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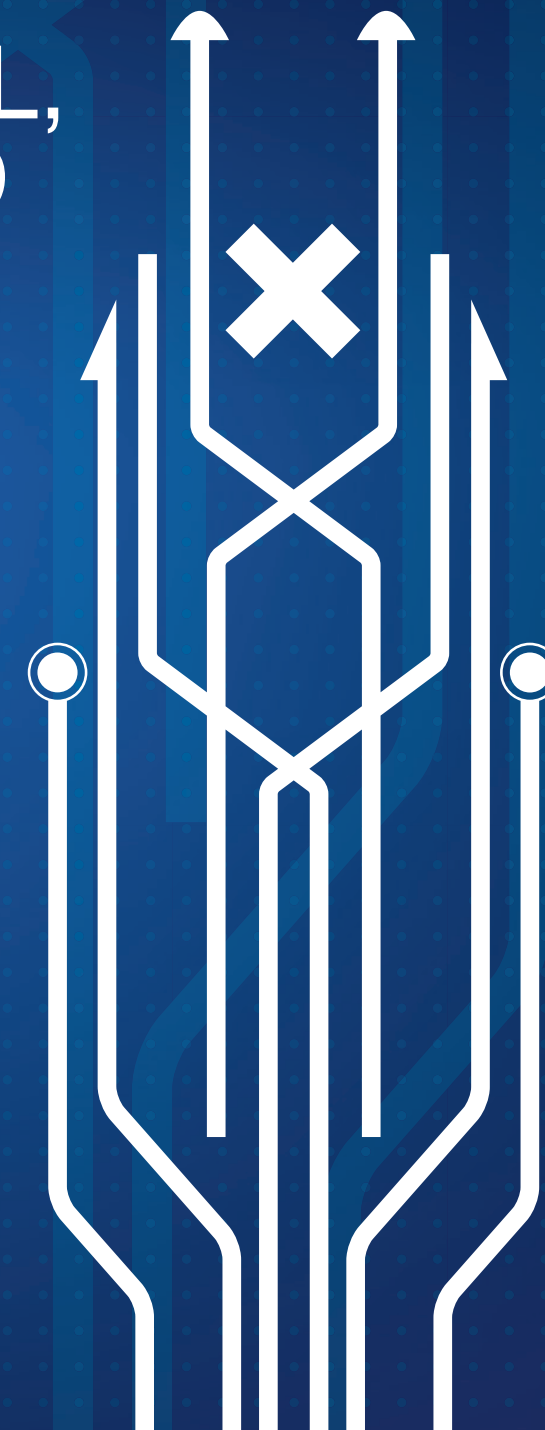
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GREAT LENGTHS. THE ALL-RUSSIAN SCHOOL OLYMPIAD: PREPARATION FOR MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL AND FINAL STAGES

GREAT LENGTHS. THE ALL-RUSSIAN SCHOOL OLYMPIAD: PREPARATION FOR MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL AND FINAL STAGES

By Artem Gulov
Centre of Pedagogical Knowledge,
Moscow



Great Lengths.
The All-Russian
School Olympiad:
Preparation for
Municipal, Regional
and Final Stages



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Данная рукопись является **новым** олимпиадным пособием для 8-11 классов по английскому языку. Это пособие может стать настольной книгой каждого олимпиадника и учителя, который готовит к олимпиаде по английскому языку.

Основные отличия:

- в пособии **15** полных вариантов, что в целом составляет **300** заданий (среди которых - Listening 15, Reading 15, Use of English 225 (по 15 заданий в каждом сете), Writing 15, Speaking 30 (по 2 задания в сете)).
- впервые в полном объеме представлены задания по продуктивным навыкам (письмо и говорение),

- впервые разработаны интегрированные задания (чтение и лексика, чтение и аудирование), которые представляют собой сложно-форматные задания, не представленные в других изданиях автора.

Все задания являются авторскими разработками на базе аутентичных ресурсов, которые находятся в открытом доступе. Задания прошли апробацию на участниках олимпиады, и рецензировались носителями языка. Задания не публиковались ранее в других пособиях.

Данное пособие характеризует **новизна форматов и полнота вариантов**. Данная книга содержит в себе огромное количество заданий по всем видам речевой деятельности и уникальные форматы, которые были только недавно заявлены на олимпиадах.

Информация об авторе:



Гулов Артем Петрович *гулов.рф*

- тренер олимпиадной сборной г. Москва по английскому языку, методист ГАОУ ДПО Центр Педагогического Мастерства г. Москва
- автор более 20 пособий в различных издательствах – Титул, Экзамен, МЦНМО
- кандидат педагогических наук, учитель высшей категории, обладатель кембриджских сертификатов для учителей CELTA, TKT, CPE
- учитель-наставник абсолютных победителей 2015, 2016 и 2019 гг., а также победителей и призеров заключительных этапов всероссийских олимпиад школьников

Great Lengths. The All-Russian School Olympiad: Preparation for Municipal, Regional and Final Stages by Artem Gulov

The textbook has been developed to cover all the new task types for the municipal, regional and final stages of All-Russian English Language School Olympiad. **Great Lengths** is the only course that is focussed on helping students develop their intellectual and creative potential and take part in different intellectual contests in English. The book provides

with various task types and formats, their linguistic and intellectual complexity. There is a strong emphasis on academic context of English usage and thematic and sociocultural relevance as well.

Great Lengths will motivate students and help them acquire more sophisticated knowledge of the cultures of English-speaking countries and peoples. Answer Key Booklet and audio recordings can be downloaded from <http://tea4er.com/lengths>

- Preface -

Олимпиадное движение в Российской Федерации набирает обороты, становясь все более популярным. Причины данного явления достаточно очевидны: как внутренняя мотивация талантливых детей получать обширные знания в области выбранного предмета, так и политика поддержки одаренных детей, которая осуществляется на федеральном, региональном и муниципальном уровнях. Разберемся с данным феноменом более детально. Государство выплачивает денежные премии, награждает грантами, обеспечивает поступление в государственные вузы без вступительных испытаний. Нужно отметить, что уровень знаний победителя или призера олимпиады является очень высоким, так как для победы приходится выдерживать конкуренцию с самыми достойными участниками.

Предмет «Английский язык» имеет свои специфические особенности. Олимпиадные задания имеют повышенный уровень сложности, являясь своеобразным миксом из заданий в формате

зарубежных экзаменов, дополненным различными креативными заданиями. Ежегодно разработчики конкурса вынуждены усложнять олимпиадные задания, так как интерес к изучению данного предмета растет, и с каждым годом участники демонстрируют все более качественные результаты. Таким образом, уровень сложности заданий растет в прямой зависимости от общего языкового прогресса школьников.

Для того чтобы успешно конкурировать, участники должны не только свободно читать, говорить, слушать и писать, но и также демонстрировать умения решать задания на логику, на анализ информации и ее поиск. Недостаточно знать язык, необходимо владеть информацией о культуре, традициях, истории, географии, и других особенностях англоязычных стран.

Традиционно, Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку проходит в несколько этапов.

Школьный этап		
Проводится в сентябре. Комплекты заданий разработаны для 5-6, 7-8 и 9-11 классов.	Проходит на базе общеобразовательного учреждения, обычно принимают участие школьники с 5 по 11 классы. Принять участие могут все желающие.	
Муниципальный этап		
Проводится в ноябре-декабре. Принимают участие учащиеся 7-11 классов. Комплекты заданий разработаны для 7-8 и 9-11 классов.	Участники с лучшими результатами на школьном этапе принимают участие в муниципальном этапе, уровень конкуренции возрастает. Победители данного этапа принимают участие в региональном этапе. Как правило, задания для данного этапа разрабатываются региональными методическими комиссиями.	
Региональный этап		
Проводится в январе-феврале. Принимают участие учащиеся 9-11 классов. Комплект заданий один для 9-11 классов.	Данный этап проводится по единому комплекту заданий для всех регионов, на основе полученных результатов выстраивается единый всероссийский рейтинг и определяется проходной балл для участия в заключительном этапе.	
Заключительный (всероссийский) этап		
Проходит в марте-апреле в отдельно выбранном городе, куда приезжают все участники заключительного этапа. Комплект заданий один для 9-11 классов.	В последние годы число участников примерно 200-250 человек. К этапу допускаются все школьники, набравшие проходной балл, а также участники по квоте – не более одного человека от каждого региона, при условии если ни один участник из данного региона не набрал проходной балл (но набрал более 50%). Дипломы победителей и призеров получают не более 45% от общего числа участников, которые набирают наиболее высокие баллы. Диплом дает право льготного поступления, 100 баллов ЕГЭ и право претендовать на гранты и премии.	

Рассмотрим типы заданий, которые могут встречаться в олимпиадных конкурсах.

Типичные задания

Конкурс понимания устного текста (Listening)	Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Reading)	Лексико-грамматический тест (Use of English)	Конкурс письменной речи (Writing)	Конкурс устной речи (Speaking).
Задания на альтернативный выбор (установление истинности или ложности высказывания)	Задания на альтернативный выбор (установление истинности или ложности высказывания)	Задания на множественный выбор (выбор правильного варианта ответа)	Продуцирование письменной речи (письмо, эссе, статья, обзор, отчет, блог);	продуцирование устной речи (монолог и диалог)
Задания на множественный выбор (выбор правильного варианта ответа)	Задания на множественный выбор (выбор правильного варианта ответа)	Задания на заполнение пробелов в тексте, заполнение таблиц		
Задания на заполнение пробелов в тексте, заполнение таблиц	Задания на заполнение пробелов в тексте, заполнение таблиц	Задания на множественное соответствие (соотнесение)		
Задания на множественное соответствие (соотнесение)	Задания на множественное соответствие (соотнесение)	Словообразование		
	Задание на упорядочение текста (вставка предложений в текст по смыслу)	Перефразирование		

В целом, задания олимпиады можно разделить на 3 группы:

- избирательные,
- со свободно конструируемым ответом,
- творческие.

Безусловно, данное разделение достаточно условно, так как задания второй группы предполагают как определенный уровень креативности, так и наличие заданных рамок и ограничений.

По шкале Совета Европы (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) выделяют шесть уровней владения иностранным языком:

A1 – Elementary (Уровень выживания)

A2 – Low-Intermediate (Предпороговый уровень)

B1 – Intermediate (Пороговый уровень)

B2 – Upper-Intermediate (Пороговый продвинутый уровень)

C1 – Advanced (Уровень профессионального владения)

C2 – Proficiency (Уровень владения в совершенстве)

Заявляемый уровень сложности олимпиадных заданий для школьного и муниципального этапов – A1-B2. При этом необходимо понимать, что данное деление достаточно условно, так как отдельные творческие задания не всегда успешно решаются школьниками именно из-за проблем с пониманием формата заданий. Олимпиадные задания, как правило, направлены на выявления лингвистически одаренных школьников, которые могут проявить способность мыслить нестандартно, а не только решать задания, тип которых им известен. Тем не менее, в рамках подготовки к олимпиаде имеет

смысл уделять внимание в том числе и особенностям формата.

Рекомендуемый уровень школьного этапа:

для 5-6 классов – A1 -A2;

для 7-8 классов – A2 -B1;

для 9 - 11 классов – B1 -B2.

Рекомендуемый уровень муниципального этапа:

для 7-8 классов – B1;

для 9 - 11 классов – B2;

Важно понимать, что задания прошлых лет не могут являться исключительной базой для подготовки, так как одной из особенностей олимпиадных заданий является как раз ежегодное изменение формата, включение новых элементов. Также следует подчеркнуть тот факт, что определенные форматы заданий, успешно апробированные на региональном и заключительном этапах, в конечном счете могут появляться и в комплексах заданий на муниципальном этапе.

На региональном и заключительном этапах уровень заданий C1-C2.

Рассмотрим существующие уровни в корреляции с линейкой международных экзаменов по английскому языку.

Уровень по шкале Совета Европы (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)

General English		Academic English		
A1	YLE (Cambridge Young Learners English Tests)			
A2	KET (Cambridge Key English Test)			
B1	PET (Cambridge Preliminary English Test)			
B2	FCE (Cambridge First Certificate in English)	TOEFL (Test of English Language as a Foreign Language)	IELTS (International English Language Testing System)	
C1	CAE (Cambridge Certificate in Advanced English)			
C2	CPE (Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English)			

Понимание соответствия уровней A1-C2 и зарубежных экзаменов очень важно, так как большая часть форматов олимпиадных заданий или соответствует форматам экзаменов, или созданы на базе существующих экзаменационных форматов. Таким образом, подготовка к зарубежным экзаменам FCE, CAE, CPE, TOEFL, IELTS может служить базой олимпиадной подготовки. Тем не ме-

нее, даже полученный сертификат по данным экзаменам не может гарантировать диплом победителя или призера, так как в данных экзаменах а) не уделяется повышенное внимание страноведению, б) формат заданий заранее известен и не предполагает дополнительных сложностей в виде правильного понимания формулировок задания.

Рассмотрим формулировки заданий 2016-2017 учебного года школьного и муниципального этапов на материале олимпиад, которые проводились в городе Москва.

Конкурс понимания устного текста (*Listening*)

Listen to Matthew talking to his aunt about his friends. What hobby does each of Matthew's friends enjoy? For questions 1–5, write a letter A–H next to each friend. There is an example for you. You will hear the conversation twice.	5-6 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап
You are going to hear a teenager, Ben, talking to his sister, Erica, about his best friend, Liam. Listen to their conversation. Decide if each sentence 1–6 is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick in the box under B for NO.	7-8 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап
For items 1–10 listen to a dialogue and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear (A), or FALSE (B), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (C). You will hear the text twice.	9-11 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап
Listen to the students Ingrid and Mikel discussing the best way to get across the city. Answer questions 1–3 choosing from different means of transport A–J. Mark the correct letter A–J in the title sheet. You will hear the conversation only ONCE.	7-8 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап
You will hear a teacher talking to a group of students. For each question 4–10, choose the correct letter A, B or C. Mark the correct letter A, B or C in the title sheet.	
For items 1–10 listen to a passage from a lecture and decide whether the statements (1–10) are TRUE (A), or FALSE (B) according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.	9-11 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап
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.	

Конкурс понимания письменного текста (*Reading*)

There are five gaps in the text below. Read it and decide which sentence A–E best fits each gap 6–10 in the text.	5-6 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап
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Read about the people in texts 7–12. They all would like to learn something new. Match schools/ courses A–G with the people whose interests they can satisfy. There is one letter you do not need to use. 7-8 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–15. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet, circle: A (TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; B (FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information given in the text. 9-11 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

Choose option A, B, C which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 8–15 on your answer sheet.

Read *Food across culture*, time and space and decide if the following statements 11–20 are true (T), false (F) or not stated in the text (NS). Mark the correct answer True, False or Not Stated in the title sheet. 7-8 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап

For items 1–10, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text. 9-11 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап

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.

Лексико-грамматический тест (*Use of English*)

Read the article about learning to snowboard. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 11–18, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet. The first one is done for you. 5-6 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

Read the text and put the verbs in brackets 19–31 in the correct tense. The first one is done for you.

There are British English and American English words mixed up in the box below. Find the pairs of words 32–41 that mean the same. There is an example for you.

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 13–22, mark the letter next to the correct word – A, B, C or D. The first one is done for you. 7-8 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

Put each verb in brackets 23–39 in the correct tense and voice forms. The first one is done for you.

Quiz. Choose the correct answer. Country studies.

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). 9-11 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

For items 11–20, 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).

For questions 21–35, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark the correct letter A, B, C or D in the title sheet. 7-8 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап

For the questions 36–45, read the text below. Use the words given in the capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

For questions 46–55 complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence/s, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Match each of the names 55–65 from column A with the correct event in column B and the correct date in column C.

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). 9-11 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап

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).

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.

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

Конкурс письменной речи (*Writing*)

Imagine yesterday you arranged to go to the cinema with your friend. Unfortunately, you couldn't get to the cinema as you had to take your pet to a vet. Write an e-mail to your friend. In your e-mail you should: greet your friend; apologize for not getting to the cinema; explain why you didn't come; suggest meeting another time; suggest where you could go. Write 80–100 words. Remember the rules of e-mail writing. 5-6 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

In an English-language magazine you saw the following announcement about a competition and decided to participate in it. 7-8 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап

Welcome to the Internet!

Win a brand new laptop plus all the essential software and a year's free Internet access. Write and tell us about the changes the Internet has brought about in the tourism industry in our country. We will publish the winning article in next month's issue.

Write your competition article. In your article you should: start with a title; make an introduction ; mention at least two positive and two negative changes the Internet has brought in the tourism industry in our country; write if people can rely on the Internet when they travel; give your ideas what the future for the Internet will be in the tourism industry in our country; make a conclusion. Write 180–200 words.

Write a short review of your favourite play by William Shakespeare for your school magazine. Write the title of the play at the beginning on a separate line (words are not counted in this line). Remember to mention in your review: why you like the play; which character in the play you would most like to meet and why; why you should stage the play at your school theatre. Write 100 –140 words.	9-11 классы 2016-2017, школьный этап
You are going to take part in a school competition “Golden Pen”. You have to write a story based on the picture given and using the words: <i>paw (s)/ graceful / hesitated</i> . Describe events in an entertaining way. Please underline the given words in the story. Write 180–200 words.	7-8 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап
Comment on the following quotation. “All that glisters is not gold.” William Shakespeare Write 200–250 words.	9-11 классы 2016-2017, муниципальный этап
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.	
<p>В полном объеме задания олимпиады вместе с ключами и критериями проверки доступны для скачивания на сайте http://vos.olimpiada.ru</p> <p>Мы приводим лишь формулировки заданий, так как для качественного процесса подготовки важно понимать, какие именно типовые задания могут встречаться школьникам во время проведения конкурсов. После анализа формулировок становится очевидным, что самым сложным конкурсом является Лексико-грамматический тест, так как для успешного решения заданий данного конкурса требуется не только знание особенностей грамматических конструкций и правильное употребление лексики, но и знание специфики культуры, традиций, географии, истории англоязычных стран.</p> <p>Рассмотрим формулировки заданий Лексико-грамматического конкурса прошлых лет регионального и заключительного этапов (комплекты материалы едины для 9-11 классов во всей стране).</p>	
Лексико-грамматический тест (<i>Use of English</i>)	
For items 1 – 10, 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. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Write down the needed words on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.	9-11 классы 2016-2017, региональный этап
For items 11-20, choose a word from the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences. The meaning of the word is given in brackets. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you. (ANIMALS)	
For items 21-30, match the names of American states (column 1) with their capitals (column 2). There are 2 extra names in column 2 which you don’t have to use.	
For items 1-10 complete the idioms filling each of the gaps in the following phrases (1-10) with one word from the column on the right. Some words can be used more than once. There are some extra words, which you do not have to use. Write the word you choose on your answer sheet. (COLOUR)	9-11 классы 2016-2017, заключительный этап
For items 11-15 write down the words that would fit the definitions using the letters given. There can be 2 - 7 extra letters for each word, which you do not have to use. (ANAGRAMS + CONFUSED WORDS)	
For items 16-50 choose the correct option A, B, C or D. Circle the correct option on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you. (FAMOUS PEOPLE).	
For items 1-5, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Write down the needed word in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you	9-11 классы 2015-2016, региональный этап
For items 6 – 10, 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 should use between three and six words, including the word given. Write down the needed words in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.	
For items 11-15, fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms. Write down the required synonyms in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.	
For items 16-20, choose from the box the necessary animal (1-13) that would fit in the gap of the given sentences (16-20) to produce a proverb or an idiom, then match the sentence with the correct definition (A - F). There are some extra words in the box, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.	
For items 21-30, identify the names of an English or an American city/town, hidden in the sentences below. Write down the correct names in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.	
For items 1-10 fill each of the numbered gaps (1-10) in the following passage with one suitable word. The first example (0) is done for you.	9-11 классы 2015-2016, заключительный этап
For items 11-20 choose from the box the necessary parts of the body (1-20) that would fit in the gap of the given sentences (11-20) to produce an idiom, then match the sentence with the correct definition (A - K). There are some extra words in the box, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.	
For items 21-40 fill in the gaps with one word, which fits in the context. (SHAKESPEARE BIOGRAPHY)	
For items 41-50 match the parts of the sentences in the first column (41-50) with the right ending in the second column (a-k) so that they make famous quotations of William Shakespeare. There are some extra endings in the second column, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.	

For items 1-15 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word once only. There are two extra words in the right column which you don't have to choose. Write the correct word in your answer sheet. 9-11 классы 2014-2015, региональный этап

For items 16-30 read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that shouldn't be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V) by the number in your answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write that word out. Lines 0 and 00 are example.

For items 1– 8, match each person (1 -8) with an appropriate phrasal verb (A-K) and a suitable object (a-i). Write down the correct letters in your answer sheet. There are two extra verbs in the second column, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you. 9-11 классы 2014-2015, заключительный этап

For items 9-23, fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate name or word from the right-hand column. Choose one word/name only. Write the correct word/ name in your answer sheet. There are extra names/words in the right-hand column, which you do not have to choose. (AMERICAN LITERATURE)

For items 24-33, complete two English songs by filling in the gaps with one word only. In some cases an explanation and the first letter are given. Write the correct words in your answer sheet. (0) is an example.

There is an old English children's song about the sounds of church bells in various parts of London. Complete the lines of the song using one word only in each gap.

The following famous children's song tells us about one of the most significant events in American History. Complete the lines of the song using one word only in each gap.

For items 34-40, match an item in the left-hand column (34-40) with its definition in the right-hand column (A-K). Circle the correct letter in your answer sheet. There are four extra definitions in the right-hand column, which you do not have to use.

One of the most famous characters from a series of books by the British author Sue Townsend (1946-2014) is called Adrian Mole. In one of the books the English teenager got acquainted with an American boy Hamish Mancini. After reading some passages from Adrian's diaries Hamish became confused about certain British realities. Here's a passage from his letter to Adrian... "It was great reading your diary, even the odd unflattering remark about me. Still, old buddy, I forgive you on account of how you were of unsound mind at the time you wrote the stuff. An'I got questions ...What does RSPCA stand for?" Adrian's answer to that one was of course: "I. RSPCA stands for: the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Match some of the other answers from Adrian with the following questions from Hamish.

For questions 1-10 fill in the gaps with the correct words. Use only one word for each gap. The first sentence is done for you as the example. 9-11 классы 2013-2014, региональный этап

For questions 11-15, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

For questions 16-23, read the following informal note you have received from a friend and use the information to complete the numbered gaps in the formal notice. Then write the new words in the correct spaces on your answer sheet. Use one word for each gap. The number of letters in the words is given. Also some letters are given. There is an example (0) at the beginning. The words you need do not occur in the informal note.

In the table below there are quotations from famous people. For questions 24- 30, match the beginning of the quotation from column A with its corresponding ending from column B. These are 4 extra endings which do not correspond to any quotation.

For questions 1- 10, think of one word only which can be used in all three sentences. Here is an example (0). 9-11 классы 2013-2014, заключительный этап

For questions 11 – 17 fill in the gaps with the words, DERIVED FROM OR RELATED TO THE WORDS ON THE RIGHT. Put the words in the correct grammatical form. There are examples (0) and (00) for you.

For questions 18 – 22 choose the correct option (a, b or c) to complete each idiom. To help you, the meaning of the idiom is given in brackets.

For questions 23 - 30 read the text about distance learning. Solve the crossword puzzle by replacing the underlined words or word combinations with their synonyms.

Очевидно, что частично форматы заданий, которые использовались на региональном и заключительном этапах, находят свое отражение и в муниципальном этапе. Анализ содержания заданий позволяет

выявить важность владения социокультурной компетенцией, именно поэтому наряду с разделами собственно лексики и грамматики для подготовки рекомендуем изучить следующие темы:

- 1 Географические особенности англоязычных стран. Наименования территорий, крупных городов. Реки, озера, другие географические объекты.
- 2 Англоязычная литература, знакомство с сюжетами и персонажами произведений. Фольклор, пословицы и поговорки.
- 3 История англоязычных стран, важные события, даты, известные люди и их вклад в развитие общества.
- 4 Политические особенности англоязычных стран, социальное устройство государств, особенности формирования наций.
- 5 Экономические реалии англоязычных стран.
- 6 Традиции, праздники, особенности культуры и менталитета жителей англоязычных стран.
- 7 Система образования и воспитания, особенности педагогических систем.

Для успешного участия в олимпиаде по английскому языку необходимо не только владеть языком на достаточном уровне, но и необходимо понимать особенности формата заданий и алгоритмы

их выполнения. Чрезвычайно важно овладеть стратегиями выполнения конкурсных заданий и избегать типичных ошибок при их выполнении.

Стратегии выполнения заданий

Конкурс понимания устного текста (Listening)	Конкурс письменного понимания текста (Reading)	Лексико-грамматический тест (Use of English)	Конкурс письменной речи (Writing)	Конкурс устной речи (Speaking).
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Выполнять задания в формате зарубежных экзаменов FCE, CAE, CPE, TOEFL, IELTS. Работа с данными тестами позволит понять типичные форматы, которые заявлены в данных экзаменах.

Выполнять задания олимпиад прошлых лет, что позволит познакомиться с творческими заданиями, понять особенности формулировок, оценить уровень сложности. К заданиям на письменную и устную речь представлены критерии оценивания, важно анализировать алгоритмы выставления оценки и правильно трактовать коммуникативную задачу задания.

Правильно рассчитывать время выполнения заданий, рационально его использовать. Необходимо при подготовке и решении тренировочных заданий также работать с таймером, не позволяя себе тратить больше времени на выполнение, чем дается на подобные типичные задания на олимпиаде.

Внимательно прослушивать текст записи, быть готовым к неочевидности правильного ответа и наличия множественных дистракторов. Быть готовым к различным акцентам, темпу речи и стилю подачи информации – от разговорного до научного.

Внимательно анализировать задания, и начинать процесс выполнения с чтения вопросов, а не самого текста. Искомая информация, как правило, содержится в отдельных абзацах или предложениях, поэтому читать весь текст не нужно, к тому же время выполнения ограничено.

Внимательно просмотреть задание, определить какие вы можете решить исходя из знаний, а в каких ключевым фактором может выступить языковая догадка и лингвистическое чутье. Как правило, подобные задания могут быть решены методом исключения или логического подбора.

После прочтения задания составить краткий план письменной работы, продумать количество абзацев и слов в них. Необходимо максимально внимательно относиться к коммуникативной задаче, так как при неправильном раскрытии темы, смене жанра или недостаточном количестве слов письменная работа при проверке получает ноль баллов. Важно уложиться во время выполнения и проверить спеллинг всего текста.

При получении карточки говорения важно продумать несколько предложений на каждый пункт. Нужно понимать формат и жанр высказывания (презентация, экскурсия, озвучивание ролика и т.д.) и исходя из данной информации правильно сформулировать введение и заключение ответа.

Самая большая ошибка, типичная для всех конкурсов – неправильная трактовка (невнимательность) при выполнении заданий. Например, в задании нужно вписать 1-2 слова, при этом участники пишут 3 слова. Или нужно подчеркнуть правильные ответы или ключевые слова, а участники забывают это сделать. Необходимо внимательно читать формулировку задания, анализировать данные примеры. Важно не оставлять ни одно задание без ответа, даже если нет уверенности в его правильности.

