

Listening & Reading

Time: 60 minutes

Listening

Task 1

You will hear a passage about jokes. For items **1-10** decide whether the statements are **True (A)** or **False (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **ONCE**.

1. People from different countries easily agree about what is funny.
A. True B. False
2. Some cultures don't have jokes.
A. True B. False
3. In many cultures there are jokes about stupid persons.
A. True B. False
4. Taboo subjects may vary in different countries.
A. True B. False
5. The joke about the hunters is a 'black' one.
A. True B. False
6. The narrator finds the joke about the hunters extremely funny.
A. True B. False
7. The scientists think that the joke about Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson is the funniest.
A. True B. False
8. The narrator rather likes the Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson joke.
A. True B. False
9. Surprising endings are important for good jokes.
A. True B. False
10. Scientists will once be able to find the best ever joke.
A. True B. False

Task 2

For items **11-15** listen to a passage about a London area and choose an option from **A, B** or **C**. You will hear the text twice.

11. According to the presenter, this area at first appears to be...

- A.** picturesque **B.** dull **C.** intriguing

12. What is said about the church which is going to be presented?

- A.** It's very popular. **B.** It's the oldest in London. **C.** It's very enigmatic.

13. The names of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture winners are carved on the

- A.** stairs **B.** wall **C.** portals

14. The presenter claims that the winners of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture

- A.** have formed the modern world.
B. designed the streets of Oxford Circus.
C. were not really important.

15. Which of the following is TRUE about the architect David Chipperfield?

- A.** He never married.
B. He is the director of the Royal Institute of Architects.
C. He lives in Portland Place.

Integrated listening and reading

Task 3

Read the text about the ancient art of finding underground water – dowsing, then listen to a part of a lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions **16-25** by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in both materials, **B** if it can be found only in the audio-recording, **C** if it can be found only in the reading text, and **D** if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have **7 minutes to read the text about dowsing.**

Dowsing

Dowsing is the millennia-old practice of finding hidden things. The most well-known activity of dowsing involves the use of a device such as a forked stick to locate underground water. To this end, the dowser walks slowly back and forth over an area of ground holding the dowsing tool out in front with both hands. It is said that the dowser, by concentrating carefully, is somehow able to feel the energy of the flowing underground streams vibrating through the rod at certain frequencies, and thus is able to tell precisely where to dig or drill to find water. Sometimes the dowsing tool will twist and jerk or suddenly point downward. Some dowsers hold two L-shaped

rods, one in each hand. In this case, when he or she walks over the area of underlying water, the rods cross over indicating the place where digging should commence.

In recent years dowsing has gained in popularity not only as a method for finding underground water, but also for trying to uncover other objects including buried treasure, oil, or even dead bodies. A recent application has been the search for what some consider harmful energy fields in an attempt to avoid them. Even large businesses and official organizations pay dowsers for their detection skills. Although no one is completely sure how dowsing works, the testimonials of satisfied customers bear witness to the success of this ancient art.

Now listen to a part of the lecture on the same topic and then do the task (16-25), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture twice.

16. It is important to verify hypotheses with strong evidence.
17. Many people believe in dowsing.
18. Successful dowsing is sheer luck.
19. The ancient art of dowsing has become more popular nowadays as individuals and companies are willing to pay for detecting oil or uncovering buried objects.
20. Some physicists can explain why two L-shaped rods cross over underground streams or hidden treasures.
21. If you dig or drill to find water on certain days you may be even more successful than when using a dowsing device.
22. Modern instruments used in experiments have failed to detect the hidden forces felt by dowsers.
23. From scientific point of view, dowsing is similar to detecting weak radio signals coming from the space.
24. Some people try to determine the quality of the area and the energy it emanates with the help of dowsers.
25. Underground water is commonly assumed to give off invisible vibration.

Reading

Task 4

For questions **26-29**, read the article and choose the best variant from **A, B, C** or **D**, according to the text of the article.

America's oldest art?

Set within treacherously steep cliffs, and hidden away in the secluded valleys of northeast Brazil, is some of South America's most significant and spectacular rock-art. Most of the art so far discovered from the ongoing excavations comes from the archeologically-important National Park of the Serra da Capivara in the state of Piaui, and it is causing quite a controversy. What is the reason for the uproar? The art is being dated to around 25,000 or perhaps, according to some archeologists, even 36,000 years ago. If correct, this is set to challenge the widely held view that the Americas were first colonized from the north, via the Bering Strait from eastern Siberia at around 10,000 BC, only moving down into Central and South America in the millennia thereafter.

