

Task 2

*For items 11–15 listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to answer questions 11–15. You will hear the text **only once**.*

11. How does Patrick describe the Isle of Collett?

- A) As a place with bad weather conditions.
- B) As a very distant place.
- C) As a stony island.

12. What helped Patrick pass the time?

- A) Work on his university thesis.
- B) Weather research.
- C) Birdwatching.

13. When Patrick says ‘It took me less than 20 minutes’ he means that...

- A) he couldn’t leave his work for longer.
- B) the island is very small.
- C) he doesn’t like long walks.

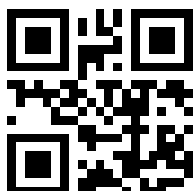
14. What does Patrick say about his PhD thesis?

- A) He still has a year to work on it.
- B) It was rejected by the university.
- C) He has finished it.

15. Where does Patrick plan to spend his short holiday?

- A) In London.
- B) In the Mediterranean.
- C) Back on the Isle of Collett.

Transfer your answers to the title sheet!



READING

Time: 45 minutes

(40 scores)

Task 1

For items 1–10, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.

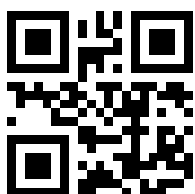
Duncan Phyfe

Duncan Phyfe made some of the most beautiful furniture found in America. His family name was originally Fife, and he was born in Scotland in 1768. In 1784, the Fife family immigrated to Albany, New York where Duncan's father opened a cabinet making shop. Duncan followed in his father's footsteps and was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. After completing his training, Duncan moved to New York City.

Duncan Fife was first mentioned in the 1792 NYC Directory as a furniture "joiner" in business at 2 Broad Street. Two years later, he moved, expanded his business, and changed his name to Phyfe. He was a quiet-living, God-fearing young man who felt his new name would probably appeal to potential customers who were definitely anti-British in this post-Revolutionary War period. Duncan Phyfe's name distinguished him from his contemporaries. Although the new spelling helped him better compete with French émigré craftsmen, his new name had more to do with hanging **it** on a sign over his door stoop.

The artisans and merchants who came to America discovered a unique kind of **freedom**. They were no longer restricted by class and **guild** traditions of Europe. For the first time in history, a man learned that by working hard, he could build his business based on his own name and reputation and quality of work. Phyfe's workshop apparently took off immediately. At the peak of his success, Phyfe employed 100 craftsmen. Some economic historians point to Phyfe as having employed division of labor and an assembly line. What his workshop produced shows Phyfe's absolute dedication to quality in workmanship. Each piece of furniture was made of the best available materials. He was reported to have paid \$1,000 for a single Santo Domingo mahogany log.

Phyfe did not create new designs. Rather, he borrowed from a broad range of the period's classical styles, Empire, Sheraton, Regency, and French Classical among them. Nevertheless, Phyfe's high quality craftsmanship established him as America's



patriotic interpreter of European design in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Although the number of pieces produced by Duncan Phyfe's workshop is enormous, comparatively few marked or labeled pieces have been found extant. In antiques shops and auctions, collectors have paid \$11,000 for a card table, \$24,200 for a tea table, and \$93,500 for a sewing table.

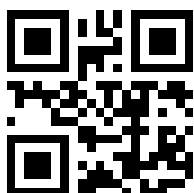
1. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about Duncan Phyfe?
 - A) He regretted that Great Britain no longer governed New York City.
 - B) He was an excellent businessman with a good sense of craftsmanship and design.
 - C) He built all his furniture by himself in a workshop in Santo Domingo.
 - D) He joined the cabinetmakers' guild after he moved to Scotland in 1792.

2. According to the passage, which of the following does the author imply?
 - A) Duncan Fife and his father had the same first name.
 - B) Duncan Fife worked for his father in Scotland.
 - C) Duncan Phyfe made over 100 different kinds of tables.
 - D) Duncan Fife and his father were in the same business.

3. Which sentence in paragraph 2 explains Duncan's name change?
 - A) The third sentence.
 - B) The second sentence.
 - C) The first sentence.
 - D) None of the above.

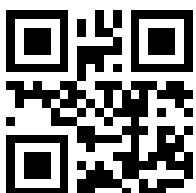
4. Which choice does the word 'it' refer to in the second paragraph?
 - A) His spelling.
 - B) His chair.
 - C) His name.
 - D) His French.

5. Which of the following does the word 'freedom' refer to?
 - A) Restricted.
 - B) No longer restricted.
 - C) By working hard.
 - D) Took off.



