

Listening & Reading

Time: 1 hour 10 minutes

Listening

Task 1.

For items **1 - 6** listen to Charlie answering the following questions (**A - F**) in the interview and range them according to the order he answers them. Circle the correct option on your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.

- A. How do you feel that your experience would help you in this position?
- B. What has brought about this change?
- C. Tell me about yourself and why you applied for the job?
- D. What have you learnt from this experience?
- E. What do you feel that you, in particular, have to offer the company?
- F. Tell me about your current position. What exactly have you been doing?

Task 2.

For items **7-15** listen to a dialogue. Choose the correct answer (**A, B or C**) to answer questions 7-15. You will hear the text twice.

7. Richard thinks Louise considers him...
- A. capable of expanding overseas.
 - B. unable to control the situation in the project management.
 - C. having trouble in organizing a trip.
8. Which of the following is TRUE about Louise's idea?
- A. She suggests extension of the staff, especially in the financial field.
 - B. She has expressed her disappointment at Richard's management.
 - C. Louise has been surprised with Richard's inability to put his opinion into words.

9. What positive tendencies in Richard and Jonathan's work does Louise mention?
- A. The profit, growing foreign trade, plans to reach an agreement with agents and distributors.
 - B. The shooting, overseas, negotiations.
 - C. The turnovers, extension of overseas, results of negotiating with agents and distributors.
10. Hiring a Financial Director would ...
- A. let Jonathan to concentrate on building up the list of titles.
 - B. leave Richard to concentrate on marketing.
 - C. make Richard spend more time on negotiating with authors.
11. Which of the following is FALSE about Richard's opinion about Louise's idea?
- A. Bringing someone in from outside the company is catching the attention.
 - B. It's doubtful that a new man or post would solve their problems.
 - C. Richard doesn't know for certain if Louise's idea is interesting.
12. Who considers that hiring a Financial Director would lead to even harder and slower decision making?
- A. Louise.
 - B. Jonathan.
 - C. Richard.
13. What is Richard's and Jonathan's management like?
- A. The two of them are company.
 - B. They gang up on any third person interrupting their work.
 - C. They act hurriedly at times messing things up.
14. Do Richard and Jonathan agree with Louise's plan?
- A. Yes, they both are convinced by Louise's arguments.
 - B. No, there'll be more confusion in their responsibilities.
 - C. At last, Richard feels sorry for being against hiring some high-powered outsider while Jonathan rejects the idea at present.

15. How much time does Louise give Richard and Jonathan to work in a team of two?

- A. about a month.
- B. a couple of weeks.
- C. two years.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET
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Reading

Task 1.

Questions 1-4

Read the article “**Hints and tips for your first term of freshers from a fully-fledged graduate**” by Alex Jackson and match the paragraphs I - III with the statements below (A-E). There are two extra statements you do not need to use.

Last term I finally graduated from university, three years having flown by in the blink of an eye. With the passing of the torch fast approaching, here are some helpful nuggets of advice that each and every fresh-faced student should bear in mind.

I. You will probably be trying to imagine your daily life at university. No doubt half of your idea is built off fast-paced glossy American television shows. University differs absolutely from that. Each time I watch a film set on a college campus, I ask where these places are; I would certainly like to visit one of these gleaming, ultra-modern, huge-roomed, expansively lawned, minimal seminar universities. Be prepared for concrete, grey buildings, and 60s throwbacks they hid from view at the open events.

II. One of the most time-consuming decisions in the application process is deciding where you are going to accommodate. Inevitably, it’s a competition between price and comfort for most students, and many try to find a happy medium between the two. But do not be afraid of applying to the old blocks. Living in a building that’s close to falling apart really fosters a sense of community and camaraderie between the housemates, especially in the winter, when you’re all crammed into the kitchen for the kettle, or huddled in one person’s room for the heater. It adds to the spontaneity, surprises and overall excitement of the experience.