Prior to the designation of 130,000 hectares as a National Park, the rock-art sites were difficult to get to, and often dangerous to enter. In ancient times, this inaccessibility must have heightened the importance of the sites, and indeed of the people who painted on the rocks. Wild animals and human figures dominate the art, and are incorporated into often-complex scenes involving hunting, supernatural beings, fighting and dancing. The artists depicted the animals that roamed the local ancient brushwood forest. The large mammals are usually painted in groups and tend to be shown in a running stance, as though trying to escape from hunting parties. Processions – lines of human and animal figures – also appear of great importance to these ancient artists. Might such lines represent family units or groups of warriors? On a number of panels, rows of stylised figures, some numbering up to 30 individual figures, were painted using the natural undulating contours of the rock surface, so evoking the contours of the surrounding landscape. Other interesting, but very rare, occurrences are scenes that show small human figures holding on to and dancing around a tree, possibly involved in some form of a ritual dance.

Due to the favourable climatic conditions, the imagery on many panels is in a remarkable state of preservation. Despite this, however, there are serious conservation issues that affect their long-term survival. The chemical and mineral qualities of the rock on which the imagery is painted is fragile and on several panels it is unstable. As well as the secretion of sodium carbonate on the rock surface, complete panel sections have, over the ancient and recent past, broken away from the main rock surface. These have then become buried and sealed into sometimes-ancient floor deposits. Perversely, this form of natural erosion and subsequent deposition has assisted archeologists in dating several major rock-art sites. Of course, dating the art is extremely difficult given the non-existence of plant and animal remains that might be scientifically dated. However, there are a small number of sites in the Serra da Capivara that are giving up their secrets through good systematic excavation. Thus, at Toca do Boqueirao da Pedra Furada, rock-art researcher Niéde Guidon managed to obtain a number of chronological periods. At different levels of excavation, she located fallen painted rock fragments, which she was able to date to at least 36,000 years ago. Along with the painted fragments, crude stone tools were found. Also discovered were a series of

scientifically datable sites of fireplaces, or hearths, the earliest dated to 46,000 BC, arguably the oldest dates for human habitation in the Americas.

However, these conclusions are not without controversy. Critics, mainly from North America, have suggested that the hearths may in fact be a natural phenomenon, the result of seasonal brushwood fires. Several North American researchers have gone further and suggested that the rock-art from this site dates from no earlier than about 3,730 years ago, based on the results of limited radiocarbon dating. Adding further fuel to the general debate is the fact that the artists in the area of the National Park tended not to draw over old motifs (as often occurs with rock-art), which makes it hard to work out the relative chronology of the images or styles. However, the diversity of imagery and the narrative the paintings create from each of the many sites within the National Park suggests different artists were probably making their art at different times, and potentially using each site over many thousands of years.

With fierce debates thus ranging over the dating, where these artists originate from, is also still very much open to speculation. The traditional view ignores all the early dating evidence from the South American rock-art sites. In a revised scenario, some paleo-anthropologists are now suggesting that modern humans may have migrated from Africa using the strong currents of the Atlantic Ocean some 60,000 years or more ago, while others suggest a more improbable colonization coming from the Pacific Ocean. Yet, while either hypothesis is plausible, there is still no supporting archaeological evidence between the South American coastline and the interior. Rather, it seems possible that there were a number of waves of human colonization of the Americas occurring possibly over a 60,000 – 100,000 years period, probably using the Bering Strait as a land-bridge to cross into the Americas.

Despite the compelling evidence from South America, it stands alone: the earliest secure human evidence yet found in the state of Oregon in North America only dates to 12,300 years BC. So this is a fierce debate that is likely to go on for many more years. However, the splendid rock-art and its allied archaeology of northeast Brazil, described here, is playing a huge and significant role in the discussion.

26. The question mark at the end of the title is used to emphasise that

A the figures of wild animals and human beings cannot be called 'art' in the modern sense of the word.

B South and North Americas are competing for having been populated earlier in the history of mankind.

C the time when the rock-art was created has not yet been determined with compelling evidence.

D critics from North America claim that some oldest findings such as hearths may in fact be a natural phenomenon.

