

**КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ**

**Время выполнения – 120 мин.**

**Максимальный балл - 83**

**LISTENING**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Task 1. You will hear five different people talking about why they have applied to go on a space journey to the planet Mars. For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-H) each speaker's reason for applying to go on the trip to Mars. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Speaker 1 | A to discover new natural resources                |
| 2. Speaker 2 | B to learn new skills                              |
| 3. Speaker 3 | C to take advantage of a rare opportunity          |
| 4. Speaker 4 | D to be involved in advancing scientific knowledge |
| 5. Speaker 5 | E to become a famous personality                   |
|              | F to face an extreme challenge                     |
|              | G to provide others with inspiration               |
|              | H to be among the first to have the experience     |

**Task 2. You will hear an expert giving a talk on blogs. Listen and fill in gaps 6-15. Complete the summary below. Write ONE OR TWO WORDS for each answer.**

**Blogs and the History of Blogging**

A blog can perhaps be best described as a website that consists of a kind of journal that is regularly updated. Blogs cover a very wide variety of topics and many of them are personal diaries. Blogs are usually not **6** \_\_\_\_\_ because they have interactive elements, which may lead to friendships or even **7** \_\_\_\_\_ relationships between people.

The first 'blog' was probably created in 1994 by a student and he called it his '**8** \_\_\_\_\_'. Similar websites were then created and these included both links and

9 \_\_\_\_\_. In 1999, someone changed the term used for these websites by creating the phrase '10 \_\_\_\_\_', and therefore invented the term 'blog'.

**Complete the flow chart below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.**

**Blogging Workflow – Advice**

Decide what the **11** \_\_\_\_\_ of your posts will be

↓

Do some reading before starting a post

↓

As you compose the post, keep a record of **12** \_\_\_\_\_ and links

↓

After creating the post, add some tags to it to improve searchability

↓

Use social networking sites to **13** \_\_\_\_\_ a post you think is outstanding

↓

Look at the **14** \_\_\_\_\_ relating to the post

↓

Don't simply say **15** \_\_\_\_\_ to people who have responded to your post

↓

Go on to other blogs and leave comments.

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

**READING**

**Time: 35 minutes**

**Task 1. You are going to read an extract from a book about a cycle ride from Russia to the UK. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

**Cycling Home from Siberia, by Robert Lilwall**

We had been flying east all night and I awoke to notice that it was already daylight. Looking out of the window onto the empty landscape below, the dark shades of brown and green reassured me that, although it was mid-September, it had not yet started snowing in Siberia. I could see no sign of human life and the view rolled away in an otherworldly blend of mountains, streams and forests to an endless horizon.

My Russian neighbour Sergei woke up and smiled at me sleepily. I had told him that I was flying to the far-eastern Siberian city of Magadan with only a one-way ticket because it was my intention to return home to England by bicycle. ‘But, Robert,’ he had reasoned with me, ‘there is no road from Magadan; you cannot ride a bicycle.’ I explained that I had reason to believe that there was a road, though not many people used it these days.

‘Alone?’ he asked, pointing at me.

‘No, I will be riding with a friend called Al.’

‘Just one friend?’

‘Yes just one,’ I nodded. Sergei still looked unconvinced and with just one word ‘Holodna’ (cold) he pointed outside. I tried to **bolster my case** by explaining to Sergei with hand gestures that I had a lot of warm clothes, though I left out the fact that, because my trip was self-funded I was on a tight budget. Most of my clothes and equipment had been bought at slashed prices. In reality, I was not at all sure they would be up to the job. This was especially true of my enormous postman’s over-trousers which I had bought for 10 pounds.

My life of travel had all started in a lecture hall in Scotland several years ago. The hall that morning was full of students slumped in their seats. Some were taking notes, without energy. The lecturer droned on. I was thinking hard about a particular dilemma. Should I ask him or not? ‘Well, why not?’ I tore a fresh sheet from my pad and wrote, ‘Hi Al, Do you want to cycle across the Karakorum Highway between

Pakistan and China this summer? Rob.’ In the row in front of me slouched Al, my old school friend. I tapped him on the shoulder and passed the note. He tried to decipher my scrawl, scratched his head, wrote something and passed it back. I unfolded it and held my breath while I read. ‘OK,’ it said.

