learn new languages.

Now listen to a part of the lecture on the same topic and then do the task (questions 9-20), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture twice.

- 9.** There is an innate capacity in every human being to acquire language.
- 10.** Acquiring a foreign language usually takes up a lot of time.
- 11.** Learning a second language can make people angry.
- 12.** Individual learner characteristics play a central role in foreign language acquisition.
- 13.** The process of language acquisition can differ depending on the age of students.
- 14.** Adults need to learn a foreign language in order to succeed in dealing with challenges of everyday life.
- 15.** Young children learn the basics of foreign languages much easier and faster than adults do.
- 16.** Unlike many adults, children can speak a foreign language without an accent.

- 17.Children speak a foreign language in a very simple way.
- 18.Adults and older children know more words, language concepts and grammar structures than younger children do.
- 19. Adults are less flexible than children.
- 20.If students know the grammar of their mother tongue, they acquire a foreign language faster and easier.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

Task 1. Read the text about William Shakespeare and say whether the statements given below are true (A) or false (B).

John Shakespeare, William’s father, was a well-known figure in Stratford when William was born on 23 April 1564. He was an important official in local government and also acted as a merchant for local farmers. More importantly, he had married into money. His wife Mary was the daughter of Robert Arden, a farmer at Wilmcote and thus the Shakespeares were well-respected in the town, with John becoming an alderman when William was about four years old.

In 1571 the boy was enrolled at the Grammar School where he studied for six years, mainly learning Latin. When he left school he worked for a time with his father whose business was failing (he was deprived of the office of alderman in 1586 because of debt). At the age of 18 William married Anne Hathaway – probably a ‘shotgun’ wedding since Anne presented him with a daughter six months later.

In 1585 she produced twins, Hamnet and Judith. That same year Shakespeare abruptly left Stratford and his family. His departure is usually supposed to be due to a charge of deer poaching that had been brought against him by Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote. His revenge against the pompous landowner and magistrate was sweet – Justice Shallow in *Henry IV Part 2* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor* is said to be a caricature of Lucy.

It seems likely that Shakespeare became a village schoolmaster for a short time before reaching London. Either by accident or design he gained employment at one of the capital’s leading theatres, initially working as a jack-of-all-trades. Perhaps his acting talent as an extra led to him being engaged by the Earl of Leicester’s company of actors who performed at famous venues like the Rose and the Globe. The company soon made use of Shakespeare’s aptitude with the pen, initially by editing and rewriting other people’s work, but then by producing his own plays.

One of the first of these was *Love's Labour's Lost*, written in 1591 and performed at court for Queen Elizabeth's pleasure in 1597. Shakespeare was a prolific writer and though he began by writing a series of comedies, he was soon producing tragedies as well, with the occasional patriotic history play thrown in for good measure. The last decade of the 16th century must have been a rousing one for Shakespeare, working with actors whom he admired and with writers like Ben Jonson and Christopher Marlowe, who became his drinking companions. Could he have had time during these hectic years to compose the passionate sonnets and love poems as well? The argument as to whether Shakespeare was truly the author of these has raged for more than a hundred years and is still unresolved.

By 1597, Shakespeare had become a wealthy man and was able to return to Stratford and redeem his father's debts. While he was there, he purchased the largest house in the town, New Place. His visit was probably brief, and he was soon back in London writing more plays.

The last work that can be attributed to Shakespeare with certainty was *The Tempest*, written in 1611. By this time, he had retired to Stratford, though he still made frequent visits to London to oversee the publication of his work and attend the productions of plays that either he, or his friends, had written.

After 1614, Shakespeare stopped going to London and settled down to a peaceful and uneventful life in the town of his birth. He was probably in declining health, as in January 1616 he drafted his will, signing it about a month before his death. On 22 April, he entertained his old friends Ben Jonson and Michael Drayton at New Place, where he died the following day. His wife Anne lived until 1623, and his last relation to survive was his granddaughter Elizabeth Hall who died in 1670. New Place was sold in 1675 and later came into the hands of the local vicar. He became so fed up with visitors asking to see the home of Shakespeare that he had the house demolished in 1759.