6. Which choice is closest in meaning to the word '**guild**' in the third paragraph?
- A) Organization of craftsmen.
 - B) Verdict of a jury.
 - C) Political party of émigrés.
 - D) Immigrants' club.
7. Where in the passage could the following sentence be added to the passage?
Every joint was tight, and the carved elements were beautifully executed.
- A) After the word “workmanship” in paragraph 3.
 - B) After the word “cabinetmaker” in paragraph 1.
 - C) After the word “stoop” in paragraph 2.
 - D) After the words “sewing table” in the last paragraph.
8. In his business, Duncan Phyfe used all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) division of labor.
 - B) an assembly line.
 - C) continental designs.
 - D) inexpensive materials.
9. Based on information in the passage, what can be inferred about Duncan Phyfe's death?
- A) He died in the eighteenth century.
 - B) He died in England.
 - C) He died in the nineteenth century.
 - D) He died in Scotland.
10. The author implies that furniture from Duncan Phyfe's work-shop
- A) no longer exists.
 - B) costs a lot of money today.
 - C) was ignored by New Yorkers.
 - D) was made by his father.

Transfer your answers to the title sheet!



Task 2

For items 11–20, read the passage below and choose which of the sentences A–K fit into the numbered gaps in the text. There is one extra sentence which does not fit in any of the gaps. Write the correct letter in boxes 11–20 on your answer sheet.

Ever since the 1910s, when film-makers first set up shops in Hollywood, mapmakers have been making quite unusual and even unique things: maps showing the locations of the fabulous homes of the stars. Collectively, they form an unofficial version of the Oscars, showing who's in and who's out in the film world. 'Each one looks different,' says Linda Welton, whose grandfather and mother pioneered these maps. **11** _____. Former film stars vanish from them, new ones appear on them, and some of the truly greats are permanent fixtures on them.

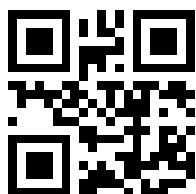
In 1933, noticing the steady stream of tourists going westward to follow the stars from Hollywood to Beverly Hills (the nearby district where most of the stars went to live), Linda's grandfather, Wesley Lake, got a copyright for his *Guide to Starland: Estates and Mansions*. **12** _____. For 40 years Linda's mother, Vivienne, sold maps just down the road from Cary Cooper's place at 200, Baroda*. The asterisk indicates that it was the actor's final home, as opposed to a plus sign (denoting an ex-home) or a zero (for no view from the street).

'My grandfather asked Mom to talk to the gardeners to find out where the stars lived,' Linda recalls. 'She would come up to them and say: " **13** _____" Who would suspect a little girl?' Linda Welton and her team now sell about 10,000 maps a year from a folding chair parked curbside six days a week. **14** _____.

The evolution of the maps mirrors both the Hollywood publicity machine and real estate and tourism development. **15** _____. The first celebrity home belonged to the artist Paul de Longpre. **16** _____.

Although it is not known for certain who published the first map, by the mid-1920s all sorts of people were producing them. **17** _____.

One of the most famous of the early maps was produced to show the location of Pickfair, the home of the newly married stars Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, and the homes of some of their star friends. During World War I, they opened their home to serve refreshments to soldiers. As Vivienne Welton once explained in an interview, to a map and cartography magazine, 'She asked a few friends to do the same. **18** _____.'



For over 40 years, people have marched toward the corner of Sunset and Baroda with hand-painted yellow signs saying: ‘Star Maps, 2 blocks’, ‘Star Maps, 1 block’, ‘Star Maps here’. The maps reflect the shifting geography of stardom as celebrities, looking for escape from over-enthusiastic fans, some with quite unhealthy intentions, have moved out to various districts in Malibu. **19** _____. Legendary stars – Garbo, Monroe, Chaplin – remain on them. **20** _____.

- A.** As they do so, they give advice to the tourists on star safaris through the lime green landscape of Beverly Hills.
- B.** Studios like Paramount published the names and addresses of its stars on theirs, and businesses distributed them as a promotional gimmick.
- C.** Others, however, say that the star maps are still an essential part of Hollywood and the film world.
- D.** More profoundly, perhaps, the maps suggest the temporary nature of fame.
- E.** Early film stars like Lillian Gish lived in modest, somewhat grubby rooming houses, taking street cars to and from the studio.
- F.** Updated regularly, they are still for sale at the corner of Sunset Boulevard and Baroda Drive.
- G.** And so a map was needed.
- H.** It is the oldest continuously published star map and one of a half-dozen or so maps of varying degrees of accuracy and spelling correctness sold today.
- I.** Oh, this is a beautiful garden, but who lives here?
- J.** Others, however, hang on for about a decade and then vanish.
- K.** He had a luxuriously-landscaped house at Cahuenga Avenue and Hollywood and real estate agents would take prospective clients past it on tours.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!



USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

(50 scores)

Task 1. Questions 1–15

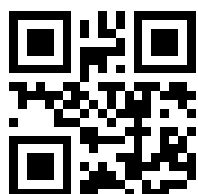
*For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).*

Example:

0	<i>V</i>
00	<i>far</i>

The Plaza hotel

0	The Plaza is situated close to the centre of town and only
00	20 minutes' drive far from the airport. There are 605 guest
1	rooms providing a luxurious accommodation for tourists
2	and business people alike. Each room it is equipped with
3	a colour television, a mini bar and an individually-controlled
4	air conditioning. Guests have the choice of five superb
5	restaurants. Why not to sample local specialities in the Bistro
6	on the ground floor or enjoy yourself the finest international
7	cuisine in the fabulous Starlight Room with its panoramic
8	view of the city? There is a wide range of facilities for
9	relaxation and enjoyment including of a swimming pool,
10	health club, beauty salon and karaoke bar. In addition,
11	our modern conference centre which has been
12	designed to meet all your business needs. Why should you not stay
13	elsewhere when you can be sure of a warm welcome
14	and excellent service at the Plaza? For reservations
15	and information please to call 010 534 766 (24 hours).



Task 2. Questions 16–25

For items 16–25, 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. Use from three to five words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

too

The pool swim in.

0

is too shallow to

16. Laura had to pay a fine of 50 dollars because she didn't have a ticket.

dollar

Laura had to pay because she didn't have a ticket.

17. The concert wasn't as good as we had expected.

live

The concert didn't our expectations.

18. I've been too busy to answer my emails, but I'll do it soon.

round

I haven't my emails yet, but I'll do it soon.

19. It's nearly lunchtime, so would you like to eat something?

feel

It's nearly lunchtime, so do something to eat?

20. Complaints about the food! That's all I ever hear from you!

always

You the food!

21. They took advantage of the day-off at work and went to the seaside!

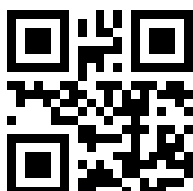
most

They of the day-off at work and went to the seaside!

22. Two detectives investigating the robbery questioned us for over an hour.

enquiries

Two detectives the robbery questioned us for over an hour.



23. Jake was the person who started my interest in collecting pottery.

got

It was Jake in collecting pottery.

24. He really wanted to impress the interviewers.

desperate

He the interviewers a good impression.

25. Because he was injured he couldn't play in the next game.

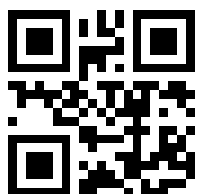
prevented

His in the next game.

Task 3. Questions 26–30

For items 26–30, match the spoken informal words 26–30 to their neutral definitions A–J. There are some extra definitions which do not match.

Informal English	Neutral Equivalents
26. Oh well, don't let it <i>get you down</i> .	A) to borrow sth for a short time
27. I wish you'd stop <i>going on</i> about it for hours on end.	B) to change one's mind
28. It really <i>bugs</i> me when people don't return my pen after they've borrowed it.	C) to fool sb
29. My bicycle's been <i>nicked</i> .	D) to annoy sb
30. 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

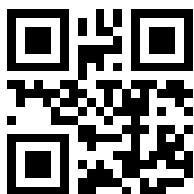


Task 4. Questions 31–40

For items 31–40, match the items 31–40 to the phenomena A–M. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

31. The Trail of Tears	A) the artist who made his masterpieces by putting the painting on the floor and then walking around it, letting the paint drip from sticks
32. John Bull	B) a figure who stands for the USA sometimes represented by the figure of a man with a white beard and tall hat
33. The Great Gatsby	C) This book deals with a poor Cockney girl who is taught how to speak and behave like an upper class lady as a scientific experiment.
34. Prohibition	D) the period from 1919 to 1933 in the US when the production and sale of alcoholic drinks was illegal
35. Louisiana Purchase	E) an English filmmaker of the 20-th century who specialized in thrillers
36. Pygmalion	F) the massive area of land bought from France in 1803 which doubled the US size
37. The Great Depression	G) a figure who stands for England in literary and political satire
38. Jackson Pollock	H) a group of eight old and respected universities in the Northeastern US
39. The Ivy League	I) the path that the Cherokees, forced to move away from their homes, travelled in the autumn and winter of 1838 to 1839
40. Alfred Hitchcock	J) the severe economic problems that followed the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and resulted in the failure of many banks and businesses
	K) This novel describes the rise and fall of the main character, who extravagantly lives from bootlegging. He loves a beautiful woman who is the cause of his downfall.
	L) an English animator of the 20-th century who is famous for inventing some of the best-known cartoons
	M) Oxford and Cambridge together

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!



WRITING

Time: 60 minutes

(30 scores)

Comment on the following quotation.

“All that glisters is not gold.”

William Shakespeare

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- explain how you understand the author’s point of view;
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons in its support;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

Transfer your writing to the answer sheet!

