

Listening

Task 1

Listen to five people discussing issues connected with animals. Match the speakers (1–5) to what their main topic is (A–F). Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You are going to listen to the texts twice.

- Speaker 1 ☐
Speaker 2 ☐
Speaker 3 ☐
Speaker 4 ☐
Speaker 5 ☐

- A people who think their attitude to animals makes them superior
B people who are double-faced and whose attitude to animals is inconsistent
C the way attitudes to animals have changed
D the danger presented by certain animals
E the conditions in which certain animals are kept
F people who assume their attitude towards certain animals is widely shared

You have a short pause (20 seconds) to look at task 2

Task 2

Listen to a young woman talking about setting up a fashion company. Choose A, B, or C. You are going to listen to the interview twice.

- 1 Anna decided to set up an online fashion company selling...
A. children's clothes.
B. women's clothes.
C. men's clothes.
- 2 To set up her business Anna used ...
A. money borrowed from her family
B. her own money
C. money borrowed from a friend.
- 3 Nowadays, Anna runs the company from ...
A. her bedroom.
B. the garage.
C. an office.
- 4 The speaker says the main reason for Anna's success is because of ...
A. the people she knows in the fashion industry
B. the support she had from her family
C. the long hours she spent working.
- 5 Anna's best piece of advice for someone who wants to go into business is ...
A. to get some experience
B. to get a qualification
C. to do some research.

Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet

Use of English

Task 1. 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.

<p>The monolithic statues of Rapa Nui (Easter Island) called moai are sublimely beautiful works of art. Tall figures carved out of volcanic rock 1)___ the 11th and 14th centuries by Polynesian settlers, they have long, unsmiling faces, elegant, hawk-like noses and brooding brows. They can seem alienating or enthralling, depending on the angle, the light, your mood and the 2) ____.</p> <p>Rapa Nui is a tiny triangle some 14 miles long on its base and about seven miles wide, making it roughly the 3)___ of Jersey. At each of its three corners stands an extinct volcano. Some 2,300 miles from the coast of Chile, the island is one of the most isolated places on the planet. It is treeless, dotted with volcanoes and fringed with sandy beaches. High waves often lash 4) ___ western shores.</p> <p>This setting – and the 800 or so moai – have turned much of Rapa Nui 5) ___ a Unesco World Heritage Site and a tourism magnet. Its permanent population is around 5,200, about half of whom are of Polynesian descent. In 2012, 86,949 visitors came, most by plane from Chile, though some tourists fly 6) ___ from Lima or from Australasia via Tahiti. Occasionally, cruises make stopovers.</p> <p>Rapa Nui's sites differ from most other ancient ruins because of the ongoing mysteries that surround the moai and their makers. Were the statues gods, shrines or conduits to the heavens? How were they moved? How did the original Polynesians 7)___ here? Why are there no trees? Did some natural or man-made cataclysm befall the population? What do the present Rapa Nui – the name for the people as well as the island – get from the moai now, if 8) ____?</p> <p>To the chagrin of native-born islanders, Chilean settlers – and there are many – insist on calling their adopted 9) ___ Isla de Pascua (Easter Island). This was the name given to the island by a Dutch mariner, Jacob Roggeveen, the first European to 10) ___ landfall here on Easter Sunday in 1722. Carbon dating of artefacts on Rapa Nui indicates that Polynesians landed on the island they call Te Pito o Te Henua (the navel of the world) around AD 700. Settled in tribes, they practised slash-and-burn agriculture and built canoes, and eventually wiped 11) ___ the island's 16 million trees. This, or internecine war, or rats, or European diseases – theories abound – brought a population of as many as 12,000 down to just 111 by 1877.</p> <p>Chile annexed Rapa Nui in 1888 but allowed a Scottish firm to 12) ___ the island as a large sheep farm until 1953 (with locals penned in at Hanga Roa). Spanish is the first language, though the Rapa Nui still 13) ___ their language (also called Rapa Nui). Many islanders today have Chilean roots, and South American food, social mores and customs are inevitably eroding local traditions.</p> <p>If you only have a 14) ___ of days, a handful of essential sights shouldn't be missed. The most important will be the ahu, the ceremonial platforms on 15) ___ stand the moai. The figures originally had eyes of coral and obsidian; on the beach at Ahu Tahai near Hanga Roa, you will see how they looked thanks to a reconstruction.</p>	above
	anything
	between
	couple
	home
	in
	into
	its
	make
	out
	run
	size
	speak
	voyage
	weather
	when
	which

Task 2. For items 16–20, match the spoken informal words 16–20 to their neutral definitions A–J. There are some extra definitions which do not match.

Informal English	Neutral Equivalents
16. Oh well, don't let it <i>get you down</i> .	A) to borrow sth for a short time
17. I wish you'd stop <i>going on</i> about it for hours on end.	B) to change one's mind
18. It really <i>bugs</i> me when people don't return my pen after they've borrowed it.	C) to fool sb
19. My bicycle's been <i>nicked</i> .	D) to annoy sb

20. He <i>flipped his lid</i> .	E) to upset sb
	F) to steal sth
	G) to argue
	H) to lose one's temper
	I) to speak steadily
	J) to surprise sb

Конкурс понимания письменного текста – Reading

Task 1. For items 1 – 10, read the article and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for the questions below.

A TRAVELLER OR A TOURIST?