21. William Shakespeare's family was rich and respectable.
22. John Shakespeare was an alderman for 12 years.
23. William Shakespeare had a hurried marriage at an early age.
24. There aren't any suppositions why Shakespeare left his family in 1585.
25. Shakespeare might have been a schoolmaster for some time.
26. At first William Shakespeare worked as a jack-of-all-trades at one of the capital's theatres.
27. Shakespeare started to produce his own plays as soon as he joined the Earl of Leicester's company of actors.
28. William Shakespeare paid off his father's debts.
29. In 1597 William Shakespeare sold all his property in Stratford and moved to London.
30. William Shakespeare's house was destroyed in 1759.

Task 2. Read the text about the Elizabethan Theatre and complete gaps 31-36 with parts of the sentences A-G . There is one extra part which you do not need to use.

The theatre in the last quarter of the 16th century was not a socially exclusive affair – **31)** Apart from special command performances, plays were staged for the most part in the open air, **32)** The audience would be closely crammed in the central ‘pit’ and in galleries running round the sides.

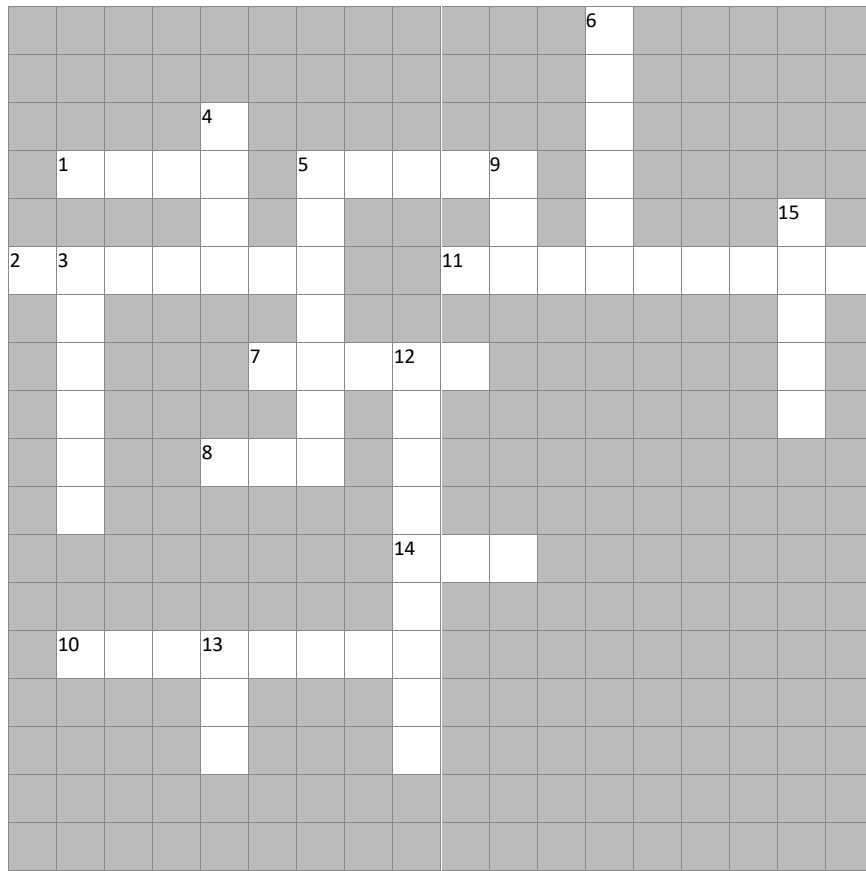
The stage was a more or less open platform, **33)** The actors managed with a minimum of properties; **34)** Female parts were taken by boys. There were plenty of scenes of excitement and action, such as duels, battles, dances and apparitions, but, **35)**

Here we have the clue to the excitement, which surrounded the Elizabethan theatre. It was a theatre not of action or of illusion, but of language, and in fact of poetry, exploring the frontiers of the mind and the emotions at a time when those frontiers seemed to be expanding at every instant, and **36)** The weirdly mixed audiences of the Globe, the Rose, the Swan and the rest would not have explained their interest in those terms; they went to laugh, or cry, or cheer – but mostly just to listen to the poetry.