Six years later I was going to join Al in Siberia. I had been working as a geography teacher and although I was still far from having full control of my classes, the job did tick many important boxes for me. It was frequently challenging, rarely boring, often fulfilling and of course there were great long holidays in which to chase adventures. Twice since I had started teaching I had used these holidays to go to meet Al. He had caught the adventuring bug in a big way after our bike ride through Pakistan and so had decided to do something far more relaxing than teaching: to cycle around the world. I was now joining him for the Siberian part of his trip.

Ever since that first ride we had taken together, Al had been setting himself greater and greater challenges. This round-the-world -by- bike trip was certainly his greatest so far. At times he thought that the ride, or the road, would break him. Although it sounded tough, I envied him in many ways. He was having an extraordinary adventure, finding that he could deal with each new challenge even if it seemed impossible. He was proving wrong the skeptics who had told him he could not do it. He was doing something that scared him nearly every day and it made him feel alive.

**1. In the opening paragraph Robert reveals that he was**

- A grateful that the long night was over.
- B relieved that the winter weather had not yet arrived.
- C surprised that the area seemed uninhabited.
- D disappointed by the colours of the earth below him.

**2. Robert uses the phrase ‘bolster my case’ to show that he was trying to**

- A change the subject.
- B end the conversation.
- C reassure Sergei.
- D correct Sergei.

**3. Robert uses the example of the over-trousers to show that**

- A he had been successful in getting local people to help him.
- B he had had a restricted amount of money to spend on clothes.
- C he was confident that he was well prepared for the extreme cold.
- D he had been able to negotiate good prices for his equipment.

**4. What do we learn about Robert in the lecture hall?**

- A He didn't want the lecturer to notice his lack of attention.
- B He was puzzled by something the lecturer had said.
- C He was unsure about what to write in the note.
- D He was apprehensive about his friend's reaction to his suggestion.

**5. How can Robert's attitude to teaching best be summarised?**

- A He felt it was the right career choice for him.
- B The holidays were the only positive aspect of the job.
- C He felt the job was getting too stressful.
- D He enjoyed having the respect of his students.

**6. What does Robert say about Al's round-the-world trip?**

- A Al never doubted that he would be successful.
- B Al tried to hide the difficulties he was facing from his friends.
- C Al was pushing himself to the limit of his capabilities.
- D Al was totally fearless as he enjoyed the adventure.

**Task 2. You are going to read an article about lying. Answer questions 7-19 after reading the article.**

**THE TRUTH ABOUT LYING**

by Dan Roberts

*Over the years Richard Wiseman has tried to unravel the truth about deception - investigating the signs that give away a liar.*

A In the 1970s, as part of a large-scale research programme exploring the area of interspecies communication, Dr Francine Patterson from Stanford University attempted to teach two lowland gorillas called Michael and Koko a simplified version of Sign Language. According to Patterson, the great apes were capable of holding meaningful conversations, and could even reflect upon profound topics, such as love and death. During the project, their trainers believe they uncovered instances where the two gorillas' linguistic skills seemed to provide reliable evidence of intentional deceit. In one example, Koko broke a toy cat, and then signed to indicate that the breakage had been caused by one of her trainers. In another episode, Michael ripped a jacket belonging to a trainer and, when asked who was responsible for the incident, signed 'Koko'. When the trainer expressed some skepticism,

Michael appeared to change his mind, and indicated that Dr Patterson was actually responsible, before finally confessing.

