

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ
Время выполнения заданий – 120 мин.
Максимальное количество баллов- 100

LISTENING
Time: 15 minutes
Max- 24 points

Task 1. You will hear a conversation between a professor and two students doing a project on alternative sources of energy. Listen and fill in gaps 1-7. Answer the questions below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

According to Phil, what are the 2 problems with some renewable energy sources?

1 _____

2 _____

List two things that professor Jenkins wants to see in the students' report.

3 _____

4 _____

Complete the flowchart below. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

Solar energy production costs forecast

Calculate the number of hours of 5 _____ in the UK.

↓

Estimate the number of hours of sunlight.

↓

Determine the cost of supplying homes in the entire 6 _____.

↓

Work out the power station construction costs.

↓

Research what customers would be 7 _____ to pay.

Task 2. Choose THREE words from the box to complete the *project content summary* below.

The alternative energy project will cover 3 main areas: a comparison, a price
8 _____ and an analysis. the students will use information given to them
by their tutor and government 9 _____. Using a system of comparison
between the data sets they will 10 _____ any discrepancies for analysis.

data	statistics	prediction	reduction
highlight	demonstrate	evaluate	

Task 3 You'll hear some students discussing an assignment. Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) in questions 11- 14.

11 Mike is concerned about their assignment because

A it's too difficult.

B there is too little time.

C they have not prepared.

12 What aspect of social welfare does their assignment explore?

A a comparison of different approaches

B a definition of the main terms

C a survey of the whole subject

13 Which approach to the assignment does Fiona recommend?

A giving a personal view

B agreeing with the tutor

C taking a balanced approach

14 How long does the assignment have to be?

A at least 3,000 words

B at least 2,000 words

C at least 4,000 words

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Max- 26 points

Task 1. Read the article about self-storage services and match titles A-G with paragraphs 1-6. One title is not needed.

- A What's on offer?
- B A typical customer
- C The facts and figures
- D Working in a self-storage centre
- E The future of self-storage
- F A new trend towards minimalism
- G Home from home

1. Mark Smith has a quintessentially 21st-century problem; he has a lot of stuff but nowhere to put it. Mark rents a room in a shared house. Working as a psychiatric nurse with a modest income, he can sometimes afford to buy things such as clothes, books or ornaments (he has a collection of china teacups), but the chance of him being able to afford a place of his own, at least in the medium term, is slim. What then, does he do with all his stuff? The answer is self-storage. Every month or so, Conrad goes to the Easy-Pack Self-Storage Centre about five kilometres from his home and either deposits things in his storage unit or tries to find things, usually unsuccessfully. 'It's ridiculous', he admits 'to pay to store all this clutter that I don't need, but somehow I can't bring myself to get rid of any of it.'

2. Mark is not unique. Modern society has turned us all into hoarders and the self-storage industry has arisen to offer us a place to put our possessions. Facilities now come in a variety of flavours from the budget end of the market, where you have to give three days' notice if you want to retrieve something, to luxury, air conditioned, temperature-controlled units offering 24-hour access. Some companies will even come to your house, label everything, give it a barcode, box it up and then bring your items back to you as and when you want them. 'As easy as ordering a pizza', according to the marketing brochure. But all of this comes at a price and if you neglect to pay your bill, the self-storage companies can sell your possessions to recover their costs.

3. Some self-storage facilities are so extravagantly nice that customers have moved in. A YouTuber made a video that showed how he had managed to spend two-months living in a self-storage facility in the US. Unfortunately for him, he was caught, but his video still went viral. Another woman uses her self-storage unit as a kind of wardrobe. She keeps most of her clothes there and goes every morning to choose what to wear for the day.

4. Most people, however, are forced to use self-storage when they are affected by one of the three most stressful events in life: moving house, separation or death of a loved one. Often the plan is only to use the self-storage for a couple of months, but as the saying goes, 'out of sight is out of mind' and more than a third of units are rented for three years or more. In the UK alone, there are well over 1100 self-storage sites with almost half a million customers between them taking up over four million square metres of storage space. This is still well behind the US where the average person has ten times as much self-storage space.

