



9-11

(9-11 )

- I. *Writing* ( ) - 20 ,  
( )
- II. - *Use of English* - 15 ,  
- 20.
- III. - 15. *Listening* ( ) -  
15 , (1,5 - 2  
) , ( )  
(2 - 3 ).
- IV. - 10. *Reading* ( ) - 30  
, - 15.



9-11  
**WRITING**  
**Time: 20 minutes**

**Participant’s ID number**

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*Reading a teenage magazine, you’ve come across the following statement: “We are what we wear”. Comment on this statement.*

*Remember to:*

- make an introduction;*
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for your opinion;*
- make a conclusion.*

**You should write 100 - 120 words.**

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YOU CAN USE THE OPPOSITE SIDE



9-11

**USE OF ENGLISH****Time: 15 minutes**

*For items 1-15 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word once only. There are two extra words in the right column which you don't have to choose. Write the correct word in your answer sheet.*

***Problem School Changes Diet***

<p>At first glance there seems nothing special about the students at Appleton Central High School in Wisconsin. They (1) ___ calm, interact comfortably with one another, are focused on their schoolwork and do not seem to misbehave.</p>	rose
<p>And yet a couple of years ago, this school had a police officer patrolling its halls. Moreover, many of the students were known to be troublemakers. They (2) ___ frequent problems including attacks on teachers and some of them even carried weapons. Today fights and offensive behaviour are extremely rare and the police officer is no longer needed.</p>	room
<p>What happened? A (3) ___ through the halls at Appleton Central High School provides the answer. The first change was getting rid of the vending machines which (4) ___ to sell a selection of soft drinks and colas. They were replaced by water dispensers. The next step was to take hamburgers and chips off the menu in the school restaurant, making (5) ___ for fresh vegetables and fruits, wholegrain bread and salad bar.</p>	extremely
<p>The School Director LuAnn Coenen is still surprised when she speaks of the 'astonishing' changes that have (6) ___ at the school since she took these (7) ___ decisions eight years ago. Although she expresses amazement, the idea that food can affect the way our brains work and (8) ___ our behaviour is not so radical.</p>	appear
<p>The brain is a highly active organ. While it only (9) ___ for two per cent of our body weight, it uses a massive 20 per cent of our energy. In order to generate that energy, we need a broad range of nutrients that we get from balanced and (10) ___ meals.</p>	intake
<p>The question is: do examples like the High School in Wisconsin point to a direct connection between nutrition and behaviour? Stephen Schoenthaler, a law professor at California State University, has been researching (11) ___ this relationship for more than 20 years. He has proven that reducing sugar and fat (12) ___ in our daily diets leads to higher IQs and better grades at school. When he supervised a change in meals served at 803 schools in low-income neighbourhoods in New York City, the number of students that passed final exams (13) ___ from 11 per cent below the national average to five per cent above. A study of one of the schools where these changes were made showed that the number of (14) ___ of bad behaviour fell by 37 per cent when canned food in the cafeteria was replaced by fresh (15) ___.</p>	accounts
	alternatives
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	exactly
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**Transfer your answers to your answer sheet!**



9-11

**LISTENING**  
**Time: 15 minutes**

*You will hear a television interview in which a psychologist talks about playing video and computer games. Decide whether the statements are True (A) or False (B) according to the text you hear. Circle the correct option (A or B) in your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.*

The narrator says that:

1. Some people think that video and computer games make young people cruel.
2. Computer games may cause an increase in the number of crimes.
3. According to some teachers, students do less homework than before.
4. Playing games may improve old people's attainments.
5. Playing computer games make old people react more slowly.
6. Gamers can follow up to nine things on the screen simultaneously.
7. Computer games might help national security staff do their jobs better.
8. Some experts suggest that video games can be more useful than traditional classroom teaching.
9. Playing computer games does not allow gamers to improve the skills of making decisions.
10. They learn to understand how important it is to make a consistent strain when working.

