#### Время выполнения– 160 минут. Максимальное количество баллов – 110 баллов LISTENING - 20 балов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут

# Task 1. For questions 1-6 complete the notes below using these words. The recording is played TWICE. The words can be used more than once.

Grey Castle	Central Gardens	Green Hall
Queen's Park	Farmer's Market	

Places open all day	1) and Central Gardens
Friday:	
Places the school has	2) and Queen's Park
visited before:	
Places with organized	3) and Grey Castle
tours:	
Places that charge for	4) and Green Hall
admission:	
Places where booking is	5)and Central Gardens
required:	
Places chosen for the trip:	6)and Grey Castle

# For questions 7-10 choose the correct letter A, B, or C. The recording is played ONCE.

- 7) Before the trip, pupils will
- A) have a special lesson.
- B) read some information.
- C) write an essay.

## 8) During the trip, pupils will be asked to

- A) take notes for an essay.
- B) write a quiz for other pupils.
- C) find answers to a quiz.

## 9) They will travel to the first place by

- A) train
- B) bus
- C) coach

10) The school will inform the parents by

- A) letter
- B) email
- C) phone

Task 2. For questions 11-20 answer the questions below. Write no more than TWO words or a NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played TWICE.

11) In which decade did the British Council create the EPTB exam?

.....

12) What did the 'B' of 'EPTB' stand for?

13) In which year was ELTS introduced?

.....

14) What kind of language 'context' was ELTS intended to reflect?

.....

15) How many candidates took ELTS in 1985?

16) What was conducted in 1987?

.....

17) Of what were there 210 in 1995?

18) Which IELTS module was revised in 2001?

.....

19) In which year was a computerized version of the exam introduced?

20) How does the lecturer describe the 'industry of English-language exams?

#### READING - 19 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 35 минут

### Task 1. Read the article. Classify the following plants as migrating by using

A sea or wind

**B** animals (including birds)

C neither

Write the correct letter A, B, or C after each plant.

1 coconut palm	
2 broom	
3 blackberry	
4 cotton	•••••
5 burdock	•••••
<b>6</b> bird-cage plant	•••••
7 durian	

## **Plant Migration**

We generally think of plants as being rooted to the spot, but in fact they colonize new territory, most often through the dispersal of their seeds. This is important, because the seeds are more likely to grow if they are at a distance from the parent plant, not competing for nutrition and sunlight. Seeds are dispersed in a variety of ways.

The bird-cage plant forms a hollow sphere when it dies. This is blown across the plant's habitat, the deserts of the western USA. When the ball falls to earth, the seeds inside it fall out, and some of them will take root. The seeds of the broom are contained inside pods. Heated by the sun, the pods explode, hurling the seeds in all directions. The cotton that we use is the threads attached to the seeds of the cotton plant. These enable the seeds to travel long distances on the breeze.

Larger, heavier seeds require stronger carriers, who are attracted by the fruit encasing the seeds. When the seeds are fully developed, the fruit changes colour and smell to signal that it is now sweet enough to be eaten. The fruit of the durian

tree of south-east Asia is eaten by squirrels and orangutans. If the seed is swallowed whole, it will be carried away inside the animal's stomach and subsequently ejected, allowing the seed to grow in the new location.

In some plants, such as burdock, the seeds are attached to hooks. These catch the fur of passing animals, who carry the seeds away. Eventually the seeds fall, where they stand a chance of taking root. Coconut palms, on the other hand, produce their seeds inside a shell which floats on the surface of water, and can be carried hundreds of kilometres by the current. Coconut palms have colonized beaches throughout the tropics.

It is not only by dispersing their seeds that plants travel, however. The blackberry plant, for instance, produces stems which move at a speed of about five centimetres a day. When these touch the ground they put out roots, thus extending the plant's territory.

## Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

## **History of the Steam Engine**

The first steam-powered machine was built in 1698 by the English military engineer Thomas Savery (c. 1650-1715). His invention, designed to pump water out of coal mines, was known as the Miner's Friend. The machine, which had no moving parts, consisted of a simple boiler - a steam chamber whose valves were located on the surface - and a pipe leading to the water in the mine below. Water was heated in the boiler chamber until its steam filled the chamber, forcing out any remaining water or air. The valves were then closed and cold water was sprayed over the chamber. This chilled and condensed the steam inside to form a vacuum. When the valves were reopened, the vacuum sucked up the water from the mine, and the process could then be repeated.