5. However, is a sea change to our materialistic attitudes on the way? There are many blogs and TV shows around these days which give you pointers on how to streamline your life, and the impetus for this change is coming from the younger generation. Jerson, a trainee nurse at Nottingham Hospital, has a strict rule that if an item in his house is not used within a year, it gets given away to charity. "The psychological benefits of not being surrounded by clutter far outweigh the benefits of the actual things themselves", he says.

6. It's just possible, then, that as a society we are beginning to see the madness of paying to store things that we don't need and will never see. Compared to previous generations, millennials have less need of self-storage. With big student debts and with little hope of owning their own home, they focus on experiences rather than possessions. It's a lesson their materialistic parents might do well to learn.

Task 2. Read the article again. Mark statements 7-14 true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM).

7 Mark shares his house with friends.

8 Mark doesn't feel able to throw anything away.

9 There are two kinds of self-storage facilities.

10 Some companies will put your stuff in boxes for you.

11 The woman who uses self-storage as a wardrobe was living in a small apartment.

12 People often use self-storage because they have no other choice.

13 British people have more self-storage space on average than people in the US.

14 Self-storage is growing less quickly than before.

Task 3. Read the article about pros and cons of learning a language and the summary below. Find FOUR things which are incorrect in the summary. Write no more than 3 words for each incorrect fact.

Learning a second language is a complicated business. Not only do you have to know approximately 10,000 words in order to achieve 'fluency' in that language, you also need to know in which order they appear, how they morph grammatically, how they combine with other words to create new meaning as well as which combinations sound natural and which unnatural. The muscles in your mouth need to know how to make the right sounds to produce those words and all of this knowledge needs to be available to you in a split second so that you can engage in natural conversation.

No wonder then, that learning a language is like a mental workout for the brain and, just like a workout for the body, it has enormous benefits. Research in Canada has shown that learning a second language delays the onset of mental diseases such as dementia by five years, learning two foreign languages delays it by over six years and learning three or more foreign languages delays dementia by nine years. If ever there was a good reason to learn a language, this is it.

What then is the most difficult language to learn? The answer to that question naturally depends on which language you speak in the first place. Native Spanish speakers find Italian relatively easy to learn but like most other people, find Hungarian much harder. Native Finnish speakers, find Hungarian easier than Spanish speakers because of its similarities to their language.

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI), which is the organisation responsible for training US diplomats and other employees to speak foreign languages, rates languages from one to five in terms of how difficult they are for a native English speaker to learn. A category one language will typically take 24 weeks of full-time study for an FSI student to reach 'general professional proficiency', a category three language will take 36 weeks and a category five language 88 weeks. French, Spanish and Swedish, for example, are considered category one, German is category two, Indonesian category three, Hungarian, Polish, Russian and Thai are category four while Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Japanese and Korean are category five.

There are other languages which don't have an FSI category but which are possibly more complex than even a level five language. Take Tuyuca for example - a language spoken by fewer than a thousand people in parts of the Amazon rainforest. While languages such as Spanish and French have two classes of noun (for example, el and

la in Spanish), Tuyuca has up to 140. Or take Xhosa, a language widely spoken in South Africa. One of the sounds of Xhosa is a click that you make by pressing your tongue against your upper side teeth and then pulling away. It's the sound that some people make when encouraging a horse to move. In fact the 'X' of Xhosa is that click sound, so the name of the language is pronounced with a click followed by 'hosa'. And if you think that Xhosa sounds difficult to learn, imagine learning the strangely named !Xóo language, which has five ways of pronouncing the click!

Unfortunately, the very act of learning a foreign language is in danger. The number of languages spoken around the world has plunged in recent years and around half of the approximately six and a half thousand languages that are still in active use are already in danger of dying out. Some predictions estimate that 90 percent of all languages could die out by the end of the century as children stop learning the language of their parents and ancestors and instead learn the language which will allow them to participate in the modern economy. Every language that dies, however, represents a loss of knowledge, culture and history as well as a unique way of seeing the world.

Summary

Speaking a foreign language is the most difficult thing the human mind can do, however it has many benefits and it can actually cure dementia. The FSI, a US organisation, grades languages from one to five. Everyone will struggle to learn a category five language. Some languages, such as Tuyuca or Xhosa, are difficult because of their unusual grammar or sounds. Unfortunately, 90 percent of languages will die out by the end of the century.