- A** for anyone who did not wish to mingle with the ordinary people of the London streets.
- B** basically, the play had to make its impact with its language.
- C** on the contrary, it was almost startlingly popular.
- D** only the principals would have special costumes.
- E** when the English mind, and the English language, were taking new shapes.
- F** except during the winter when they moved indoors.
- G** jutting out into the audience, with no curtains and no sets.

Part 4. Use of English

Task 1. Solve the crossword puzzle.



Across	Down
1. a list of food choices	3. the oldest university in Britain
2. widely liked	4. a calf's father
5. a bird or a lifting machine	5. flow of electricity
7. abnormally high body temperature	6. a river in London
8. industrious insect	9. an organ of hearing
10. seller of rings and necklaces	12. the capital of Scotland
11. US head of state	13. a product of a hen
14. male child	15. a bang on the door

Task 2. Read the text below and choose the best word for each space. For questions 16-25, mark the correct letter – A, B, C or D.

What Has Happened

After seeing Buffalo Bill’s spectacular Wild West Show in Dundee in 1904, thirteen-year-old Paddy Finnigan was desperate to become a cowboy. It had to be better than working in the mills with his twin sister, Bidy, older sister Kathleen and mother Lily. So when he fell **16)** _____ his father, Daniel, Paddy took the chance to stow away and soon found himself in Arbroath with the show folk. Walking around the ground, he **17)** _____ into a man named Brewster, who had worked with Daniel, and whose cruelty to his horse had **18)** _____ to both men losing their jobs. Brewster didn’t want this getting round the camp, and saw his chance to get **19)** _____ with Daniel and get rid of the boy. What he didn’t know was that one of the Native American performers, Eliza Iron Tail, had heard the exchange between them, and was now very suspicious.

What she didn’t know was that Brewster then tricked Paddy into going on to his friend’s boat, where he was trapped as the cabin boy.

20) _____, Daniel had come after Paddy and, although he hadn’t found him, was relieved when some of the workers remembered **21)** _____ him on the ground. Daniel was offered a/an **22)** _____ with the horses which would mean Paddy could stay with the show, too, and train to be a cowboy! Daniel **23)** _____ the post against the wishes of his wife, but when he joined the show at Forfar Paddy was nowhere to be found. Daniel hoped he was making his way back to Dundee.

In the audience at the Forfar show was Miss Daphne Lamond, a spoiled young jute heiress, and her fiance, Dr James Mason. Both had seen the show before, but James was seeing it with new eyes today. The risks the performers were **24)** _____ with their health troubled him, and he decided to cut short his visit to Daphne’s grandmother, Theodora Lamond, and return to Dundee. Daphne was staying with Theodora while her parents were out of the country on business.

Back in Dundee, the mood at the Finnigans’ was gloomy. Then, on the way to the mill, Lily fell and broke her leg. As they **25)** _____ for the ambulance, she made Kathleen promise that Daniel would not be told about it ...

16	A) out with	B) forward to	C) down to	D) up with
17	A) crossed	B) crashed	C) fell	D) bumped
18	A) caused	B) resulted	C) led	D) made
19	A) round	B) even	C) across	D) down
20	A) while	B) meanwhile	C) during	D) despite
21	A) seeing	B) looking	C) watching	D) glancing
22	A) work	B) profession	C) job	D) appointment
23	A) admitted	B) allowed	C) accepted	D) afforded
24	A) taking	B) giving	C) bringing	D) making
25	A) expected	B) waited	C) watched	D) stared

Task 3. For questions 26-40, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