27. According to the first paragraph, the rock-art in Serra da Capivara may revolutionise accepted ideas about

A the way primitive people lived in North America.

B the date when the earliest people arrived in South America.

C the origin of the people who crossed the Bering Strait.

D the variety of cultures which developed in South America.

28. How did the ancient artists use the form of the rock where they painted?

A To mimic the shape of the countryside nearby.

B To emphasise the shape of different animals.

C To give added light and shade to their paintings.

D To give the impression of distance in complex works.

29. In the fourth paragraph, what does the writer say is unusual about the rock-artists of Serra da Capivara?

- A** They had a very wide range of subject-matter.
- B** Their work often appears to be illustrating a story.
- C** They tended to use a variety of styles in one painting.
- D** They rarely made new paintings on top of old ones.

For questions **30-36** choose

- A (YES)** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
- B (NO)** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
- C (NOT GIVEN)** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 30.** Archaeologists have completed their survey of the rock-art in Piaui.
- 31.** The location of the rock-art suggests that the artists had a significant role in their society.
- 32.** The paintings of animals show they were regarded as sacred by the ancient humans.
- 33.** Some damage to paintings is most likely due to changes in the weather of the region.
- 34.** The fact that some paintings were buried is useful to archaeologists.
- 35.** The tools found near some paintings were probably used for hunting animals.
- 36.** The North American researchers have confirmed Niéde Guidon's dating of the paintings.

For questions **37-40** complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-F**, below.

- 37.** Materials derived from plants or animals
- 38.** The discussions about the ancient hearths
- 39.** Theories about where the first South Americans originated from
- 40.** The findings of archaeologists in Oregon

- A** are giving rise to a great deal of debate among paleo-anthropologists.
- B** do not support the earliest dates suggested for the arrival of people in America.
- C** are absent from rock-art sites in the Serra da Capivara.
- D** have not been accepted by academics outside America.
- E** centre on whether or not they are actually man-made.
- F** reflect the advances in scientific dating methods.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 60 minutes

Task 1

For questions 1-15, choose from options A or B to complete the notice below. There is an example (0) for you.

NOTICE

MEETING OF *SAVE THE WORLD* 0 on 30 NOVEMBER
PLACE: LECTURE ROOM 1, NEW COLLEGE, TINTON

TIME: 6.30 PM

World peace is now under real **1**_____. Countries are continuing to invest vast amounts of money **2**_____ manufacturing arms. **3**_____ arms were sold this year than in any previous year. **4**_____, far less money should be spent on weapons of all kinds. Famine and disease are major problems **5**_____. We should spend our money **6**_____ hospitals and medicine. We can do little to help people in times of famine and hardship if we **7**_____ proper medical supplies and trained nurses. *Save the World* has already **8**_____ a great deal to help people in many parts of the world. But there is still a great need **9**_____ more help. If there is a nuclear war, everyone will be **10**_____. **11**_____ will be safe. Everybody **12**_____ to act now before it is too late. If you're serious **13**_____ reducing the risk of war, join us now. Then we shall be able to succeed **14**_____ peace and international understanding to the world. **15**_____, we need your support and help.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 0 | A | at | B | on |
| 1 | A | danger | B | threat |
| 2 | A | in | B | on |
| 3 | A | More | B | More of |
| 4 | A | According to our opinion | B | In our opinion |
| 5 | A | these days | B | in these days |
| 6 | A | for | B | on |
| 7 | A | lack | B | are lacking |
| 8 | A | made | B | done |
| 9 | A | of | B | for |
| 10 | A | touched | B | affected |
| 11 | A | None | B | Nobody |
| 12 | A | has | B | have |
| 13 | A | in | B | about |
| 14 | A | to bring | B | in bringing |
| 15 | A | Shortly | B | In short |

Task 2

For questions 16 – 25 fill in the gaps with the words, derived from the words on the right. Put the words in the correct grammar form. There is an example (0) for you.