Задания предполагают умение не только услышать/прочитать нужную информацию, но и умение логически мыслить и делать выводы. Среди типичных ошибок – расширение или сужение смысла утверждения. Важно правильно трактовать как текст, так и формулировки задания. Как правило, целые абзацы могут быть помещены в качестве дистрактора, то есть в данном куске текста не будет содержаться полезной информации. Нужно понимать, что в формулировках вопросов также могут находиться дистракторы – то есть правдоподобные варианты ответов, которые на самом деле служат для отвлечения внимания от сути предмета.

Текст задания может изобиловать специфичными терминами, что создает впечатление повышенного уровня сложности задания. Важно не пытаться прочитать весь текст целиком, а искать те абзацы и предложения, в которых и скрыт правильный ответ.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

Script

Amelia Jenks Bloomer was an early suffragist, editor, and social activist. Bloomer was also a fashion advocate who worked to change women's clothing styles.

Bloomer was born in Homer, New York. With only a few years of formal education, she started working as a teacher, educating students in her community. In 1840, she married David Bloomer and moved to Seneca Falls, New York. Bloomer quickly became active in the Seneca Falls political and social community. She joined a church and volunteered with the local temperance society. Noticing his wife's fervor for social reform, David encouraged her to use writing as an outlet. As a result, she started a column which covered a plethora of topics.

In 1848, Bloomer went to the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention. The next year she created *The Lily*, a newspaper solely dedicated to women. At first, the newspaper only addressed the temperance movement, however due to demand the bi-weekly paper expanded to cover other news. After meeting activist Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Bloomer started to publish articles about the women's rights movement. In 1849, Bloomer's husband was elected Postmaster for Seneca Falls. He immediately appointed his wife as his assistant. Bloomer used her office as makeshift headquarters for the Seneca Fall's women's rights movement.

Bloomer's most influential work was in dress reform. After noticing the health hazards and

restrictive nature of corsets and dresses, Bloomer pushed for women to adopt a new style of dress. The pantaloons, now called Bloomers, not only illustrated a departure from the accepted dress for women, the cloth items also came to represent activists in the women's rights movement. The style of dress attracted much ridicule from conservative men and women.

In 1851, Bloomer introduced Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Susan B. Anthony. The meeting set in motion a long-standing partnership between the two activists. In 1853, Bloomer and her husband moved West. While traveling she stopped in many towns and lectured about temperance. She attempted to keep *The Lily* going, however her move made publishing the paper harder. In 1854, Bloomer decided to sell the paper. Eventually, the couple settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa. There, she called on women to become property owners. During the Civil War, Bloomer started the Soldier's Aid Society of Council Bluffs to help Union soldiers.

Until her death, Bloomer preached on temperance and women's rights. She served as the President of the Iowa Suffrage Association from 1871-1873. However, because of her relentless dedication to temperance, she often found her ideas at odds with other activists who wanted to focus on other topics in the women's rights movement. Nonetheless, she never abandoned her commitment to the movement's agenda. Bloomer passed away at the age of 76 in 1894.

Decide whether the following statements 1-5 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements

	A	B
1 In her childhood she lived in the city of New York.		
2 Her husband didn't endorse her social activities.		

- 3 She was involved in a dress-reform movement.
- 4 A garment was named after her.
- 5 She promoted moderation in alcohol consumption.

For questions 6-10, put the events A-E in chronological order.

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List of events

A	Bloomer began a newspaper for women.
B	Bloomer was elected as the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association President.
C	She got married to David Bloomer.
D	She began teaching children.
E	The Bloomers moved to Iowa.

Task 2. Read the text.

A John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*, published in the 1930s, is one of the author's most widely read novels, largely due to its ubiquitous presence in the high school curriculum. As a result, this mythic story of two opposites - the clever, wiry George Milton and the lumbering, powerful Lennie Small - has assumed an important place in the American literary canon. The novel is deceptively simple - it is short and straight-forwardly written. But beneath this approachable surface Steinbeck explores mysterious and haunting themes, largely pivoting on the search for comfort, decency and companionship in a lonely, cruel world.

B *Of Mice and Men* was Steinbeck's seventh novel. Though he had achieved critical and popular success with his two preceding novels, *Tortilla Flat* (1935) and *In Dubious Battle* (1936), *Of Mice and Men* was a success on another level altogether. The book was chosen as a Book-of-the-Month club selection and garnered Steinbeck the financial stability and creative confidence necessary for his embarkation on his subsequent novel, *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), which continues to be viewed as the best work of his career.

C Steinbeck drew his inspiration for the work from his experience living and working as a «bindlestiff» - or itinerant farmhand - during the 1920s. In a 1937 interview in *The New York Times*, Steinbeck said that the character of

Lennie was based on a mentally impaired man he met in his travels who was prone to episodes of uncontrollable rage. The central question of where or how such a man might fit into society drives the action of *Of Mice and Men*, and the rest of the characters in the book are developed largely in terms of their relationships to this enigmatic central figure.

D Steinbeck's novel is not, in the strictest sense, a novel; it's better described as a novelized play. The work is easily divisible into three acts of two scenes each, with each chapter comprising a scene. These chapters all take place in fixed locations. Chapter One occurs, aside from a brief stroll at the very opening, at a clearing by the Salinas River; Chapters Two and Three occur in the bunk house at the ranch where Lennie and George have found work; Chapter Four occurs in the quarters of Crooks, the black stable buck; Chapter Five takes place in the barn; and Chapter Six brings us back to the clearing by the river. In all cases, the introduction and description of characters largely occurs in dialogue rather than in expository prose. With rare exceptions, Steinbeck's narrator is quite unobtrusive. He writes in a combination of stage-directions and dialogue - in other words, *Of Mice and Men* is very much like a play. The Steinbeck critic Susan Shillinglaw describes the work as an experimental «play-novelette, intended to be both a novella and a script for a play.»

E This play-like structure allowed the work to be quickly adapted to the stage, with the first production mounted on Broadway in 1937, the year of the novel's publication. This production was quite successful, and was directed by the famous playwright George S. Kaufman. The play was revived in 1974 with James Earl Jones in the role of Lennie. *Of Mice and Men* has also been frequently adapted into cinema - first in 1939, in a production directed by Lewis

Milestone (who regularly and skillfully directed adaptations of literary works, including *All Quiet on the Western Front* (1930)), with Lon Chaney, Jr. and Lennie and Burgess Merideth as George. Most recently the novel was adapted in 1992, with Gary Sinise playing George and John Malkovich in the role of Lennie. This version was well-received by critics and regularly supplements high school English class units on the novel.

Decide whether the following statements 1-10 are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

List of statements

- 1 The main characters of *Of Mice and Men*, published in 1937, are George Milton and Lennie Small.
- 2 George and Lennie are the men who travel from town to town seeking employment.
- 3 In this book, similar to other John Steinbeck's books, the author benefited from his own experiences.
- 4 *Of Mice and Men* was adapted as a movie three times in 1939.
- 5 The book debuted to instant acclaim.
- 6 The book's powerful ending is climactic and shocking to the extreme.
- 7 George and Lennie do not achieve their dream.
- 8 Steinbeck gained popularity with *Tortilla Flat*.
- 9 *The Grapes of Wrath* was adapted into a 1992 film starring John Malkovich.
- 10 Steinbeck wrote 8 books over the course of his career.

A	B	C

Олімпіадні завдання по англійському мові. 15 варіантів. 300 завдань

For questions 11-15 choose the correct paragraph (A–E). Some of the letters may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

- George and Lennie begin to work on a ranch.
- George and Lennie are very different.
- Lennie is a retarded person.
- Steinbeck published what is considered his best novel.
- Steinbeck spent some time working as a manual labourer.

- | |
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Task 1. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals using a negative prefix.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 She was rude and _____ about her remarks. | APOLOGISE |
| 2 The band's popularity is _____. | DENY |
| 3 There seemed to be an _____ supply of drinks at the party. | EXHAUST |
| 4 No one's _____ in the workplace. | REPLACE |
| 5 The medical tests were _____, and will need to be repeated. | CONCLUDE |
| 6 Her handwriting is virtually _____. | DECIPHER |
| 7 The hours in this job are very _____ - you sometimes have to work late at very short notice. | PREDICT |
| 8 They had grown up in the same house since they were babies and were virtually _____. | SEPARATE |
| 9 For months the polls have been predicting an _____ landslide victory for the Right in next month's general election. | PRECEDE |
| 10 The friar knew of them and spoke of them as good men had been illegally _____ and driven from their homes. | POSSESS |

Task 2. Solve anagram puzzles.

The Romantic Period of English literature began in the late 18th century and lasted until approximately 1832. In general, Romantic literature can be characterized by its personal nature, its strong use of feeling, its abundant use of **1** _____ (SYOLISMBM), and its exploration of nature and the supernatural. In addition, the writings of the Romantics were considered innovative based on their belief that literature should be spontaneous, imaginative, personal, and free. The Romantic Period produced a wealth of authors including Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William **2** _____ (WDSWORTORH), Jane Austen, and Lord Byron.

It was during the Romantic Period that **3** _____ (OTHGIC) literature was born. Traits of this type of literature are dark and gloomy settings and characters and situations that are fantastic, grotesque, wild, savage, mysterious, and often melodramatic. Two of the most famous novelists of the era are Ann **4** _____ (RFCADFLIE) and Mary **5** _____ (LESEHLY).

The Victorian Period of English literature began with the accession of Queen Victoria to

the throne in 1837, and lasted until her death in 1901. Because the Victorian Period of English literature spans over six decades, the year 1870 is often used to divide the era into «early Victorian» and «late Victorian.» In general, Victorian literature deals with the issues and problems of the day. Some of the most recognized authors of the Victorian era include Alfred Lord Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett **6** _____ (WNIBRONG), her husband Robert, Matthew Arnold, Charles Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Thomas **7** _____ (DYARH).

Within the Victorian Period, two other literary movements, that of The Pre-Raphaelites (1848-1860) and the movement of Aestheticism and **8** _____ (ANCDEDECE) (1880-1900), gained prominence.

The Edwardian Period is named for King Edward VII and spans the time from Queen Victoria's death (1901) to the beginning of World War I (1914). During this time, the British Empire was at its height and the wealthy lived lives of materialistic luxury. However, four fifths of the English population lived in squalor. The **9** _____ (RGWINSTI) of the Edwardian

Period reflect and comment on these social conditions. For example, writers such as George Bernard Shaw and H.G. 10 _____ (ESLLW) attacked social injustice and the selfishness of the upper classes. Other writers of the time include William Butler Yeats, Joseph 11 _____ (RDCOAN), Rudyard Kipling, Henry James, and E.M. 12 _____ (FRERSTO).

Task 3. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

angry
blind
brave
dirty
dull
early
empty
faint
fat
good
great
hard
merry
neat
null
small

- 1 Don't wash your _____ linen in public.
- 2 Eat, drink and be _____, for tomorrow we die.
- 3 _____ vessels make the most noise.
- 4 _____ heart never won fair lady.
- 5 Good things come in _____ packages.
- 6 _____ minds think alike.
- 7 In the kingdom of the _____ the one-eyed man is king.
- 8 It ain't over till the _____ lady sings.
- 9 It's the _____ bird that catches the worm.
- 10 No news is _____ news.

Sentences

Task 4. Choose the correct answer. /Idioms/

1	_____ was not built in a day	<i>things cannot be done instantly</i>			
	Rome	Newcastle	Brighton	Coventry	New York
2	_____ moment	<i>when people realise that something has gone wrong</i>			
	Saigon	Damascus	Waterloo	Rome	New York
3	Road to _____	<i>experience that changes your life</i>			
	Saigon	Damascus	Waterloo	Rome	New York
4	Meet your _____	<i>to be defeated by someone who is too strong for you</i>			
	Saigon	Damascus	Waterloo	Rome	New York
5	All roads lead to _____	<i>said to mean that all the methods of doing something will achieve the same result</i>			
	Saigon	Damascus	Waterloo	Rome	New York
6	fiddle while _____ burns	<i>to enjoy yourself or continue working as normal and not give any attention to something important and unpleasant</i>			
	Rome	Newcastle	Brighton	Coventry	New York
7	take coals to _____	<i>to supply something to a place or person that already has a lot of that particular thing</i>			
	Rome	Newcastle	Brighton	Coventry	New York
8	to have more front than _____	<i>to be very self-confident</i>			
	Rome	Newcastle	Brighton	Coventry	New York

SET 1

9	send sb to _____	<i>not to speak to somebody, usually as a punishment</i>			
	Rome	Newcastle	Brighton	Coventry	New York
10	_____ minute	<i>a very short time</i>			
	Rome	Newcastle	Brighton	Coventry	New York

Task 5. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

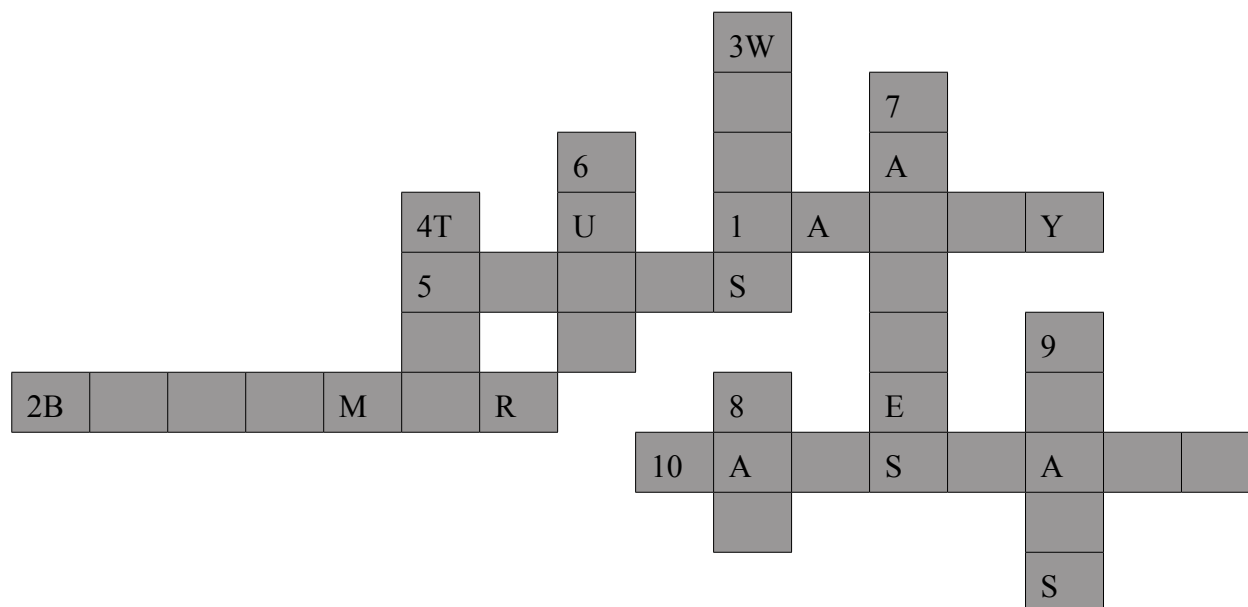
classic
classical
comic
comical
economic
economical
electric
electrical
historic
historical
politic
political

- Does she study _____ ballet or modern ballet?
- The speech had several _____ touches.
- New opportunities will emerge as the _____ climate improves.
- The aerial acrobats at the circus gave an _____ performance.
- This was an event organized by ordinary citizens, not _____ activists.
- An unexpected surge in _____ power caused the computer to crash.
- She was displaying _____ symptoms of shock.
- I deemed it _____ to leave at that point.
- He looked so _____ in that hat.
- The material is an _____ substitute for plastic or steel.

Sentences

Task 6. Complete the crossword.

Grid



Sentences

- After a good night's sleep I'll be as fresh as a _____.
- At school she was a late _____, and it wasn't until she went to college that her talents became apparent.
- There has been a slight upturn in the economy, but we're not out of the _____ yet.

- 4 If you think she's going to help you, you're barking up the wrong _____.
- 5 When the results of the fraud investigation were announced last week, the managers came up smelling like _____.
- 6 Stop beating around the _____ and tell me the truth.
- 7 I'll be pushing up the _____ long before it happens.
- 8 I've got a busy day tomorrow, so I think I'll hit the _____.
- 9 She spent years trying to design education policy from the _____ roots up.
- 10 Finding the piece of paper I need in this huge pile of documents is like looking for a needle in a _____.

Task 7. Solve anagram puzzles.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 Beware the Ides of _____. | MRCHA |
| 2 The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars
But in ourselves, that we are _____. | UNLINGSDER |
| 3 But, for mine own part, it was _____ to me. | GEEKR |
| 4 Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The _____ never taste of death but once. | VLIANTA |
| 5 Cry _____ and let slip the dogs of war. | HAOCV |
| 6 Not that I loved _____ less, but that I loved Rome more. | ESCAAR |
| 7 Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your _____. | REAS |
| 8 The evil that men do lives after them
The good is oft interred with their _____. | BNESO |
| But I am _____ as the Northern Star,
9 Of whose true fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament. | STANCONT |
| 10 Cassius has a lean and hungry look:
He _____ too much: such men are dangerous | TNKSHI |

Task 8. Write one word in each gap.

Grappling with the Canadian past is fraught with challenges and alive with exciting questions crying out to 1 _____ addressed. But what constitutes the “Canadian” past? Clearly, the geographic space we call Canada 2 _____ a relatively recent invention. Confederation, beginning in 1867, spread the brand beyond the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to include other British colonies on the east and west coasts and some of the land 3 _____ between. As a political idea — a country made 4 _____ of provinces and territories with a constitution, flag, anthem, etc. — it continues to evolve. But in 1867 it was just 5 _____ of many colonies in the British Empire. A century and 10 years

earlier it was part of a French empire that claimed influence 6 _____ a much larger territory than the Canada of today. Still another century earlier, “Canada” referred to a struggling chain of frightened and fortified settlements along the St. Lawrence.

Let's push it back yet another century and more. Around 1567 the northern half 7 _____ North America was a well-populated landscape made up of a multitude of diverse cultures. Their economies and relationships 8 _____ continually changing while retaining core features from one generation to the next. The “Canada” of 1497 — one small patch of which

rich human environment than would re-emerge here until 10 19th century.

First issued on 26th September, 1969 “Abbey Road” was the final Beatles 1 _____ AUMLB to be recorded. “Let It Be”, though mainly recorded in January, 1969 was finally 2 _____ REASEELD in May, 1970 alongside the film of the same name.

were played during the filmed 5 REARSAHELS and sessions for “Let It Be” back in January.

Following the ‘live’ 3_____ NAETUR of the “Let It Be” recordings, for “Abbey Road”, The Beatles returned to the North London studios to create carefully crafted recordings with ambitious musical 4_____ NGTAREMENRAS. Interestingly, 12 of the songs that appeared on the finished album

For the first time on a Beatles album, the 6_____ FONRT cover contained neither the group's name nor the album title, just that 7_____ INICCO photograph taken on the zebra crossing near the entrance to the studios in London NW8 in August 1969.

“Abbey Road” entered the British 8 _____
ARCHT at no.1 in October and stayed there for
a total of seventeen weeks.

British

American

1	courgette					h			i
---	-----------	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

2	waistcoat				t
---	-----------	--	--	--	---

3	football						r
---	----------	--	--	--	--	--	---

4 postbox

m						x
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

5 dummy

				f			r
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

British

American

6	chemist's				g				r	
---	-----------	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--

7	petrol			s				e
---	--------	--	--	---	--	--	--	---

8	trainers	n				r	
---	----------	---	--	--	--	---	--

9 pushchair

		r					r
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

10	underground			b			
----	-------------	--	--	---	--	--	--

Task 11. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have an extra word. Tick (v) the sentences that are correct. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word down.

- 1 *The Talented Mr. Ripley* is a 1955 psychological thriller by Patricia
Highsmith.
- 2 It is the first book by starring the iconic anti-hero Tom Ripley,
3 a small-time con man and master manipulator whose skill with less
people and
4 manipulation allows him to get off access to power and influence.
5 Focusing on ever Ripley's first major con, the book establishes
6 the main character and explores on themes of identity, obsession, and
7 the psychological impact of attempting to has become someone else.
8 The series was popular upon its release and remains significant
culturally today,
9 although it was hardly controversial at the moment of its release due
10 to its main manipulative nature and occasional outbursts of rage and
psychopathic behavior.

[illegible]

Task 12. Match the book with its author.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Brave New World</i> | A | James Joyce |
| 2 | <i>Lord of the Flies</i> | B | Jane Austen |
| 3 | <i>A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man</i> | C | Aldous Huxley |
| 4 | <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> | D | William Golding |
| 5 | <i>A Clockwork Orange</i> | E | John Bunyan |
| 6 | <i>Dracula</i> | F | Jonathan Swift |
| 7 | <i>Persuasion</i> | G | Benjamin Disraeli |
| 8 | <i>Kidnapped</i> | H | Anthony Burgess |
| 9 | <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> | I | Bram Stoker |
| 10 | <i>Sybil</i> | J | Robert Louis Stevenson |

Task 13. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|------|
| 1 | Mary I is crowned Queen | A | 1585 |
| 2 | Elizabeth I's long reign begins | B | 1588 |
| 3 | Sir Walter Raleigh sets up a colony in America | C | 1558 |
| 4 | End of the Tudor dynasty as Elizabeth I dies aged 69 with no children left | D | 1547 |
| 5 | Henry (VII) Tudor is crowned King of England, founding the house of Tudor | E | 1553 |
| 6 | England becomes Protestant under Edward VI | F | 1509 |
| 7 | Henry VIII is crowned king | G | 1516 |
| 8 | The Royal Mail is founded | H | 1603 |
| 9 | Defeat of Spanish Armada | I | 1564 |
| 10 | Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare are born | J | 1485 |

Task 14. Match the quote and the author.

- | Quote | Author |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. | A J. K. Rowling |
| 2 It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen. | B J. R. R. Tolkien |
| 3 For to have faith is to have wings. | C James Joyce |
| 4 Of course, it is happening inside your head, Harry, but why on earth should that mean that it is not real? | D J. M. Barrie |
| 5 I can't go back to yesterday because I was a different person then. | E Oscar Wilde |
| 6 Get busy living or get busy dying. | F Truman Capote |
| 7 History, Stephen said, is a nightmare from which I am trying to awake. | G George Orwell |
| 8 Nowadays people know the price of everything and the value of nothing. | H Bram Stoker |
| 9 Anyone who ever gave you confidence, you owe them a lot. | I Lewis Carroll |
| 10 There are darkneses in life and there are lights, and you are one of the lights, the light of all lights. | J Stephen King |

Task 15. Match the two columns.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------|----|-------------------------------------|---|------|
| 1 | Leif Ericson explores North America | A | 1497 | 6 | Henry Hudson explores North America | F | 1867 |
| 2 | Christopher Columbus discovers America | B | 1607 | 7 | Texas War for Independence begins | G | 1800 |
| 3 | John Cabot claims North America for England | C | 1501 | 8 | Alaska Purchase from Russia | H | 1835 |
| 4 | Amerigo Vespucci explores the coast of South America | D | 1609 | 9 | Bill of Rights ratified | I | 1492 |
| 5 | Captain John Smith founds Jamestown | E | 1001 | 10 | Library of Congress founded | J | 1791 |

WRITING

An English-language newspaper has invited readers to send in reviews of novels by American authors. You decide to submit a review of *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Your review should briefly describe how different characters conflict with each other and explain why they do so.

Write your **review**.

Use the following words in your text:

better off, tension, relatable, detail, cracking

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 250-300 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- give recommendations to the readers.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

1. Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to London. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one the most fascinating buildings in the world, **Westminster Abbey**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| ■ Location | ■ Ceremonies |
| ■ History | ■ Architecture |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.
2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

1. Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to London. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one the most fascinating buildings in the world, **Tower of London**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| ■ Location | ■ Ceremonies |
| ■ History | ■ Architecture |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.
2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

Script

Famed author Louisa May Alcott created colorful relatable characters in 19th century novels. Her work introduced readers to educated strong female heroines. As a result, her writing style greatly impacted American literature.

Alcott was born on November 29, 1832 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Alcott's parents were a part of the 19th century transcendentalist movement, a popular religious movement. Their religious and political beliefs deeply inspired Alcott as child. Her father, Bronson Alcott, was a popular educator who believed that children should enjoy learning. Therefore, at an early age, Alcott took to reading and writing. While most of her schooling came from her parents she also studied under famed philosopher Henry David Thoreau and popular authors Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Much like her novel *Little Women*, Alcott was one of four daughters and she remained close with her sisters throughout her life. Many times, Alcott's family suffered from financial woes, forcing her to attend school irregularly. She took many jobs to help alleviate financial struggles, working as teacher and washing laundry. She turned to writing for both emotional and financial support.

Her first poem, "Sunlight," was published in a magazine under a pseudonym. Her first book, a compilation of short stories, was published in 1854. When the Civil War started in 1861, Alcott served as a nurse in a Union hospital. Unfortunately, in the middle of her assignment she contracted typhoid fever. Her experience in the hospital as a patient and a nurse, inspired the novel *Hospital Sketches*. After the war, Alcott published several other works and gained a

following. Her audience included both adults and children. She also released many of her earlier works under the name, A.M. Barnard. Let me spell, it's B-A-R-N-A-R-D.

During this time, one of Alcott's publishers asked her to write a novel for young women. To do so, she simply reflected back on to her childhood with her sisters. In 1868, Alcott published her most popular work, *Little Women*. The novel was published in a series of short stories, but was eventually compiled into one book. *Little Women* was an instant success and the book cemented Alcott as one of the foremost novelist of the 19th and early 20th century. In 1870, with one successful book, Alcott moved to Europe with her sister May. There she published, another classic *Little Men*. She also joined the women's suffrage movement. Throughout her life, she would contribute to several publications which promoted women's rights. She was also the first woman to register to vote in Concord, Massachusetts.

Alcott never married nor had any children, however, when her sister died, she adopted her niece. Afterwards she moved to Boston, Massachusetts and continued publishing more works that followed the characters from *Little Women*. Alcott suffered from bouts of illness throughout her life. She attributed her poor health to mercury poisoning which she believed she contracted while she worked as a nurse during the Civil War. In 1888, she died at the age of 56 in Boston, Massachusetts. Today, readers continue to enjoy Alcott's writings and her novels still appear on bestseller list throughout the world.

For questions 1-5, complete the notes with a number or a word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 She was born in the state of _____. | 4 Her first book was published in _____. |
| 2 Her pseudonym was A.M. _____. | 5 She passed away at _____. |
| 3 <i>Little Women</i> was published in _____. | |

Decide whether the following statements 6-10 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements

	A	B
6	She skipped school because she couldn't afford to pay tuition.	
7	She wasn't popular with young readers during her life.	
8	She grew up the fourth of five children.	
9	She never wanted children.	
10	She often quarrelled with her siblings.	

Task 2. Read the text.

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, is today more famous as a soldier than as a politician. In fact, as the Prime Minister, he was known for his measures to repress reform, and his popularity sank a little during his time in **6 _____ (a position of authority)**.