III. You do not need to buy everything on your book list. I remember sitting among perilous mountains of books in September of 2010, being the ultimate keen student. In practice, you are probably only going to read a few chapters from each text for any particular seminar and then need a completely different book the next week. If there’s a reference text, or a book that forms part of the course for several weeks or terms, they’re worth investing in. However, check the library in most cases, before you spend the extra outlay.

IV. If you leave your kitchen utensils in the kitchen area, you are saying that these are public property and can be used freely by all in the flat or house. Whether plates, pots, pans, or the cheese grater, the unwritten code of borrowing states that these can be appropriated by whoever finds the equipment. If you’re slightly OCD about finding your spoons in the same drawer as you left them, or you don’t want to play the ultimate end-of-term treasure hunt to collect said kitchen items from various rooms, you may be best investing in a cupboard lock or leaving these items in your room.

V. Become a member of as many clubs as possible in fresher’s week and spend a great amount of first term deciding which ones interest you with taster sessions. Most likely you’ll already know which ones you will stick with, but university societies are so diverse and growing year on year. Once you’ve eventually picked on a couple of societies, you’ll just have your email spammed up with all those embarrassing reminders from the time you tried octopus or the like.

VI. Be a bit thrifty with your money. That way you can save up and visit friends at other universities across the country and, maybe, the world. Once the first term of partying at university has taken off the immediate excitement of clubbing, travelling to other cities and meeting new people really reignites that spark of fresher's week.

VII. Before university, I barely joined any website's membership, and in fact, it was my sister that set up my Facebook account, as she had become bored of my excuses for not having a profile. At university, the website is virtually indispensable and is the adaptable medium for project groups, societies and nights out. I'm not saying that you can't have a good time without a profile, but the wealth of people and contacts you create not only helps to enhance your university experience on both social and academic levels, but you're inevitably creating a web of contacts for later life.

More than anything have fun, and find what works for you. While this is all practical advice, you'll find that your university experience is an absolutely fantastic part of your life and no matter the nerves on arrival, those soon dissipate among new friends and new lessons.

1. Paragraph I
2. Paragraph II
3. Paragraph III

List of statements

- A. A pragmatic look at living arrangements helps fresh-faced students to find friends easily and survive cold seasons.
- B. There is a stereotype about University living arrangements based on movies.
- C. It is rather problematic to find the golden mean for a fresher facing the dimension between price and comfort.
- D. It's really fabulous to enter a university with vast gardens of short, regularly mown grass.
- E. Don't worry too much about spending money on every item in your reading list.

Questions 4-7

Match the paragraphs (IV-VII) with the headings below (A- G). There are three extra headings you do not need to use.

4. Paragraph IV
5. Paragraph V
6. Paragraph VI
7. Paragraph VII

List of headings

- A. Easy on sticking with clubs
- B. Budget, budget, budget
- C. Join all the societies - but stick only with your favourites
- D. Careful with your stuff
- E. Amuse yourself on a budget
- F. You might hate it, but online social media is beyond vital
- G. Don't worry too much about cooking utensils

Task 2.

Questions 8 – 13

Read the article and match the underlined sentences (A-F) in the article to the functions (8-13).

I. The selfie has become the defining document of the modern age. In the world of social networking, no event, whether life changing or mundane, can truly be said to have happened unless the participants have taken a photograph of themselves doing it.

II. Selfies are visual diary entries, offered to the world as evidence that you were in a certain place at a certain time. **(A.)** They are also, in some ways, a perfect reflection of the digital age, being usually pointless and ephemeral. **(B.)** No one treasures someone else's selfie.

III. **(C.)** The selfie is the modern postcard. It says: 'I am here'; it possibly also says: 'Wish you were here'; it frequently says: 'Don't you wish you were here? Because then your life would be as glamorous/popular as mine'.