A few years later, an English engineer named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) improved the steam pump. He increased efficiency by setting a moving piston inside a cylinder, a technique still in use today. A cylinder - a long, thin, closed chamber separate from the boiler - replaced the large, open boiler chamber. A piston - a sliding piece that fits in the cylinder - was used to create motion instead of a vacuum. Steam filled the cylinder from an open valve. When filled, the cylinder was sprayed with water, causing the steam inside to condense into water and create a partial vacuum. The pressure of the outside air then forced the piston

down, producing a power stroke. The piston was connected to a beam, which was connected to a water pump at the bottom of the mine by a pump-rod. Through these connections, the movement of the piston caused the water pump to suck up the water.

The most important improvement in steam engine design was brought about by the Scottish engineer James Watt (1736-1819). He set out to improve the performance of Newcomen's engine and by 1769 had arrived at the conclusion: if the steam were condensed separately from the cylinder, the cylinder could always be kept hot. That year he introduced the design of a steam engine that had a separate condenser and sealed cylinders. Since this kept the heating and cooling processes separate, his machine could work constantly, without any long pause at each cycle to reheat the cylinder. Watt's refined steam engine design used one-third less fuel than a comparable Newcomen engine.

Over the next 15 years, Watt continued to improve his engine and made three significant additions. He introduced the centrifugal governor, a device that could control steam output and engine speed. He made the engine double-acting by allowing steam to enter alternately on either side of the piston. This allowed the engine to work rapidly and deliver power on the downward and upward piston stroke. Most important, he attached a flywheel to the engine.

Flywheels allow the engine to run more smoothly by creating a more constant load, and they convert the conventional back-and-forth power stroke into a circular (rotary) motion that can be adapted more readily to power machinery. By 1790, Watt's improved steam engine offered a powerful, reliable power source that could be located almost anywhere. It was used to pump bellows for blast furnaces, to power huge hammers for shaping and strengthening forged metals, and to turn machinery at textile mills. More than anything, it was Watt's steam engine that speeded up the Industrial Revolution both in England and the rest of the world.

Steam was successfully adapted to powerboats in 1802 and railways in 1829. Later, some of the first automobiles were powered by steam. In the 1880s, the English engineer Charles A. Parsons (1854-1931) produced the first steam turbine, a new steam technology that was more efficient and which enabled the steam engine to evolve into a highly sophisticated and powerful engine that propelled huge ships and ran turbo generators that supplied electricity.

Once the dominant power source, steam engines eventually declined in popularity as other power sources became available. Although there were more than 60,000 steam cars made in the United States between 1897 and 1927, the steam engine eventually gave way to the internal combustion engine as a power source for vehicles.

## **Questions 8-14**

Match each statement with the correct person A-D.

Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

A Thomas Savery

**B** Thomas Newcomen

C James Watt

D Charles A. Parsons

8 His invention was the first to use moving parts. .....

9 His invention allowed steam power to be converted into electric power. ......

**10** His invention was the single biggest step in development. **......** 

**11** His invention was a simple solution to an industrial problem. **.....** 

12 His invention was the first continuous power source. ......

**13** His invention first used a method people still use now. .....

14 His invention allowed a much greater degree of control. .....

## **Questions 15-19**

Complete the flow chart below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

The Miner's Friend used condensed steam to  $(15) \dots$ , which sucked water from mines.

Ť

Design improved: Newcomen  $(16) \dots$  using a piston and cylinder instead of an open boiler.

1769: separating heating and cooling processes meant no (17) ... between power strokes.

Further development: became easier to (18) ... through the use of the flywheel.

Ť

Nineteenth century: steam power (19) ... for use in various means of transport.

#### USE OF ENGLISH - 51 балл (34 балла за кроссворд + 17 баллов), 50 минут

## Task 1. Fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct word.

	1	2	3		4			5		6	
7						-	8		9		
10				11							
12			13								14
		15				-					
16					_	17					
				18							
19					20		21				
				22							
23					24	25				26	
				27						28	
29					30						

#### **CLUES ACROSS**

1. What do many people in Britain read at breakfast? (5 letters)

7. It is Scotland's national tree and is the only timber-producing conifer native to Scotland. (4 letters)

8. It can be sterling, or a weight. (5 letters)

10. London railway sometimes known as the "tube". (11 letters)

12. National Trust (initials). (2 letters)

13. To \_\_\_\_\_ out means to erase, to make something disappear. (3 letters)

16. Britain's national symbolic animal. (4 letters)

17. Charles's title; Andrew's too. (6 letters)

19. The general name given to Britain's health and social security system. (7, 5 letters, here is written as a single word)

22. Common university qualification; or an airline! (2 letters)

23. A member of the British aristocracy. (4 letters)

24. Traditional British summer sport. (7 letters)

27. Popular drink sold in pubs. (4 letters)

28. Pronoun. (2 letters)

29. Sport using horses and dogs; a very traditional English country sport. (4 letters)

30. The person who manages operations in the House of Commons. (7 letters)

## **CLUES DOWN**

- 1. Traditional unit of liquid, used for beer or milk. (4 letters)
- 2. Fish ... chips. (3 letters)
- 3. Member of the nobility. (4 letters)
- 4. Famous ball game invented at an English school. (5 letters)
- 5. Acronym of "I owe you". (3 letters)
- 6. Same as 2 down. (3 letters)
- 8. The Queen is head of state, but she has no ..... (5 letters)
- 9. British flag (5,4 letters, here is written as a single word)
- 11. The traditional drink of the Navy. (3 letters)
- 14. Ceremonial guard at the Tower of London. (9 letters)
- 15. Britain has great reserves of this black rock. (4 letters)

17. A tart upside down! (3 letters)

18. Another word for a black taxi. (3 letters)

19. They come from Wales. (5 letters)

20. The Grand National and the Derby are both .... (5 letters)

21. County. (5 letters)

25. Travelling salesman (abbreviation). (3 letters)

26. Female sheep. (3 letters)

Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

I'm sure that it was the sound of the rain that disturbed me. **MUST** It ...... of the rain that disturbed me.

Answer: must have been the sound

31) Two weeks passed before the letter arrived.

#### DID

Not until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the letter arrive.

32) There is nothing better to do, so go home.

#### MAY

You \_\_\_\_\_\_ go home.

33) Joe doesn't like it when people treat him like a child.

#### RESENTS

Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_ like a child.

34)Everything I told you was true.

## ALL

I told you a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_ which were true.

35) I should really be going home now.

TIME

It's \_\_\_\_\_ home now.

36) I'd love to be able to go with you to the opera.
WISH
I \_\_\_\_\_\_ go with you to the opera.
37) They didn't punish Karen, only gave her a warning.
GOT
Karen \_\_\_\_\_\_ a warning .
38) Hard work was what caused Jill's success.
PUT
Jill's success can \_\_\_\_\_\_ hard work.

39) His smooth manner didn't deceive us. **TAKEN** 

We were not \_\_\_\_\_\_ his smooth manner.

# Task 3. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box. There are more words than you need.

dark	hairs	what	uptake
bend	stock	head	wood
bell	leg	wits	two

40) The name Alex Richardson rings a ....., but I can't place him.

41) Frankly, you're completely wrong and you haven't got a ..... to stand on.

42) The problem with Jim is that sometimes he can't see the ..... for the trees.

43) Stop wasting time splitting ..... and look at the big picture.

44) Let's take ..... of the situation before we make a final decision.

45) No one told us that Karina was leaving, but we put two and ..... together.

46) You've got to have your ..... about you to succeed in advertising.

47) I'm going to go around the ..... if they don't turn that music down soon.

#### WRITING - 20 баллов, 45 минут

Your school wants to provide school students with more types of entertainment to make school life more diverse. The school administration offers three choices:

- 1) a students' drama performance;
- 2) a concert performed by professional musicians;
- 3) a meeting with a famous sportsman.

You have already conducted a survey among school students to find out their preferences. Write a letter to the principal of the school on behalf of 9-11<sup>th</sup> grades' students. Outline the findings of the survey providing the necessary figures. Justify your choice explaining why the students are in favour of the selected option. Explain why the other two choices are rejected.

Do not write the address.

Write the letter (180-250 words) in an appropriate style.