The Duke of Wellington was born in Dublin to the Earl and Countess of Mornington. Fatherless at an early age, and neglected by his mother, he was a reserved, withdrawn child. He failed to shine at Eton, and instead attended private classes in Brussels, followed by a military school in Angers. Ironically, the young duke had no desire for a military career. Instead he wished to pursue his love of music. Following his mother's wishes, however, he joined a Highland regiment. He fought at Flanders in 1794, and directed the campaign in India in 1796, where his elder brother was Governor General. Knighted for his efforts, he returned to England in 1805.

In 1806 he was elected Member of Parliament for Rye, and within a year he was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland by the Duke of Portland. He continued with his military career despite his parliamentary duties, fighting campaigns in Portugal and France, and being made commander of the British Army in the Peninsular War. He was given the title Duke of Wellington in 1814, and went on to command his most celebrated campaigns in the Napoleonic Wars, with final victory at Waterloo in 1815. When he returned to Britain he was treated as a hero, formally honoured, and presented with both an **7 _____ (a large area of land)** in Hampshire and a fortune of £400,000.

After the Battle of Waterloo, he became Commander in Chief of the army in occupied France until November 1818. He then returned to England and Parliament, and joined Lord Liverpool's government in 1819 as Master General of the Ordnance. He undertook a number of diplomatic visits overseas, including a trip to Russia. In 1828, after twice being overlooked in favour of Canning and Goderich, the Duke of Wellington was finally invited by King George IV to form his own **8 _____ (the group of people who officially control a country)** and set about forming his Cabinet.

As Prime Minister, he was very conservative. Yet one of his first achievements was overseeing Catholic emancipation in 1829, the granting of almost full civil rights to Catholics in the United Kingdom. Feelings ran very high on the issue. The duke persuaded the King only by his threat of resignation. Lord Winchilsea, an opponent of the bill, claimed that by granting freedoms to Catholics Wellington "treacherously plotted the destruction of the Protestant constitution". As a result, he and Winchilsea fought a duel in Battersea Park in March 1829. They deliberately missed each other in firing, and **9 _____ (respect that people have for a person)** was satisfied.

The duke had a much less enlightened position on parliamentary reform. He defended rule by the elite and refused to expand the political franchise. His fear of mob rule was enhanced by the riots and sabotage that followed rising rural unemployment. His opposition to reform caused his popularity to plummet to such an extent that crowds gathered to throw missiles at

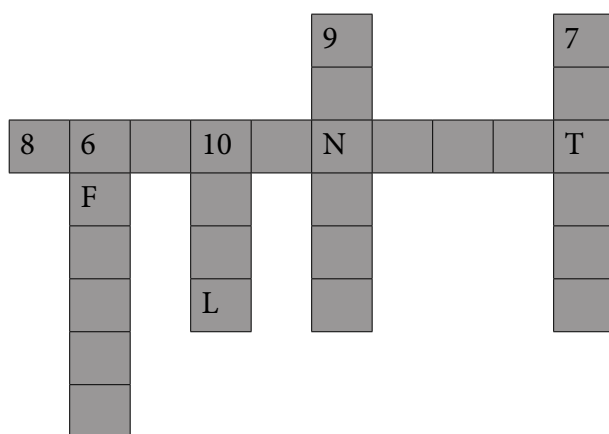
and upon Sir Peel's resignation in 1846, retired from politics. In 1848 he organised a military force to protect London against possible Chartist violence at the large meeting at Kennington Common.

‘The Iron Duke’ died in September 1852 after a series of seizures. He was buried in St Paul’s Cathedral, London. The Wellington Arch still stands in London’s Hyde Park. He also gave his name to the humble Wellington boot.

- 1 Wellington won some military successes in India.
- 2 His house was attacked.
- 3 By defeating Napoleon he reached the zenith of fame.
- 4 He didn't experience any political pressure from his opponents.
- 5 There is some appreciation of his military genius today.

As Prime Minister, the Duke's **12**_____ wavered slightly, due to his very conservative stances on many issues.

12				U			R			
----	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--



He is however credited with bringing about the Catholic **13**_____ of Ireland, giving most basic civil rights to Catholics in the UK.

13		M					P				
----	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

His uncompromising character and style of leadership earned him the **14**_____ “The Iron Duke”.

14		I					M	
----	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--

In 1830, Wellesley was removed from office via a vote of no **15**_____, brought about by his rejection of The Reform Act.

11				G			H			
----	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--

15		O		F					
----	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Task 1. 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. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms.

- 1 I didn't know that cars were so expensive in England.

IDEA

I had _____ so much in England.

- 2 John doesn't have a serious enough attitude to his responsibilities.

SERIOUSLY

John doesn't _____ enough.

(4 words)

- 3 The two problems are completely different.

COMMON

The two problems don't have _____ each other.

(4 words)

- 4 I was amazed because there were no problems throughout the journey.

WENT

To my _____ throughout the journey.

(4 words)

- 5 There's no point arguing about this question.

WORTH

This question _____ about.

(4 words)

- 6 I'm afraid the only option open to me is to ask you to return the book.

ALTERNATIVE

I have _____ you to return the book.

(5 words)

- 7 If I had known the match was going to be cancelled, I wouldn't have bothered rushing to the stadium.

CANCELLATION

Had I _____ of the match, I wouldn't have bothered rushing to the stadium.

(4 words)

- 8 The authorities made the university take on the financial burden of looking after the library.

SHOULDER

The university had _____ of looking after the library.

(5 words)

- 9 John generally goes shopping on Monday evenings after work.

HABIT

John _____ going shopping on Monday evenings after work.

(5 words)

- 10 I will only play football with Steve if he promises not to break the rules.

ABIDE

Unless Steve _____ the rules, I won't play football with him.

(4 words)

Task 2. Write out the correct spelling of these words.

As Spain's New World empire expanded, Spanish conquerors met the massive empires of Central and South America, civilizations that 1 _____ /dʊə:ft/ anything found in North America. In Central America the Maya built massive temples, sustained large populations, and constructed a complex and long-lasting civilization with a written language, advanced mathematics, and stunningly accurate 2 _____ /'kæl.ən.dəs/. But Maya civilization, although it had not disappeared, nevertheless collapsed before European arrival, likely because of droughts and unsustainable agricultural practices. But the 3 _____ /'klɪps/ of the Maya only heralded the later rise of the most powerful Native civilization ever seen in the Western Hemisphere: the Aztecs.

Militaristic migrants from northern Mexico, the Aztecs moved south into the Valley of Mexico, conquered their way to dominance, and built the largest empire in the New World. When the Spaniards arrived in Mexico they found a 4 _____ /'sprɔ:.lɪŋ/ civilization centered around Tenochtitlán, an awe-inspiring city built on a series of natural and man-

made islands in the middle of Lake Texcoco, located today within modern-day Mexico City. Tenochtitlán, founded in 1325, rivaled the world's largest cities in size and 5 _____ /'græn.dʒər/. Much of the city was built on large artificial islands called chinampas, which the Aztecs constructed by 6 _____ /dredʒɪŋ/ mud and rich sediment from the bottom of the lake and depositing it over time to form new landscapes. A massive 7 _____ /'pɪr.ə.mɪd/ temple, the Templo Mayor, was located at the city center (its ruins can still be found in the center of Mexico City).

From their island city the Aztecs dominated an enormous 8 _____ /swəθ/ of central and southern Mesoamerica. They ruled their empire through a decentralized network of subject peoples that paid regular 9 _____ /'trɪb.ju:t/ —including everything from the most basic items, such as corn, beans, and other foodstuffs, to luxury goods such as 10 _____ /dʒeɪd/, cacao, and gold—and provided troops for the empire. But unrest festered beneath the Aztecs' imperial power, and European conquerors lusted after its vast wealth.

Task 3. Read the text and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

accuracy
agenda
complex

exemplars
hierarchy
mausoleum

palace
quest
smitten

succession
throne
unfeasible

Queen Victoria married her husband of 21 years, Prince Albert, on 10 February 1840 in St James's Palace chapel, in what was the first marriage of a reigning queen of England since Mary I in 1554. To the outside world, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were the golden couple, 1 _____ of traditional family values.

After the sudden and tragic death of Prince Albert in 1861, the grief-stricken Queen Victoria dedicated herself to memorialising her marriage as a perfect union. She herself composed large parts of the first biography, *The Early Years of the Prince Consort* (1867). At Frogmore, the royal burial ground at Windsor, she built a 2 _____ and commissioned the sculptor Marochetti to create effigies of herself and the

prince lying side-by-side – though it would be another 40 years before she would take her place beside her beloved Albert. Thanks, in part, to the queen's efforts, her marriage to Albert, prince of the German duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, came to be seen as one of the great love matches of all time, celebrated (with varying degrees of 3 _____) in films such as *The Young Victoria* and, more recently, the ITV drama *Victoria*.

As Queen Victoria's journal shows, from the moment she saw the prince arriving at the foot of the staircase at Windsor in 1839, she was 4 _____. Five days later she summoned him to her blue closet and proposed to him. But the marriage was not the romantic happy-ever-after story that Victoria constructed. It was far more 5 _____ than that.

Like all dynastic marriages, this was an alliance with a political 6 _____. As the second son of a minor German duke (Coburg is smaller than the Isle of Wight) and a mere Serene Highness, the lowest grade in the royal 7 _____, Prince Albert was Victoria's poor relation, although the two were first cousins. But what he lacked in rank and wealth, he made up for with education and self-confidence, and he had been trained from his teens by King Leopold of Belgium, the cousins' mutual uncle, to marry Victoria and take over the British 8 _____.

Albert began his 9 _____ for power immediately after the marriage. Within months he had moved his writing desk next to the queen's. At first, Victoria resisted Albert's attempts to remove her trusted governess, Baroness Lehzen, from control of the court. But as one pregnancy followed another in quick 10 _____ – seven of Victoria's nine children were born in the first 10 years of the marriage – the queen was in no condition to resist. Albert fired Lehzen and assumed control of the household, introducing much-needed reforms and economies.

Task 4. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

affect
effect
principal
tale
desert
personal
principle
weather
dessert
personnel
tail
whether

- 1 The new director is likely to make major changes in _____.
- 2 I asked how he was and he started telling me this big _____ of woe.
- 3 This assumption does not _____ the qualitative conclusions derived in the paper.
- 4 How many people _____ from the army each year?
- 5 My own _____ view is that boxing should be banned.
- 6 The machine works according to the _____ of electromagnetic conduction.
- 7 So in _____ the government have lowered taxes for the rich and raised them for the poor.
- 8 The cars were parked nose to _____ down the street.
- 9 Nigeria remains the country's _____ economic partner.
- 10 He had apple pie with ice cream for _____.

Sentences

Task 5. Match the two columns.

Idiom	Meaning
1 Wrap your head around something	A just barely
2 Pull someone's leg	B very expensive
3 By the skin of your teeth	C we agree
4 Costs an arm and a leg	D understand something complicated
5 Hit the nail on the head	E offend another person
6 Have your head in the clouds	F get something exactly right
7 We see eye to eye	G good luck
8 Break a leg	H involved in many activities
9 Put one's foot in mouth	I joke with someone
10 A finger in every pie	J not be concentrating

Task 6. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

A	chin
B	give
C	leave
D	matters
E	money
F	notice
G	part
H	point
I	stick
J	stock
K	time
L	toll

- Most of the students took _____ in the discussions.
- This is our final offer. Take it or _____ it.
- I am currently taking _____ of our position.
- It's going to take _____ to get this department running smoothly again.
- In every friendship there has to be some _____ and take.
- _____ taken, but I'd say that's just the view from the top of the wave.
- The world can be a shocking place, Daniel, but you are a man now and you must learn to take it on the _____.
- The constant stress takes its _____ on emergency room workers.
- When the police failed to catch the murderer, she decided to take _____ into her own hands.
- Voters are beginning to take _____ of him as a serious candidate.

Sentences

Task 7. Write one word in each gap. / T. S. Eliot/

- April is the cruelest _____, breeding
- Lilacs out of the dead _____, mixing
- Memory and desire, _____
- Dull roots with spring _____.
- Winter kept us _____, covering
- Earth in forgetful snow, _____
- A little _____ with dried tubers.
- Summer surprised us, _____ over the Starnbergersee
- With a _____ of rain; we stopped in the colonnade,
- And _____ on in sunlight, into the Hofgarten,
- And drank _____, and talked for an hour.

_____ N _____

_____ A _____

_____ R R _____

_____ I _____

_____ R _____

_____ D _____

_____ F _____

_____ M _____

_____ W _____

W _____

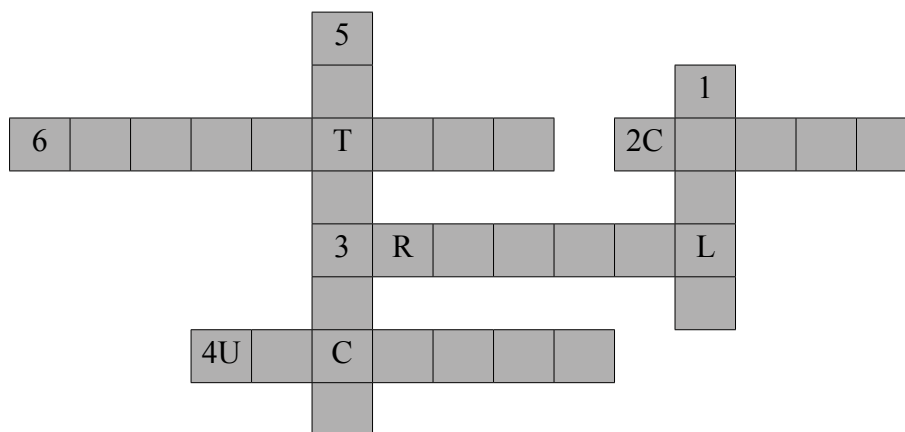
_____ F _____

Task 8. Complete the crossword.

Immerse yourself in the spellbinding 1 _____ of Harry Potter on this trip to the Warner Bros. Studio Tour London. Travel to the fabled Harry Potter studios by air-conditioned 2 _____ from central London, and on 3 _____, trace the footsteps of Hogwarts' student wizards at leisure. Behold original sets such as Platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ and Diagon Alley; see the Hogwarts

Express steam train; ride a broomstick like the cast; and 4 _____ the behind-the-scenes secrets of the movies' on-screen wizardry. This Harry Potter studio London tour includes round-trip coach transport and 5 _____ tickets. Numerous daily 6 _____ times are available, making this tour a flexible option for Harry Potter fans.

Grid



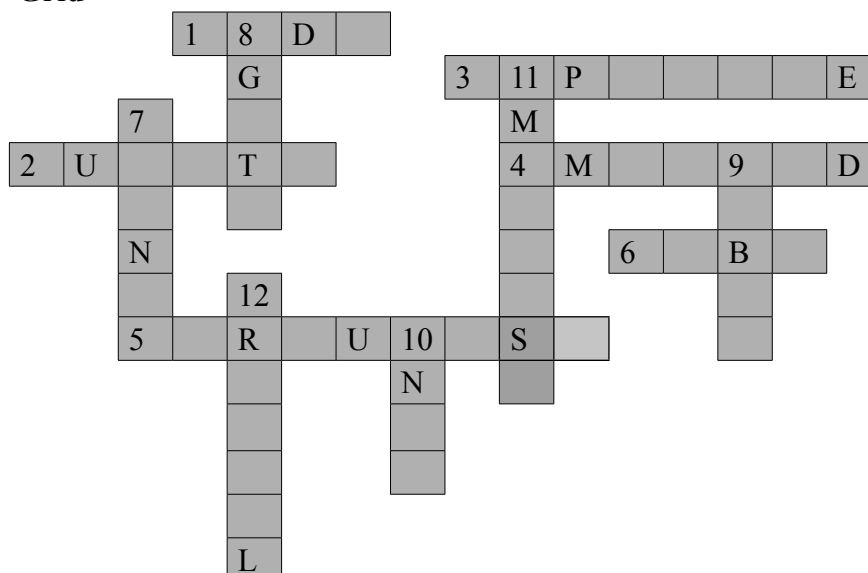
Task 9. Match the two columns. / Informal English/

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1 | You have to be a bit of a blagger to be an actor. | A | one slavishly devoted to intellectual or academic pursuits |
| 2 | She told an absolute corker of a story. | B | reflecting high standards of personal behavior |
| 3 | But he looks more like a ballroom dancer than a bouncer . | C | a thing that is especially good or funny |
| 4 | I'm a real grammar nerd . | D | wanting to be with another person all the time in a way that is annoying |
| 5 | He's too classy to say anything nasty like that. | E | not willing to pay debts |
| 6 | Bobby is a very clingy child. | F | someone who gets what they want by saying things that are not true |
| 7 | Jane was very insecure and needy . | G | a person who does not work hard enough |
| 8 | Those slackers have gone home early again. | H | a shy person |
| 9 | The new law is aimed at deadbeat landlords who owe \$22 million. | I | one employed to restrain or eject disorderly persons |
| 10 | Sooner or later someone would take pity on the poor wallflower and ask her to dance. | J | wanting too much attention |

Task 10. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

- | | |
|----|----------|
| 1 | нефрит |
| 2 | кварц |
| 3 | сапфир |
| 4 | изумруд |
| 5 | бирюза |
| 6 | рубин |
| 7 | гранат |
| 8 | агат |
| 9 | янтарь |
| 10 | оникс |
| 11 | аметист |
| 12 | хрусталь |

Grid



Task 11. Match the two columns.

1	College Street	A	Oxford	6	Grey Street	F	York
2	Gold Hill	B	Winchester	7	Shambles	G	Leeds
3	Downing Street	C	Buxton	8	The Crescent	H	London
4	Holywell Street	D	Lincoln	9	Queen Square	I	Birmingham
5	St Paul's Square	E	Shaftesbury	10	Steep Hill	J	Newcastle

Task 12. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Alexander Bell	E	George Eastman	I	Sally Ride
B	Barbara McClintock	F	Henry Ford	J	Samuel Colt
C	Benjamin Franklin	G	Jonas Salk	K	Samuel Morse
D	Eli Whitney	H	Linus Pauling	L	Thomas Edison

Information

- Born on 17th January, 1706, _____ mainly worked in the field of physics. His notable inventions include the bifocal lens, lightning rod, carriage odometer, and glass harmonica.
- He was not only one of the famous American inventors, but also was a successful businessman. Born on 11th February, 1847, _____ came from Milan, Ohio. The electric bulb is one of his most notable inventions. Other inventions include the motion picture camera and phonograph.
- _____ was a specially distinguished cytogeneticist, and she won the Nobel Prize for 'Physiology or Medicine' in the year 1983. The technique to visualize the corn chromosomes was one of her most notable works. The phenomenon of transposition was discovered by this scientist in the 40s and 50s decade.
- _____ was basically a chemist. However, he also worked as an educator and peace activist. He is amongst the most important scientists, and one of the first ones to work in the field of molecular biology and quantum chemistry. He is the only person along with Marie Curie to have won the Nobel Prize in two different fields (Chemistry and Peace).
- _____ was one of the primary inventors of the telephone, did important work in communication for the deaf and held more than 18 patents.
- _____ was an inventor and industrialist who created the revolver—most notably the .45-calibre Peacemaker model, introduced in 1873—and paved the way for the interchangeable parts system of manufacturing.
- _____ was an American painter and inventor who developed an electric telegraph (1832–35).
- _____ invented the Kodak camera, helping make photography accessible to the public. His company remains one of the largest in the industry.
- In 1794, U.S.-born inventor _____ patented the cotton gin, a machine that revolutionized the production of cotton by greatly speeding up the process of removing seeds from cotton fiber.
- _____ was an American automobile manufacturer who created the Model T in 1908 and went on to develop the assembly line mode of production, which revolutionized the automotive industry. As a result, he sold millions of cars and became a world-famous business leader.

Task 13. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Bill Clinton | A | the tenth President of the United States (1841-1845); the first Vice President to succeed to the Presidency after the death of his predecessor |
| 2 | William Howard Taft | B | elected at the depth of the Great Depression as the 32nd President (1933-1945), he helped the American people regain faith in themselves |
| 3 | John Tyler | C | served as the 44th President of the United States |
| 4 | James Monroe | D | the 27th President of the United States (1909-1913) |
| 5 | Thomas Jefferson | E | the first Democrat elected after the Civil War in 1885 |
| 6 | Zachary Taylor | F | as the 41st President (1889-1893), he brought to the White House a dedication to traditional American values |
| 7 | Grover Cleveland | G | the fifth President of the United States (1817–1825) and the last President from the Founding Fathers |
| 8 | Franklin D. Roosevelt | H | served as the 42nd President of the United States (1933-1945); took office at the end of the Cold War |
| 9 | George Bush | I | the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and the third President of the United States (1801–1809) |
| 10 | Barack Obama | J | a general and national hero in the United States Army from the time of the Mexican-American War and the War of 1812, was elected the 12th U.S. President |

Task 14. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|------|
| 1 | Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish-American War | A | 1870 |
| 2 | Ellis Island becomes chief immigration station of the U.S. | B | 1803 |
| 3 | American Federation of Labor is organized | C | 1800 |
| 4 | Chicago fire kills 300 and leaves 90,000 people homeless | D | 1892 |
| 5 | Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, giving blacks the right to vote | E | 1871 |
| 6 | Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, prohibiting slavery | F | 1863 |
| 7 | Emancipation Proclamation is issued, freeing slaves in the Confederate states | G | 1898 |
| 8 | Confederate States of America is established | H | 1861 |
| 9 | The U.S. capital is moved from Philadelphia to Washington, DC | I | 1886 |
| 10 | United States agrees to pay France \$15 million for the Louisiana Territory, which extends west from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and comprises about 830,000 sq mi | J | 1865 |

Task 15. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A Alfred the Great

B Canute

C Charles I

D Charles II

E George II

F Guy Fawkes

G Henry VIII

H James I

I Julius Caesar

J Offa

K Oliver Cromwell

L William the Conqueror

The area around Downing Street was home to ancient Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman settlements, and was already a prestigious centre of government 1,000 years ago.

The Romans first came to Britain under the command of **1** _____ in 55 BC. Making their capital at Londinium downriver, the Romans chose Thorney Island – a marshy piece of land lying between two branches of the river Tyburn that flowed from Hampstead Heath to the Thames – as the site for their early settlement.

These Roman settlements, and those of the Anglo-Saxons and Normans who supplanted them, were not very successful. The area was prone to plague and its inhabitants were very poor. A charter granted by the Mercian King **2** _____ in the year 785 refers to “the terrible place called Thorney Island”. It took royal patronage to give the area prestige. King **3** _____ (reigned 1017 to 1035) built a palace in the area, and Edward the Confessor (reigned 1042 to 1066) and **4** _____ (reigned 1066 to 1087) maintained a royal presence there. The position of Westminster (as the area became known) as the centre of government and the church was solidified following the construction of the great abbey nearby, on Edward's orders.

The earliest building known to have stood on the site of Downing Street was the Axe brewery owned by the Abbey of Abingdon in the Middle Ages. By the early 1500s, it had fallen into disuse.

5 _____ (reigned 1509 to 1547) developed Westminster's importance further by building an extravagant royal residence

there. Whitehall Palace was created when he confiscated York House from Cardinal Wolsey in 1530 and extended the complex. Today's Downing Street is located on the edge of the Palace site.

The first domestic house known to have been built on the site of Number 10 was a large building leased to Sir Thomas Knyvet in 1581 by Queen Elizabeth I (reigned 1558 to 1603). He was an MP for Thetford as well as a justice of the peace for Westminster. His claim to fame was the arrest of **6** _____ for his role in the gunpowder plot of 1605. He was knighted in 1604 by, King **7** _____ (reigned 1603 to 1625) and the house was extended.

After the death of Sir Knyvet and his wife, the house passed to their niece, Elizabeth Hampden, who continued to live there for the next 40 years. The middle of the 17th century was a period of political upheaval and Mrs Hampden's family was right in the middle of it. Her son, John Hampden, was one of the MPs who opposed King Charles I, and **8** _____, the Lord Protector, was Mrs Hampden's nephew.

Hampden House, as it was then known, gave Mrs Hampden a prime view of the tumultuous events during the Civil War and the Commonwealth and the early years of the Restoration.

The execution of **9** _____ in 1649 took place on a scaffold in front of Banqueting House in Whitehall, within earshot of the house. Mrs Hampden was still living there when King **10** _____ (reigned in Scotland from 1649 to 1685) was restored to the English throne in 1660.

WRITING

Comment on the following quotation.

***“One language sets you in a corridor for life.
Two languages open every door along the way.”***
Frank Smith

Write your essay.

Use the following words in your text:

prominence, learn, famous, instructive, instead

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction, explaining how you understand the author’s point of view;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples from literature or history to illustrate your reasons;
- make a conclusion restating your position.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to take part in an international competition for the best documentary about an outstanding writer. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **Leo Tolstoy** to persuade your classmates to choose his life story for the documentary.

Speak about:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ■ Life facts | ■ Novels |
| ■ Education | ■ Recognition |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to take part in an international competition for the best documentary about an outstanding writer. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **Fyodor Dostoyevsky** to persuade your classmates to choose his life story for the documentary.

Speak about:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ■ Life facts | ■ Novels |
| ■ Education | ■ Recognition |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. Read the text *William Harrison* and listen to the text *Benjamin Harrison* about two relatives. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-10 by choosing A if the idea is expressed in both materials, B if it can be found only in the reading text, C if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and D if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Text

William Harrison (1841)

“Give him a barrel of hard cider and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it,” a Democratic newspaper foolishly giped about William Henry Harrison, «he will sit . . . by the side of a ‘sea coal’ fire, and study moral philosophy.» The Whigs, seizing on this political misstep, in 1840 presented their candidate Harrison as a simple frontier Indian fighter, living in a log cabin and drinking cider, in sharp contrast to an aristocratic champagne sipping Van Buren.

Harrison was in fact a scion of the Virginia planter aristocracy. He was born at Berkeley in 1773. His father, Benjamin, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He studied classics and history at Hampden-Sydney College, then began the study of medicine in Richmond. Then in 1791, Harrison obtained a commission as ensign in the First Infantry of the Regular Army, and headed to the Northwest, where he spent much of his life.

In the campaign against the Indians, Harrison served as aide-de-camp to General «Mad Anthony» Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which opened most of the Ohio area to settlement. After resigning from the army in 1798, he became secretary of the Northwest Territory, was its first delegate to Congress, and helped obtain legislation dividing the Territory into the Northwest and Indiana Territories.

In 1801, he became governor of the Indiana Territory, serving 12 years. His prime task as governor was to obtain title to Indian lands so settlers could press forward into the wilderness. When the Indians retaliated, Harrison was responsible for defending the settlements. The threat against settlers became serious in 1809.

An eloquent and energetic chieftain, Tecumseh, with his religious brother, the Prophet, began to strengthen an Indian confederation to prevent further encroachment. In 1811, Harrison received permission to attack the confederacy.

While Tecumseh was away seeking more allies, Harrison led about a thousand men toward the Prophet’s town. Suddenly, before dawn on November 7, the Indians attacked his camp on Tippecanoe River. After heavy fighting, Harrison repulsed them, but suffered 190 dead and wounded. The Battle of Tippecanoe, upon which Harrison’s fame was to rest, disrupted Tecumseh’s confederacy but failed to diminish Indian raids. By the spring of 1812, Indian forces were again terrorizing the frontier.