IV. The selfie feels new, but people have been taking photographs of themselves since the invention of the camera. **(D.)** The first documented case of a teenager taking a selfie was in 1914, when Russia's Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna, then aged 13, took her own photograph using a Kodak Brownie and sent it to a friend with a letter that read: 'I took this photo of myself looking at the mirror. It was very hard as my hands were trembling'.

The instant self-portrait, instantly self-published, is one of the fastest-growing internet phenomena. **(E.)** According to a survey, two-thirds of Australian women aged 18-35 take selfies, which are usually then posted on Facebook. According to another, nearly a third of all photographs taken by people aged between 18 and 24 are selfies.

V. So what does it say about us, this need to picture ourselves to others, however briefly, however little the rest of the world cares? Inevitably, some sociologists are worried (as sociologists usually are). Some link the selfie-craze to an obsession with looks and the objectification of the body.

VI. This seems ridiculous to me. **(F.)** Human beings have been picturing themselves, trying to hone their self-images, and showing off to their friends for centuries. The citizens of Pompeii had their portraits painted on their walls, the Roman equivalent of Facebook, to impress the neighbours. The Victorian selfie was the studio portrait, a ritual requirement of middle-class life. The growth of photography brought a boom in self-photography, but the relationship between sitter and photo was always interrupted by a mirror: today's technology enables photographic self-portraits in which the camera is invisible.

VII. Today we take photos of ourselves faster, more frequently, and with greater self-irony, but the selfie says what the self-portrait has always said: this is me, in my world, with the background and friends that define me.

This sentence ...

- 8 summarises what comes before it.
- 9 presents a further explanation of an important idea.
- 10 provides evidence against a point of view mentioned.
- 11 provides evidence in support of a claim.
- 12 gives a specific example of something mentioned.
- 13 defines the subject of the article.

Questions 14 – 16

Read the text again and choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 14. The writer says that people take selfies ...
 - A. because diaries and postcards are old-fashioned.
 - B. because other people want to see what they are doing.
 - C. as a way of proving that they really did something

- 15. According to the writer, the selfie ...
 - A. is more popular than ever before.
 - B. is mainly popular in Australia.
 - C. is only popular among young people.

16. The writer thinks that sociologists ...
- A. are right to be worried about selfies.
 - B. are obsessed with appearances.
 - C. worry too much about this kind of thing.

Task 3.

Read the essay and choose T (True) or F (False) or NS (Not Stated).

- I. Celebrity refers to the fame and public attention accorded by the mass media to individuals or groups or, occasionally, animals, but is usually applied to the persons or groups of people (celebrity couples, families, etc.) themselves who receive such a status of fame and attention. Celebrity status is often associated with wealth (commonly referred to as fame and fortune), while fame often provides opportunities to earn revenue.
- II. Successful careers in sports and entertainment are commonly associated with celebrity status, while political leaders often become celebrities. People may also become celebrities due to media attention on their lifestyle, wealth, or controversial actions, or for their connection to a famous person.
- III. In general, are celebrities a positive or negative influence on others?
- IV. It is true that some celebrities are not a positive influence on young people. They constantly cause scandals or get into trouble. However, many celebrities use their position in the spotlight to do good things, and they have a very positive influence on society.
- V. One important thing celebrities do is donate money, time and their names to good causes. When there is a disaster such as a hurricane or an earthquake, many celebrities help raise money, for example, when model Grisele Bündchen said that she would donate \$1.5 million to the Red Cross after a hurricane in Haiti, that inspired the public to donate too. Another generous celebrity is the singer Bono, who gives benefit concerts and meets with world leaders to raise money and promote programmes to help poor children around the world.
- VI. Apart from supporting good causes, celebrities can also be good role models for young people. When celebrities have qualities such as compassion, honesty and tolerance, they can influence teenagers and younger children to develop those qualities too. There are definitely many celebrities who use their fame in positive ways.

