

**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

**Part 1**

**LISTENING (10 points)**

*Time: 20 minutes*

*You will hear an interview with volunteers. For items 1-10, choose the best option (a, b, c or d). You will hear the text twice.*

1. Liam says that Parkour is ...  
a. a type of military training.  
b. a means of jumping off high buildings.  
c. a way of overcoming obstacles.  
d. a kind of video.
2. Liam's main job is ...  
a. to check the bikes are safe.  
b. to clean the ramps.  
c. to do demonstrations.  
d. to teach young people about BMX.
3. Which area did Liam not have training in?  
a. giving medical attention.  
b. cooking hamburgers.  
c. food hygiene.  
d. basic accounting.
4. Why did Debbie volunteer the second time?  
a. to be more competitive in the job market.  
b. to help other people.  
c. to complete her degree course.  
d. to learn how to train volunteers.
5. Which sport did Debbie not volunteer to help with?  
a. cricket  
b. swimming  
c. table tennis  
d. football
6. Debbie and Liam both say that ...  
a. it's important to pay people to work in sport.  
b. volunteers are often exploited.  
c. they love volunteering.  
d. volunteers are essential for sport.
7. Debbie has ...  
a. a paid job with a sports organization.  
b. a lot of work at school.  
c. the opportunity to join the baseball club.  
d. a lot of fans.
8. Debbie spent .....helping with an online sports volunteering bureau.  
a. a month  
b. two years  
c. a year  
d. three months
9. Debbie wrote.....  
a. dissertation on the recruitment of volunteers.  
b. a book about skateboarding and breakdancing.  
c. dissertation on the promoting of figure skating.  
d. a book about bikes and scooters.
10. This kind of urban sports involves climbing, running, vaulting, jumping and swinging.  
a. skateboarding  
b. breakdancing  
c. parkour  
d. kick scooter

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

**Part 2**  
**Reading (15 points)**  
**Time: 30 minutes**  
**Task 1**

*You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

*Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

Miss Johnson sat in the dining room having tea and looked out at all the people on the beach. Maybe she should go for a walk before dinner. She was just deciding in which direction she should walk when Mr Rodgers came into the room and walked straight towards her. There was no way she could avoid him; he had clearly seen her and she still had a cup of tea in front of her ready to drink. 'Do you mind if I sit down?' he asked politely. Of course she couldn't refuse; it wasn't in her nature to be rude. 'Yes, please do,' she said and offered him some tea. He accepted but then didn't seem to be paying attention when she asked him if he'd like milk and sugar. In fact he seemed very distracted. Suddenly he got up and started pacing up and down in front of the table. **This was really quite annoying** as he was walking right in front of the window and getting in the way of the nice view. 'I've got a problem,' he said, 'and I was hoping you might be able to help me with it.' 'Oh!' she replied. She hadn't expected him to be so familiar; they had only known each other a few weeks and they were not really friends. 'Well, I'll try,' she said. 'I'd be happy to help in any way I can. 'It all started last week,' he began. 'I was on my way to the shops when I bumped into Veronica Gray. We stopped and had a chat for a couple of minutes, you know about the weather, and then just as I was making my excuses and saying goodbye her husband came round the corner. He looked very serious and not at all happy to find us chatting together. Veronica suddenly went very quiet and almost ran away in the opposite direction. Her husband walked past me, barely said hello, and followed his wife round the corner. I was very confused by the whole thing. One minute she'd been happily gossiping and then as soon as Gregory appeared she became a different person. And he, well, for a second I thought he might hit me.' I didn't see either of them again until last night, here in the hotel. I was coming down to dinner when I heard voices on the stairs below me. I didn't recognise who it was but as I walked round the corner I saw it was Veronica and Gregory and they were clearly arguing. It was too late for me to turn back, they had already seen me, so I said good evening and carried on downstairs as quickly as I could. But Gregory called me back. He was quite angry and started shouting at me; he said I should mind my own business and leave his wife alone. Veronica was crying and tried to tell her husband to leave me alone, that it wasn't my fault and so on. It was very unpleasant and I really had no idea what was going on. I said I had no idea what he was talking about and to be honest I might have just put it down to him being a bit jealous and left it at that except that at that moment Annabel came down the stairs and saw us. I don't know if you know but she and I are engaged.' 'Yes, I did know; congratulations.' And of course it didn't look good, having Gregory more or less accuse me of having some sort of affair with his wife. Annabel just looked at me and walked off. Now she won't speak to me. What do you think I should do? Should I confront Gregory and make him see sense? Or should I try and find out from Veronica what is going on? There's obviously something not right between them; I just don't understand how I got involved. I'd really appreciate any help you can give me.' 'Well, I think the first thing you need to do is speak to Annabel and make sure she sees that this is just a misunderstanding.' 'I've tried that,' he explained, 'but she won't speak to me; she doesn't answer the phone when I call her.' He looked desperate. 'OK,' she said gently, 'why don't I go and speak to Annabel, and tell her about this conversation we've just had?' 'Would you? Oh, thank you, I'd be so grateful.' She left him sitting at the table looking much happier already. And she knew just where to find Annabel. At this time of day she was always in the garden reading