In the War of 1812, Harrison won more military laurels when he was given the command of the army in the Northwest with the rank of brigadier general. At the Battle of the Thames, north of Lake Erie, on October 5, 1813, he defeated the combined British and Indian forces, and killed Tecumseh. The Indians scattered, never again to offer serious resistance in what was then called the Northwest. Thereafter, Harrison returned to civilian life; the Whigs, in need of a national hero, nominated him for president in 1840. He won by a majority of less than 150,000, but swept the Electoral College, 234 to 60.

When he arrived in Washington in February 1841, Harrison let Daniel Webster edit his Inaugural Address, ornate with classical allusions. Webster obtained some deletions, boasting in a jolly fashion that he had killed «seventeen Roman proconsuls as dead as smelts, every one of them.» Webster had reason to be

pleased, for while Harrison was nationalistic in his outlook, he emphasized in his Inaugural Address that he would be obedient to the will of the people as expressed through Congress. But

before he had been in office a month, he caught a cold that developed into pneumonia. On April 4, 1841, he died the first president to die in office and with him died the Whig program.

Script

Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)

Nominated for president on the eighth ballot at the 1888 Republican Convention, Benjamin Harrison conducted one of the first «front-porch» campaigns, delivering short speeches to delegates that visited him in Indianapolis. As he was only 5 feet, 6 inches tall, Democrats called him «Little Ben»; Republicans replied he was big enough to wear the hat of his grandfather, «Old Tippecanoe.»

Born in 1833 on a farm by the Ohio River below Cincinnati, Harrison attended Miami University in Ohio and read law in Cincinnati. He moved to Indianapolis, where he practiced law and campaigned for the Republican Party. He married Caroline Lavinia Scott in 1853. After the Civil War, he served in the 70th Volunteer Infantry. Harrison became a pillar of Indianapolis, enhancing his reputation as a brilliant lawyer.

The Democrats defeated him for governor of Ohio in 1876 by unfairly stigmatizing him as «Kid Gloves» Harrison. In the 1880s, he served in the United States Senate, where he championed Indians, homesteaders, and Civil War veterans. In the presidential election, Harrison received 100,000 fewer popular votes than incumbent Cleveland, but carried the Electoral College 233 to 168. Although Harrison had made no political bargains, his supporters had given innumerable pledges upon his behalf. When Boss Matt Quay of Pennsylvania heard that Harrison had ascribed his narrow victory to Providence, Quay exclaimed that Harrison would never know «how close a number of men were compelled to approach . . . the penitentiary to make him president.»

Harrison was proud of the vigorous foreign policy that he helped shape. The first Pan American Congress met in Washington in 1889, establishing an information center that later became the Pan American Union. At the end of his administration, Harrison submitted to the Senate a treaty to annex Hawaii; to

his disappointment, President Cleveland later withdrew it. Substantial appropriation bills were signed by Harrison for internal improvements, naval expansion, and subsidies for steamship lines. For the first time except in war, Congress appropriated a billion dollars. When critics attacked the «billion-dollar Congress,» Speaker Thomas B. Reed replied, «This is a billion-dollar country.» President Harrison also signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act «to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,» the first federal act attempting to regulate trusts.

The most perplexing domestic problem Harrison faced was the tariff issue. The high tariff rates in effect had created a surplus of money in the Treasury. Low-tariff advocates argued that the surplus was hurting business. Republican leaders in Congress successfully met the challenge. Representative William McKinley and Senator Nelson Aldrich framed a still higher tariff bill; some rates were intentionally prohibitive. Harrison tried to make the tariff more acceptable by writing in reciprocity provisions. To cope with the Treasury surplus, the tariff was removed from imported raw sugar; sugar growers within the United States were given two cents a pound bounty on their production.

Long before the end of Harrison's term, the Treasury surplus had evaporated, and prosperity seemed about to disappear as well. Congressional elections in 1890 went stingingly against the Republicans, and party leaders decided to abandon President Harrison although he had cooperated with Congress on party legislation. Nevertheless, his party renominated him in 1892, but he was defeated by Cleveland.

After he left office, Harrison returned to Indianapolis, and married the widowed Mary Dimmick in 1896. A dignified elder statesman, he died in 1901.

Statement

- He was married twice.
- He ruled the country in the 19th century.
- He lost the presidency to the incumbent opponent.
- He was the Democratic presidential candidate.
- He became President despite losing the popular vote.
- He was elected to the United States Senate.
- He made a career in the military.
- He used to wear hats.
- He had a famous antecedent.
- His tenure as president was very short.

	A	B	C	D
	Both	Text	Audio	No
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Task 2. Read the text and answer questions 1-10 below. Match the information and the sections of the text (A-E). Choose only one letter for each number. Some of the choices may be required more than once. In which section is the following mentioned?

A

With the assassination of President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, not quite 43, became the youngest president in the nation's history. He brought new excitement and power to the presidency, as he briskly led Congress and the American public toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy.

He took the view that the president as a «steward of the people» should take whatever action necessary for the public good unless expressly forbidden by law or the Constitution. «I did not usurp power,» he wrote, «but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power.»

In 1884, his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and his mother died on the same day. Roosevelt spent much of the next two years on his ranch in the Badlands of Dakota Territory. There, he mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting big game; he even captured an outlaw. On a visit to London, he married Edith Carow in December 1886.

During the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt was colonel of the Rough Rider Regiment, which he led on a charge at the battle of San Juan. He was one of the most conspicuous heroes of the war. Boss Tom Platt, needing a hero to draw attention away from scandals in

New York State, accepted Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for governor in 1898. Roosevelt won and served with distinction.

As president, Roosevelt held the ideal that the government should be the great arbiter of the conflicting economic forces in the nation, especially between capital and labor, guaranteeing justice to each and dispensing favors to none. Roosevelt emerged spectacularly as a «trust buster» by forcing the dissolution of a great railroad combination in the Northwest. Other antitrust suits under the Sherman Act followed.

Roosevelt steered the United States more actively into world politics. He liked to quote a favorite proverb, «Speak softly and carry a big stick.» Aware of the strategic need for a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific, Roosevelt ensured the construction of the Panama Canal. His corollary to the Monroe Doctrine prevented the establishment of foreign bases in the Caribbean and arrogated the sole right of intervention in Latin America to the United States.

He won the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War, reached a gentleman's agreement on immigration with Japan, and sent the Great White Fleet on a goodwill tour of the world. Some of Theodore Roosevelt's most

effective achievements were in conservation. He added enormously to the national forests in the West, reserved lands for public use, and fostered great irrigation projects.

Leaving the presidency in 1909, Roosevelt went on an African safari, then jumped back into politics. In 1912, he ran for president on the

Progressive Party ticket. To reporters, he once remarked that he felt as fit as a «bull moose,» the nickname of his new party. While campaigning in Milwaukee, he was shot in the chest by a fanatic. Roosevelt soon recovered, but his words at that time remained applicable at the time of his death in 1919: «No man has had a happier life than I have led; a happier life in every way.»

B

Sir Edward William Elgar (1857–1934) was an English composer, among whose best-known compositions are orchestral works including the *Enigma Variations*, the *Pomp and Circumstance Marches*, concertos for violin and cello, and two symphonies.

Elgar's father owned a music shop and was a church organist who taught his son piano, organ, and violin; apart from this instruction, Elgar was basically self-taught as a musician. At the age of 16, the composer became a freelance musician and for the remainder of his life never took a permanent job. He conducted locally, performed, taught, and composed, scraping by until his marriage to Caroline Alice Roberts, a published novelist of some wealth, in 1889.

In 1899, Elgar composed one of his best-known works, the «Enigma» Variations, Op. 36, which catapulted him to fame. The work is a cryptic

tribute to Alice and to the many friends who stood behind the composer in the shaky early days of his career. Elgar's most fruitful period was the first decade of the twentieth century, during which he wrote some of his noblest, most expressive music, including the first four of his *Pomp and Circumstance Marches*; the first of these, subtitled «Land of Hope and Glory», became an unofficial second national anthem for the British Empire.

Elgar suffered a blow when Jaeger (the «Nimrod» of the «Enigma» Variations) died in 1909. The composer's productivity dropped, and the horrors of World War I deepened his melancholic outlook. In 1919 Elgar wrote the masterly Cello Concerto in E minor, Op. 85, whose deep feeling of sadness and impending loss surely relates to the final illness of his faithful Alice, who died in 1920. In the early 1930s, Elgar set to work on a third symphony, left unfinished at his death in 1934.

C

English Romantic poet John Keats was born on October 31, 1795, in London. The oldest of four children, he lost both his parents at a young age. His father, a livery-stable keeper, died when Keats was eight; his mother died of tuberculosis six years later. After his mother's death, Keats's maternal grandmother appointed two London merchants, Richard Abbey and John Rowland Sandell, as guardians. When Keats was fifteen, Abbey withdrew him from the Clarke School, Enfield, to apprentice with an apothecary-surgeon and study medicine in a London hospital. In 1816 Keats became a licensed apothecary, but he never practiced his profession, deciding instead to write poetry.

his sonnets «On First Looking into Chapman's Homer» and «O Solitude.» Hunt also introduced Keats to a circle of literary men, including the poets Percy Bysshe Shelley and William Wordsworth. The group's influence enabled Keats to see his first volume, *Poems by John Keats*, published in 1817. Shelley, who was fond of Keats, had advised him to develop a more substantial body of work before publishing it. Keats did not follow his advice. *Endymion*, a four-thousand-line allegorical romance based on the Greek myth of the same name, appeared the following year. Two of the most influential critical magazines of the time, the *Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, attacked the collection.

Around this time, Keats met Leigh Hunt, an influential editor of the *Examiner*, who published

Keats spent the summer of 1818 on a walking tour in Northern England and Scotland, returning

home to care for his brother, Tom, who suffered from tuberculosis. While nursing his brother, Keats met and fell in love with a woman named Fanny Brawne. Writing some of his finest poetry between 1818 and 1819, Keats mainly worked on «Hyperion,» a Miltonic blank-verse epic of the Greek creation myth. He stopped writing «Hyperion» upon the death of his brother, after completing only a small portion, but in late 1819 he returned to the piece and rewrote it as «The Fall of Hyperion» (unpublished until 1856).

In July 1820, he published his third and best volume of poetry, *Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems*. The three title poems, dealing with mythical and legendary themes of ancient, medieval, and Renaissance times, are rich in imagery and phrasing. The volume also contains the unfinished «Hyperion,» and three poems considered among the finest in

D

Isaac Newton was born in 1643 in Woolsthorpe, England. His father was a wealthy, uneducated farmer who died three months before Newton was born. Newton's mother remarried and he was left in the care of his grandmother. He attended Free Grammar school. Though Newton did not excel in school, he did earn the opportunity to attend Trinity College, Cambridge where he wanted to study law. His mother refused to pay for his education so while at college he worked as a servant to pay his way. Newton also kept a journal where he was able to express his ideas on various topics. He became interested in mathematics after buying a book at a fair and not understanding the math concepts it contained. Newton graduated with a bachelor degree in 1665. The further pursuit of an education was interrupted by the plague. Trinity College was closed due to the highly contagious, deadly disease. Newton went home. It was during this time that Newton started to pursue his own ideas on math, physics, optics and astronomy. By 1666 he had completed his early work on his three laws of motion. The university reopened and Newton took a fellowship in order to obtain his masters degree.

As the years progressed, Newton completed his work on universal gravitation, diffraction

the English language, «Ode on a Grecian Urn,» «Ode on Melancholy,» and «Ode to a Nightingale.» The book received enthusiastic praise from Hunt, Shelley, Charles Lamb, and others.

The fragment «Hyperion» was considered by Keats's contemporaries to be his greatest achievement, but by that time he had reached an advanced stage of his disease and was too ill to be encouraged. He continued a correspondence with Fanny Brawne and—when he could no longer bear to write to her directly—her mother, but his failing health and his literary ambitions prevented their getting married. Under his doctor's orders to seek a warm climate for the winter, Keats went to Rome with his friend, the painter Joseph Severn. He died there on February 23, 1821, at the age of twenty-five, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery.

of light, centrifugal force, centripetal force, inverse-square law, bodies in motion and the variations in tides due to gravity. His impressive body of work made him a leader in scientific research. However, in 1679 his work came to standstill after he suffered a nervous breakdown. Upon regaining his health Newton returned to the university. He became a leader against what he saw as an attack on the university by King James II. The king wanted only Roman Catholics to be in positions of power in government and academia. Newton spoke out against the king. When William of Orange drove James out of England, Newton was elected to Parliament. While in London he became more enchanted with the life of politics than the life of research. After suffering a second breakdown in 1693 Newton retired from research. He became Warden of the Royal Mint in 1696. He became Master of the Royal Mint in 1699.

Throughout Newton's career he was torn between his desire for fame and his fear of criticism. His overwhelming fear of criticism caused him to resist immediate publication of his work. As a consequence Newton often felt compelled to defend his work against plagiarism. One such dispute arose over calculus. Though Newton had been the first to derive calculus as a mathematical approach, Gottfried Leibniz was

the first one to widely disseminate the concept throughout Europe. The dispute with Leibniz

dominated the last years of his life. Newton died in 1727.

E

William Faulkner (1897-1962), who came from an old southern family, grew up in Oxford, Mississippi. He joined the Canadian, and later the British, Royal Air Force during the First World War, studied for a while at the University of Mississippi, and temporarily worked for a New York bookstore and a New Orleans newspaper. Except for some trips to Europe and Asia, and a few brief stays in Hollywood as a scriptwriter, he worked on his novels and short stories on a farm in Oxford.

In an attempt to create a saga of his own, Faulkner has invented a host of characters typical of the historical growth and subsequent decadence of the South. The human drama in Faulkner's novels is then built on the model of the actual, historical drama extending over almost a century and a half. Each story and each novel contributes to the construction of a whole, which is the imaginary Yoknapatawpha County and its inhabitants. Their theme is the decay of the old South, as represented by the Sartoris and Compson families, and the emergence of ruthless and brash newcomers, the Snopeses. Theme and technique – the distortion of time through the use of the inner monologue are fused particularly successfully in *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), the downfall of the

Compson family seen through the minds of several characters. *The novel Sanctuary* (1931) is about the degeneration of Temple Drake, a young girl from a distinguished southern family. Its sequel, *Requiem For A Nun* (1951), written partly as a drama, centered on the courtroom trial of a Negro woman who had once been a party to Temple Drake's debauchery. In *Light in August* (1932), prejudice is shown to be most destructive when it is internalized, as in Joe Christmas, who believes, though there is no proof of it, that one of his parents was a Negro. The theme of racial prejudice is brought up again in *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), in which a young man is rejected by his father and brother because of his mixed blood. Faulkner's most outspoken moral evaluation of the relationship and the problems between Negroes and whites is to be found in *Intruder In the Dust* (1948).

In 1940, Faulkner published the first volume of the Snopes trilogy, *The Hamlet*, to be followed by two volumes, *The Town* (1957) and *The Mansion* (1959), all of them tracing the rise of the insidious Snopes family to positions of power and wealth in the community. *The Reivers*, his last – and most humorous – work, with great many similarities to Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*, appeared in 1962, the year of Faulkner's death.

- 1 He wrote works of psychological drama.
- 2 He obsessed over quality of his published work.
- 3 His boss was killed.
- 4 He paid for his higher education.
- 5 He felt sorrow at the loss of his friend.
- 6 He was good at chemistry.
- 7 He tore apart the religious policy.
- 8 His wife wrote books.
- 9 He hoped to end racial segregation.
- 10 He was a trustworthy person.

A

B

C

D

E

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Match to make sentences.

1	Life seems	A	I ever heard of.
2	Selfishness must always be forgiven,	B	but doing what I do not like.
3	A large income is the best recipe for happiness	C	must be in want of a wife.
4	Nothing ever fatigues me,	D	cannot understand the pleasures of the other.
5	It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune,	E	but a quick succession of busy nothings.
6	Those who do not complain	F	because I never put up with any other.
7	One half of the world	G	because there is no hope of a cure.
8	There are people, who the more you do for them,	H	are never pitied.
9	Business may bring you money,	I	but friendship hardly ever does.
10	I always deserve the best treatment	J	the less they will do for themselves.

Task 2. 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. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 He hopes to get a scholarship to Oxford University.
WILL
It is _____ a scholarship to Oxford University.
(5 words)</p> <p>2 If John hadn't slipped, he may well have won the race.
HAD
_____, he may well have won the race.
(4 words)</p> <p>3 George definitely won't be able to buy this car.
POSSIBILITY
There _____ being able to buy this car.
(5 words)</p> <p>4 John has hinted that he doesn't wish to talk about their business.
DROPPED
John _____ that he no longer wishes to talk about their business.
(4 words)</p> | <p>5 I regret breaking up with Mary.
ONLY
If _____ up with Mary.
(5 words)</p> <p>6 John is a good guy and his family is proud of him.
CREDIT
John is a good guy and _____ family.
(4 words)</p> <p>7 Alex is a successful businessman who has many politicians as friends.
COUNTS
Alex is a successful businessman who _____ his friends.
(4 words)</p> <p>8 Although the disaster happened a year ago, it seems that little has been done to repair the houses yet.
HAVE
It's been a year since the disaster, but little seems _____ yet to repair the houses.
(4 words)</p> |
|---|--|

SET 3

- 9 John shouted at the boss in the meeting, so there is a good chance he will be dismissed.

LIKELIHOOD

John will in all ____ shouting at the boss in the meeting.
(4 words)

- 10 My shoulder is acting up again - I'll ask my doctor to have a look at it.

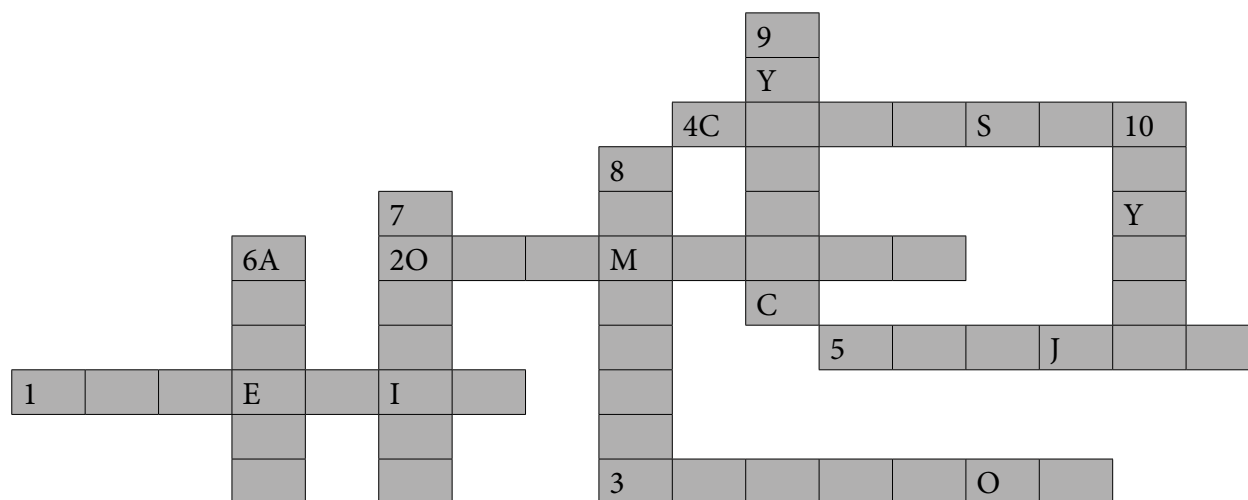
GET

My shoulder is acting up again - I'll go to the hospital ____ at.
(4 words)

Task 3. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| 1 | _____ laughter | loud uncontrollable laughter | Across 1 |
| 2 | _____ calm | self-assured | Across 2 |
| 3 | as wise as _____ | a very wise person | Across 3 |
| 4 | as rich as _____ | a very rich person | Across 4 |
| 5 | the _____ Horse | something that is designed to destroy from within | Across 5 |
| 6 | the _____ stables | an extremely dirty place | Down 6 |
| 7 | cut the _____ knot | to solve a difficult problem | Down 7 |
| 8 | the sword of _____ | a closely impending disaster | Down 8 |
| 9 | _____ victory | a victory that is not worth winning because so much is lost to achieve it | Down 9 |
| 10 | between _____ and Charybdis | between two equally disastrous alternatives | Down 10 |

Grid



Task 4. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

Based on the novel of same name by Winston Groom, Robert Zemeckis' 1994 film Forrest Gump tells the story of a mentally and physically 1 _____ (**CHALLENGE**) man in 1960s Alabama, and his various foibles and incredible luck. It chronicles Forrest's early childhood and struggle with disability, his 2 _____ (**EVENT**) rise to success, and his relationship to his childhood soulmate, the troubled but effervescent Jenny.

Forrest Gump was met with mixed reviews at the time of its release. While some saw it as an inspiring and heartwarming film about a man's struggles to integrate himself into a world that sees him as an 3 _____ (**SIDE**) and find meaning in his life, others thought it was saccharine and overly sentimental, amounting to little more than an 4 _____ (**EMOTION**) manipulative and corny schlock fest with high production value. Roger Ebert called the film

«magical,» but Stanley Kauffmann of The New Republic wrote, “I can’t see how people with low I.Q.s or those who love them are in any way comforted by all this hogwash. I can easily see how such people might be offended by its smug 5 _____ (REAL).”

Critical acclaim won out, and Forrest Gump won many Academy Awards, for Best Picture,

Best Actor for Tom Hanks, Best Director for Zemeckis, Best Adapted Screenplay for Eric Roth, Best Film Editing, and Best Visual Effects. In his 6 _____ (ACCEPT) speech, Zemeckis said, «I would like to thank motion picture audiences all around the world. In 7 _____ (HISTORY) numbers you have embraced a film that at its heart offers a human, life-affirming, 8 _____ (HOPE) story.»

Task 5. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

The British Thirteen Colonies had been administered by what came to be known as “salutary neglect,” a kind of 1 _____ (AUTONOMOUS) in everything but name. Each colony’s assembly was in some measure distinct and all had their own particular kind of relationship with Britain. One 2 _____ (COMMON), however, was the notion that the Colonies were not to be taxed. Resistance to 3 _____ (TAX) without representation had a long history in the Colonies and it flared up in the 1750s, the 1760s, and — finally — in the 1770s. As King George III’s government pushed in the direction of more direct and 4 _____ (AUTHORITY) rule over the colonies, the colonists themselves were pulling in a different direction. Philosophical discussions regarding classical views on

5 _____ (DEMOCRACY) principles and rights became widespread and informed a Whig challenge to 6 _____ (EMPIRE) rule. Thomas Paine (1737-1809), an English 7 _____ (MIGRATE) to America in 1774 who popularized new ideas associated with human rights, provided much of the vocabulary needed to mobilize 8 _____ (COLONY) support for revolution. At the same time, there were scores of merchants and investors in the main port cities who saw glory and 9 _____ (PROSPEROUS) in a future outside of British trade constraints. The Revolution, then, was spurred by a desire to conserve existing rights, an 10 _____ (AVERSE) to taxes, awareness of opportunities for wealth-making, and a suite of truly revolutionary ideas about who should govern whom.

Task 6. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don’t have to choose.

come
give
go
hold
keep
kick
know
leave
let
take
teach
think

- 1 This money will _____ in handy when we go on vacation.
- 2 Don't _____ it to heart - he was only joking about your hair.
- 3 I _____ the world of my niece - she's a smart, loving girl.
- 4 Prices have _____ through the roof.
- 5 Josie can _____ her own in any argument.
- 6 They managed to _____ the school's problems quiet for a while
- 7 You know you'll _____ yourself if you forget to do it, so just do it now!
- 8 These chaps _____ their stuff after seven years of war.
- 9 He said he would _____ no stone unturned in the search for peace.
- 10 Many people find that physical activity can help to _____ off steam after a stressful day.

Sentences

Task 7. Read the sentences and find words that do not fit as they make the sentence they are used in meaningless. Unscramble the words by rearranging the letters in these words.

Sentences

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 We all hanker after a secret disease hotel we can call our own. | 6 I'll wasp you my chocolate bar for your peanuts. |
| 2 He led us down a small staircase into a dank, dark recall. | 7 We could hear the table of sheep in the meadow. |
| 3 We had tea, and afterwards we sat in the danger for a while. | 8 Sulfur has an unpleasant door resembling that of rotten eggs. |
| 4 The giant throne is lured into its hive. | 9 The competition will be judged by a plane of experts. |
| 5 This recovery technique bakers new ground. | 10 I have remained listen till now, John, but I have to tell you what I think. |

Task 8. Write one word in each gap.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 French _____ long, thin pieces of fried potato | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 2 French _____ a musical instrument that consists of a long metal tube bent into circles | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 3 French _____ a glass container for making coffee | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 4 French _____ a style for nails in which white polish is painted on to the ends of the nails | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 5 French _____ a baguette | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 6 French _____ a pair of glass doors, usually opening from the back of a house into its garden | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 7 French _____ a style of wearing a shirt partly pushed into the waist of your trousers at the front but hanging out at the back and sides | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 8 French _____ bread that has been covered in egg and fried | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 9 French _____ a cold sauce made from oil and vinegar, used especially on salad | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 10 French _____ the act of putting a clear liquid onto the pink part of your nails and a white liquid onto the white part | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

Task 9. Write one word in each gap.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 You're born free, then you're _____ to death. | <input type="text"/> A <input type="text"/> X <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 2 I refuse to answer that question on the _____ that I don't know the answer. | <input type="text"/> R <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 3 I am on a seafood diet. I see _____, and I eat it. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> D <input type="text"/> |
| 4 I don't need a hair stylist, my _____ gives me a new hairstyle every morning. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> W <input type="text"/> |

- 5 My wallet is like an _____. When I open it, it makes me cry...

	N			
--	---	--	--	--
- 6 I asked God for a bike, but I know God doesn't work that way. So I _____ a bike and asked for forgiveness.

	T			
--	---	--	--	--
- 7 If you think nobody _____ if you're alive, try missing a couple of bank payments.

		R		
--	--	---	--	--
- 8 Quantity is what you count, _____ is what you count on.

			L			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--
- 9 When you're right, no one remembers. When you're wrong, no one _____.

		R				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--
- 10 I don't suffer from insanity, I _____ every minute of it.

		J		
--	--	---	--	--

Task 10. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have an extra word. Tick (v) the sentences that are correct. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word down.

- 1 The first time I was read George Eliot's "Middlemarch," I was seventeen years old, and was preparing
- 2 to take up the entrance examination for Oxford University. For several hours every weekend, I would join
- 3 three or four classmates to discuss the novel, which was published in 1872, at the home of a
- 4 benevolent teacher who lived on the outskirts of Weymouth, the English seaside resort where I had grew up.
- 5 Weymouth is in Dorset, a rural county in the southwest of the country; its rolling farmlands are traversed by
- 6 narrow roads and lanes that discreetly delineate the ancestral holdings of landed families. A quarter century
- 7 much ago, as I looked out from my teacher's living-room window at hills that seemed perpetually sodden,
- 8 my domain felt hardly less provincial and remote than the Midlands of the eighteen-thirties, which Eliot so
- 9 had described in her novel. I identified completely with Dorothea Brooke, the ardent young
- 10 a woman yearning for a more significant existence, even though my upbringing was barely similar.

Task 11. Put the events in chronological order. The earliest one should be the first.

- A The Declaration of Independence, from the pen of Thomas Jefferson and his committee, is approved in the Second Continental Congress of the United States of America, held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- B The American Minerva, established by Noah Webster, becomes New York City's first daily newspaper.
- C The American System of Manufacturing is invented by Eli Whitney, who uses semi-skilled labor, machine tools, and jigs to make standardized, interchangeable parts, then an assembly line of labor.
- D The Boston Massacre occurs when British troops fire into a Boston mob, who were demonstrating against British troops at the customs commission.

E	In a speech before Congress, James Monroe announces the Monroe Doctrine, stating the policy that European intervention anywhere in the Americas is opposed and that he would establish American neutrality in future European wars
F	U.S. President John Adams is the first President to live in the White House, then known as the Executive Mansion and sixteen days later, the United States Congress holds its first session in Washington, D.C.
G	President Thomas Jefferson doubles the size of the United States of America with his purchase of the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon's France, thus paving way for the western expansion that would mark the entire history of the 19th century from Missouri to the Pacific Coast.
H	The Smithsonian Institution is founded when British scientist James Smithson bequeathed one hundred thousand pounds from his estate for its initial funding.
I	George Washington, as President, approves the Residence Bill, legislation that authorizes the buying of land along the Potomac River for federal buildings and parks, creating the District of Columbia.
J	At the battle of Tippecanoe, Indian warriors under the command of Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa, known as the Prophet, are defeated by William Henry Harrison, the governor of Indiana.

Task 12. Choose the correct answer. Match the station and its line in London.

1	Edgware Road			
	A Central	B Bakerloo	C District	D Metropolitan
2	Harrow-on-the-Hill			
	A District	B Central	C Metropolitan	D Northern
3	Angel			
	A Metropolitan	B Northern	C District	D Central
4	Barkingside			
	A Piccadilly	B Metropolitan	C Central	D Northern
5	Becontree			
	A District	B Central	C Metropolitan	D Northern
6	Bermondsey			
	A Metropolitan	B Jubilee	C District	D Piccadilly
7	Blackhorse Road			
	A Circle	B Victoria	C Piccadilly	D District
8	Woodford			
	A Victoria	B District	C Bakerloo	D Central
9	Pimlico			
	A Victoria	B Northern	C District	D Circle
10	Oakwood			
	A District	B Piccadilly	C Circle	D Central

Task 13. Match the two columns.

1	First Norman stone castle is built in Wales	A	1096
2	William II is crowned at Westminster Abbey	B	1190
3	Oxford University is founded	C	1296
4	Henry II accedes to the throne	D	1070
5	Scots led by Robert the Bruce defeat the English	E	1381

6	Edward I invades Scotland	F	1399
7	Peasants' Revolt	G	1087
8	Richard I joins the Third Crusade	H	1314
9	Henry IV is proclaimed king of England	I	1154
10	University at Cambridge is established	J	1209

Task 14. Match the two columns.

1	Last Chance Gulch	A	Helena
2	O Street	B	Santa Fe
3	Commercial Alley	C	Newport
4	Canyon Road	D	Portsmouth
5	Broadway	E	Cincinnati

6	Fayetteville Street	F	Philadelphia
7	Vine Street	G	Lincoln
8	Market Street	H	Charleston
9	Bellevue Avenue	I	New York City
10	East Bay Street	J	Raleigh

Task 15. Match the book with its author.

1	A Tale of Two Cities	A	Virginia Woolf
2	Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde	B	William Shakespeare
3	To the Lighthouse	C	Charles Dickens
4	And Then There Were None	D	Douglas Adams
5	The Taming of the Shrew	E	H. G. Wells

6	The Importance Of Being Earnest	F	George Bernard Shaw
7	The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy	G	Robert Louis Stevenson
8	The War of the Worlds	H	Oscar Wilde
9	Pygmalion	I	Sir Walter Scott
10	Ivanhoe	J	Agatha Christie

WRITING

You work in Zaryadye Park, Moscow. Your manager has asked you to write a report in English on the park popularity with tourists. You should briefly describe the facilities that are currently available to visitors. Your report should also recommend at least two improvements that would enhance the park further and attract more visitors.

Write your report.

Use the following words in your text:

efficiency, expertise, increase, cooperate, reduce

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title and subtitles;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- make a critical evaluation of the facilities;
- give recommendations to the park administration.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to open a school museum dedicated to a famous politician. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed our country. Make a speech about **Boris Yeltsin** to persuade your classmates to open the museum bearing his name.

Speak about:

- Family
- Career
- Education
- Presidency

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to open a school museum dedicated to a famous politician. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed our country. Make a speech about **Vladimir Putin** to persuade your classmates to open the museum bearing his name.

Speak about:

- Family
- Career
- Education
- Presidency

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. Listen to a part of the lecture and decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

The career of Andrew Jackson exemplified both the opportunities and the dangers of political life in the early republic. A lawyer, slaveholder, and general—and eventually the seventh president of the United States—he rose from humble frontier beginnings to become one of the most powerful Americans of the nineteenth century.

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, on the border between North and South Carolina, to two immigrants from the northern part of Ireland. He grew up during dangerous times. At age thirteen, he joined an American militia unit in the Revolutionary War. He was soon captured, and a British officer slashed at his head with a sword after he refused to shine the officer's shoes. Disease during the war had claimed the lives of his two brothers and his mother, leaving him a poor orphan. Their deaths and his wounds had left Jackson with a deep and abiding hatred of Great Britain.

After the war, Jackson moved west to frontier Tennessee, where despite his poor education, he prospered, working as a lawyer and acquiring land and slaves. In 1796, Jackson was elected as a U.S. representative, and a year later he won a seat in the Senate, although he resigned within a year, citing financial difficulties.

Thanks to his political connections, Jackson obtained a general's commission at the outbreak of the War of 1812. Despite having no combat experience, General Jackson quickly impressed his troops, who nicknamed him "Old Hickory" after a particularly tough kind of tree.

Jackson led his militiamen into battle in the Southeast, first during the Creek War, a side conflict that started between different factions of Muskogee (Creek) Indians in present-day Alabama. In that war, he won a decisive victory over hostile fighters at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. A year later, he also defeated a large British invasion force at the Battle

of New Orleans. There, Jackson's troops—including backwoods militiamen, free African Americans, Indians, and a company of slave-trading pirates—successfully defended the city and inflicted more than two thousand casualties against the British, sustaining barely three hundred casualties of their own. The Battle of New Orleans was a thrilling victory for the United States, but it actually happened several days after a peace treaty was signed in Europe to end the war. News of the treaty had not yet reached New Orleans.

The end of the War of 1812 did not end Jackson's military career. In 1818, as commander of the U.S. southern military district, Jackson also launched an invasion of Spanish-owned Florida. He was acting on vague orders from the War Department to break the resistance of the region's Seminole Indians, who protected runaway slaves and attacked American settlers across the border. On Jackson's orders in 1816, U.S. soldiers and their Creek allies had already destroyed the "Negro Fort," a British-built fortress on Spanish soil. His actions created an international diplomatic crisis.

Most officials in President James Monroe's administration called for Jackson's censure. But Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the son of former president John Adams, found Jackson's behavior useful. He defended the impulsive general, arguing that he had had been forced to act. Adams used Jackson's military successes in this First Seminole War to persuade Spain to accept the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, which gave Florida to the United States.

Any friendliness between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, however, did not survive long. In 1824, four nominees competed for the presidency in one of the closest elections in American history. Each came from a different part of the country—Adams from Massachusetts, Jackson from Tennessee, William H. Crawford

from Georgia, and Henry Clay from Kentucky. Jackson won more popular votes than anyone else. But with no majority winner in the Electoral College, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. There, Adams used his political clout to claim the presidency, persuading Clay to support him. Jackson would never forgive Adams, whom his supporters accused of engineering a “corrupt bargain” with Clay to circumvent the popular will.

Four years later, in 1828, Adams and Jackson squared off in one of the dirtiest presidential elections to date. Pro-Jackson partisans accused Adams of elitism. Adams’s supporters, on the other hand, accused Jackson of murder and attacked the morality of his marriage, pointing out that Jackson had unwittingly married his wife

Rachel before the divorce on her prior marriage was complete. This time, Andrew Jackson won the election easily, but Rachel Jackson died suddenly before his inauguration. Jackson would never forgive the people who attacked his wife’s character during the campaign.

In 1828, Jackson’s broad appeal as a military hero won him the presidency. He was “Old Hickory,” the “Hero of New Orleans,” a leader of plain frontier folk. His wartime accomplishments appealed to many voters’ pride. Over the next eight years, he would claim to represent the interests of ordinary white Americans, especially from the South and West, against the country’s wealthy and powerful elite. This attitude would lead him and his allies into a series of bitter political struggles.

List of statements

	A	B	C
1	His leadership in war conflicts earned Jackson national fame as a military hero.		
2	He felt hostility toward Great Britain.		
3	Jackson married Rachel in his thirties.		
4	After narrowly losing to John Quincy Adams in the contentious 1824 presidential election, Jackson returned four years later to win redemption, becoming the nation’s seventeenth president.		
5	He became the first man to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Tennessee.		
6	Jackson served as a general in the War of 1812.		
7	He commanded U.S. forces in a campaign against the Native Americans.		
8	Jackson invited his niece to serve as a hostess at the White House.		
9	During the Creek War he was captured by the British.		
10	President John Quincy Adams saved Jackson from censure and hastened the U.S. acquisition of Florida.		
11	In the election of 1824 three candidates received electoral votes.		
12	In the election of 1828 Jackson defeated Adams.		
13	Jackson was the first president from the area west of the Appalachians.		
14	Jackson was born in poverty.		
15	His parents emigrated from Northern Ireland.		

Task 2. Read the text.

A Radiohead are one of the most celebrated alternative rock groups of the last two decades, wowing critics while maintaining a sizable following across the globe despite their insistence on producing challenging, forward-thinking music. When the British band began in the '90s, they resembled a traditional modern-rock group, but in subsequent years the quintet have slowly moved away from conventional guitar-and-drum-based music to explore experimental structures and tones. They may not be the most popular group in rock, but they're certainly one of the most respected.

B Radiohead came together when the band members were all attending the same school in Abingdon in England in the mid-'80s. The individual members went off to university but remained in contact, eventually getting back together near the beginning of the '90s to concentrate on music. 1991 proved to be the critical early year in their nascent career - within the span of 12 months, Radiohead found management and then signed to EMI Records.

C Radiohead released their debut, *Pablo Honey*, in 1993. Very much a product of its era, *Pablo Honey* reflected the snarled guitar energy of Nirvana, and the album's hit single, «Creep,» was a dynamic, albeit familiar soft-then-loud blast of adolescent angst. At the same time, *Pablo Honey* showed the band's interest in moody modern rock and highlighted frontman Thom Yorke's gorgeous falsetto. But because so much attention was focused on the success of «Creep,» there were suspicions that Radiohead were going to be just another one-hit-wonder grunge group.

D Radiohead responded to those concerns with 1995's *The Bends*, a far more challenging, galvanic record. Though hardly ignoring mainstream songwriting conventions - after all, the album did contain the hit ballads "Fake Plastic Trees" and "High and Dry" - *The Bends* was an ambitious, guitar-driven collection that built on the epic scope of U2's '80s records while introducing an element of unshakable dread to the music. Though embraced by modern-rock radio, *The Bends* didn't feel part of any particular scene, suggesting that Radiohead wanted to go their own way rather than following trends.

E If there was any question about Radiohead's legitimacy as a formidable creative entity, 1997's *OK Computer* removed those doubts. Now rightfully acknowledged as one of the '90s' essential albums, *OK Computer* was a masterpiece of provocative record-making that perfectly balanced experimentation and emotional connection, fitting for an album concerned with the loss of humanity in a technological age. With their third album, Radiohead cemented their reputation as critical darlings, although they had hardly alienated audiences in the process - *OK Computer* remains the group's bestselling record.

F Three years passed before Radiohead's next record. Looking to push themselves after *OK Computer*'s breakout success, the band returned with *Kid A*, a keyboard-heavy, willfully distant album that nevertheless retained the group's key thematic concern: how to keep your soul intact in a hostile, destructive world. The tension between the album's often-frosty music and Yorke's warm, urgent vocals became a recurring motif for the band's albums in the '00s, which continued to attract a large, loyal following.

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

1 How many musicians were there in Radiohead?

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5
- D none of the above

2 How many songs did Radiohead write in total?

- A 57
- B 100
- C 121
- D none of the above

3 Which was the first album recorded by Radiohead?

- A *Kid A*
 B *OK Computer*
 C *Pablo Honey*
 D *The Bends*

4 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “tension” as used in Paragraph F?

- A anxiety

B contrast

C nervousness

D fear

5 According to the passage, who was Thom Yorke?

A the leader of the band

B the only composer

C the person with deep voice

D all of the above

Complete the sentences below. Write one word only.

6 Radiohead formed in 1986 when Thom Yorke and his friends were _____ attending the Abington School in Oxfordshire, England.

t					g			
---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

7 They first began playing under the name On A Friday because that's when they would _____ in the school's music room.

		h			r		
--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--

8 The childhood friends continued to hone their musical skills playing various gigs in their _____ while attending university.

h			m				w	
---	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--

9 The band developed an emotionally epic indie pop _____ layered with guitar fuzz and a driving rhythm section.

s					d
---	--	--	--	--	---

10 Eventually they earned enough recognition to sign a deal with EMI although the _____ encouraged them to change their name.

l			b			l
---	--	--	---	--	--	---

Decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

	A	B	C
11	The band's influences include artists such as U2 and Nirvana.		
12	They first came to international attention in the early 1990s.		
13	The band embarked on a worldwide tour in support of the album OK Computer.		
14	Radiohead's members often pursued projects outside the context of the band.		
15	The song “Fake Plastic Trees” was initially unsuccessful.		

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

beans
cabbage
carrot
cheese
cookie
cucumber
egg
fish
meat
milk
potato
tomato

- 1 She walked in as cool as a _____, as if nothing had happened.
- 2 He dropped the topic like a hot _____.
- 3 A lot of people had their hands in the _____ jar at the company.
- 4 You seem full of _____ this morning; you must have had a good night's rest.
- 5 She's full of the _____ of human kindness.
- 6 If you slept through your alarm, hard _____!
- 7 Sometimes I just have to resort to the _____ and stick approach with my children.
- 8 With the police disorganized after the collapse, many criminals started to _____ in troubled waters.
- 9 This latest scandal has left the government with _____ on its face.
- 10 Too much information will overwhelm the new manager, so just give him the _____ and potatoes.

Sentences

Task 2. Match to make sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | America is the only country | A | the full benefits of their inexperience. |
| 2 | America had often been discovered before Columbus, | B | except, of course, language. |
| 3 | America has never quite forgiven Europe for | C | seems in a rush to catch a train. |
| 4 | In America the young are always ready to give to those who are older than themselves | D | but it had always been hushed up. |
| 5 | We have really everything in common with America nowadays | E | as an excuse for his crimes. |
| 6 | In America the President reigns for four years, | F | that went from barbarism to decadence without civilisation in between. |
| 7 | Everybody in America | G | it is a world. |
| 8 | I wonder that no criminal has ever pleaded the ugliness of your city | H | having been discovered somewhat earlier in history than itself. |
| 9 | America is not a country, | I | one is waked up in the morning, not by the singing of the nightingale, but by the steam whistle |
| 10 | America is the noisiest country that ever existed, | J | and journalism governs for ever and ever. |

Task 3. Find and correct the logical mistakes ('wrong words') in the sentences below.**Example: There's a clock on the church towel.**

WRONG	RIGHT
towel	tower

	WRONG	RIGHT
1	For a man whose works have been translated into more than 80 languages, including Klingon and Esperanto, we know remarkably little about England's lost famous playwright.	
2	Even his berth, on or around 23 April 1564, is unconfirmed – a proposed date based on an entry in a parish register, which lists the baptism of "Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakespere" (William, son of John Shakespeare) on 26 April 1564.	
3	Much of Shakespeare's early life, to, is shrouded in mystery.	
4	We know that he was born in a two-storey, half-timbered house on Henley Street in the hart of Stratford-upon-Avon, and that he lived there until his mid-20s.	
5	The mouse, now open to the public, was purchased as a national monument in 1847 and is key to our understanding of Shakespeare as a boy.	
6	Millions of people continue to visit his birthplace in the hope it will reveal the innermost secrets of the great playwright – what he was like, how he wrote, what he thought and how he felt. John Shakespeare lived in the house from the early 1550s onwards, coined there around 1557 by his new wife Mary.	
7	The first documentary evidence linking the family to the house is a file issued to John Shakespeare in April 1552 for leaving a "sterquinium", or muckheap, outside the Henley Street property. William was the couple's first surviving child.	
8	Two daughters, Joan and Margaret, had bath died before their first birthdays. Five more children followed William's birth: Gilbert (1566), Joan (1569), Anne (1571), Richard (1574) and Edmund (1580).	
9	As a child, Shakespeare would have heard the types of fables, stories and legends that appear in some of his later works, and it is far to assume he attended the local boys' grammar school a short walk from the family home.	
10	Attendance for local boys was tree, and it would have been here that the young Shakespeare learned Latin, Greek rhetoric and classical literature, and discovered how language could be used.	

Task 4. Some words are missing in the text. These words in a different word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 1-5.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | _____ | take the form of conversations, as we meet people and share ideas. |
| 2 | _____ | |
| 3 | _____ conceive, connect,
_____ differ, our, revise | The surprising fact is that we don't need to push |
| 4 | _____ | 2 _____ to make these connections - they come naturally. We can't help learning. We do it all the time, when we take in something new, or respond in a 3 _____ way to people or surroundings. So why does learning often seem so hard? Usually, it comes from trying to control that natural process, when we have to force ourselves to learn particular topics, such as 4 _____ for exams, or when we are told to learn specific facts and figures. The brain does not store items like a filing cabinet, so forcing ourselves to remember 5 _____ facts is not a natural way to learn. |
| 5 | _____ | |

We learn by making connections. At the biological level, the connections are between neurons, which grow stronger whenever we have a new experience. At the mental level, the connections form between **1** _____, when we associate one idea with another by memorising, or by experiencing how objects and actions relate. And at the social level, the connections

Task 5. Put one word in each gap in correct grammatical form. (John Keats)

Bright star, would I were stedfast as thou art—	Of snow upon the mountains and the moors—
Not in lone splendour hung aloft the 1 N _ _ _ _	No—yet still stedfast, still unchangeable,
And watching, with eternal lids apart,	Pillow'd upon my fair love's ripening breast,
Like nature's 2 P _ _ _ _ _ , sleepless Eremite,	To feel for ever its soft fall and swell,
The moving waters at their priestlike task	Awake for ever in a sweet 4 U _ _ _ _ _ ,
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores,	Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath,
Or gazing on the new soft-fallen 3 M _ _ _	And so live ever—or else swoon to 5 D _ _ _ _ _ .

Task 6. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- If you're not satisfied with your purchase, we'll take it _____ and refund your money.
I think he's trying to get _____ at her for what she said in the meeting.
He called her three times but she never called the guy _____.
- Ed Smith has been chosen to make _____ the losing football team.
She took _____ as manager two weeks ago.
They're upset that you didn't call, but they'll get _____ it.
- She's really good at taking people _____.
Thieves disguised as policemen made _____ with 13 pictures, including three Rembrandts.
The space shuttle blasted _____ on schedule.
- The highs and lows of life tend to average _____ in the end.
Our boss took us _____ for dinner.
The British weather is not always as bad as it is made _____ to be.
- Car accident victims make _____ almost a quarter of the hospital's patients.
We were served _____ with a list of titles that best matched what we were looking for.

After he left college, his father set him _____ in the family business.

- 6 He just stepped straight _____ a job as soon as he left college.

They bought _____ a software company.

We have built new safety systems _____ the software design.

- 7 Rachel sailed _____ her finals and got A's in everything.

I'll take you _____ it one more time, then you can try it yourself.

It was a miracle that he came _____ that car crash alive.

- 8 It must be time to take _____ the holiday decorations.

We've got to get _____ to business, folks, or we'll never get the newsletter out on time.

I bedded _____ on the couch for the night.

- 9 His aunt took him _____ when he first came to the city.

Can you look _____ on the kids before you go to bed?

Many people were snowed _____ by Tuesday's storm.

- 10 Most of my children take _____ my husband.

One person looks _____ the stores' brand image and another looks after the advertising.

Tell your father I was asking _____ him.

Task 7. Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Life seems to go on without _____ when I am

	f			r	
--	---	--	--	---	--

 filled with music.

- 2 One good thing about music, when it _____ you,

h			
---	--	--	--

 you feel no pain.

- 3 Where words fail, music _____.

	p				s
--	---	--	--	--	---

- 4 Music expresses that which cannot be said and on which it is impossible to be _____.

		l			
--	--	---	--	--	--

- 5 I like beautiful _____ telling me terrible things.

		l		d			
--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

- 6 Music is the literature of the heart, it _____ where speech ends.

		m	m					
--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

- 7 Music in the soul can be _____ by the universe.

	e	a		
--	---	---	--	--

- 8 Music acts like a magic key, to which the most tightly closed _____ opens.

	e	a		
--	---	---	--	--

- 9 Music will help _____ your perplexities and purify your character and sensibilities.

		s	s				
--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--

- 10 Life is like a beautiful melody, only the _____ are

	y				
--	---	--	--	--	--

 messed up.

Task 8. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

There are four main types of writing: expository, descriptive, persuasive, and narrative. Each of these writing styles is used for a specific purpose. A single text may include more than one writing style.

Expository writing is one of the most common types of writing. When an author writes in an expository style, all they are trying to do is explain a 1 _____ (**an idea**), imparting information from themselves to a wider audience. Expository

writing does not include the author's opinions, but focuses on accepted facts about a **2 _____ (a subject that is discussed)**, including statistics or other evidence.

Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an **3 _____ (to be present somewhere for a short time)** in nonfiction as well (for example, memoirs, firsthand accounts of events, or travel guides). When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place, or thing for their **4 _____ (the people reading a particular book)**. The author might employ metaphor or other **5 _____ (connected with literature)** devices in order to describe the author's impressions via their five senses (what they hear, see, smell, taste, or touch). But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene – merely **6 _____ (to write what someone or something is like)** things as they are.

Persuasive writing is the main style of writing you will use in **7 _____ (connected with studying)** papers. When an author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or **8 _____ (the feeling of being certain that something**

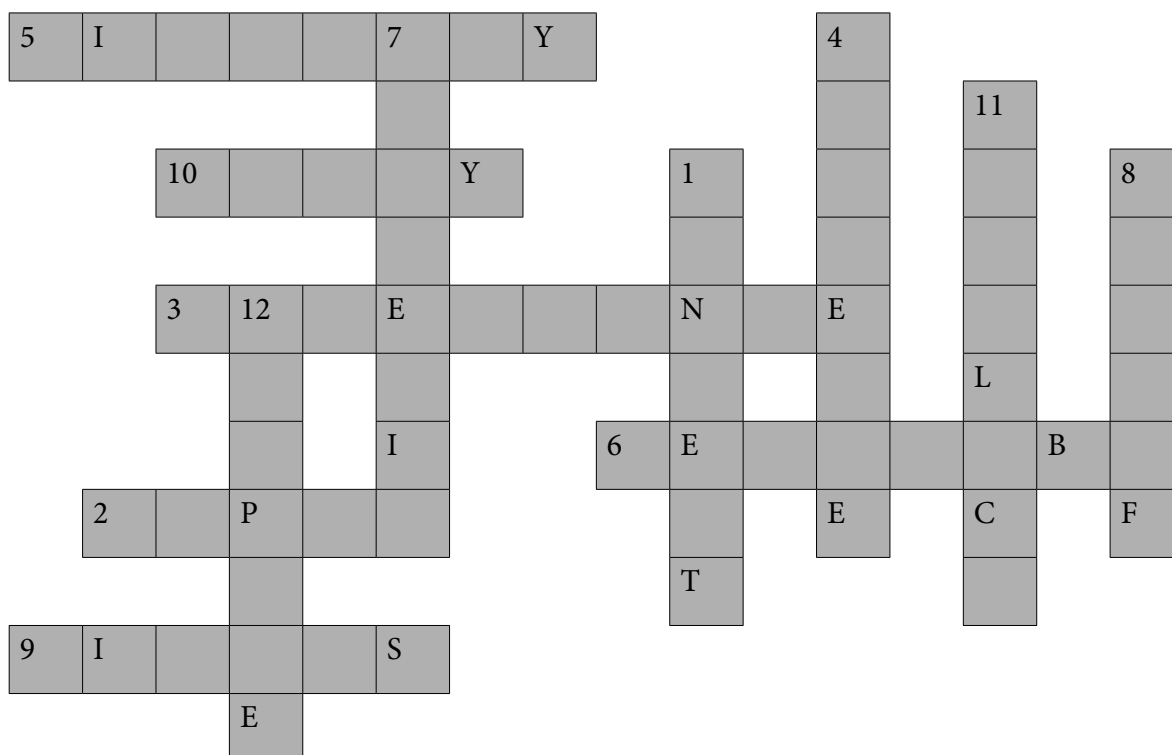
is true). Persuasive writing contains the author's opinions and **9 _____ (the fact of preferring someone or something)**, as well as justifications and reasons given by the author as evidence of the correctness of their position. Any "argumentative" **10 _____ (a short piece of writing on a particular subject)** you write in school should be in the persuasive style of writing.

Narrative writing is used in almost every longer piece of writing, whether fiction or nonfiction. When an author writes in a narrative style, they are not just trying to impart information, they are trying to construct and communicate a story, complete with characters, **11 _____ (an active disagreement between people)**, and settings.

There are four kinds of analysis you need to do in order to fully understand an assignment: determining the **12 _____ (a reason for doing something)** of the assignment, understanding how to answer an assignment's questions, recognizing implied questions in the assignment, and recognizing the disciplinary expectations of the assignment.

Always make sure you fully understand an assignment before you start writing!

Grid



Task 9. Read the text and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

entire
entirely
fair
fairy
linear
loss
lost
meretricious
state
stately
tightrope
voluptuous

Three of Oscar Wilde's 1 _____ tales for children are republished with gorgeous original art by Robinson. It would be a 2 _____ for contemporary children not to have these stories: "The Happy Prince," who sacrifices his 3 _____ self to save those who need saving, with the help of a little bird; "The Nightingale and the Rose," another tale of love and sacrifice; and "The Selfish Giant," with its beautiful images of a garden of delight and a child savior. The language is 4 _____ and the tales, moral and sentimental, but at their cores, they are about love and how love behaves. The pairings of story and art glow with the truth that love knows no boundaries. The 1888 art is beautifully reproduced in full pages, while the 5 _____, originally black-and-white images have been washed with color. The latter is always a chancy business, as the book's designer, Emma Byrne, acknowledges: "This is a 6 _____ act, as it is important not to destroy the integrity of the fine linework." It does not seem 7 _____ in this case; the result is lovely. This is full-blown art nouveau: The watercolors are 8 _____ in their sinuous line and delicacy of hue, and even the text pages have shadow patterns beneath their lovely type. Biographies of Wilde and Robinson are appended.

Task 10. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have an extra word. Tick (v) the sentences that are correct. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word down.

1	Searching for answers, the narrator explores the British Museum in London. She finds across there are countless books	
2	have written about women by men, while there are hardly any books by women on men. She selects a dozen books	
3	to try and come up with an answer for why women are poor. Instead, she locates a multitude of other topics and a contradictory array of men's opinions on women.	
4	One male professor who once writes about the inferiority of women angers her, and it occurs to her that she has become angry	
5	because the professor has written angrily. Had he not written "dispassionately," she would have paid more attention to	
6	his argument, and not to him. After her anger never dissipates, she wonders why men are so angry if England	
7	is a patriarchal society in which they have been all the power and money. Perhaps holding power produces anger out of fear that others	
8	will take one's power. She posits that when men pronounce the inferiority of by women, they are	
9	really claiming their own superiority. The narrator believes self-confidence, a requirement to get	
10	through life, is often attained by considering other people inferior in relation to the oneself.	

Task 11. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Columbia	E	Rio Grande	I	The Potomac
B	Hudson	F	Severn	J	Trent
C	Mississippi	G	Thames	K	Tyne
D	Missouri	H	The East Lyn	L	Yukon

Information

- 1 _____ is the United Kingdom's third longest river with a total length of 185 miles. It has its source at Staffordshire and drains parts of the Midlands and eastern Birmingham.
- 2 _____ is the longest river in the United Kingdom, covering a distance of 220 miles. The river rises to an altitude of 2,000 feet on Plynlimon and flows through Shropshire, Powys, and Worcestershire.
- 3 _____ is the second largest river in the US, stretching for 2,202 miles. Its source is in the Lake Itasca in Minnesota, and its mouth is the Gulf of Mexico.
- 4 _____ flows for 1,979 miles, and it is shared between the US and Canada. The river flows from the Range Mountains in North of British Columbia and drains into the Bering Sea.
- 5 _____ is one of the most consistently paddled rivers in Britain. After heavy rain it remains navigable for many days.
- 6 During the 13th Century up until the 20th Century, _____ was used as a passing through to export coal. Although the river is no longer used for this purpose, there are still some of the original structures that were used to load coal onto ships.
- 7 _____ flows 1,900 miles from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. Along the way it travels through New Mexico and serves as the southern border of Texas between the United States and Mexico.
- 8 _____ flows 315 miles north to south in eastern New York. It is a fairly short river when compared to many others; however, it played an important role in the early history of the United States. When the Erie Canal was opened in 1825, the river was connected to the Great Lakes.
- 9 The largest river in the northwest region of the United States is _____. It stretches 1,240 miles from the Canadian Rockies, through Washington state, and along the Oregon-Washington border to the Pacific Ocean. The river is an excellent source of power and is home to Grand Coulee Dam.
- 10 _____, noted for its beauty, is also rich in historical significance. Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, is on its banks below Washington, D.C.

Task 12. Put the words from the box. There are three of them which you don't need to use.

(the) House of Commons

Texas

Great Britain

(the) White House

California

(the) United States

(the) House of Representatives

Alaska

Canada

Often referred to as the first «dark horse» president, James K. Polk was the last of the Jacksonians to sit in 1 _____, and the last strong president until the Civil War.

He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1795. Studious and industrious, Polk was graduated with honors in 1818 from the University of North Carolina. As a young lawyer he entered politics, served in the Tennessee legislature, and became a friend of Andrew Jackson.

In 2 _____, Polk was a chief lieutenant of Jackson in his Bank war. He served as Speaker

between 1835 and 1839, leaving to become governor of Tennessee.

Polk was a leading contender for the Democratic nomination for vice president in 1844. Both Martin Van Buren, who had been expected to win the Democratic nomination for president, and Henry Clay, who was to be the Whig nominee, tried to take the expansionist issue out of the campaign by declaring themselves opposed to the annexation of 3 _____. In his stand on Oregon, the president seemed to be risking war with 4 _____ also. He offered to settle by extending the Canadian boundary, along the 49th parallel, from the Rockies to the Pacific. When

the British minister declined, Polk reasserted the American claim to the entire area.

Acquisition of **5** _____ proved far more difficult. Polk sent an envoy to offer Mexico up to \$25,000,000, plus settlement of damage claims owed to Americans. Since no Mexican leader could cede half his country and still stay in power, Polk's envoy was not received. To bring pressure, Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to the disputed area on the Rio Grande.

To Mexican troops this was aggression, and they attacked Taylor's forces. Congress declared war and, despite much northern opposition, supported the military operations. American forces won repeated victories and occupied Mexico City.

President Polk added a vast area to **6** _____, but its acquisition precipitated a bitter quarrel between the North and the South over expansion of slavery. Polk, leaving office with his health undermined from hard work, died in June 1849.

Task 13. Match the two columns.

1	Rhode Island abolishes slavery	A	1803
2	The Declaration of Independence	B	1808
3	The Louisiana Purchase	C	1774
4	Abolishment of slave importation	D	1850
5	Fugitive Slave Act	E	1861
6	Abraham Lincoln elected President	F	1863
7	The formation of the Confederacy	G	1776
8	The Emancipation Proclamation	H	1865
9	The Thirteenth Amendment ratified	I	1860
10	Lincoln re-elected	J	1864

Task 14. Match the two columns.

<i>Monarch</i>	<i>Nickname</i>
1 James I	A The Virgin Queen
2 Edward I	B Hammer of the Scots
3 Elizabeth I	C Henry of Windsor
4 Henry I	D Henry of Winchester
5 Henry VIII	E Orpheus of Scotland
6 Richard III	F The Grandmother of Europe
7 Henry VI	G Old Coppernose
8 Henry III	H Soft Sword
9 Queen Victoria	I Lion of Justice
10 John	J Crookback
11 Henry VII	K King of the Sea
12 Edward III	L Rufus
13 William II	M The Unready
14 Canute	N The Accountant
15 Ethelred II	O The Great

Task 15. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A Abraham Lincoln	E George Washington	I John Quincy Adams
B Andrew Johnson	F Harry Truman	J Theodore Roosevelt

C Barack Obama
D Dwight Eisenhower

G James Garfield
H John Kennedy

K Ulysses Grant
L Woodrow Wilson

Information

- 1 With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, _____ was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.
- 2 Of Irish descent, _____ was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, on May 29, 1917. Graduating from Harvard in 1940, he entered the Navy. In 1943, when his PT boat was rammed and sunk by a Japanese destroyer, he led the survivors through perilous waters to safety.
- 3 As President, _____ made some of the most crucial decisions in history. Soon after V-E Day, the war against Japan had reached its final stage. An urgent plea to Japan to surrender was rejected. After consultations with his advisers, he ordered atomic bombs dropped on cities devoted to war work.
- 4 Before _____ left office in January 1961, for his farm in Gettysburg, he urged the necessity of maintaining an adequate military strength, but cautioned that vast, long-continued military expenditures could breed potential dangers to our way of life.
- 5 After graduation from Princeton and the University of Virginia Law School, _____ earned his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University and entered upon an academic career. He advanced rapidly as a conservative young professor of political science and became president of Princeton in 1902.
- 6 The first President who was the son of a President, _____ in many respects paralleled the career as well as the temperament and viewpoints of his illustrious father. Born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1767, he watched the Battle of Bunker Hill from the top of Penn's Hill above the family farm.
- 7 Born in 1732 into a Virginia planter family, _____ learned the morals, manners, and body of knowledge requisite for an 18th century Virginia gentleman.
- 8 The son of a Kentucky frontiersman, _____ had to struggle for a living and for learning. As President, he built the Republican Party into a strong national organization.
- 9 During the Spanish-American War, _____ was lieutenant colonel of the Rough Rider Regiment, which he led on a charge at the battle of San Juan. He was one of the most conspicuous heroes of the war.
- 10 In 1865, as commanding general, _____ led the Union Armies to victory over the Confederacy in the American Civil War.

WRITING

You are a student at an international school in Russia. Your tutor has asked you to write an article for the school website on ways students can improve their communicating skills in English. In your article, you should suggest ways in which students can make contact with English-language speakers all around the world.

Write your **article**.

Use the following words in your text:

global, expand, taught, proficiency, conference

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title and subtitles;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- include 1-2 quotations from the list below;
- give recommendations to the readers.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SET 4

"But if thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought." George Orwell

"He wanted to cry quietly but not for himself: for the words, so beautiful and sad, like music." James Joyce

"When I cannot see words curling like rings of smoke round me I am in darkness—I am nothing." Virginia Woolf

"If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart." Nelson Mandela

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a volunteer program overseas for students to take part in summer. Your classmates need to choose one place to go. Make a speech about **Yellowstone National Park** to persuade your classmates to work there in summer.

Speak about:

- History
- Geography
- Flora and fauna
- Recreation

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a volunteer program overseas for students to take part in summer. Your classmates need to choose one place to go. Make a speech about **Yosemite National Park** to persuade your classmates to work there in summer.

Speak about:

- History
- Geography
- Flora and fauna
- Recreation

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. Listen to the poem by William Shakespeare.

Script

All the world's a stage,	Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
And all the men and women merely players;	In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
They have their exits and their entrances;	With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
And one man in his time plays many parts,	Full of wise saws and modern instances;
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,	And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;	Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloen,
And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel	With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
And shining morning face, creeping like snail	His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,	For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad	Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,	And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,	That ends this strange eventful history,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,	Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Seeking the bubble reputation	Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Decide whether the following statements are True (A), or False (B).

- | | |
|---|----|
| The author shows that every person plays different parts. | 1 |
| The author shows that some people take their roles too seriously. | 2 |
| The author shows that the third stage is that of being a young pupil. | 3 |
| The author compares the world to a play. | 4 |
| The author expresses the old man's helplessness through being dependent on the nurse. | 5 |
| The author draws readers' attention toward the drama everyone lives throughout their lives. | 6 |
| The author thinks that a person has seven different ages. | 7 |
| The author thinks that many people can be divided into the selfish and the selfless. | 8 |
| The author views life as something that is predestined. | 9 |
| The author thinks that the result of each stage is unpredictable. | 10 |

A	B

Task 2. Read the text.

Although Emily Dickinson's calling as a poet began in her teen years, she came into her own as an artist during a short but intense period of creativity that resulted in her composing, revising, and saving hundreds of poems. That period, which scholars identify as 1858-1865, overlaps with the most significant event of American nineteenth-century history, the Civil War. During this time, Dickinson's personal life also underwent tremendous change.

In late 1855, Dickinson moved, somewhat reluctantly, with her family back to the Homestead, her birthplace. Her father Edward had purchased the home in early 1855 and made significant renovations to it. The Homestead became part of an enhanced Dickinson estate when in 1856 Dickinson's older brother, Austin, married her close friend Susan Huntington Gilbert, and the couple built a home next door known as The Evergreens.

That household was a lively nexus for Amherst society, and Dickinson herself took part in social gatherings there early in the couple's marriage. Their lifestyle eventually would contrast markedly with her own, more reclusive manner. The couple's three children—Ned, born in 1861; Martha, in 1866; and Gilbert, in 1875—brought much joy to Dickinson's life, even though Susan's developing role as a mother may have put more distance between her and the poet.

In addition to providing close proximity to her brother and his family, the renovated Homestead offered Dickinson several other advantages. Edward Dickinson added a conservatory to the Homestead, where Emily could raise climate-sensitive flowers. Now she could engage in her beloved hobby of gardening year-round. And Dickinson had her own bedroom, the southwest corner room on the second floor, a space essential to her writing.

By the time Dickinson turned 35, she had composed more than 1100 concise, powerful lyrics that astutely examine pain, grief, joy, love, nature, and art. She recorded about 800 of these poems in small handmade booklets (now called “fascicles”), very private “publications” that she shared with no one.

Dickinson did share a portion of her poems with family and selected friends whose literary taste she admired. Susan Dickinson received more than 250 poems throughout the two women's forty-year relationship, and to Thomas

Wentworth Higginson, who authored an article in an 1862 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* that encouraged young people to write and publish, Dickinson sent about 100 poems. Although a few of her poems were published in, they were printed anonymously and apparently without her prior consent. The vast majority of her work remained known only to its author.

Some events in Dickinson's life during her intense writing period are difficult to reconstruct. Drafts of three letters, now called the “Master Letters,” survive from late 1858 and early 1861. They suggest a serious and troubled (though unidentified) romantic attachment that some scholars believe drove Dickinson's creative output. During this time Dickinson also referred to a trauma that she described in a letter: “I had a terror - since September - I could tell to none”. The cause of that terror is unknown.

Significant friendships such as those with Samuel Bowles, Edward Dwight, and Charles Wadsworth changed during this time, and Dickinson began to feel an increasing need for a “preceptor” to cope with her outpouring of verse and with questions about publication.

In 1864 and 1865, Dickinson underwent treatments for a painful eye condition, now thought to be iritis, with Boston ophthalmologist Henry W. Williams. While under the doctor's care (eight months in 1864, six months in 1865), she boarded with her cousins, Frances and Louisa Norcross. Those trips were to be her last out of Amherst; after her return in 1865, she rarely ventured beyond the grounds of the Homestead.

Emily Dickinson died in Amherst in 1886. After her death her family members found her hand-sewn books, or “fascicles.” These fascicles contained nearly 1,800 poems. Though Mabel Loomis Todd and Higginson published the first selection of her poems in 1890, a complete volume did not appear until 1955.

Complete the sentences below. Write one word only.

During her adult years at the Homestead, Emily Dickinson began to **1** _____ poetry in earnest. During her most productive period, 1858 to

1865, she compiled her poems into small packets now termed “fascicles.” Only ten of her poems are known to have been published in

her lifetime, all anonymously and presumably without her 2 _____.

The two Dickinson daughters, who never married, remained at the Homestead for the 3 _____ of their lives. After Emily's death in

1886, Lavinia lived on at the Homestead until she died in 1899. At that time, the Homestead was inherited by Austin's daughter, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, and leased to tenants until 1916, when it was sold to the Parke family.

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

4 How many of Dickinson's poems were published during her lifetime?

- A quite a few
- B none
- C about 350
- D not many

5 What was Emily's sister's name?

- A Susan
- B Frances
- C Lavinia
- D Martha

6 Emily Dickinson...

- A was well-known for her lavish parties and balls
- B shared conservative political views
- C carefully tended her plants
- D devoted her life to bringing up her nephews

7 Which city did Emily Dickinson live in most of her life?

- A Amherst
- B Chicago
- C Homestead
- D Boston

8 Which statement is TRUE about her family?

- A her brother Austin bought a house, which stood adjacent to the one where Emily lived
- B her mother wrote letters to Thomas Higginson
- C Henry W. Williams was a physician
- D none of the above

For questions 9-10, choose two correct answers. Write them in any order.

- A Emily Dickinson did not have a spouse.
- B She made a lot of attempts to publish her work.
- C After her death, her poems were brought to the attention of the wider world.
- D Many of her poems deal with themes of death and immortality.
- E She was probably influenced by Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre.

For questions 11-15, put the events A-E in chronological order.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 11 | | List of events |
| 12 | | A The Dickinson family moves back to the repurchased and remodeled Homestead. |
| 13 | | B Dickinson twice spends many months in Boston, Massachusetts, for treatment of a severe eye ailment. |
| 14 | | C Gilbert Dickinson, Emily Dickinson's nephew, is born at The Evergreens. |
| 15 | | D Samuel Fowler Dickinson, Emily's paternal grandfather, builds the Homestead on Main Street in Amherst. |
| | | E Poems by Emily Dickinson, edited by Mabel Loomis Todd and T.W. Higginson, is published. |

Task 1. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

big
cold
dead
easy
high
right
flat
last
sticky
green
own
wrong

Sentences

- 1 It'll be a _____ day in July before they get a new house.
- 2 Come hell or _____ water, we will pass the exam this time.
- 3 You just need a good night's sleep, and then you'll be _____ as rain again.
- 4 Her friend saw us arrive at the party together and got the _____ end of the stick.
- 5 My little brother always gets his _____ way.
- 6 She was fired from the company last year, but she had the _____ laugh when she was hired by their main rival at twice the salary.
- 7 The last person we hired as a cashier turned out to have _____ fingers.
- 8 In some parts of the West, the land is as _____ as a pancake.
- 9 The fox in the road was as _____ as a doornail.
- 10 Her paintings are very _____ on the eye.

Task 2. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

Conventional 1 _____ (**WISE**) concerning the relationship between heritage preservation and tourism development has shifted dramatically over the last four to five decades, however, the challenges facing planners, archaeologists, architects and conservators of decades past seem surprisingly similar to those of today. Competing agendas and disparate opinions, the regrets of 2 _____ (**LOSE**) and missed opportunities, the lack of long-term thinking, along with a call for approaches that balance multiple values are enduring concerns.

Immediately after the Second World War, those involved in 'Development' invariably saw culture as an obstacle to modernisation and the 3 _____ (**BETTER**) of society. At the international level, such ideas were driven in large part by the philosophies advanced by the international institutions set up at that time, such as the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These organisations had very little overlap with the agendas of organisations concerned with the 4 _____ (**PRESERVE**) and protection of culture like UNESCO.

Since the early 1990s, however, a major paradigm shift has occurred, primarily through the widespread 5 _____ (**ADOPT**) of ideas associated with a language of 'sustainable development'. Ideas of tourism, and most notably a new language of cultural tourism, have been central to this 6 _____ (**EVOLVE**) in thinking. But as programs proclaiming a mantra of 7 _____ (**SUSTAIN**) have been implemented from Hanoi to Honolulu and from Malaysia to Morocco, the concept has become increasingly complex, unwieldy and ambiguous. Such shifts have also occurred in parallel with the global transition towards post-industrial economies, and a reduced 8 _____ (**RELY**) on industrial, manufacturing sectors, even within rapidly developing regions such as Southeast Asia.

Places like Hoi An, Luang Prabang and Angkor-Siem Reap offer tangible examples of how landscapes and communities have been radically transformed by these large scale, globally roaming processes. Some would argue that their 9 _____ (**NEW**) and revival has been utterly dependent upon sectors like tourism

and its associated forms of development. These three locations are far from unique. A renewed concern for conserving cultural heritage has become a familiar story around the world. And yet despite such changes, the conservation and heritage sector often continues to approach the concept of 'Development', and those involved in it, with **10** _____ (SUSPECT) and unease.

Task 3. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only.

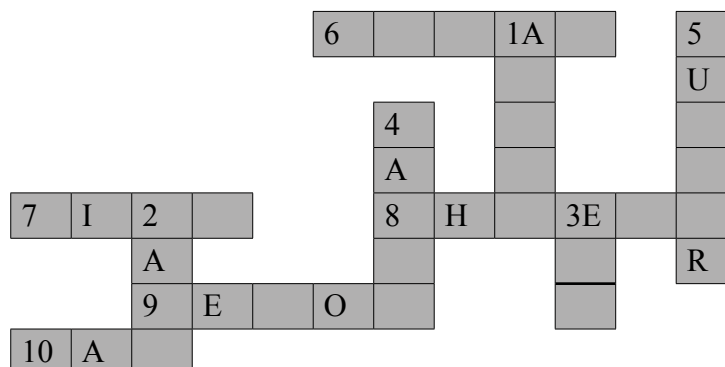
in conjunction
with
in the region of
in vain
on behalf of
on the brink of
on the grounds
that
to the extent of
with the
exception of

Sentences

- 1 The temperature a week ago was somewhere _____ 30°.
- 2 Scientists may be _____ finding a cure for this disease.
- 3 Some people hold their beliefs very strongly, even _____ being prepared to go to prison for them.
- 4 The concert will be held _____ the festival.
- 5 I wrote the letter _____ my client.
- 6 Scholars have searched for the source of eternal energy _____.
- 7 Many critics have objected to the proposal _____ it would be too costly.
- 8 Everyone should be there, _____ my brother.

Task 4. Complete the crossword.

Grid



Sentences

- 1 For some Americans, low taxes and small government are as sacred as motherhood and _____ pie.
- 2 Any accountant worth their _____ should be aware of the latest changes in taxation
- 3 Unfortunately, such a chicken and _____ situation is not viable.
- 4 Recently, I have been working hard to bring home the _____.
- 5 I do a lot of photography, but accounting is my bread and _____.
- 6 The people wait for only _____ and circuses.
- 7 I'm not trying to _____ for compliments, but do you like my new tie?
- 8 My brother and I are like chalk and _____.
- 9 I think that I bought a _____, as this used car is not very good.
- 10 We stayed up late last night chewing the _____ about our university days.

Task 5. Some words are missing in the text. These words in a different word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 1-5.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | | Another difficulty for Elizabeth was that she |
| 2 | | inherited a realm ill at ease with itself. The |
| 3 | access, challenge, marry, | religious 4_____ under her sister, Mary, |
| 4 | nation, persecute | had divided communities and traumatised |
| 5 | | English Protestants and their sympathisers. |
| | | The economic recession, dreadful harvests, |
| | | and devastating epidemics of the mid-1550s |
| | | created uncertainties and shattered the lives of |
| | | many ordinary people. The humiliating French |
| | | capture of Calais (England's last continental |
| | | possession) in January 1558 punctured |
| | | confidence in England's military power and |
| | | 5_____ prestige. |
- Elizabeth I faced more difficulties as a monarch than any other Tudor. Born the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn on 7 September 1533, Elizabeth's right to rule as queen of England never went 1_____. Protestants (notably John Knox) initially claimed female rule was unnatural or monstrous, while Roman Catholics judged Elizabeth a bastard since they refused to recognise her father's 2_____ to her mother. Unlike her father and brother, whose legitimacy was never questioned, Elizabeth had to confront dynastic challenges at her 3_____ which continued almost until her death.
- From these problems Elizabeth emerged triumphant. She confounded her Catholic enemies, imposed her will on the political scene, turned England into a strong Protestant state, presided over a glittering court culture, and died in her bed at the age of 69.

Task 6. Find and correct the logical mistakes ('wrong words') in the sentences below.

Example: There's a clock on the church *towel*.

WRONG

towel

RIGHT

tower

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-------|
| | "Humble and Grumble" by Eldred Herbert | WRONG | RIGHT |
| 1 | Humble and Grumble were identical wins,
And Humble was ever so meek; | | |
| 2 | Grumble did nothing but grumble all May,
Some may even call him a freak. | | |
| 3 | Humble was nappy and everyone's friend,
Grumble was jealous of course; | | |
| 4 | Humble was happy to follow the cord,
But Grumble, an immoral source. | | |
| 5 | Humble was never seen wearing a crown,
And Grumble, ne'er seen with a smile; | | |
| 6 | Humble won friends by just being himself,
But, Grumble, he won them by guild. | | |
| 7 | So Grumble, please hollow Humble, your twin,
And Humble, don't grumble, I pray, | | |
| 8 | Or grumble will make you like Grumble, your twin,
Please Grumble, be humble today. | | |

Task 7. Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Don't tell me the sky is the _____ when there are
footprints on the moon.

		M		
--	--	---	--	--
- 2 God created the world, everything else is made in
_____.

	H			
--	---	--	--	--
- 3 Birthdays are good for you. Statistics show that
people who have the most _____ the longest.

		V	
--	--	---	--
- 4 Experience is a wonderful thing. It enables you to
recognise a _____ when you make it again.

		S				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--
- 5 If I'm not back in five minutes, just _____ longer...

			T
--	--	--	---
- 6 If you're not supposed to eat at night, why is there a
light _____ in the refrigerator?

			B
--	--	--	---
- 7 Do not _____ with an idiot. He will drag you
down to his level and beat you with experience.

	R			
--	---	--	--	--
- 8 The road to success is always _____ construction.

				R
--	--	--	--	---
- 9 If you can't see the bright side of life, polish the
_____ side.

			L
--	--	--	---
- 10 I get enough _____ pushing my luck.

			R			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Task 8. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 Traditional bookshops are _____ on the ground these days.
I heard a _____ high cry.
These people seem to have disappeared into _____ air.
- 2 I went straight to my boss, bearding the _____.
Please, don't sea _____ in this chat, it's very annoying!
The mountain _____ and the gray wolf are large predators that inhabit the forest.
- 3 You can use your smart TV to link to your _____ bank.
This dictionary went _____ in 1999.
Compare more than 400 credit cards and apply _____.
- 4 I had a _____ look at her report before the meeting.
For a few _____ months we were very happy.
On several occasions government officials would _____ against their own ministers.
- 5 Jobs are hard to find but in his _____ that's not the problem because he has so much
experience.
She published a series of _____ studies on how schools used computers.
We're reopening this cold _____, based on this information, and will be doing follow-
up interviews as soon as possible.
- 6 With exams approaching, it's a good idea to _____ your class notes.
All these papers have been published after being subjected to peer _____.
Salary levels are under _____ at the moment.
- 7 We expected the play to be a bore, but the _____ was true.

He doesn't really mean it - he's just being _____.

Experts predicted the economy would collapse, but, to the _____, it continues to do extremely well.

8 She came promptly on the _____ of eleven.

"What's your email address?" "It's gulov at tea4er _____ org."

The proposal's almost complete - all we have to do now is to _____ the i's and cross the t's.

9 The gunman demanded a plane and safe _____ to an unspecified destination.

Many meteors disintegrate during their _____ through the atmosphere.

Memories fade with the _____ of time.

10 The new _____ is an incredible sight to behold.

The blow caught him right on the _____ of his nose.

We must _____ the gap between employees and management.

Task 9. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

<p>agricultural</p> <p>burgeoning</p> <p>colonial</p> <p>expansive</p> <p>finite</p> <p>futile</p> <p>indentured</p> <p>profitable</p> <p>staple</p> <p>syncretic</p> <p>tenuous</p> <p>widespread</p>	<p>Sentences</p> <p>1 He served an _____ apprenticeship in mechanical engineering.</p> <p>2 The company had to eliminate 200 jobs to stay _____.</p> <p>3 The funds available for the health service are _____ and we cannot afford to waste money.</p> <p>4 Prices of _____ foods such as wheat and vegetables have also been increasing.</p> <p>5 Various parts of Africa have suffered under _____ rule.</p> <p>6 There are reports of _____ flooding in northern France</p> <p>7 The world's supply of _____ land is shrinking fast.</p> <p>8 The company hoped to profit from the _____ communications industry.</p> <p>9 The idea is to incorporate the towers into a new _____ centre of unified Hindu, Buddhist and Tantric worship.</p> <p>10 It's completely _____ trying to reason with him - he just won't listen.</p>
--	--

Task 10. Match the two columns. / Formal English/

<p>1 At your earliest convenience</p> <p>2 I am writing to inform you that</p> <p>3 I regret that I will be unable to attend</p> <p>4 I would appreciate being kept informed</p> <p>5 We have a vast amount of information at your disposal</p> <p>6 I'd like to express my gratitude for</p> <p>7 Please accept my apologies for</p>	<p>A Sorry I can't make it</p> <p>B I have lots of information for you</p> <p>C Sorry for</p> <p>D As soon as you can</p> <p>E As soon as you get here</p> <p>F Don't forget</p> <p>G Say hello to</p>
---	--

8 Upon your arrival

9 I would like to remind you that

10 Give my regards to

H I owe you one

I Just a quick line to say

J Keep me in the loop

Task 11. Match the quote and the politician.*Quote**Politician*

1	Being born in a stable does not make one a horse.	A	Winston Churchill
2	There is no such thing as a good tax.	B	David Lloyd George
3	My idea of an agreeable person is a person who agrees with me.	C	Boris Johnson
4	What is our task? To make Britain a fit country for heroes to live in.	D	Harold Macmillan
5	As usual the Liberals offer a mixture of sound and original ideas. Unfortunately none of the sound ideas is original and none of the original ideas is sound.	E	Arthur Wellesley Wellington
6	"n politics if you want anything said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman.	F	Gordon Brown
7	A woman said to me, 'You're better than your successor.' She then said she's lived under 10 prime ministers, and each was worse than the last. That put me in my place.	G	Tony Blair
8	Whatever the dangers of the action we take, the dangers of inaction are far, far greater.	H	Benjamin Disraeli
9	Like Indiana Jones, I don't like snakes - though that might lead some to ask why I'm in politics.	I	Theresa May
10	My friends, as I have discovered myself, there are no disasters, only opportunities. And, indeed, opportunities for fresh disasters.	J	Margaret Thatcher

Task 12. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A Abbey Road

B Baker Street

C Bond Street

D Brick Lane

E Columbia Road

F Downing Street

G Jermyn Street

H Kings Road

I Oxford Street

J Piccadilly

K The Mall

L The Strand

Information

- This is perhaps one of the most iconic street names in the UK, especially amongst shoppers and fashion enthusiasts. _____ is the centre of London's retail scene and is home to a huge list of high-end brands and luxury boutiques. From Gucci to Adidas, you can fill your bags with all kinds of treasures as you stroll down the street.
- This particular street in Central London will be forever remembered thanks to the Beatles and their brilliant album. Head over to _____ to take a selfie with the road sign or recreate the iconic road crossing photo.

- 3 _____ has gone through several changes over the years but has always remained a bustling place for diners and shoppers. Historically, it was known for being the go-to place if you're looking for authentic Indian or Bangladeshi food. Recently, however, it has become a hotspot for hipsters as a number of alternative shops have moved on to the street.
- 4 Often compared to Time Square in New York City, _____ is one of the most colourful streets in London. It is also one of the busiest and gets a huge amount of foot traffic every day. As you walk around trying to dodge the crowds, you'll discover that this street is packed full of incredible photo opportunities. Don't forget to bring your camera and get some pictures of the huge TV screens.
- 5 Running from Admiralty Arch down to Buckingham Palace, it is where Britain's royal family parades, as well as a constant stream of black taxi cabs. Designed by Aston Webb and opened at the start of the 20th century, _____ is all about parades and power, royalty and regal flair.
- 6 The centre of British political power, _____ is a rather small street just off Whitehall, and you can no longer walk up it because of a security fence. This is where the prime minister lives (at number 10), as does the chancellor (next door at number 11). The little street was built in the 1680s and has housed the prime minister for more than 300 years. The famous black door of number 10 is familiar to all Britons from countless news broadcasts of important political events, press conferences and visiting dignitaries arriving or departing.
- 7 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's fictional detective Sherlock Holmes lived at 221B _____ (the exact address didn't actually exist when the stories were written) and his influence has only grown in recent years, with a slew of adaptations proving this deerstalker wearer is as important as ever to British culture. On this street you can visit the Sherlock Holmes Museum, a Sherlock café and a hotel named after our hero. The street is also famous for Transport for London's lost property office where all of the tube's lost umbrellas go.
- 8 _____ is one of the city's grandest streets offering a slice of high-class London life. Its history stretches back to Roman times, when it was a main road through the capital. Today it is home to the opulent Art Deco Savoy Hotel, the posh eatery Simpson's and the historic Twinings tea shop at 216, which has been serving teas for more than 300 years.
- 9 _____ became popular in the 18th century for its luxury shops such as Asprey, a jeweler which has a Royal Warrant. You'll also find some interesting art galleries - Halcyon Gallery, Galerie Bartoux and Opera Gallery are all open to the public.
- 10 One of the best London shopping streets for men is _____. This luxurious road in St James is home to prestigious gentlemen's outfitters such as DAKS and Hackett. You'll find many men's shirtmakers here, including Thomas Pink and Turnbull & Asser. There's also a large La Martina polo clothing store and shoe makers John Lobb and Foster & Son. At number 93, there is the oldest cheese shop in Britain, Paxton & Whitfield.

Task 13. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

A	American	E	French	I	Mexican
B	Arabic	F	Greek	J	Russian
C	Chinese	G	Indian	K	Scottish
D	Dutch	H	Italian	L	Spanish

Sentences

- 1 Pardon my _____, but that's a damned shame!
- 2 This contract is written in such complicated language that it's all _____ to me.

- 3 You'll be in _____ with your teacher if you don't hand in this assignment on time.
 4 Well, don't that beat the _____! It's amazing what phones can do these days.
 5 The official story is that he's sick, but I think he's just taking _____ leave.
 6 I know it's September, but don't get out your winter clothes just yet—this area often has an _____ summer.
 7 The firm's CEO denounced the rumors of impending layoffs as being nothing more than _____ whispers.
 8 Why are you home so early? Well, they made me walk _____.
 9 The students lined up and walked _____ file into the auditorium.
 10 John is always lecturing me like a _____ uncle, forgetting the fact that I'm 40 years old!

Task 14. Match these dates with the events in history.

1	India gains independence from Britain	A	1952
2	Republic of Ireland comes into being	B	1957
3	Elizabeth II succeeds her father, George VI	C	1982
4	Winston Churchill retires as prime minister	D	1949
5	Ghana becomes the first British colony in Africa to gain independence	E	1979
6	England win the football World Cup	F	1992
7	Conservative Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain's first female prime minister	G	1947
8	Argentina invades the British territory of the Falkland Islands	H	1989
9	Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web	I	1955
10	Channel Tunnel opens, linking London and Paris by rail	J	1966

Task 15. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Charles Bukowski	E	Langston Hughes	I	Robert Hayden
B	E. E. Cummings	F	Maya Angelou	J	Sylvia Plath
C	Edgar Allan Poe	G	Ralph Waldo Emerson	K	T. S. Eliot
D	Emily Dickinson	H	Robert Frost	L	Walt Whitman

Information

- 1 _____ is regarded as a pioneer in the genre of *Confessional poetry*, a term used to define poems which focus on the individual; their experience, their psyche, their trauma and the like. Her first poetry collection *The Colossus and Other Poems* was published in 1960. She died at the age of 30. Some of her best known poems were written in the months before her death and were published afterwards as part of her renowned poetry collection *Ariel*. She is considered among the leading writers of the 20th century and she remains one of the most popular female poets in the English language.
- 2 His family moved to Los Angeles in 1930. _____ had a difficult childhood being bullied by boys of his own age and being beaten up by his father. He began his career at the age of 35 by publishing in underground newspapers in Los Angeles. He ultimately wrote thousands of poems, hundreds of short stories and six novels. The poetry of this author depicts the depravity of urban life and the downtrodden in American society.

- 3 Also a novelist, playwright and painter, _____ is most famous for his poems which were radical for their use of unconventional punctuation and phrasing. Most of his verse is in lowercase and he capitalizes words only when it is relevant to the work. The structure and use of compound words in his poems is of significance to the verse and not arbitrary. Also, satire is pervasive in his works.
- 4 _____ is the most famous person associated with the Harlem Renaissance and among the most influential leaders of the movement. He was one of the early innovators of the genre of poetry known as *Jazz Poetry*, which demonstrates jazz like rhythms. Many of his poems are based on African American culture and blacks being denied the American dream of equal opportunity for all. Also a novelist, playwright, and columnist, he is most renowned for his poetry and he is regarded as one of the greatest African American poets ever.
- 5 _____ was one of the most renowned figures of the 20th century. She began her career as a singer and dancer; worked as a civil rights activist and journalist; wrote seven acclaimed autobiographies; taught at Wake Forest University; and received many honors including the 2010 Presidential Medal of Freedom. She was a prolific poet who explored numerous themes in her poems including that of women, love, loss, music, struggle, discrimination and racism.
- 6 _____, as the father of free verse, made perhaps the most important American contribution to poetry. He wrote in a singularly American character and, although much of his work does not explicitly discuss politics, most of it implicitly deals with democracy. He is thus often referred to as America's first "poet of democracy". Throughout his life, he kept working on his poetry collection *Leaves of Grass* and by the time of his death it became a compilation of more than 400 poems.
- 7 _____ is celebrated as the supreme exponent of *Dark Romanticism*, a genre which focuses on human fallibility and self-destruction. The best known poem of him is *The Raven*. Apart from poetry, he is considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre and an important contributor to the emerging genre of science fiction.
- 8 _____ is highly regarded for his deep understanding of human nature leading to brilliant dramatic monologues or dramatic scenes in his poetry. In 1924, he won the Pulitzer Prize for his book *New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes*. In 1960, he was awarded the *United States Congressional Gold Medal*, the highest civilian award in the U.S. He was also the first poet to honor a presidential inauguration. He recited his poem *The Gift Outright* for President John F. Kennedy.
- 9 _____ lived an introverted life and most of her friendships were formed through correspondence. During her life she was known as an eccentric and few people knew of her immense talent. It was only after her death that her nearly 1800 poems came to light. Interest in her poetry became widespread by the early 20th century and critics realized that the irregularities in her poems were consciously artistic.
- 10 _____ was one of the most influential writers and thinkers of the 19th century in the United States. He was also the first major American literary and intellectual figure to widely explore, write seriously about, and seek to broaden the domestic audience for classical Asian and Middle Eastern works.

WRITING

You have decided to enter an international short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the words:

Now and then I think of when we were...

Write your **story**.

Use the following words in your text:

sadness, cut off, stranger, collect, stooped

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- include 1-2 idioms;
- include 2 cases of direct speech;
- describe feelings and emotions;
- describe at least two characters;
- make an emotional ending.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a library exhibition for foreign guests. Your classmates need to choose several items to present to international students. Make a speech about ***Eugene Onegin*** by Alexander Pushkin to persuade your audience to read this book.

Speak about:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ■ Main characters | ■ Major themes |
| ■ Plot | ■ Adaptations |

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a library exhibition for foreign guests. Your classmates need to choose several items to present to international students. Make a speech about ***Hero of Our Time*** by Mikhail Lermontov to persuade your audience to read this book.

Speak about:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ■ Main characters | ■ Major themes |
| ■ Plot | ■ Adaptations |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. Read the text, and then listen to the recording on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-15 by choosing A if the idea is expressed in both materials, B if it can be found only in the reading text, C if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and D if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.

Text

Elizabeth I's Tilbury speech in full

My loving people,

We have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery. But I assure you, I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people.

Let tyrants fear. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for

my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust.

I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm: to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

I know already, for your forwardness you have deserved rewards and crowns; and We do assure you on a word of a prince, they shall be duly paid. In the mean time, my lieutenant general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject; not doubting but by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over these enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.

Now that you have read the text, listen to the recording on the same topic. You will hear the recording twice.

Script

Link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d1YEKcbFwk>

The Queen's broadcast to the UK and Commonwealth

I am speaking to you at what I know is an increasingly challenging time. A time of disruption in the life of our country: a disruption that has brought grief to some, financial difficulties to many, and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all. I want to thank everyone on the NHS frontline, as well as care

workers and those carrying out essential roles, who selflessly continue their day-to-day duties outside the home in support of us all. I am sure the nation will join me in assuring you that what you do is appreciated and every hour of your hard work brings us closer to a return to more normal times.

I also want to thank those of you who are staying at home, thereby helping to protect the vulnerable and sparing many families the pain already felt by those who have lost loved ones. Together we are tackling this disease, and I want to reassure you that if we remain united and resolute, then we will overcome it. I hope in

the years to come everyone will be able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge. And those who come after us will say the Britons of this generation were as strong as any.

That the attributes of self-discipline, of quiet good-humoured resolve and of fellow-feeling still characterise this country. The pride in who we are is not a part of our past, it defines our present and our future. The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit; and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children.

Across the Commonwealth and around the world, we have seen heart-warming stories of people coming together to help others, be it through delivering food parcels and medicines, checking on neighbours, or converting businesses to help the relief effort. And though self-isolating may at times be hard, many people of all faiths, and of none, are discovering that it presents an opportunity to slow down, pause

and reflect, in prayer or meditation. It reminds me of the very first broadcast I made, in 1940, helped by my sister.

We, as children, spoke from here at Windsor to children who had been evacuated from their homes and sent away for their own safety. Today, once again, many will feel a painful sense of separation from their loved ones. But now, as then, we know, deep down, that it is the right thing to do. While we have faced challenges before, this one is different.

This time we join with all nations across the globe in a common endeavour, using the great advances of science and our instinctive compassion to heal. We will succeed - and that success will belong to every one of us. We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure, better days will return: we will be with our friends again; we will be with our families again; we will meet again. But for now, I send my thanks and warmest good wishes to you all.

Statement		A Both	B Text	C Script	D Neither
She believes that her people love her.	1				
She encourages patriotism in order to persuade the people to unite.	2				
She urges people not to sunbathe.	3				
She thanks people for not going out.	4				
She demonstrates religious tolerance.	5				
She expresses her readiness to take action against the enemies.	6				
She thanks health workers.	7				
She is ready to sacrifice herself for her country.	8				
She shares a personal memory of her childhood experience.	9				
She has health problems.	10				
She urges to stay determined to overcome difficulties.	11				
She praises those coming together to help the elderly.	12				
She pays tribute to her military service leader.	13				
She acknowledges the monetary insecurity.	14				
She stresses the need to be evacuated.	15				

Task 2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

Peter Minuit established the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam in 1626 by purchasing Manhattan from Lenape natives who did not own or even actually live on the island. According to tradition, Minuit paid the Lenape with a trunk of trade goods said to be worth 60 guilders, or \$26 in modern money. While the facts of this story are probably true, calling this transaction a purchase ignores important cultural differences that affected the ways the parties understood the sale. Indian ideas of land ownership were much more fluid than those of the Europeans, and they probably perceived the trunk of goods as a symbolic gift rather than as a purchase payment. This type of misunderstanding recurred frequently and led to land disputes throughout early American history. William Penn is similarly remembered as purchasing the land that became Pennsylvania from the Lenape people who lived there, although in fact Penn traced his ownership of a tract of land including the entire state of Pennsylvania and most of Delaware to a personal grant from King Charles II, in repayment of political and financial debts the king owed Penn's father. The territory of New Amsterdam claimed by Holland was ceded to British control in 1674 and renamed New York after King Charles II's younger brother, who was known as the Duke of York until he became King James II of England.

New York played a pivotal role throughout the American Revolution. Its central position in the American Colonies and its port made it

vital to commerce and a key strategic point. As a budding center of commerce, the citizens of New York were particularly angered over the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765. This act demanded that everyone pay a tax on any paper product, including newspapers and licenses.

Due to the long delay between the initial exploration of the Americas by the Spanish in the 1400s and early 1500s and the establishment of English colonies in North America, English settlers sometimes brought back to America plants and animals they didn't realize were actually from the Americas. For example, when Scotch-Irish farmers were recruited to settle the New England frontier, they brought with them the seed potatoes (originally an Andean staple crop) that became a commercial crop in Maine. Turkeys, carried to Europe by Columbus (he first reached the Americas in 1492) and bred into varieties such as the "Black Spanish", were reintroduced in the English colonies a century later and crossed with wild native birds, resulting in a range of heritage breeds leading to the commercial turkeys of today. Europeans also discovered valuable North American species such as the beaver which became an important item of trade, especially in New France. Beaver felt was used to make hats for fashionable Europeans, and control of the beaver's habitat became an important element in territorial negotiations between the European nations claiming the New World.

	A	B	C
1	In 1626, nearly half the Lenape locals died of disease.		
2	Following its capture, New Amsterdam's name was changed to New York, in honor of the king.		
3	Beginning with the 'purchase' of Manhattan, New Amsterdam was founded in the sixteenth century.		
4	Penn was given permission to establish a colony in America from King Charles I.		
5	Spain was among those countries which dominated the race to discover America in the fifteenth century.		

For questions 6-10, put the events A-E in chronological order.

List of events

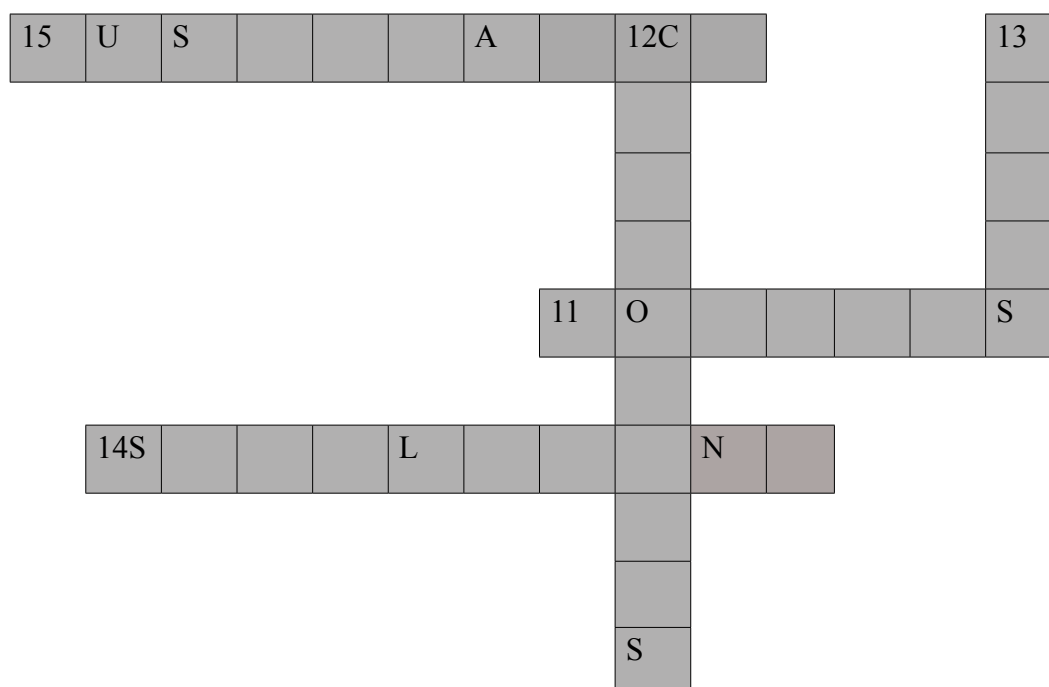
- A Peter Minuit met with Native Americans and purchased Manhattan for items worth approximately \$26.
- B The English captured New Amsterdam.
- C Columbus brought with him some indigenous foodstuffs that would become a central part of the European diet.
- D King James II was crowned.
- E New York saw the most fighting during the American Revolution.

Use the clues below to complete the grid.

Columbus embarked on the first of what would be four **11** _____ (**a long journey**), reaching the Bahamian Islands on October 12, 1492. He discovered a thriving indigenous people who drew food from fish and game. Also, maize, beans, squash, and seafood were central **12** _____ (**one of the different parts**) of the native diet. In one of his logs, Columbus described a native meal, which was comprised of fish and “bread which tasted exactly as if it were made of chestnuts.”

Fish and turkey were the main sources of meat. Other regional **13** _____ (**a plant grown for food**) included cacao, potato, tomato, capsicum, and peppers. Tropical fruits enhanced the native diet, such as pineapple, avocado, guava, and papaya. Most of these foods were new and unfamiliar to Columbus and his crew. In Hispaniola, the first **14** _____ (**a place where people come to live**) in the New World, the native foods of the Taino tribe became an important source of **15** _____ (**food and drink**) to the European colonizers.

Grid



Task 1. Complete the crossword.

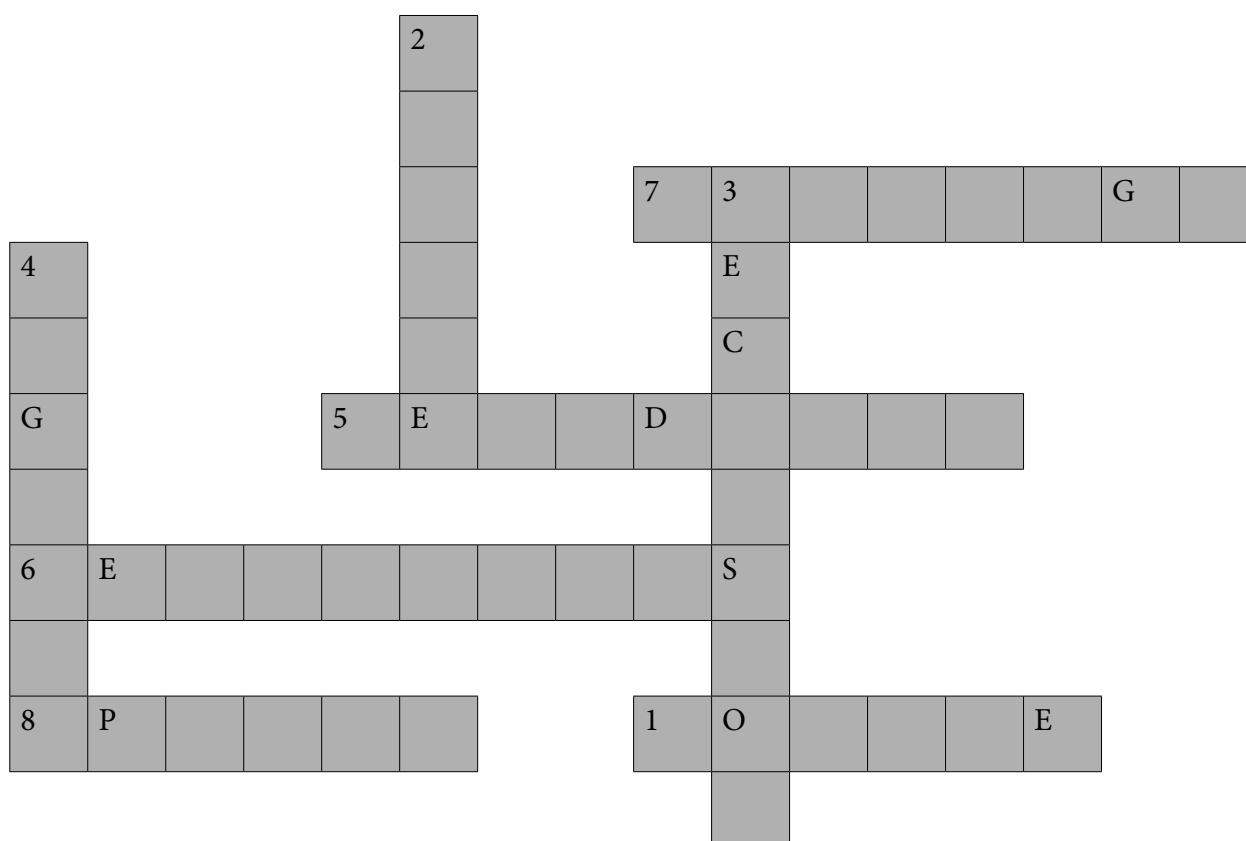
10 Downing Street, the **1** _____ (*an area*) of British prime ministers since 1735, vies with the White House as being the most important political building anywhere in the world in the modern era. In the 20th century alone, the First and Second World Wars were directed from within it, as were the key decisions about the end of the **2** _____ (*a group of countries ruled by a single person*), the building of the British nuclear bomb, the handling of economic crises from the Great Depression in 1929 to the great **3** _____ (*a period when the economy of a country is not successful*), and the building up of the welfare state.

Some of the most famous political **4** _____ (*people*) of modern history have lived and worked in Number 10, including Robert Walpole, Pitt the Younger, Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone, David Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher.

Number 10 has 3 overlapping functions. It is the official **5** _____ (*a home*) of the British Prime Minister: it is their office, and it is also the place where the Prime Minister entertains guests from Her Majesty The Queen to presidents of the United States and other world leaders. The Prime Minister hosts countless **6** _____ (*a formal party*) and events for a whole range of British and overseas guests, with charitable receptions high up the list.

The building is much larger than it appears from its **7** _____ (*the front part of a building*). The hall with the chequered floor immediately behind the front door lets on to a warren of rooms and staircases. The house in Downing Street was joined to a more spacious and elegant building behind it in the early 18th century. Number 10 has also **8** _____ (*cover an area*) itself out to the left of the front door, and has taken over much of 12 Downing Street, which is accessed by a corridor that runs through 11 Downing Street – the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Grid



Task 2. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

bib
boots
cap
cloth
gloves
gown
hat
pants
pocket
seams
shoe
sleeve

Sentences

- 1 If I know Mark he'll have one or two tricks up his _____.
- 2 I felt as comfortable as an old _____ when I entered my aunt's house.
- 3 Our boss will stop working and help someone at the drop of a _____.
- 4 Our team beat the _____ off the other team very easily.
- 5 The man wore his best _____ and tucker to the meeting.
- 6 I will bet my _____ that my friend will not have enough money to go on a holiday.
- 7 Everybody was wearing their cap and _____ for the university graduation ceremony.
- 8 Our team is coming apart at the _____ since our coach left.
- 9 The two boys are cut from the same _____ and are similar in every way.
- 10 The award was another feather in his _____.

Task 3. Write one word in each gap.

Historians remain undecided 1 _____ whether or not women actually took up arms during crusading expeditions. Opinions vary widely, from denying that women could ever be true warriors 2 _____ concluding that they took an active role in the fighting. This study focuses 3 _____ the Third Crusade, for which the chronicle evidence is particularly full. Some 4 _____ the narrative accounts of the crusade 5 _____ mention women or even deny that they took part, while others describe their assisting crusaders in constructing siege works or performing menial tasks. The Muslim

sources for the Third Crusade, however, depict Christian women taking part in the fighting, armed 6 _____ knights. The study discusses the reasons 7 _____ these divergent depictions of women in the Third Crusade. It examines the evidence for women taking an active part in military activity in Europe, and concludes that women could certainly 8 _____ played an active military role in the Third Crusade. Yet, as the European sources are silent 9 _____ the subject, it is unlikely that women did play a significant military role, although it is possible that some fought 10 _____ particularly desperate battles.

Task 4. Write one word in each gap.

- 1 a Dear _____ letter (a letter written to put an abrupt end to a relationship)

	O		
--	---	--	--
- 2 To live the life of _____ (to live in a thoughtless way because you are rich)

	I			
--	---	--	--	--
- 3 We are even _____ (to be on equal terms with someone)

	T				
--	---	--	--	--	--
- 4 _____'s choice (not to have an alternative)

H					
---	--	--	--	--	--
- 5 _____'s law (anything that can go wrong, will go wrong)

	U				
--	---	--	--	--	--

SET 6

- 6 Mr. _____ (the man whom every woman would like to marry)

	I			
--	---	--	--	--
- 7 _____ slip (a mistake in speech that shows what the speaker is truly thinking)

	R				I		
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--
- 8 _____ of the family (the youngest child of the family)

	E		J				
--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--
- 9 Joe _____ (an average typical man)

		O		G	
--	--	---	--	---	--
- 10 Elementary my dear _____ (very simple)

		T			
--	--	---	--	--	--

Task 5. Find and correct the logical mistakes ('wrong words') in the sentences below.

Example: There's a clock on the church *towel*.