<p>It must be said that Dover was not 0. <i>vastly</i> improved by daylight, but I liked it. I liked its small scale and cosy air, and the way everyone said ‘Good morning’, and ‘Hello’, and ‘Dreadful weather – but it must 16 _____ up’, to each other, and the sense that this was just one more in a very long series of quiet, well-ordered, pleasantly 17 _____ days. Nobody in the whole Dover would have any particular reasons to remember 21 March 1973, except for me and a 18 _____ of children born that day.</p>	<p>VAST</p> <p>BRIGHT</p> <p>EVENT</p> <p>HAND</p>
<p>I didn’t know how early one could decently begin asking for a room in England, so I thought I would leave it till mid-morning. With time on my hands, I made a thorough search for a guesthouse that looked 19 _____ and quiet, friendly and not too costly, and at the stroke of ten o’clock presented myself on the doorstep of the one I had carefully selected, taking care not to 20 _____ the milk bottles.</p>	<p>ATTRACT</p> <p>COMPOSE</p>
<p>It was a small hotel that was really a guesthouse. I don’t remember its name, but I well remember the 21 _____. She showed me to a room, then gave me a tour of the facilities and 22 _____ the many complicated rules for residing there. This was all 23 _____ new to me. Where I came from, one got a room in a motel, spent ten hours making a lavish and possibly 24 _____ mess of it, and left early the next morning without a slight desire to 25 _____ it later. This was like joining the army.</p>	<p>PROPRIETOR</p> <p>LINE</p> <p>BEWILDER</p> <p>REPAIR</p> <p>CALL</p>

Task 3

For questions 26-35 read the informal summary of the magazine article. Solve the crossword puzzle by changing the highlighted phrasal verbs with their formal equivalents. The (0) and (26 down) in the beginning of the text have been done as examples to help you.

When anger is healthy

We know bottling up anger can be unhealthy. But how can we **0 (down) let out** our anger without seeming foolish? Expressing anger and losing your temper are different things. One is healthy and helps us to **26 (down) keep away from** stress, the other is dangerous. We **26 (across) look up to** people who express anger calmly, but those who lose their temper **27 (down) come across as** immature and aggressive.

Mandy Dickson set up a one-day anger workshop which helps people learn about and **28 (down) deal with** their anger. She points out that anger is natural and nothing to be ashamed of, but we should recognise it and **29 (across) look into** its true causes. Then we can **30 (across) face up to** it, and begin to do something positive. Participants **31 (down) fill in** a questionnaire about things that make them angry. They compare their responses and often **32 (down) find out** that the causes are other feelings such as fear or grief. In some cultures it isn't acceptable to **33 (down) act out** these feelings in public. Men in particular are supposed to **34 (across) cover up** these feelings.

Once we know the causes of anger, we must learn how to deal with situations which induce them. Anger is often caused by the feeling that you have been let down by other people. So the most important way to **35 (across) cut down** the number of anger-producing situations is to tell people exactly how we feel. It really all comes down to communication.

		34		33										
		27				26		28		o	r			
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32							o			e			31	
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						d				s				
										e				
35						30								

Task 4

For questions 36-40, first, find linkers and conjunctions, hidden in the sentences below (A-F), then put them in the appropriate gaps in the news stories. 0 is done as an example.

- A. His head was full of radical thoughts about changing the world.
- B. His doctor told him to run less than an hour a day.
- C. Jane was small and he threw **her easily** over the fence.
- D. First take milk and mix it with chocolate, then cereals and strawberries should be added.
- E. The truth usually seems less attractive than a lie.
- F. Let's ask some other wise men.

Example:

Students prohibited from attending political meetings

The government is considering introducing measures to keep students from attending political rallies. They are concerned about the damage caused during the demonstrations held by students in recent months, **0. C- *whereas*** student activists claim that their protest has been orderly and peaceful.

Fifty injured in rail crash

The Vienna-Athens express crashed into a goods train yesterday. There was wreckage everywhere along the track, making it difficult for rescuers to pull people from the carriages. Moreover, a lot of local people came to look at the scene out of curiosity, **36** hindering the rescue operation.

Rice scarce in many villages

As a result of severe drought, there is an acute shortage of rice in most of the country. The whole region lacks other natural resources, and there are fears that thousands of people may starve, **37** the government takes measures to remedy the situation.

British film receives top award at Cannes festival

A small British film company has succeeded in winning first prize at this year's Cannes film festival. The last time this happened, the British film industry received new support from a number of foreign investors, **38** great progress has been achieved recently in introducing new technology in film production.

Prince and Princess pay second visit to Egypt

The Prince and Princess of Dornoch left for Egypt again yesterday, their second visit this year. The purpose of the trip is to open the World Archeology Conference and to see the ancient pyramids at Giza. The Princess says: "Unfortunately, this will be a very short two-day visit. We have to leave on Friday, **39** we'll miss my sister's wedding in Essex."