26. You see, I'm just not ... out for city life.
Well, to ... a long story short, we finally reached Birmingham at 5 in the morning.
We were ... off in the middle of our conversation.
27. If you ... behind with the rent, you may be thrown out.
Sarah had a bad ... and broke her hip.
Don't ... for his tricks, as he can easily deceive anyone.
28. The curtain opened, to ... a darkened
Do you promise not to ... my secret?
I was able to ... some serious faults in the system.
29. We'll give our guests the red-... treatment.
We've bought a beautiful Persian ... for our living room.
I had to sweep the truth under the
30. I tried to read the book but I soon found it ... going.
We could not go out because of the ... rain.
Time hung ... on his hands.
31. These shoes I bought last week are already showing signs of
Don't worry, the pain will soon ... off.
I was going to suggest the Alps for our holiday, but I don't think father will ... it.
32. The army ... power in a coup.
Adam was ... with sudden chest pains.
I immediately ... the opportunity to work abroad.
33. The horrible scene of the road accident made my ... stand on end.
When we told him there were 300 plates to be washed, he didn't turn a ... , but just got on and did them.
Waiter! There's a ... in my soup!
34. Let's be on the ... side and take more money than we think we'll need.
Your money will be as ... as houses with me.
The fragile china survived the journey ... and sound.
35. I can't tell the twins
I took the clock ... to repair it.
... from being too large, the dress just doesn't suit me.
36. Margaret ... her temper and started shouting.
The boat and all its men were ... at sea.
Tina ... her parents when she was very young.
37. Don't pour ... water on the scheme: it has some good points.
Our Japanese partners got ... feet at the last minute and refused to sign the contract.
The prospect of another party left Jessica

38. You scratch my ..., I'll scratch yours.
I hope I can depend on you not to ... out at the last moment.
Anna knows London like the ... of her hand.
39. At first I wanted to buy that watch but then I changed my
If he's set his ... on doing it, nothing will stop him.
These three big guys came around to evict my daughter – she was
scared out of her
40. The accused claimed that he had been ... up by his colleague.
It's getting late – we must ... off at once.
The starter of a race often says, "On your marks, get ... – go!"

Task 4. In the text given below, there are 10 mistakes on the use of verb forms. Find them all and write the right answers. There is one example at the beginning (0).

I have popped into my local village hall the other day and was amazed at the sight that meet my eyes. There was an exercise class in full flow – or perhaps I should say a dance class – with fancy foot- and arm-work incorporating energetic jumps and skips to some of the most infectious Latin rhythms I had ever heard. My toes were tapping, and I wasn't even taking part!

I couldn't help but pause by the door and take it all in for a few minutes. Watching the class, it soon become clear that the ladies (and gentleman!) were all ages, shapes and sizes, but had one thing in common; they are all having a jolly good time! From the most dedicated keep-fit fan to the less experienced novice, every face wore a broad smile. It looked like quite a party, and I could certainly to see the attraction.

Carrying on to the next room, I have found a similar atmosphere. The folk here were a little older, more sedate, but equally jolly, joining in a sing-song with gusto in a weekly community group. The noticeboard I had come to check shown that there was lots of activities at the hall for people to join in, and it made me to think.

These days, we always hear about the benefits of even a little gentle activity for our health and wellbeing. We are knowing our readers are cheerful souls who love to keep busy, so what are the things that get you out and about and put a smile on your face? We'd love to hear from you!

0. popped _____
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____

47. _____
 48. _____
 49. _____
 50. _____

Task 5. Complete the text given below with the words formed from those which are given in capitals on the right.

<p>A substantial number of Westerners eat sandwiches on a 51) _____ basis.</p> <p>However, so many of us are completely 52) _____ of the origin story of our most 53) _____ occurring lunch choice.</p> <p>The word 'sandwich' for an item of food may have 54) _____ from a story about John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich. He didn't really 'invent' the sandwich but he may have made it popular. John Montagu is said to have been 55) _____ in both his private and public life, and gambling was just one of his lesser vices. Although he held many important posts and was 56) _____ involved in both the Navy and Politics, most believe him to have been thoroughly corrupt and 57) _____.</p> <p>As he was a 58) _____ gambler, running from one pub to another, he had no time to eat 59) _____ as it befits a Lord of Admiralty. Instead, he instructed his 60) _____ to give him a slice of roasted meat between two slices of bread; this became famous in 1762 as a novel fashion to eat "on-the-run".</p> <p>As a result his friends began to order "the same as Sandwich!" Thus history was made and Montagu will be forever remembered as the man who invented the sandwich.</p>	<p>DAY AWARE COMMON</p> <p>ORIGIN</p> <p>MORAL</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>COMPETENT NOTORIETY PROPER</p> <p>SERVE</p>
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