Questions 17 – 21

17. The writer thinks that every celebrity has a positive influence on society.
A. True B. False C. Not Stated
18. People tend to give money to charity if a celebrity donates money.
A. True B. False C. Not Stated
19. Bono gives many benefit concerts in support of environmental charities.
A. True B. False C. Not Stated
20. Occupation in music undertaken for a significant period of a person's life is an easy way to become a celebrity.
A. True B. False C. Not Stated
21. People involved in sports and entertainment do everything to gain fame.
A. True B. False C. Not Stated
B.

Questions 22 - 25

Look at the essay again and choose the correct option to complete the statements.

22. The purpose of the fourth paragraph is to ...
A. present the writer's general opinion.
B. give reasons for the opinion.
C. explain who the writer is.
23. In paragraph 5, the author gives ... examples of charitable celebrities to support his point,
A. two
B. three
C. four
24. In paragraph 6, the author gives ... examples of positive qualities to support his point,
A. two
B. three
C. four

25. The last sentence of the essay ...
- A. gives an example.
 - B. gives a reason for the writer's opinion.
 - C. restates the writer's general opinion.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET
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Use of English

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1.

Questions 1-6

For questions **1- 6**, read the texts below and decide which answer (**A, B, C or D**) best fits each gap.

Television Documentaries

Here's a new game for you. Watch a documentary with the sound turned down and make up your own commentary. It's great for parties. You (1) all your guests to stand outside and then they come in one at a time and have a (2) at guessing what it's about.

It's only when you turn down the sound that you realize just how (3) the pictures are to most documentaries. I expect you (4)..... by now that television is primarily a visual medium. TV directors get into a terrible fuss if there's nothing to show you. They don't mind so much if there's nothing to tell you - 80% of television has nothing to say - but no director has ever turned to a cameraman and asked: 'What are you doing here?'

The most insuperable problem with a large (5) of documentaries is that they are working in the wrong medium. They ought to be newsprint articles. You can say more in print. You can say it better. And it is interactive. The readers can go at their own flow. Television (6) by having to fill the screen and move at the approximate speed of the slowest member of the audience.

1. A. have B. sort C. get D. settle
2. A. bid B. stab C. venture D. speculation
3. A. irrelevant B. incompatible C. inconsistent D. incongruous
4. A. notice B. have noticed C. noticed D. are noticing
5. A. fraction B. proportion C. ratio D. bulk
6. A. has hampered B. is hampered C. hampers D. will hamper

Task 2

Questions 7-10

For questions 7-10, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

Example:

- a) You can stay with us if you like, we've got a room in our house.
- b) It's very difficult to get parts for machines as old as this, so it's hard to get them repaired if they break down.
- c) I like my job but the hours are long so it doesn't allow me much time.

0	s	p	a	r	e		
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7. a) It's as well I remembered to take the map with me, or we'd never have found our way there.
b) There's no need to get upset because I've said I don't agree with you.
c) Do you think you could phone back in about ten minutes? - I can't speak to you now.
8. a) Don't cheat - you've just put a card down and it's my now.
b) I'm exhausted because it's been very busy at work and I've been on the all day.
c) Daniel had a at fixing the washing machine but he couldn't make it work properly.
9. a) If you wait outside the building at six o'clock, I'll you up in the car.
b) He obviously wanted to a fight with me but I refused to react to his aggressive behaviour.
c) Most fans regarded him as one of the best players in the country and were astonished when the selectors didn't him for the national team.
10. a) In a united of defiance, the protesters refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the police.
b) How did they towards you?
c) As the chairman is ill, I am asking you to for him.

Task 3

Questions 11-20

Read the questions about the culture of English-speaking countries. For questions 11 - 20, choose the best answer (A – D) for the questions below.

11. What is the name of the state colloquially known as Hawkeye State?
- A. Arizona
 - B. New Mexico
 - C. Nebraska
 - D. Iowa
12. What is the name of the city in southern Alberta, Canada, a winter resort, which was the site of the Winter Olympic Games XV (1988)?
- A. Calgary
 - B. Squaw Valley
 - C. Sapporo
 - D. Toronto
13. He was an English scholar of independent means, described in his time as “the richest of the learned, and the most learned of the richest”. He was shy and eccentric, and he was troubled little about publishing his results, pursuing his research for its own sake. He identified hydrogen as a separate gas, established that water was a compound, among other discoveries, which were published only in 1879. The Laboratory at Oxford is named in his honor.
- A. Isaak Newton
 - B. Max Born
 - C. Benjamin Franklin
 - D. Henry Cavendish
14. What international news and information company was established in London in 1851?
- A. The Times
 - B. Reuters
 - C. CNN
 - D. BBC
15. Which country national anthem includes these lines
“ ... Our land abounds in nature’s gifts
Of beauty rich and rare...”?
- A. Australia
 - B. New Zealand
 - C. Canada
 - D. India

16. "My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here..." Who said it?

- A. Stevenson
- B. W. Scott
- C. Burns
- D. Byron

17. He was an illegitimate son, but claimed the throne of England. Therefore he defeated and killed King Harold at the battle of Hastings (1066), becoming the first Norman king of England. His conquest had enormous effect on England. What is his name?

- A. William the Conqueror
- B. Charles I
- C. King Arthur
- D. Henry VIII

18. Who discovered Australia?

- A. Christopher Columbus
- B. Captain Cook
- C. Lewis and Clark
- D. Amerigo Vespucci

19. In which of Shakespeare's plays do we find this phrase "We know what we are, but know not what we may be"?

- A. Richard III
- B. Hamlet
- C. The Merchant of Venice
- D. King Lear

20. What is the name of the country originally known the Land of the Long White Cloud?

- A. South Africa
- B. Nigeria
- C. New Zealand
- D. Jamaica

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET
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Writing

Time: 40 minutes

In your spare time you work in a school newspaper club. Your editor has asked you to write a report about senior students' summer holidays in your school and how it can be improved. Identify any areas that need improvement and make suggestions.

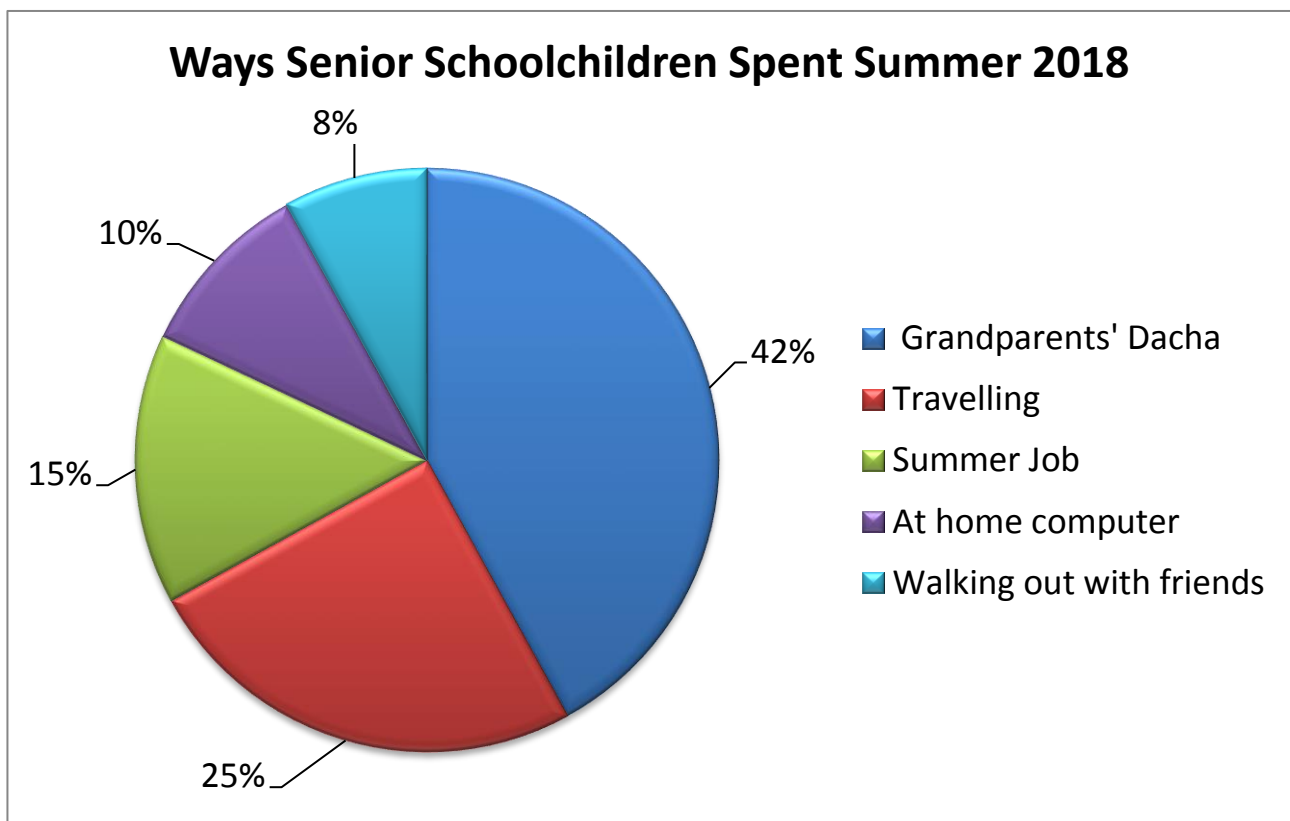
Use the information from the table and the graph below.

Remember to:

- Include a title and subheadings;
- Use an appropriate style;
- Organize the information logically and clearly.

Write 220 – 250 words.

1	Participants	62 students of the 9 form 35 students of the 10 form 25 students of the 11 form
2	Type of work	Local net association survey



Participant's ID number

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**ANSWER SHEET
LISTENING**

1.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
2.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
3.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
4.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
6.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
7.	A.	B.	C.				
8.	A.	B.	C.				
9.	A.	B.	C.				
10.	A.	B.	C.				
11.	A.	B.	C.				
12.	A.	B.	C.				
13.	A.	B.	C.				
14.	A.	B.	C.				
15.	A.	B.	C.				

Participant's ID number

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**ANSWER SHEET
READING**

1.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
2.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
3.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
4.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
6.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
7.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
8.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
9.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
10.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
11.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
12.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
13.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
14.	A.	B.	C.				
15.	A.	B.	C.				
16.	A.	B.	C.				
17.	A.	B.	C.				
18.	A.	B.	C.				
19.	A.	B.	C.				
20.	A.	B.	C.				
21.	A.	B.	C.				
22.	A.	B.	C.				
23.	A.	B.	C.				
24.	A.	B.	C.				
25.	A.	B.	C.				

Participant's ID number

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ANSWER SHEET
USE OF ENGLISH

1.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
2.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
3.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
4.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
5.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
6.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
12.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
13.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
14.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
15.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
16.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
17.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
18.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
19.	A.	B.	C.	D.			
20.	A.	B.	C.	D.			

Критерии оценивания и подсчет баллов

Listening – максимальное количество баллов 15. Задание проверяется по ключам. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

Reading - максимальное количество баллов 25. Задание проверяется по ключам. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

Use of English - максимальное количество баллов 20. Задание проверяется по ключам. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. В вопросах 7-10 учитывается орфография: при неправильной орфографии выставляется 0 баллов.

Writing - максимальное количество баллов 30. Задание оценивается по Критериям оценивания.

При подведении итогов баллы за все конкурсы суммируются. Максимальное количество баллов за все конкурсы – 90 баллов.