

TIME – 120 min

Task 1. Listen to the Recording 1 and Recording 2 twice. Decide what definition of the idiom (1 – 10) was mentioned only **in Listening 1 (A)**, what was mentioned only **in Listening 2 (B)**, what was mentioned **in both (C)** recordings, what was **not mentioned in either (D)** of the recordings. For each statement there is only **ONE** possible answer. If you choose more than one option, your answer will not be scored. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet.

Statement	Listening 1 (A)	Listening 2 (B)	Both (C)	Neither (D)
1. Something that goes away quickly without any serious effects on anything is characterized so.				
2. This idiom describes somebody who feels more lively at night and usually goes to bed very late.				
3. A piece of work or presentation by an artist which is the last he or she made before death or retirement.				
4. The meaning of this idiom is “happy and untroubled”.				
5. We use this expression when we describe a person who lacks intelligence or who makes stupid decisions.				
6. We use this idiom to describe a person who was ugly as a kid but eventually grew up to be beautiful or handsome.				
7. An idiom that means thinking of using something before actually getting that thing.				
8. A phrase used when one does not want to reveal the source of the information that one is about to share or has shared.				
9. This idiom means to accomplish two things with one action.				
10. The idiom describes a person as a coward.				

Task 2. According to the previous Recordings A and B do the following task. Read the sentences (11 – 20) below and decide which idiom (A – O) best fits each gap. You can use each idiom only once. There are 5 idioms extra. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet. The example (0) is done for you.

<p>AA. birds of a feather flock together</p>	<p>0. George: Why <i>do</i> you think Donald is dishonest? Ned: All his friends are dishonest. <i>(AA) Birds of a feather flock together.</i></p>
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<p>A. eats like a bird</p> <p>B. birds-eye view</p> <p>C. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush</p> <p>D. chicken out</p> <p>E. feather in someone’s cap</p> <p>F. the early bird catches the worm</p> <p>G. clip someone’s wings</p> <p>H. like water off a duck’s back</p> <p>I. as the crow flies</p> <p>J. to eat crow</p> <p>K. for the birds</p> <p>L. chicken feed</p> <p>M. spring chicken</p> <p>N. count the chickens before they are hatched</p> <p>O. killing two birds with one stone</p>	<p>11. <i>Earning that full scholarship to Yale is quite ...</i></p> <p>12. <i>The kids need to be able to explore the world around them—don’t ...</i></p> <p>13. <i>You’re preparing your acceptance speech before even being nominated? Don’t ...</i></p> <p>14. <i>Jane is very slim because she ...</i></p> <p>15. <i>Bill has offered to buy my car for \$3,000 cash. Someone else might pay more, but ...</i></p> <p>16. <i>Suzy’s brother has a connection in the stadium, so we got these tickets for ...!</i></p> <p>17. <i>This course gives you a ... of history—from Eolithic man to the Gulf War in one semester</i></p> <p>18. <i>When it became clear that they had arrested the wrong person, the police had ...</i></p> <p>19. <i>We need to get to the store early if we want to have the best selection. ..., you know.</i></p> <p>20. <i>From here to the office, it’s about 20 miles ..., but it’s more like 30 miles by car since you have to wind around the mountain.</i></p>
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Task 3. *Imagine that you are a journalist who is writing an article for the magazine “Russian language for English students”. In your article you should explain the following “bird’s” Russian idioms: «проворонить», «гол, как сокол», «мать-кукушка», «белая ворона», «на птичьих правах». You should also give the examples of their usage in the sentences. For Russian words use the transliteration method, for example, счастье – “schastye”.*

Don’t forget to:

- choose the topic of the article and write a headline;
- write an introduction;
- explain 5 Russian idioms in English, support your explanations with the examples;
- write a conclusion.

250 – 300 words

Task 4. *Choose the best variant (A, B, C or D) for the questions 21 – 28. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.*

21. Which sentence correctly uses the Oxford comma?

- A. They were, red, blue, and green.
- B. They were red, blue, and green.
- C. They were red, blue and green.
- D. They were red blue, and green.