1. How did Miss Johnson react when she saw Mr Rodgers come into the dining room?

- A. *She was pleased to see him.*  
B. *She avoided him.*

- C. *She invited him to join her.*  
D. *She was rude to him.*



not develop these skills. At the same time it is not helpful to leave your workers completely alone. The manager is there to oversee things and make sure everything runs smoothly, if employees have a problem or need help they should always be able to ask for it, and the manager should be able to provide it. A line manager who is not available to staff when they need them is of no use at all.

To be an effective manager I think it is important to be optimistic and able to instil a positive attitude in the workforce; the worst kind of manager is one who allows or even encourages a bad feeling in the workplace. (11) ..... . As a result we all lacked confidence in the whole organisation and the office became a very negative environment to work in. It's a manager's responsibility to keep workers spirits high and create a pleasant atmosphere. Having a naturally optimistic and friendly personality helps. The best types of managers are those who can accept the responsibility they have been given. If something goes wrong a good manager will take the blame; they are responsible for the team and if the team, or any individual within it, is not performing well then it is ultimately the manager's fault. (12) ..... . They must also then do all they can to solve any unsatisfactory situations and deal with dissatisfaction from higher up in the organisation on the team's behalf.

One thing which managers often do not do enough is give praise. Praise is a very effective management tool and should be exploited as much as possible. (13) ..... . Managers who give a lot of praise are also in a much better situation to criticise when work is not of a satisfactory standard. It is important that employees receive positive as well as negative feedback on their performance; the more feedback there is the more aware workers will be of what is expected of them and positive feedback helps increase motivation. Connected to this last point is the ability to judge on merit. Managers must be able to separate their personal feelings for individuals from their assessment of their work. It is really important to see team members' actions objectively. Any feelings of favouritism or discrimination can be very harmful to the team.

Managers need to be able to recognise the strengths and weaknesses of their employees and use them appropriately. This includes recognising their own strengths and weaknesses. (14) ..... . Managers need to be flexible in their approach to assigning work so that tasks are assigned to those best suited to doing them. I have worked for an organization where work was given to individuals based on the time of the day they were available to work rather than their personal expertise; this not only resulted in the jobs not being done well and therefore reduced efficiency, but also great dissatisfaction among workers and clients. For example, someone with excellent computer skills but poor public speaking skills should not be asked to go into schools and universities to give presentations. At the same time it is essential to share knowledge and experience so that the team as a whole develop existing skills and individuals learn new ones. (15) ..... . As the manager learns new skills and gains useful information it is important that they share it with the team. The manager should not be doing tasks which could be done equally well by someone less qualified than themselves. Where possible managers should delegate and occupy themselves with higher level activities. However, it is also important that in times of crisis or when the team is exceptionally busy, the manager should not feel themselves too important to join in and do whatever job is necessary to help the situation.

Finally, empathy is an enormously important quality when working as a manager of people. The basic rule of 'treat others as you would expect others to treat you' is fundamental. It's important to try to put yourself in your colleagues' situation and try and appreciate how they are feeling and then act accordingly.