A What is the difference between a traveller and a tourist? Well, the easy distinction often made concerns what kind of trip people are on. To put it simply, someone visiting other countries with a backpack and roaming from place to place without a fixed itinerary is often regarded, especially by themselves, as a 'traveller'. Someone on holiday, especially someone on a package holiday for one or two weeks, is generally regarded as a 'tourist'. According to this distinction, the traveller gains an understanding of the place as it really is, mixing in with the locals, learning about the culture, whereas the tourist merely skates over the surface, seeing the sights but ignoring the people and their culture. This is why many people who consider themselves 'travellers' sneer dismissively at 'tourists' and are so anxious to distance themselves from them.

B However, this distinction does not seem to me to hold water in many cases. First of all, let's accept that a traveller is someone who fully experiences the place they visit rather than simply observing it from the outside, as a tourist does. Does everyone calling themselves a traveller really do this? Of course not. There are herds of young backpackers out there in all corners of the world who see and learn very little of the places they visit. Sticking together in groups, their tales on return are seldom of what they learnt of other cultures but of the other backpackers they met. Contact with local people is negligible, and there is the suspicion that they are merely ticking boxes so that they can say they have visited all the places that their peers go to. This seems to me not to distinguish them at all from the package tourists boasting about the places

they have been to, but who the backpackers so deride. Secondly, there are plenty of people much older than the backpackers who do immerse themselves in the cultures of the places they visit, even if they are only on short holidays. It's not about how long your stay is, how old you are, how you got there, or how you move around there. It's all about attitude.

C If you really are a traveller, there's a purpose to your trip beyond simply getting away from work, taking it easy or enjoying the weather. You broaden your mind, see other people's lives through their eyes, gain new perspectives. You meet and have real conversations with local people. You learn that some of your expectations and assumptions were wrong. Your trip has an effect of you. You are wiser about another culture, other ways of thinking and living. A tourist, on the other hand, isn't interested in any of that. Tourists hardly engage at all with the place they are visiting, preferring to confirm their own preconceptions rather than challenge them, keeping the local people and culture at arm's length, seeing everything through the lens of a camera.

D One of the first rules of being a traveller is that you have to accept the place for what it is. Don't complain that it's hot, that there are bugs, that life moves at a different pace, that local people sometimes stare at you. Don't keep comparing the place with home or other places you've been. Don't let disappointments about the quality of service or level of facilities in your accommodation dominate your thoughts. Instead, get out and about. Watch how local people interact, how they go about their daily business. Learn some words of the language that you can use in shops and other places and go where the local people go. Ask questions rather than thinking you know all the answers. Once you've found the various bits of key information you need, leave the guidebook behind – you'll learn more from personal contact and direct experience than you can get from any book. Put the camera away for a while and instead store images of what you see in your mind. Anyone can do these things, no matter what kind of trip they're on. Even if you're on a short annual holiday, you can be a traveller rather than a tourist; plenty of people who call themselves travellers are actually tourists. It's all in the mind.

1 The writer's intention in section A is to _____.

A compare what 'travellers' and 'tourists' say about themselves

B explain why it is important to distinguish between a 'traveller' and a 'tourist'

C present common definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist'

2 Which of the following does the writer describe in section A?

A The attitude of travellers towards tourists

B The attitude of local people towards both travellers and tourists

C The attitude of tourists towards travellers

3 What does the writer mean by the phrase 'hold water' at the beginning of section B?

A Be generally agreed

B Be true

C Be discussed

4 What does the writer suggest about 'travellers' in section B?

A Their attitudes change during their trips.

B They don't really enjoy the trips they make.

C They are not really interested in the places they visit.

5 Which of the following opinions does the writer express in section B?

A Some people who call themselves travellers behave like tourists.

B Some travellers have a worse attitude than some tourists.

C Travellers and tourists should have more contact with each other.

6 What does the writer say about some older people in section B?

A They could be considered to be 'travellers'.

B They dislike being referred to as 'tourists'.

C They disapprove of the attitude of some travellers.

7 The writer's intention in section C is to _____.

A encourage readers to be travellers rather than tourists

B defend travellers against criticism

C present his own definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist'

8 The writer compares travellers and tourists in section C in connection with _____.

- A what local people in the places they visit think of them
- B whether or not they change their views of the places they visit
- C what they tell other people about their trips when they return

9 At the beginning of section D, the writer lists things that _____.

- A travellers usually don't notice
- B cause annoyance to local people
- C people he regards as tourists do

10 The writer's main point in the text as a whole is that _____.

- A the kind of trip you take is less important than your attitude towards it
- B your attitude towards a trip greatly affects your enjoyment of it
- C the attitude of a traveller is no better than the attitude of a tourist

Task 2. For items 11-15, read the text again and answer each question by putting in the correct section of the article (A–D). In which section of the article (A–D) are the following mentioned?

11 a reaction of local people when they see a visitor from another part of the world _____

12 a desire to relax for a period of time _____

13 people trying to impress others by talking about the places they have visited

14 the desire of travellers not to be considered tourists _____

15 not relying on one particular source of information about a place _____

Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

A travel company is organising a short story competition. To enter the competition, you have to write a story about an exciting journey.

The story must **begin** like this:

Rebecca knew from the beginning that this would be a journey to remember.

Write your story for the competition.

It should be written in 180-190 words in an appropriate style.

Transfer your report to the answer sheet.