9 -11 form

22. Which is the correct use of a semicolon?
- A. I laughed; loudly.
- B. Canada is beautiful; so many impressive boats.
- C. I swear I saw a rabbit; bear; or mouse downstairs.
- D. Earth is old; it formed 4.5 billion years ago.
23. Which use of a colon is *incorrect*?
- A. I knew exactly what I wanted: pizza.
- B. I have to get surgery on my arm: I fell out of a tree.
- C. She had doctorates in two areas: philosophy and physics.
- D. She said :stop running!:
24. Which is the correct use of an en dash?
- A. Don't go – I'll make dinner.
- B. The Chicago – New York flight left at 6:00.
- C. I've told you a million – times, no.
- D. I promised – well, sorta – that we'd go.
25. Which is the correct use of an em dash?
- A. I went to the movies—despite having homework—and saw *Jaws*.
- B. The dinner is from 6:00—9:00.
- C. She said, —sometimes I wish I had a cat.
- D. No—way, did she really say that?
26. Which is the correct use of parentheses?
- A. None of these are correct.
- B. Why do cats (meow) and dogs (woof)?
- C. His name is Alexander (Alex for short).
- D. We flew (I'm craving pizza) overseas.
27. Which is the correct use of an ellipsis?
- A. I wonder if...Oh, never mind.
- B. All of these are correct.
- C. I thought you knew...she's going to be okay.
- D. "Don't do it"...she said.
28. Which correctly uses a period/full stop?
- A. The store had mangoes, apples, kiwis, etc.
- B. The store had mangoes, apples, kiwis, etc..
- C. All of these are correct.
- D. None of these are correct.

Task 5. *Some of these words (29 – 38) can be used with **make** and some with **do**, and some with neither one. Circle the correct answer. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.*

		A	B	C
29.	a favour	do	make	neither
30.	a fortune	do	make	neither
31.	good	do	make	neither
32.	trouble	do	make	neither
33.	the mind	do	make	neither
34.	complaint	do	make	neither
35.	nothing	do	make	neither
36.	use of something	do	make	neither

9 -11 form

37.	a gathering	do	make	neither
38.	wrong	do	make	neither

Task 6. Fill in the blanks (39 – 59) in each sentence with two or three words that have the same sound but different spelling and different meanings. The number of blanks equals the number of letters in the missing word. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

1. Our team 39) ____ 40) ____ game and lost three games.
2. They agreed 41) __ play 42) ____ more games next week, 43) ____.
3. As we approached the coast we could 44) ____ the 45) ____.
4. At the airport the guide said, “Come this 46) ____ so they can 47) _____ your luggage”.
5. We had to 48) _____ in line until they determined the 49) _____ of our bags.
6. Unfortunately, we did 50) ____ put a very good 51) _____ in the rope, and it came unfastened.
7. If you sit 52) _____ very quietly, you can 53) _____ the wind blowing through the trees.
8. We 54) _____ on horseback through the tall grass until we came to the 55) _____ that led to the town.
9. Everything looked so familiar; it was as if we had 56) _____ that 57) _____ before.
10. The wind 58) _____ the rain clouds away, leaving a clear 59) _____ sky.

Task 7. Complete the second sentence (60 - 64) so it means the same as the first, using the words in brackets. Use between three and six words.

60. Doctors recommend a balanced diet. (suppose)
You _____ eat a balanced diet.
61. They anticipate a lot of people will take part in the event. (expect)
A lot of _____ in the event.
62. Why are they here? They weren't invited. (mean)
They _____ here.
63. Please, stop asking so many questions! (wish)
I _____ so many questions.
64. Would anybody like to make a suggestion? (forward)
Would anybody _____ a suggestion?

Task 8. In the table below there are eight sentences (65 -72). Two sentences are correct and six have errors. Read through each sentence. If the sentence is correct, write OK in the graph to the right. If the phrase is incorrect, write the corrected version. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet.

65. A large amount of people still suffer from hunger.	
66. Our firm arranges different type of sporting events.	
67. We have a large number of office equipments for sale.	
68. What sort of jobs have you done?	
69. I've done many different types of work.	

9 -11 form

70. Perhaps you should consider other kind of accommodation?	
71. What kinds of information are you looking for?	
72. He spends a large amount of money on entertainment.	

Task 9. Read this e-mail discussion that appeared in a national newspaper. Do the following tasks:

<p>Dear Alicia Stewart, On my way home from work yesterday, I stopped off at my local supermarket. Among other things, I wanted to buy a couple of coconuts. When I picked them up, I was amazed that each coconut was wrapped in clear, thin plastic. Isn't (75) this the most stupid example of packaging ever? Regards, <i>Kevin McCabe</i></p> <hr/> <p>Dear Kevin, You've picked an unusual example of packaging, but there is a reason for this. Supermarkets want to make sure that coconuts reach the consumer in the very best condition. The packaging helps to keep the product fresh; (76) it cuts down the damage if the product gets broken; it stops the coconut hairs from getting into other food during transport and it allows supermarkets to put on an information label. Best wishes, <i>Alicia</i></p>	<p>Dear Alicia, I see. However, the fact is that here in the UK, we throw a huge amount of packaging away – 4.6 million tonnes every year. All those cans, jars, and boxes add about £480 a year to the average food bill. The main supermarkets give 17 billion plastic bags out a year. In addition, our streets are full of packaging rubbish such as water bottles, crisp packets, noodle pots and plastic bags. Isn't it your responsibility to do something about this? Yours, <i>Kevin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Dear Kevin, As a matter of fact, we are doing something. A lot of thought now goes into the design of packaging, so that in many cases we use the minimum amount of material. We are also using more biodegradable materials and (77) these end up mainly as water vapour. But people shouldn't</p>	<p>just blame this problem on the packaging industry. Consumers and governments also need to take action. The amount of packaging waste that's recovered and recycled in the UK has been going up for some time. (78) It now stands at 63%, but this country record is poor compared with other European countries. What's more, even with biodegradable materials, it's not enough just to put rubbish in a hole in the ground. Without sun, air and water, a rubbish bag that should break up in fifteen days could still exist hundreds of years from now. (79) That's a problem for planners. Remember too, That changes in society are going on which affect the amount of packaging that's produced. People are buying more all the time. Also, more and more people are living alone and (80) they're eating more convenience food. So everyone has to pull together on this.</p>
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9 -11 form

Yours, *Alicia*

73. Which of these best describes Kevin and Alicia?

- A. Kevin is a consumer and Alicia works for supermarket;
 B. Kevin is a journalist and Alicia works in the packaging industry.
 C. Kevin works for organization that protects the environment and Alicia works for the government.

74. According to the text, which four sentences are incorrect?

- A. There is no arguments to support wrapping coconuts.
 B. People in the UK are paying nearly £500 a year for food packaging.
 C. Kevin thinks that the packaging industry must reduce the amount of packaging waste.
 D. The packaging industry is not concerned about the amount of packaging waste that is produced in the UK.
 E. The UK recycles more packaging waste than many other European countries.
 F. Changes in society have little effect on how much packaging we use.

75. What does the word **(75) this** in the text refer to?76. What does the word **(76) it** in the text refer to?77. What does the word **(77) these** in the text refer to?78. What does the word **(78) It** in the text refer to?79. What does the word **(79) That** in the text refer to?80. What does the word **(80) they** in the text refer to?

Task 10. Complete the following text with the correct form or derivative of the word in bold. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

The Geography of the Russian Soul

There is much **81.** _____ in Russian history, in the destiny of the Russian people and the Russian state.

The relations between the Russian people and the huge Russian state till now remain a riddle in the philosophy of Russian history.

Russia **82.** _____ by its huge spaces. The Russian people **83.** _____ to form a huge state. The Russian soul is enveloped by immense Russian fields and immense Russian snows, it rolls in and is dissolved in this immensity.

Russian space **84.** _____ the Russian man, instead of the Russian man dominating Russian space. These huge spaces are represented as the geographical factor of Russian history. But from a **85.** _____, more internal point of view, these spaces can be considered as the internal, spiritual fact of Russian destiny. It is the Geography of the Russian soul.

In the Russian man, there is none of the **86.** _____ of spirit of the European man, concentrating energy in a small space of soul, there is none of this thrift, the economy of space and time and the intensity of culture.
(From "Destiny of Russia. About the Authority of Spaces above the Russian soul" by N. Berdyaev, 1918)

MYSTERY**INFLUENCE
FORCE****DOMINATE****DEEP****NARROW**

Task 11. Point one idea not supported by N. Berdyaev. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

87. The starting point of N. Berdyaev's philosophy is that

- A) there is much mysterious in Russian history
- B) there is nothing mysterious in the Russian state
- C) there is much mysterious in the Russian state

88. The key factors determining the destiny of Russia are

- A) the relations between the people and the state
- B) the relations between the Russian people and other peoples populating the territory of Russia
- C) the vastness of the land

Task 12. In the following items choose the variant which is correct according to N. Berdyaev. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

89. One of the riddles of the philosophy of Russian history is the relation between

- A) the Russian people and European countries
- B) the people and the state
- C) the Russian people and God

90. Russian space

- A) is dissolved in the warmth of the Russian heart
- B) dominates the national economy of the state
- C) dominates men, but not the other way round

91. The geography of the Russian soul implies that

- A) the Russian soul is as spacious as its land
- B) the science of history cannot explain the Russian soul, but the science of Geography can do it
- C) Russian characters may differ from place to place in huge Russian spaces

92. In contrast to the Russian man the European man is characterized as

- A) very energetic
- B) very unemotional
- C) narrow in spirit

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Total _____/95 points + 20 points (writing)