- A. This includes the manager passing on what they know.*
- B. They should never promise anything that is not possible as this will lead to disappointment and undermine confidence in the company.*
- C. Now that I work as a manager myself I try to be neither too controlling nor too distant.*
- D. Efficiently managing a team of people is no easy task and there will be many challenging moments.*
- E. In the past I have worked in an office where my line manager was constantly complaining about and criticising the directors of the company.*
- F. Managers should look for examples of good work and congratulate workers accordingly.*
- G. Managers choose and develop their team and so must accept responsibility for the bad as well as the good results of their efforts.*
- H. An efficient team makes the most of all the skills different individuals bring to it.*

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

**Part 3**

*Use of English (20 points)*

*Time: 20 minutes*

**Task 1**

*For items 1-5, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.*

**“It's Only Me”**

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any housework that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress 1..... with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had made her costume the night before. Now she was 2..... to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs Richards put it on, looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be 3.....to wear.

Just as Mrs Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a knock on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to 4..... the poor man, Mrs Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store-room was opened and a man entered. Mrs Richards realized that it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the meter. She tried to 5..... the situation, saying 'It's only me', but it was too late. The man let out a cry and jumped back several paces. When Mrs Richards walked towards him, he ran away, slamming the door behind him.

**1**

- a)show                      b) performance                      c) party                      d) programme

**2**

- a)nervous                      b) restless                      c) ill at ease                      d) impatient

**3**

- a)attractive                      b) exciting                      c) comfortable                      d) cozy

**4**

- a)fear                      b) worry                      c) disturb                      d) frighten

**5**

- a)describe                      b) explain                      c) interpret                      d) clear

**Task 2**

**Choose the correct words to complete the text, a, b, c or d.**

**The history of graffiti**

The first drawings on walls 6..... in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti 7..... to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or ‘tags’, on buildings all over the city. In the mid seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were 8..... covered in spray paintings known as ‘masterpieces’.

In the early days, the ‘taggers’ were part of street gangs who 9..... with marking their territory. They worked in groups called ‘crews’, and called what they did ‘writing’ – the term ‘graffiti’ was first used by The New York Times and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began

buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it **10**.....to be regarded as an **11**..... form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began **12**..... roofs of buildings or canvases.

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism **13**..... on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone **14**..... property it becomes a crime. 'I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,' he said recently. 'Your freedom of expression ends **15**..... my property begins.' On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists **16**..... cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

**17**..... decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying **18**..... the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame **19**..... producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now **20**..... big business.

- 6. a.** appeared **b.** has been appearing **c.** has appeared **d.** was appearing  
**7. a.** is seemed **b.** seems **c.** seemed **d.** has seemed  
**8. a.** complete **b.** incompletely **c.** incomplete **d.** completely  
**9. a.** was concerning **b.** were concerned **c.** concerned **d.** concerns  
**10. a.** began **b.** begins **c.** is beginning **d.** begun  
**11. a.** artist **b.** arts **c.** artistic **d.** art  
**12. a.** using **b.** use **c.** used **d.** have used  
**13. a.** is going still **b.** is still going **c.** was still going **d.** was going still  
**14. a.** else **b.** elses **c.** else's **d.** elses's  
**15. a.** when **b.** where **c.** how **d.** which  
**16. a.** are reclaiming **b.** were reclaiming **c.** have reclaiming **d.** have been reclaiming  
**17. a.** For **b.** Since **c.** Yet **d.** By  
**18. a.** on **b.** at **c.** by **d.** to  
**19. a.** for **b.** by **c.** to **d.** with  
**20. a.** sometime **b.** anytime **c.** sometimes **d.** some time

*Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.*

**Part 4**  
**Writing (20 points)**  
**Time: 25 minutes**

*You have just returned from a four-week trip organised by a company called Explorer. You have lots of complaints about the holiday. The staff at the hotel told you there was nothing they could do and that you would have to write to the head office. You have decided to write a letter of complaint.*

*Read the advertisement for the holiday (the left -hand column) with your comments added (the right-hand column). Write your letter of complaint.*

*Write 150-180 words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.*

**A holiday of a lifetime**

*Comments:*

**Exploration in small groups to experience local history and culture.**

*The groups were huge.*

**Fully equipped coaches, comfort guaranteed.**

*Old uncomfortable coaches. Ours broke down!*

**Evening lecture programme by experts.**

**Five star luxury hotel with air-conditioned rooms, en-suite facilities, phone and TV.**

*Not in my room!*

**Dining excellence to make evenings an unforgettable experience.**

*Service awful - not enough waiters*

**Swimming pools and sports facilities equal to none.**

*Pool had no water!*

**All inclusive - no extras**