**B** Other researchers have explored the development of deception in children. Some of the most interesting experiments have involved asking youngsters not to take a peek at their favourite toys. During these studies, a child is led into a laboratory and asked to face one of the walls. The experimenter then explains that he is going to set up an elaborate toy a few feet behind them. After setting up the toy, the experimenter says that he has to leave the laboratory, and asks the child not to turn around and peek at the toy. The child is secretly filmed by hidden cameras for a few minutes, and then the experimenter returns and asks them whether they peeked. Almost all three-year-olds do, and then half of them lie about it to the experimenter. By the time the children have reached the age of five, all of them peek and all of them lie. The results provide compelling evidence that lying starts to emerge the moment we learn to speak.

**C** So what are the tell-tale signs that give away a lie? In 1994, the psychologist Richard Wiseman devised a large-scale experiment on a TV programme called *Tomorrow's World*. As part of the experiment, viewers watched two interviews in which Wiseman asked a presenter in front of the cameras to describe his favourite film. In one interview, the presenter picked *Some Like It Hot* and he told the truth; in the other interview, he picked *Gone with the Wind* and lied. The viewers were then invited to make a choice - to telephone in to say which film he was lying about. More than 30,000 calls were received, but viewers were unable to tell the difference and the vote was a 50/50 split. In similar experiments, the results have been remarkably consistent - when it comes to lie detection, people might as well simply toss a coin. It doesn't matter if you are male or female, young or old; very few people are able to detect deception.

**D** Why is this? Professor Charles Bond from the Texas Christian University has conducted surveys into the sorts of behavior people associate with lying. He has interviewed thousands of people from more than 60 countries, asking them to describe how they set about telling whether someone is lying. People's answers are remarkably consistent. Almost everyone thinks liars tend to avert their gaze, nervously wave their hands around and shift about in their seats. There is, however, one small problem. Researchers have spent hour upon hour carefully comparing films of liars and truth-tellers. The results are clear. Liars do not necessarily look away from you; they do not appear

nervous and move their hands around or shift about in their seats. People fail to detect lies because they are basing their opinions on behaviours that are not actually associated with deception.

**E** So what are we missing? It is obvious that the more information you give away, the greater the chances of some of it coming back to haunt you. As a result, liars tend to say less and provide fewer details than truth-tellers. Looking back at the transcripts of the interviews with the presenter, his lie about *Gone with the Wind* contained about 40 words, whereas the truth about *Some Like It Hot* was nearly twice as long. People

who lie also try psychologically to keep a distance from their falsehoods, and so tend to include fewer references to themselves in their stories. In his entire interview about *Gone with the Wind*, the presenter only once mentioned how the film made him feel, compared with the several references to his feelings when he talked about *Some Like It Hot*.

**F** The simple fact is that the real clues to deceit are in the words that people use, not the body language. So do people become better lie detectors when they listen to a liar, or even just read a transcript of their comments? The interviews with the presenter were also broadcast on radio and published in a newspaper, and although the lie-detecting abilities of the television viewers were no better than chance, the newspaper readers were correct 64% of the time, and the radio listeners scored an impressive 73% accuracy rate.

**The text has six paragraphs A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.**

7. Paragraph A \_\_\_\_\_

8. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_

9. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_

10. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_

11. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_

12. Paragraph F \_\_\_\_\_

**I** Some of the things liars really do

**II** When do we begin to lie?

**III** How wrong is it to lie?

**IV** Exposing some false beliefs

**V** Which form of communication best exposes a lie?

**VI** Do only humans lie?

**VII** Dealing with known liars

**VIII** A public test of our ability to spot a lie

Look at the following statements and the list of experiments below. Match each statement 13 – 16 with the correct experiment, A-C. You may use any letter more than once.

**List of Experiments**

**A** the gorilla experiment

**B** the experiment with children

**C** the TV experiment

13. Someone who was innocent was blamed for something. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Those involved knew they were being filmed. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Some objects were damaged. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Some instructions were ignored. \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the sentences below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

17. Filming liars has shown that they do not display \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.

18. Liars tend to avoid talking about their own \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Signs of lying are exposed in people's \_\_\_\_\_ rather than their movements.

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



## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Task 1. For questions 1-9, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

### The London Eye

The London Eye, the giant 1. _____ wheel, is one of the most popular attractions in London. The wheel is one of the tallest of its	OBSERVE
kind, at a 2. _____ of 135 metres. 1,700 tons of steel were	HIGH
used for its 3. _____. People make special journeys to see	CONSTRUCT
the 4. _____ wheel. Fifteen thousand visitors can ride on the	EXCITE
Eye every day. The architects, Julia Barfield and her husband David Marks, won the competition to design a Millennium landmark. Their design was the	
most 5. _____ of all the projects and	IMAGINE
the first 6. _____ of the wheel were made on their kitchen	DRAW
table in 1993. Julia found the 7. _____ site by drawing	IDEA
a circle round London and finding its centre. Not 8. _____, it	SURPRISE
took about three years to get the wheel built. In 9. _____ of their work,	RECOGNISE
the couple were awarded the MBE, a special honour that is given in the UK to someone who has achieved something special.	

**Task 2. For questions 10-29, read two texts containing 10 gaps each. If there is a VERB after a gap, put it in the correct tense or a verb form. When there is no verb in brackets, put in ONE suitable word.**

**Example :** Yesterday I went (go) to the park

The sun rises in the east.

### Interview with a celebrity

A. Phil Collins is one of the world's biggest rock stars. It is estimated that he **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) over 50 million records over the past 16 years. He also stars in a film, Buster, which **11.** \_\_\_\_\_ (release) next September. Clive Collins is a cartoonist **12.** \_\_\_\_\_ work regularly appears in newspapers and magazines. In the interview with Linda Newman, Phil describes his childhood relationship with Clive: "Clive and I **13.** \_\_\_\_\_ to share a bedroom with bunk beds. There was a light switch by the bed, and when Clive came to bed, he **14.** \_\_\_\_\_ (suppose) to switch it off. I remember waking up one night and seeing the switch on fire. It was Lucky that I did. If one of us **15.** \_\_\_\_\_ (not wake up), we **16.** \_\_\_\_\_ have been killed. We all had our own interests. As far back as I can remember, Clive was always drawing – he **17.** \_\_\_\_\_ spend whole weekends doing sketches, which were then stuck all over the bedroom walls. As soon as I came home from school, I started practising on my drums. I have always told the story that when I was 12, I sold my train set and put the money towards a drum kit. But I **18.** \_\_\_\_\_ just (find) out that it was Clive's set, so it wasn't my sacrifice at all! I'd say that if he had a weakness, it's that he's too modest. He wins a lot of awards, but he **19.** \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) anyone. It's so typical of him!"

### Haunted house

B. There are lots of spine-chilling stories about the thirteenth-century Chingle Hall near Preston, Lancashire. The hall, which **20.** \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in 1260 by Alan de Singleton is said to be the most haunted house in Britain. Oliver Cromwell is said **21.** \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the house on the eve of the Battle of Preston in 1648, and the hall **22.** \_\_\_\_\_ have been the scene of the capture of at least one Royalist sympathizer, as the sound of a running horse and a rattle of a soldier's equipment **23.** \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) in the lane outside.

Henry Soaper, who **24.** \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the hall for the past ten years said: "One day, my daughter **25.** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) upstairs when she said she saw a Roman soldier coming down. She stopped **26.** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) up, and tried **27.** \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) round, but she couldn't move. The soldier walked straight through her. We didn't really believe her **28.** \_\_\_\_\_ a few years later a guest who **29.** \_\_\_\_\_ (show) round asked if he could photograph a 'cold' spot. The developed film showed the image of a Roman soldier reflected in a mirror".

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

**WRITING**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Write an answer to one of the following questions. Write your answer in 150-180 words in an appropriate style.**

**1. An English-language blogger has posted the following announcement on her website.**

Articles wanted  
How do you think people benefit from writing blogs?  
And what's the appeal of reading someone else's blog?

Write your **article**.

**2. This is part of an email you receive from a friend in Canada:**

I'm doing a project about how films can help people to learn about history. Could you tell me about a film which helped you understand a particular time or event in history? What made the film an effective way to learn?

Write your **review**.

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