**Transfer your answers to your answer sheet!**



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**READING****Time: 30 minutes**

*For items 1-15 read the texts A and B and decide whether the statements (1-15) refer to the text A (A), B (B), or both (C), or neither (D). Circle the correct option (A, B, C or D) in your answer sheet.*

**A**

Britain's oldest registered charity dates back to the Twelfth Century. Many of Britain's earliest charities were founded by religious groups, the nobility, or wealthy individuals to help the neediest members of society. This was normally the poor – especially orphans and widows and the sick or disabled. Help would be provided in the form of shelter, food, clothing and caring for the sick. Charitable organisations often took the form of hospitals, orphanages and poor houses.

As the number of charities has increased over the centuries, so has the range of causes. While many charities are still focused on helping the poor and caring for the sick and injured, many others are tackling global issues like climate change, conflict, and HIV and AIDS. It's interesting to note that in Britain health charities like Cancer Research remain the most popular cause to donate to.

Today there are over 180,000 registered charities in the UK employing thousands of people to work all over the world on a huge range of issues. This usually includes working 'on the ground' to provide support and relief services like vaccinations, pet care, sanitation or shelter, as well as campaigning to change government legislation and raising awareness to change people's attitudes.

In the UK, about 50% of adults donate to charity which means that British people have one of the highest giving levels of any country in the world. As most UK charities don't receive any money from the government, donations from individuals are the most important source of funding for a charity to carry out its work.

In the past, charitable donations tended to be quite localised – for example giving to the parish church or hospital, but today around a quarter of donors give to overseas causes. International aid charities like the British Red Cross and Oxfam use a lot of their funds to help people in countries affected by natural and man-made disasters – for example the earthquake in Haiti, the Pakistan floods and the conflict in the Ivory Coast.

**B**

Most people would say that charity is always good, but not everyone. Some argue that charity is sometimes carried out badly – or less well than it should be – while others think that charity can bring bad results even when it is well implemented.

The accusation is that charity helps the recipient with their problem, but it doesn't do much to deal with the causes of that problem.

Particular aspects of this are dealt with in the next two topics.

It certainly is true that some charities do stopgap or 'band-aid' work, either exclusively or some of the time.



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But in fact, a lot of charity work is devoted to dealing with the fundamental causes of problems: for example trying to reduce global poverty, or doing research into diseases like cancer. The following two examples highlight very different problems. Combating cancer is a relatively simple scientific problem, while global poverty requires more than a scientific operation, or finding a better way to manage world resources. Combating poverty involves slow processes of political, cultural and social change, with many stakeholders, significant opposition and serious issues of self-determination and coercion to be navigated.

And long-term campaigns pose another ethical problem: should we spend to make a better world in 10 years' time if that means that people who we could have fed starve to death tomorrow?

The famous story of the boy and the starfish shows why using charity to fix individual problems can be very valuable.

*Once upon a time, a man walking along a beach saw a boy picking up starfish and throwing them into the sea. He asked the boy why he was throwing starfish into the sea. The boy replied, "The tide is going out. If I don't throw them in, they'll dry up and die." The man smiled patronisingly and said, "But, there are miles of beach and thousands of starfish on every mile. You can't possibly make a difference!" The boy smiled, bent down, picked up another starfish, and threw it into the sea. "Well," he said, "I made a difference for that one."*

1. The target of charities is the poor.
2. Charities are aimed at the results of the problem.
3. Charity deals with a wide range of problems.
4. The approach to global poverty differs from that one in combating cancer.
5. The procedure in donating to charity is easy.
6. In the text there are two abbreviations dealing with the immune system.
7. Doctors are famous for their charitable donations.
8. Nowadays charity stopped being localized.
9. British people are at the top of the donation list.
10. Many charities involve long-term projects.
11. Ethical problems in charities can be easily solved.
12. Global problems in charity are opposed to individual ones.
13. The parable exemplifies one of the ideas of the text.
14. Charity donations are increasing overseas.
15. Charities have advantages only.

**Transfer your answers to your answer sheet!**