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

Task 4 Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for questions 19- 22.

19. Why is learning a language compared to a physical workout?

A Because it uses the muscles of your mouth.

B Because it takes a long time to improve.

C Because it is challenging but good for you.

20. Which language will a Finnish person find easier to learn.

A Italian

B It isn't known.

C Hungarian

21. Who will usually find Arabic harder to learn than Thai?

A Native English speakers

B Everyone apart from Arabic speakers

C Everyone

22. Why are some languages dying out?

A People see the world differently.

B People have forgotten how to speak them.

C People are choosing to speak languages that are used globally.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 40 minutes

Max- 30 points

Task 1. Read the text about conducting an orchestra and write the missing letters to complete the text below.

For nearly two centuries, conductors favored a baton, or thin wand, in the right hand as a device for emphasizing the metrical outline, 1. _____ the left hand for indicating entries of different parts and 2. _____. Some contemporary conductors, 3. _____, follow a practice long established in unaccompanied choral conducting and 4. _____ with the baton; the absence of the baton 5. _____ both hands for more elaborately interpretive directions. With the 6 _____ of the baton and the elimination, through memorization, of the printed score in public performance, the conductor is free to use not only his hands and arms but also the 7. _____ of his torso and 8. _____ muscles to express to the 9. _____ his wishes in the execution of phrasing, dynamic level, nuance, individual entrances, and other aspects of a finished performance.

1.	r	e	s						
2.	n	u	a						
3.	h	o	w						
4.	d	i	s	p					
5.	f	r							
6.	r	e	m	o					
7.	m	o	v						
8.	f	a							
9.	g	r							

Task 3. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three to five words, including the word given.

10. Tom found the noise made by the builders unbearable.

put

Tom _____ the noise made by the builders.

11. People have broken into Steve's car three times.

had

Steve _____ into three times.

12. Alan didn't run in the race because of illness.

been

If Alan _____, he would have run in the race.

13. I'm sure Sue didn't write that letter because it's not her writing.

can't

Sue _____ that letter because it's not her writing.

14. People believe that there is a monster in the lake.

believed

A monster _____ in the lake.

15. It is my grandparents' sixtieth wedding anniversary next June.

will

Next June my grandparents _____ for sixty years.

16. I really need your help to finish this project.

without

I won't be able _____ your help.

17. I now regret resigning from my first job.

resigned

I wish _____ from my first job.

18. I last saw Tom in 2018.

not

I _____ 2018.

19. It's possible that someone has stolen the money.

may

The money _____ stolen.

MOOD FOOD

<p>With our 20. _____ hectic pace of life, it is becoming more and more difficult to eat properly 21. _____ snacks and fast food seem to have become the norm. This may be having a 22. _____ effect on people’s waistlines, but did you know that it can also cause wild mood swings and 23. _____?</p> <p>Food is an important part of the body-mind 24. _____ and as researchers point out, it is particularly our 25. _____ of sugary, fatty and carbohydrate-loaded foods that 26. _____ affect the way we feel. These foods trigger the body's production of so-called neurotransmitters, chemicals 27. _____ messages from one nerve cell to the other, which provides a seemingly 28. _____ improvement of mood. Thus, a crunchy bar of chocolate or piece of sticky pastry may make you feel better, but 29. _____ this feeling is usually short- lived. The reason is simple. Though our blood sugar level initially peaks, it 30. _____ slumps again, and we are soon left feeling worse than before.</p>	<p>INCREASE HURRY</p> <p>NOTICE</p> <p>DEPRESS</p> <p>RELATE</p> <p>TAKE</p> <p>DRAMA</p> <p>TRANSFER</p> <p>MIRACLE</p> <p>FORTUNATE</p> <p>RAPID</p>
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Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING

Time: 35 minutes

Max - 20 points

Respond to one of the given tasks in 150-180 words.

1. People have jobs because they need money to live, but what are some other important reasons that people have jobs?

2. People are never satisfied with what they have; they always want something more or different. Do you agree or disagree? Why? Give specific reasons for your answer.

Use the following plan to structure your answer:

introduction: respond to the given statement with your viewpoint

body paragraphs: describe the arguments to support your position

conclusion: recap everything you've written and reiterate your point of view