More spend money on cars and luxuries

According to a statistical survey conducted in Singapore last month, an increasing number of people are buying cars and luxuries, _____**40**_____ the corresponding industries haven't reached the level of sales of the 2000s yet.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

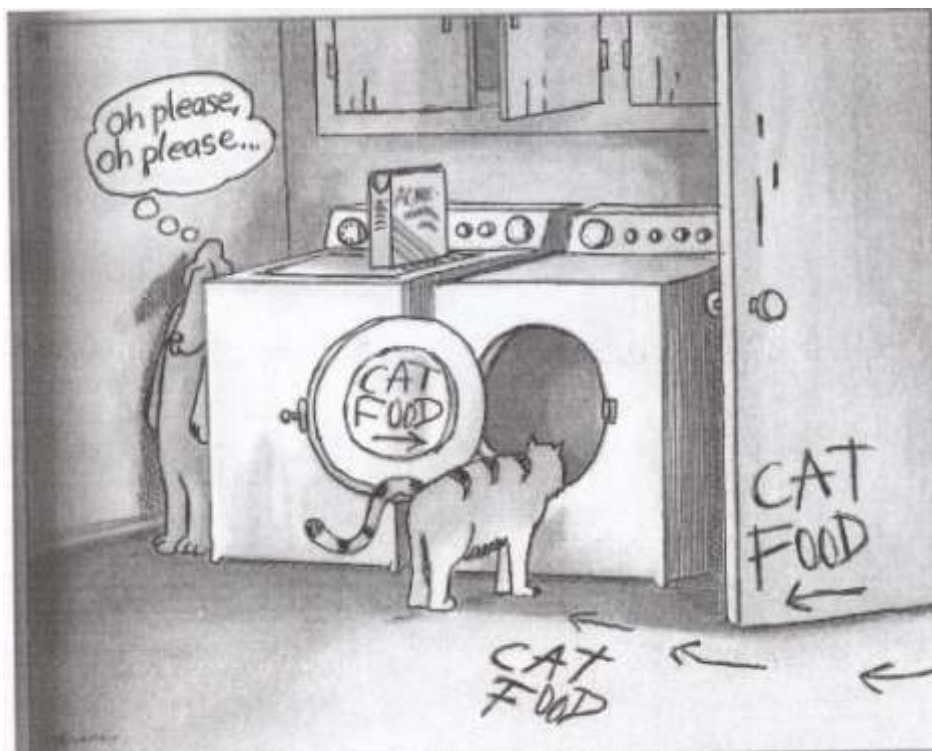
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Writing

Write your own version of the story based on the picture. Describe events in an entertaining way.

You should write 220 - 250 words.

Time: 60 minutes



YOU CAN USE THE OPPOSITE SIDE

Карточка участника

Speaking

Set 1

Student 1

Task 1

Imagine you are “a bystander correspondent” (“репортер с места событий”). Make **2 MINI TV REPORTS** of the news reported live, based on 2 TV spots (ролик для телепередачи) № 1, № 2 for EURONEWS.

Use Set 1 TV spots:

Newscast 1 – Hugs with Lions

Newscast 2 – Protests in Greece

(Monologue; Time: 1, 5 - 2 minutes, depending on the episode length)

Then answer **2 QUESTIONS** of your partner – “a newscaster” (“ведущий новостей в студии”) who wants to get **ADDITIONAL DETAILS** which were not mentioned in your reports for the news programme.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

Task 2

Now you are “a newscaster” in a TV studio. Listen to the presentation of your partner, based on the events in TV spots № 3 and № 4 from Set 2, ask your partner – “the bystander correspondent” **2 QUESTIONS** about TV news presented to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** on what is going on at the reporting site.

Use Set 2 TV spots:

Newscast 3 – British Queen’s 60 Years of Reign

Newscast 4 – Zookeepers’ Training

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Карточка участника

Speaking

Set 2

Student 2

Task 1

Imagine you are “a newscaster in a TV studio” (“ведущий новостей в студии”). Listen to the presentation of your partner, based on the events in TV spots (ролик для телепередачи) № 1 and № 2 from Set 1. Ask your partner – “the bystander correspondent” (“репортер с места событий”) **2 QUESTIONS** about TV news presented to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** on what is going on at the reporting site.

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YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED