

PART 1

Listening Comprehension

Time: 20 minutes

Questions 1-3 Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1 Andrei's research is on
A the impact of road networks on urban areas.
B the link between people and urban transport infrastructure.
C the main reasons behind system breakdowns in cities.
- 2 Tracey is finding that the examination of her data
A is demanding a lot of effort.
B is a straightforward and interesting task.
C is a very rewarding experience.
- 3 What did Tracey think as she commenced her research project?
A She assumed that it was going to be much more difficult.
B She imagined she would never be able to begin.
C She felt relaxed about the whole process.

Questions 4-8 What comments does Tracey make about the various aspects of her research? Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to Questions 4-8.

Questions 9 and 10 Choose TWO letters, A-F.
Aspects of research

- 4 research question
- 5 literature review
- 6 research proposal
- 7 methods design
- 8 aims and objectives

Evaluation

- A fairly easy
- B very easy
- C fairly difficult
- D very difficult
- E especially challenging
- F very tiring
- G time-consuming

Questions 9 and 10 Choose TWO letters, A-F.

Which TWO of the following does Tracey recommend Andrei should contact for help with writing?

- A main library
- B private teacher
- C student union
- D research supervisor
- E language centre
- F course tutor

PART 2

Reading

Time: 40 minutes

TASK 1

For questions 1-10 read the text and do the tasks that follow.

THE BENEFITS OF BILINGUAL BRAIN IN THE MODERN WORLD

A multilingual world

It is estimated that much more than half of the world's population - over 3 billion people - can communicate in two (or more) languages. Many countries have more than one official national language – South Africa has 11. People are increasingly expected to speak, read and write at least one of a handful of “super” languages, such as English, Chinese, Hindi, Spanish or Arabic, as well. If we consider that our societies are increasingly mobile, monolingual speakers (as English native speakers often are) will soon be the exception! If you are one of them, you might be missing out!

I believe all of us at a certain point in life, being at school, at work or when travelling for leisure, have come across the need to communicate in another language. We might all have experienced the challenges of learning a new language but also the benefits of being able to understand other cultures, to express and understand feelings in other linguistic forms.

For children raised in multilingual families, the simultaneous acquisition of multiple languages occurs, apparently, with no real effort. As a parent of bilingual children myself, I found this process incredibly fascinating. How can a young brain deal with such a variety of sounds, words and rules that are specific to each language? I have never doubted that learning multiple languages since the early stages of life could have been positive for my children's development.

Raising children in a multilingual environment

However, the very question "is raising children in a multilingual environment good or bad for cognitive development?" has haunted parents and educators for decades. It all started with early comparisons between monolingual and bilingual children. They were tested with a range of measures of cognitive abilities - what generically is known as Intelligence Quotient, or IQ.

Countering negative misconceptions of multilingualism

Those studies showed that monolingual children outperformed bilinguals on IQ measures. The interpretation of these results was doubtless: acquiring a second language is detrimental for cognition. Bilingual children are "confused" by two languages, have lower intelligence, low self-esteem, behave in deviant ways, develop a split personality and even become schizophrenic.

Fortunately, subsequent more rigorous scientific studies have dissipated this belief and added two-fold compelling evidence:

- 1) There is no scientific indication that multilingualism is "bad" for cognitive development;
- 2) It may provide an advantage in crucial components of our minds, like an enhanced attention system.

One of the possible interpretations for this advantage is intrinsic in how the multilingual mind works: in order to activate one language - for speaking or listening - a bilingual speaker needs to suppress

the unwanted one. It is the constant "brain work out" of activation/suppression of languages that in turn enriches attention and cognitive flexibility.

Moreover, a steady stream of studies over the past decade has shown that bilinguals outperform monolinguals in a range of social tasks from verbal and nonverbal tests to how well they can read other people. Greater empathy is thought to be because bilinguals are better at blocking out their own feelings and beliefs in order to concentrate on the other person's.

Even more studies suggest bilingualism helps keep us mentally fit: it may even be an advantage that evolution has positively selected for in our brains – an idea supported by the ease with which we learn new languages and flip between them, and by the pervasiveness of bilingualism throughout world history. Just as we need to do physical exercise to maintain the health of bodies that evolved for a physically active huntergatherer lifestyle, perhaps we ought to start doing more cognitive exercises to maintain our mental health, especially if we only speak one language.

Multilingualism may have positive impact on cognitive ageing, dementia or Alzheimer's

Although research on multilingualism is now systematic and more rigorous, the diversity of linguistic experiences makes it a very complex subject to study. Many questions are still in demand of a scientific answer. For example, can lifelong use of two or more languages protect the brain from the effects of ageing? Some evidence is telling us "yes, it can!".

A growing number of studies targeting the older population have shown that multilingualism may help preserve crucial cognitive components. Other studies advanced the hypothesis that using two or more languages throughout the lifespan may delay the onset of neurodegenerative disorders like dementia or Alzheimer's by at least 4-5 years. If these tantalizing findings are confirmed, they may well have a significant impact on our societies, in particular on health systems and educational programmes.

Understanding the effects of multilingualism on the brain throughout life

Many scientific laboratories around the world are actively studying multilingualism and share their results with health professionals, educators and parents. At MULTAC (Multilanguage & Cognition) research lab, based at University College London, we are conducting large-scale projects funded by the British Academy and the Leverhulme Trust. More than 500 people from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds are being tested with a range of experimental methods, including neuroimaging techniques. Our aim is to build a developmental trajectory of the effects of multilingualism on the brain from early infancy to older age.

Should we raise our children to be multilingual or not?

As we have seen in this short summary, research on multilingualism is very important for advancing our understanding of brain development and functions.

Despite scientific evidence that learning two or more languages is not "harmful", occasionally concerned parents and teachers are still asking whether they should raise their children multilingual. My answer is an unconditional yes.

A) Choose the correct answer per question (A, B, C, D or E). Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

1. What type of text is it?

- A. Instructive B. Narrative C. Expository D. Technical E. Descriptive

2. Who are bilinguals?
- A. People who come from multilingual families and speak two languages
 - B. People who are learning a second language
 - C. People who use two languages regularly
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
3. According to the author, being bilingual means that
- A. your cognitive development can lag behind that of monolingual speakers
 - B. you are likely to have an edge over monolingual speakers
 - C. you are fascinating
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
4. The tone of the text is
- A. informal B. humorous C. angry D. optimistic E. sorrowful

b) Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F – if the statement contradicts the information in the text and/or if there is no information on this). Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

- 5. Being monolingual nowadays, as many native English speakers are, means being in the minority.
- 6. Searching for a word in one language, while suppressing the corresponding word in another, taxes the brain, helping to train concentration.
- 7. Speaking a second language dramatically improves people's health and fights such conditions as aging, dementia, and Alzheimer's.
- 8. A plethora of research suggests that the human brain evolved to work in multiple tongues.
- 9. There is an apparent discrepancy between early and recent studies on cognitive development of a bilingual brain.
- 10. Multilingualism has been shown to have many social, psychological and lifestyle advantages.

TASK 2

Read the text and do Questions 11-23.

Giles Gilbert Scott

A A bastion of the architectural establishment in early 20th-century Britain, Giles Gilbert Scott (1880-1960) fused tradition with modernity by applying historic styles to industrial structures in his designs from the Battersea and Bankside power stations in London, to Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, and to the K2 telephone kiosk.

B At the top of the splendid Portland stone tomb of the 19th-century architect John Soane and his wife and son, in St Pancras Old Church Gardens, north London, is a dome in a surprisingly familiar shape. Designed by Soane in 1815 as a monument to his beloved wife, the tomb is one of his most romantic designs, ornate in form and decorated by stone carvings of snakes and pineapples. It is familiar not because of its association with Soane's family tomb, but because of its influence on the design of the red K2 telephone kiosks, which were once a common sight throughout Britain.

C The architect who designed the K2, Giles Gilbert Scott, admired Soane's work and had recently become a trustee of the Sir John Soane Museum in London when invited in 1924 to enter a competition to design a public telephone kiosk. The shape of his design was inspired by the central domed structure of Soane's tomb. By rooting his design in Britain's architectural heritage, Scott

transformed the telephone kiosk from what was then seen as an intimidating symbol of modernity into something that seemed reassuringly familiar. When the wooden models of the competing designs were exhibited outside the National Gallery, Giles Gilbert Scott's was chosen as the winner.

D Scott continued to package modernity in British traditionalism throughout his career. In his inaugural address as president of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1933, when Britain was finally succumbing to modernism and the architectural profession was split by battling 'trads v. rads', he advocated a 'middle line' of both embracing technological progress and the human qualities of architecture. The 'middle line' was illustrated by Scott's best known London buildings, the power stations at Battersea (1929-1935) and Bankside (1947-1960), where he disguised their industrial purpose behind Gothic facades. Battersea, in particular, became a popular London landmark. Yet in an age when progressive architects such as Le Corbusier and Jean Prouve romanticised technology, Scott's attempts to popularise industrial buildings by obfuscating their function seemed, at best, conservative.

E In 1923, Giles Gilbert Scott was commissioned to design Memorial Court, a hall of residence at Clare College, Cambridge (begun in 1923), which he completed in a Georgian-inspired style. The following year he won the telephone kiosk competition. Traditional though his kiosk was in style, functionally it was very advanced. An ingenious ventilation system was installed using perforations in the dome, and the glass was divided into small panels for speedy replacement in case of breakages. Scott's original proposal was for a mild steel structure, but the Post Office insisted on changing it to cast iron. It also insisted on painting the kiosks bright red for maximum visibility in emergencies rather than Scott's suggested shade of duck egg blue. Following protests in rural areas, where people complained that the bright red kiosks looked overbearing in the open countryside, the Post Office agreed to repaint them in green.

F Despite the rural complaints, the K2 kiosk was a popular success, and Scott was invited by the Post Office to modify his design in 1930 for the concrete K3, intended principally for country use. He was recalled again to design the K6 in 1935 to commemorate King George V's silver jubilee. This became the most widely used version of the kiosk with thousands being installed.

G As well as these landmark commissions, Scott designed dozens of churches throughout his career, as well as more understated public projects such as monuments and extensions to existing buildings. One of his most conspicuous commissions was as a consultant, rather than an architect, to Battersea Power Station in south London. Charged with making the enormous electricity generating station more appealing, Scott suggested brick as the main material for the central structure and turned the four chimneys - one on each corner - into reassuringly familiar neo-classical columns. The result is surprisingly engaging for such a vast structure, but with the showiness of the Art Deco cinemas then being constructed across Britain.

H His most significant post-war commission came in 1947 when Scott was invited to design a second London power station at Bankside beside the Thames in Southwark. More austere in style than Battersea, Bankside did not match its popularity until its conversion in 2000 by the Swiss architects Herzog and De Meuron into the Tate Modern museum. Yet formally and functionally it is the more sophisticated of the two buildings, not least as Scott combined all of Bankside's chimneys into a single central tower

Questions 11-14 Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

11 Scott combined and in the buildings he designed.

12 Scott's efforts to make industrial buildings more popular appeared

13 Despite not being innovative style-wise, from a practical point of view Scott's telephone box was

14 Although people objected to the K2 phone boxes, they were generally a

Questions 15-19 *Classify the following events as occurring in Scott's life.*

A between 1920 and 1930

B between 1930 and 1940

C after 1940

15 a modification in telephone box design to mark a special occasion

16 a power station that much later became a museum

17 success in the contest to design a telephone box

18 an invitation to design accommodation for students

19 Scott's support for architectural progress that appeals to people

Questions 20-23 *The Reading Passage has eight paragraphs, A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information?*

20 a comparison of the features of two buildings which Scott was associated with

21 the place where the designs for the K2 were put on public display

22 the reason given for the colour change to the K2

23 a reference to the fact that a tomb decoration is remarkably recognisable

Scan the passage and find words and phrases that have the opposite meaning to 24-30.

24 separated

25 alien/strange

26 hated

27 attacked

28 revealing

29 talentless

30 final

PART 3

Use of English

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

Find synonyms of the following words

1.docile –	obedient	educational	petty	immature
2. baleful–	thirsty	damaging	worried	feared
3.confer –	pull	give	delegate	coordinate
4.conducive –	sensitive	attractive	disastrous	helpful
5.behest –	job	vacation	command	corner
6.related –	hopeful	daring	athletic	consanguineous
7.preceptor –	teacher	antagonist	king	forefather
8.conspicuous –	unending	noticeable	inconsistent	trivial
9.swollen –	brawl	partial	tumescient	complement
10.imprimatur –	enjoyment	approval	naivety	skill

Task 2

Find ten mistakes (lexical and grammar) and write down the right variant (a word or a phrase) in your answer sheet

Artificial intelligence, or AI, is all around us. Streaming services use AI to suggest films, while online shops use it to suggest products. Phone navigation apps and self-driving cars use AI to plan their routes. Basically, AI is behind any device solving a problem that typically requires humane brainpower.

Much of today's AI based on machine learning. This is a computer science technique that allows computers to learn of examples or experience. Take SuperGo, for instance. This AI famously beat world champions at a complex game called Go. SuperGo learned to play by study 30 millions Go moves that people had made. The AI then honed its skills by playing against different versions of themselves.

AI has the power to do lot of good. Thinking machines could help diagnose diseases or give medical advices. Online AI moderators could screen hatred posts or flag fake news stories. Artsy AI is giving the world new paintings, songs and other creative works. Still, todays AI is nowhere near so smart as people.

Task 3

Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals using a negative prefix.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 21 She was rude and _____ about her remarks. | APOLOGISE |
| 22 The band's popularity is _____. | DENY |
| 23 There seemed to be an _____ supply of drinks at the party. | EXHAUST |
| 24 No one's _____ in the workplace. | REPLACE |
| 25 The medical tests were _____, and will need to be repeated. | CONCLUDE |
| 26 Her handwriting is virtually _____. | DECIPHER |

- 27 The hours in this job are very _____ - you sometimes have to work late at very short notice.
PREDICT
- 28 They had grown up in the same house since they were babies and were virtually _____.
SEPARATE
- 29 For months the polls have been predicting an _____ landslide victory for the Right in next month's general election.
PRECEDE
- 30 The friar knew of them and spoke of them as good men had been illegally _____ and driven from their homes.
POSSESS

Task 4

Solve anagram puzzles.

The Romantic Period of English literature began in the late 18th century and lasted until approximately 1832. In general, Romantic literature can be characterized by its personal nature, its strong use of feeling, its abundant use of 31 _____ (SYOLISMBM), and its exploration of nature and the supernatural. In addition, the writings of the Romantics were considered innovative based on their belief that literature should be spontaneous, imaginative, personal, and free. The Romantic Period produced a wealth of authors including Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William 32 _____ (WDSTORHWOR), Jane Austen, and Lord Byron. It was during the Romantic Period that 33 _____ (OTHGIC) literature was born. Traits of this type of literature are dark and gloomy settings and characters and situations that are fantastic, grotesque, wild, savage, mysterious, and often melodramatic. Two of the most famous novelists of the era are Ann 34 _____ (RFCADFLIE) and Mary 35 _____ (LESEHLY). The Victorian Period of English literature began with the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne in 1837, and lasted until her death in 1901. Because the Victorian Period of English literature spans over six decades, the year 1870 is often used to divide the era into «early Victorian» and «late Victorian.» In general, Victorian literature deals with the issues and problems of the day. Some of the most recognized authors of the Victorian era include Alfred Lord Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett 36 _____ (WNIBRONG), her husband Robert, Matthew Arnold, Charles Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Thomas 37 _____ (DYARH). Within the Victorian Period, two other literary movements, that of The Pre-Raphaelites (1848- 1860) and the movement of Aestheticism and 38 _____ (ANCDEDECE) (1880-1900), gained prominence. The Edwardian Period is named for King Edward VII and spans the time from Queen Victoria's death (1901) to the beginning of World War I (1914). During this time, the British Empire was at its height and the wealthy lived lives of materialistic luxury. However, four fifths of the English population lived in squalor. The 39 _____ (RGWINSTI) of the Edwardian Period reflect and comment on these social conditions. For example, writers such as George Bernard Shaw and H.G. 40 _____ (ESLLW) attacked social injustice and the selfishness of the upper classes. Other writers of the time include William Butler Yeats, Rudyard Kipling, and Henry James.

Task 5

1/. Match the names of outstanding people with their occupation.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 41. Peter Sellers | a) Architecture (the neoclassical Regency style) |
| 42. Clement Richard Attlee | b) Piracy, hydrography |
| 43. William Dampier | c) Poetry, fiction (novels) |
| 44. John Nash | d) Cinema (comedies) |
| 45. Thomas Hardy | e) British Prime-Minister from the Labour Party (1945 – 51) |

2/. Match the names of outstanding people with their pseudonyms/nicknames.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 46. Teodor Korzeniowski | a) Tennessee Williams – American playwright |
| 47. Marion Michael Morrison | b) Billy the Kid – American criminal; killed more than 20 people in New Mexico |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 48. William Bonney | c) Buffalo Bill - American buffalo hunter and businessman |
| 49. Thomas Lanier | d) John Wayne – American film star (westerns) |
| 50. William Frederick Cody | e) Joseph Conrad – English writer, author of sea stories |

3/. Match the names of outstanding people with their achievements.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 51. William Caxton | a) Design and development of the first system of TV broadcasting |
| 52. Carl David Anderson | b) Stories about Father Brown |
| 53. John Logie Baird | c) Discovery of a number of elementary particles |
| 54. Geoffrey Chaucer | d) Introduction of printing in Great Britain |
| 55. Gilbert Keith Chesterton | e) The Canterbury Tales |

4/. Imagine, you are a journalist at a press-conference. Ask every famous person ONE QUESTION from the given list. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

56. John Gay	a) What did you and the other empiricists (members of the British philosophical movement) have to analyse to show that all human thought and knowledge is based on the direct experience of the world through the senses? b) Which of your operas established you as a dramatist? c) How many terms did you serve as lord mayor of London? d) When were you made Archbishop of Canterbury? e) What do the initials of the hero of your “Finnegan’s Wake” – HCE – stand for? f) Which of your musicals was nominated for five Tony Awards? g) Why was the clerical party you led against the ecclesiastical reformer John Wycliffe? h) Who was the production of the sequel of your “The Beggar’s Opera” “Polly” forbidden by?
57. James Joyce	
58. David Hume	
59. Andrew Lloyd Webber	
60. Thomas A. Becket	

PART 4

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

You have decided to enter an international short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must finish with the words:

...we had crashed her party.

Write your story.

Use the following words in your text: ***mess, payroll, police, karma, detuned***

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write **120-150 words**.

Remember to:

- *include a title;*
- *use an appropriate style;*
- *include 1-2 phrasal verbs;*
- *include direct and indirect speech;*
- *describe feelings and emotions;*
- *describe at least two characters;*
- *make an unexpected ending.*

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.