WRONG

towel

RIGHT

tower

- | | WRONG | | RIGHT |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| 1 I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch — day fever, I fancy it was. | | | |
| 2 I got down the look, and read all I came to read; and then, in an unthinking moment, I idly turned the leaves, and began to indolently study diseases, generally. | | | |
| 3 I forget which was the fist distemper I plunged into—some fearful, devastating scourge, I know—and, before I had glanced half down the list of “premonitory symptoms,” it was borne in upon me that I had fairly got it. | | | |
| 4 I sat for awhile, frozen with horror; and then, in the listlessness of despair, I again turned over the ages. | | | |
| 5 I came to typhoid fever—read the symptoms—discovered that I had typhoid fever, must have had it for months without knowing it—wondered what else I had got; turned up St. Vitus’s Dance—found, as I expected, that I had that too,—began to get interested in my care. | | | |
| 6 Determined to sift it to the bottom, and so startled alphabetically—read up ague, and learnt that I was sickening for it, and that the acute stage would commence in about another fortnight. | | | |
| 7 Bright’s disease, I was relieved to find, I had only in a modified form, and, so far as that was concerned, I might live for ears. | | | |
| 8 Cholera I had, with severe complications; and diphtheria I seemed to have been torn with. | | | |

- 9 I plodded conscientiously though the twenty-six letters, and the only malady I could conclude I had not got was housemaid's knee.
- 10 I felt rather hurt about this at first; it seemed somehow to be a sort of flight. After a while, however, less grasping feelings prevailed. I reflected that I had every other known malady in the pharmacology, and I grew less selfish, and determined to do without housemaid's knee.

Task 6. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

broom	messenger
feather	miss
gun	mouse
hand	rabbit
heart	soul
home	swine
house	tide
husband	wife

Sentences

- 1 A new _____ sweeps clean.
- 2 A rising _____ lifts all boats.
- 3 A _____ is as good as a mile.
- 4 Birds of a _____ flock together.
- 5 Brevity is the _____ of wit.
- 6 Caesar's _____ must be above suspicion.
- 7 Charity begins at _____.
- 8 Don't bite the _____ that feeds you.
- 9 Don't cast your pearls before _____.
- 10 Don't shoot the _____.

Task 7. Match to make sentences.

1	The only limit to our realization of tomorrow	A	is to quit talking and begin doing.
2	Don't let the fear of losing be greater	B	outside the comfort zone.
3	The way to get started	C	to know something nobody else knows.
4	All progress takes place	D	and start chasing the passion.
5	If you really want to do something, you'll find a way,	E	will be our doubts of today.
6	The secret to success is	F	you create them.
7	The only place where success comes before work is	G	the more luck I seem to have.
8	Opportunities don't happen,	H	than the excitement of winning.
9	I find that the harder I work,	I	if you don't, you'll find an excuse.
10	Stop chasing the money	J	in the dictionary.

Task 8. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

The British Empire grew in 1 _____ Zealand, the Sudan, and South Africa. The (PURSUE) of resources and markets for its exports. At its 2 _____ (HIGH) of Empire, Britain ruled about a quarter of the world, including Ceylon, India, Australia, New

Zealand, the Sudan, and South Africa. The British saw themselves as the leaders of the world, assuming the "white man's burden" and spreading civilization and religion to the so-called dark places on earth. They overlooked

the 3 _____ (**COMMERCE**) exploitation, racism, and moral 4 _____ (**DEGRADE**) that they also spread. During this economic and social 5 _____ (**TRANSFORM**), England's aristocracy and the rising middle class, comprising industrialists, businessmen, trade leaders, and workers, vied for political power, with the middle class incrementally 6 _____ (**TAKE**) the aristocracy. The Reform Bill of 1832 began the process of extending the franchise, ultimately reaching the worker. During this struggle, England shifted from an agrarian to an 7 _____ (**INDUSTRY**) society. Industrialization wrought a grim physical change on the landscape and in the 8 _____ (**GROW**) of urban slums around factories.

Farmers migrated from the country to the city. The population in London doubled in a matter of a few years. A dramatic increase in the population overall led to an urban 9 _____ (**CONCENTRATE**), in London and in northern cities like Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester.

The laboring masses of the poor, though, had little power. Men, women, and children lived in abysmal conditions, working six days a week for up to sixteen hours a day in factories and mines at a time when there were no minimum wage or age limits. These conditions were 10 _____ (**PART**) improved through various acts, including the Factory Act of 1833 that improved conditions in textile factories.

Task 9. 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. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms.

- 1 John was arrested, but Jack used his influence to get him out of trouble.
PULLED
John was arrested, but Jack ____ ____ ____ to get him out of trouble.
(3 words)
- 2 I was very angry with Mike and had to stop myself from shouting at him.
SHORT
I was very angry with Mike and ____ ____ ____ ____ at him.
(4 words)
- 3 Russia needs to rely less on fossil fuels and increase the use of renewable forms of energy.
REDUCE
Russia needs to ____ ____ ____ on fossil fuels and increase the use of renewable forms of energy.
(3 words)
- 4 There is fear that the latest tax increase will result in deep recession.
RAISED
The latest tax increase ____ ____ ____ of deep recession.
(3 words)
- 5 Don't get depressed because of such a small thing.
LET
It's such a small thing that you shouldn't ____ ____ ____ you upset.
(3 words)
- 6 After his gap year, John went on to study history at Harvard.
PROCEEDED
After his gap year, ____ ____ ____ ____ history at Harvard.
(4 words)
- 7 I didn't at any time try to talk him into going to school.
PERSUADE
At no time ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ him to go to school.
(5 words)

- 8 In order to restore education, we need a change in policy.
ARE
 There needs to be a change in policy ____ ____ ____ to restore education.
 (3 words)
- 9 I think Jim probably forgot to invite me to his party.
MAY
 I think Jim ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ me to his party.
 (5 words)
- 10 In the days before the steam engine, not many people knew how to drive a car.
ADVENT
 Hardly anyone knew how to drive a car ____ ____ ____ of the steam engine.
 (3 words)

Task 10. Match the two columns. / Informal English/

1	Walter Mitty	A	an unnamed person in legal proceedings
2	Moaning Minnie	B	a person who changes their principles to stay popular with people
3	Scrooge	C	an unadventurous person who seeks escape from reality through daydreaming
4	John Doe	D	the youngest child
5	Jolly Roger	E	someone who spends as little money as possible
6	Vicar of Bray	F	a thin fish that can be eaten
7	Benjamin of the family	G	a newcomer
8	Uncle Sam	H	someone who annoys other people by complaining all the time
9	Johnny-come-lately	I	the U.S. government
10	John Dory	J	a pirate flag

Task 11. Match the two columns.

President		Vice President	
1	George Washington	A	Martin Van Buren
2	John Adams	B	Hannibal Hamlin
3	Thomas Jefferson	C	Aaron Burr
4	Andrew Jackson	D	John Adams
5	William Henry Harrison	E	Theodore Roosevelt
6	Abraham Lincoln	F	Harry S. Truman
7	William McKinley	G	Thomas Jefferson
8	Herbert Hoover	H	Gerald Ford
9	Franklin D. Roosevelt	I	John Tyler
10	Richard Nixon	J	Charles Curtis

Task 12. Match the three columns. / Cities/

	Nickname		City		State
1	Big D	A	San Francisco	a	Ohio
2	Forest City	B	St. Louis	b	Georgia
3	Gateway to the West	C	Atlanta	c	Wisconsin
4	Golden Gate City	D	Milwaukee	d	Nevada
5	Hotlanta	E	Dallas	e	California
6	Brew City	F	Las Vegas	f	Missouri
7	Charm City	G	Baltimore	g	Texas
8	Sin City	H	Cleveland	h	Maryland

Task 13. Match the two columns.

1	Stanley Kubrick	A	British statesman who as prime minister rallied the British people during World War II and led his country from the brink of defeat to victory
2	Bob Dylan	B	Irish novelist noted for his experimental use of language and exploration of new literary methods
3	Winston Churchill	C	American inventor, engineer, and artist who brought steamboating from the experimental stage to commercial success
4	Sir Isaac Newton	D	American golfer who enjoyed one of the greatest amateur careers in the history of the game
5	James Joyce	E	American motion-picture director and writer whose films are characterized by his dramatic visual style
6	Henry Ford	F	English philosopher and educational reformer who was a major medieval proponent of experimental science
7	Robert Fulton	G	American industrialist who revolutionized factory production with his assembly-line methods
8	Tiger Woods	H	one of the most influential singer-songwriters of the 20th century, known for songs that chronicle social and political issues
9	Irving Langmuir	I	English physicist and mathematician, who was the culminating figure of the scientific revolution of the 17th century
10	Roger Bacon	J	American physical chemist who was awarded the 1932 Nobel Prize for Chemistry

Task 14. Match the quote and the book.

	Quote		Book
1	No need to hurry. No need to sparkle. No need to be anybody but oneself.	A	<i>Of Human Bondage</i>
2	I would rather be happy than dignified.	B	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>
3	It might be that to surrender to happiness was to accept defeat, but it was a defeat better than many victories.	C	<i>Twelfth Night</i>
4	Never forget what you are, for surely the world will not. Make it your strength.	D	<i>A Room Of One's Own</i>

5	Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same.	E	<i>Catcher in the Rye</i>
6	To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.	F	<i>A Game of Thrones</i>
7	Not all those who wander are lost.	G	<i>The Great Gatsby</i>
8	The mark of the immature man is that he wants to die nobly for a cause, while the mark of the mature man is that he wants to live humbly for one.	H	<i>Jane Eyre</i>
9	The loneliest moment in someone's life is when they are watching their whole world fall apart, and all they can do is stare blankly.	I	<i>Wuthering Heights</i>
10	Be not afraid of greatness: some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.	J	<i>Ulysses</i>

Task 15. Match the two columns.

Fictional character		Book and author	
1	Charles Ryder	A	Three Men in a Boat, Jerome K. Jerome
2	Montmorency	B	Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, John LeCarre
3	Sherlock Holmes	C	Heart of Darkness, Joseph Conrad
4	Holly Golightly	D	The Hound of the Baskervilles, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
5	George Smiley	E	The Old Man and the Sea, Ernest Hemingway
6	Yossarian	F	Under the Volcano, Malcolm Lowry
7	Kurtz	G	Brideshead Revisited, Evelyn Waugh
8	Santiago	H	The Sound and the Fury, William Faulkner
9	Geoffrey Firmin	I	Breakfast at Tiffany's, Truman Capote
10	Benjy	J	Catch-22, Joseph Heller

WRITING

You have decided to enter an international short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must finish with the words:

...we had crashed her party.

Write your **story**.

Use the following words in your text:

mess, payroll, police, karma, detuned

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 250-300 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- include 1-2 phrasal verbs;
- include direct and indirect speech;
- describe feelings and emotions;
- describe at least two characters;
- make an unexpected ending.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

You are a tourist guide giving an excursion to a group of international students speaking about **Red Square in Moscow**. Make your excursion. Remember to include an introduction and conclusion.

Speak about:

- Location ■ Engineering solution
- Architecture ■ Interesting facts

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

You are a tourist guide giving an excursion to a group of international students speaking about **The Hermitage in Saint Petersburg**. Make your excursion. Remember to include an introduction and conclusion.

Speak about:

- Location ■ Engineering solution
- Architecture ■ Interesting facts

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

Script

It's one of the most famous moments in modern American civil rights history: on the chilly evening of December 1, 1955, on a busy street in the capital of Alabama, a 42-year-old seamstress boarded a segregated city bus to return home after a long day of work, taking a seat near the middle, just behind the front "white" section. At the next stop, more passengers got on. When every seat in the white section was taken, the bus driver ordered the black passengers in the middle row to stand so a white man could sit. Rosa Parks refused.

She was arrested and convicted of violating the laws of segregation. She was tried on Monday, December 5, and convicted of disorderly conduct under a state statute and fined \$10 plus \$4 in court costs. E.D. Nixon, friend, supporter, and former president of the Montgomery NAACP chapter, asked if she would let the NAACP use her case to fight segregation. She agreed. Mrs. Parks appealed her conviction and thus formally challenged the legality of segregation. Both knew the risks: harassment, lynching, losing her job.

Rosa Parks' defiance of an unfair segregation law, which required black passengers to defer to any white person who needed a seat by giving up their own, forever changed race relations in America. She was not the first African American to do this. In fact, two other black women had previously been arrested on buses in Montgomery and were considered by civil rights advocates as potential touchpoints for challenging the law. However, both women were rejected because community

leaders felt they would not gain support. Rosa Parks, with her flawless character, quiet strength, and moral fortitude, was seen as an ideal candidate. And those community leaders were right: Rosa Parks' subsequent arrest by local police sparked a collective and sustained community response. As one young Montgomery resident said at the time, city officials had "messed with the wrong one now." The boycott of public buses by blacks in Montgomery lasted 381 days, marking the country's first large-scale demonstration against segregation.

The boycott ultimately led the U.S. Supreme Court to outlaw racial segregation on public buses in Alabama. It also spurred more non-violent protests in other cities and catapulted a young Baptist minister named Martin Luther King, Jr., into prominence as a leader of the civil rights movement. The movement and the laws it prompted, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, are one of the greatest social revolutions in modern American history.

President Obama, among many others, credits Rosa Parks' "singular act of disobedience" with launching a civil rights movement that lasts to this day. "Rosa Parks tells us there's always something we can do," he said during a 2013 ceremony to unveil a statue of Parks at the U.S. Capitol, where she is honored alongside past presidents, members of Congress, and military leaders. "She tells us that we all have responsibilities, to ourselves and to one another."

For questions 1-5, complete the sentences with a number or a word.

- 1 On a cold December evening in _____(year), Rosa Parks incited a revolution by just sitting down.
- 2 She was tired after spending the day at work as a _____.
- 3 She stepped onto the bus for the ride home and sat in the fifth row — the first row of the "Colored _____."
- 4 In Montgomery, Alabama, when a bus became full, the seats nearer the front were given to _____ passengers.
- 5 After Parks refused to move, she was arrested and fined \$_____.

Decide whether the following statements 6-10 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements

		A	B
6	Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a black passenger.		
7	Her act of defiance began a movement against segregation in America.		
8	The boycott of public buses by African Americans in the whole country lasted 381 days.		
9	The U.S. Supreme Court ruled out that segregation on public buses was illegal.		
10	President Obama presented Rosa Parks with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2013.		

Task 2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C)

On Thursday, October 24, 1929, stock market prices suddenly plummeted. Ten billion dollars in investments (roughly equivalent to about \$100 billion today) disappeared in a matter of hours. Panicked selling set in, stock values sank to sudden lows, and stunned investors crowded the New York Stock Exchange demanding answers. Leading bankers met privately at the offices of J. P. Morgan and raised millions in personal and institutional contributions to halt the slide. They marched across the street and ceremoniously bought stocks at inflated prices. The market temporarily stabilized but fears spread over the weekend and the following week frightened investors dumped their portfolios to avoid further losses. On October 29, Black Tuesday, the stock market began its long precipitous fall. Stock values evaporated. Shares of U.S. Steel dropped from \$262 to \$22. General Motors stock fell from \$73 a share to \$8. Four fifths of J. D. Rockefeller's fortune—the greatest in American history—vanished.

Although the crash stunned the nation, it exposed the deeper, underlying problems with the American economy in the 1920s. The stock market's popularity grew throughout the decade, but only 2.5 percent of Americans had brokerage accounts; the overwhelming majority of Americans had no direct personal stake in Wall Street. The stock market's collapse, no

matter how dramatic, did not by itself depress the American economy. Instead, the crash exposed a great number of factors that, when combined with the financial panic, sank the American economy into the greatest of all economic crises. Rising inequality, declining demand, rural collapse, overextended investors, and the bursting of speculative bubbles all conspired to plunge the nation into the Great Depression.

Despite resistance by Progressives, the vast gap between rich and poor accelerated throughout the early twentieth century. In the aggregate, Americans were better off in 1929 than in 1920. Per capita income had risen 10 percent for all Americans, but 75 percent for the nation's wealthiest citizens. The return of conservative politics in the 1920s reinforced federal fiscal policies that exacerbated the divide: low corporate and personal taxes, easy credit, and depressed interest rates overwhelmingly favored wealthy investors who, flush with cash, spent their money on luxury goods and speculative investments in the rapidly rising stock market.

The pro-business policies of the 1920s were designed for an American economy built on the production and consumption of durable goods. Yet by the late 1920s, much of the market was saturated. The boom of automobile

manufacturing, the great driver of the American economy in the 1920s, slowed as fewer and fewer Americans with the means to purchase a car had not already done so. More and more, the well-to-do had no need for the new automobiles, radios, and other consumer goods that fueled gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the 1920s. When products failed to sell, inventories piled up, manufacturers scaled back production, and companies fired workers, stripping potential consumers of cash, blunting demand for consumer goods, and replicating the downward economic cycle. The situation was only compounded by increased automation and rising efficiency in American factories. Despite impressive overall growth throughout the 1920s, unemployment hovered around 7 percent throughout the decade, suppressing purchasing power for a great swath of potential consumers.

For American farmers, meanwhile, hard times began long before the markets crashed. In 1920 and 1921, after several years of larger-than-average profits, farm prices in the South and West continued their long decline, plummeting as production climbed and domestic and international demand for cotton, foodstuffs, and other agricultural products stalled. Widespread soil exhaustion on western farms only compounded the problem. Farmers found themselves unable to make payments on loans taken out during the good years, and banks in agricultural areas tightened credit in response. By 1929, farm families were overextended, in no shape to make up for declining consumption, and in a precarious economic position even before the Depression wrecked the global economy.

Despite serious foundational problems in the industrial and agricultural economy, most Americans in 1929 and 1930 still believed the economy would bounce back. In 1930, amid one of the Depression's many false hopes, President Herbert Hoover reassured an audience that "the depression is over." But the president was not simply guilty of false optimism. Hoover made many mistakes. During his 1928 election campaign, Hoover promoted higher tariffs as a means for encouraging domestic consumption and protecting American farmers from foreign competition. Spurred by the ongoing agricultural depression, Hoover signed

into law the highest tariff in American history, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930, just as global markets began to crumble. Other countries responded in kind, tariff walls rose across the globe, and international trade ground to a halt. Between 1929 and 1932, international trade dropped from \$36 billion to only \$12 billion. American exports fell by 78 percent. Combined with overproduction and declining domestic consumption, the tariff exacerbated the world's economic collapse.

But beyond structural flaws, speculative bubbles, and destructive protectionism, the final contributing element of the Great Depression was a quintessentially human one: panic. The frantic reaction to the market's fall aggravated the economy's other many failings. More economic policies backfired. The Federal Reserve overcorrected in their response to speculation by raising interest rates and tightening credit. Across the country, banks denied loans and called in debts. Their patrons, afraid that reactionary policies meant further financial trouble, rushed to withdraw money before institutions could close their doors, ensuring their fate. Such bank runs were not uncommon in the 1920s, but in 1930, with the economy worsening and panic from the crash accelerating, 1,352 banks failed. In 1932, nearly 2,300 banks collapsed, taking personal deposits, savings, and credit with them.

The Great Depression was the confluence of many problems, most of which had begun during a time of unprecedented economic growth. Fiscal policies of the Republican "business presidents" undoubtedly widened the gap between rich and poor and fostered a standoff over international trade, but such policies were widely popular and, for much of the decade, widely seen as a source of the decade's explosive growth. With fortunes to be won and standards of living to maintain, few Americans had the foresight or wherewithal to repudiate an age of easy credit, rampant consumerism, and wild speculation. Instead, as the Depression worked its way across the United States, Americans hoped to weather the economic storm as best they could, waiting for some form of relief, any answer to the ever-mounting economic collapse that strangled so many Americans' lives.

List of statements

	A	B	C
1 The Great Depression began after the stock market crash of October 1928, which sent investors into a panic.			
2 Throughout the 1920s, the U.S. economy expanded rapidly.			
3 On October 24, 1929, as nervous investors began selling shares, a record 12.9 million shares were traded that day.			
4 The Smoot-Hawley Tariff helped defuse the crisis.			
5 Robert Hoover was the president during one of the worst economic disasters in America's history.			
6 The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic downturn.			
7 Between 1929 and 1932, unemployment in the U.S. rose as high as 17%.			
8 After the Black Tuesday of 1929 there was no public optimism about America's future.			
9 By May 1930, automobile sales declined to below the levels of the 1920s.			
10 The initial stock market crash of 1929 triggered a panic sell-off of assets.			

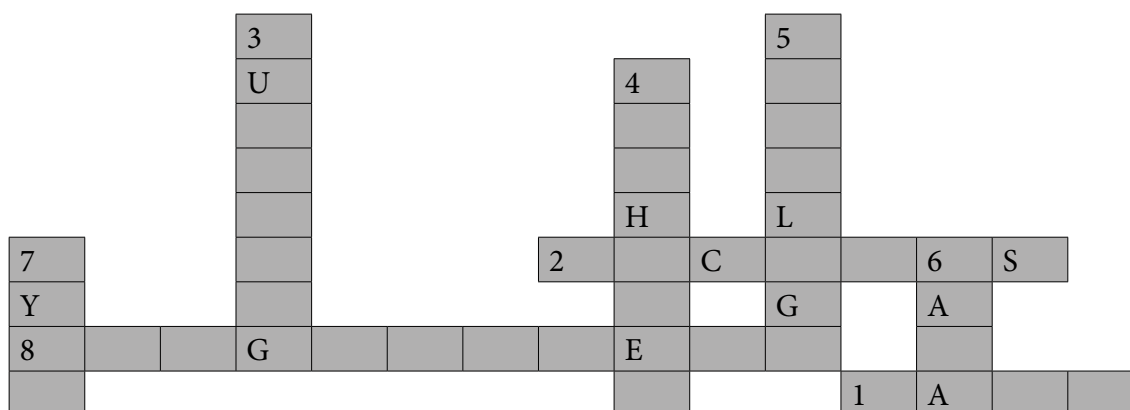
USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Complete the crossword.

One web 1_____ for every book ever published. It's a lofty but achievable goal. To build Open Library, we need hundreds of millions of book 2_____, a wiki interface, and lots of people who are willing to contribute their time and effort to 3_____ the site. To date, we have 4_____ over 20 million records from a variety of large 5_____ as well as single contributions,

with more on the way. Open Library is an open project: the software is open, the 6_____ are open, the documentation is open, and we welcome your contribution. Whether you fix a 7_____, add a book, or write a widget - it's all welcome. We have a small team of fantastic 8_____ who have accomplished a lot, but we can't do it alone!

Grid



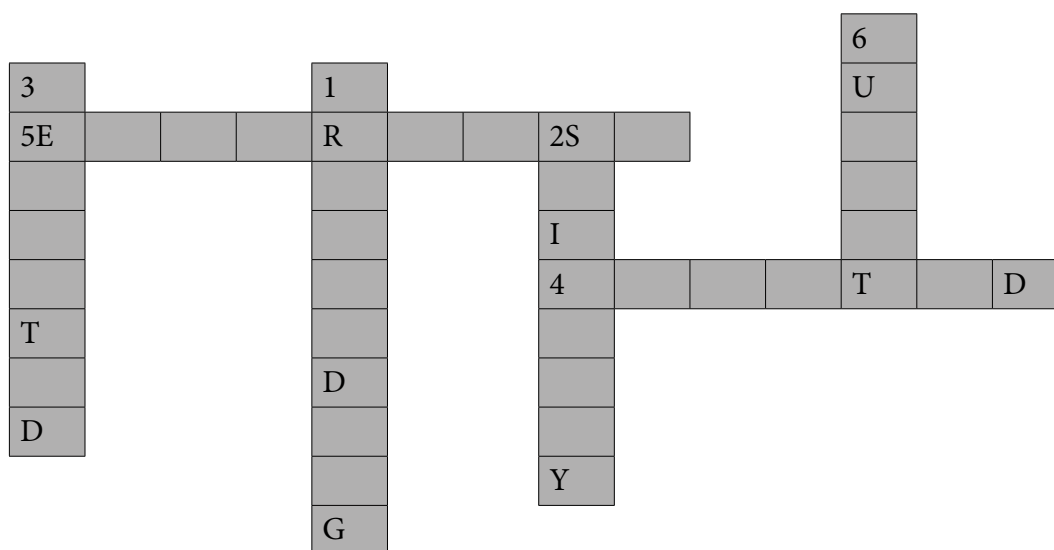
Task 2. Solve anagram puzzles.

For more than 200 years, slavery had been common practice in the U.S. Enslaved African-Americans helped build the economic foundations of the new nation and were a driving **1**_____ (FRCOE) in the growing economy. Following the American Revolution, the new U.S. Constitution had **2**_____ (TCYITLA) acknowledged slavery, counting each enslaved person as three-fifths of a person for the purposes of taxation and Congressional representation.

Abolitionist sentiment had provoked **3**_____ (STHOILE) responses north and south, including violent mobs, burning mailbags of abolitionist literature, and passage of a “gag rule” banning consideration of anti-slavery **4**_____ (PITIOETNS) in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Despite the threat of violent **5**_____ (PECUETIORSN), and her expected role as a respectable woman, Stowe put pen to paper, illustrating slavery’s effect on families and helping readers empathize with enslaved characters.

With the publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, critics charged that Stowe had made it all up and that slavery was a **6**_____ (HANUME) system. Stowe followed with a nonfiction **7**_____ (RTORET), *The Key to Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1853), compiling real-life evidence that had informed her novel. Stowe’s words changed the world, yet the **8**_____ (USIESS) she wrote about persist; her work provokes us to think and act on issues facing our world today.

Task 3. Complete the crossword. Write the answers in correct grammatical form.

Dear Colleagues,

We hope you are all well in these most unusual of circumstances. Our Joint-Funded Research, and ELT Teaching and Research Awards, will be **1**_____ as normal this year.

The IELTS partners invite educational institutions and **2**_____ qualified individuals to apply for funding to undertake applied research projects in relation to the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). Financial support for individual projects **3**_____ is limited to a maximum of £45,000.

All applications received will be **4**_____ on a confidential basis. The decision of the review committee is final.

Proposals are welcomed from researchers and institutions with **5**_____ in language learning and assessment research. Institutions/individuals are invited to **6**_____ a written application (maximum of 10 pages, unbound) in accordance with the format and content requirements, see guidelines for applying.

Best wishes,

Dr Walter Raleigh

Task 4. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

graceful
indispensable
indisputable
irrational
irresistible
legitimate
lenient
literal
literate
loose
lucrative
mainstream

Sentences

- 1 This book is an _____ resource for researchers.
- 2 The army must give power back to the _____ government.
- 3 It's a fairly _____ adaptation of the novel.
- 4 You will need to show more than just a _____ understanding of the text.
- 5 One fact is _____ - this must never be allowed to happen again.
- 6 The merger proved to be very _____ for both companies.
- 7 They cater for _____ musical tastes.
- 8 The man was barely _____ and took a long time to write his name.
- 9 They believe that judges are too _____ with terrorist suspects.
- 10 It's totally _____, but I'm frightened of mice.

Task 5. Solve anagram puzzles.

On August 23, 1775, George III declared the American colonies in "open and 1_____ **WAVOED** rebellion" and that "they must either submit or triumph." Four months later, on December 22, Parliament declared the American colonies beyond its protection. By the beginning of 1776, what John Adams would later call "thirteen revolutions in civil government" began in earnest to 2_____ **RATEPUDIE** the authority of Britain. New Hampshire adopted a new constitution on January 5, 1776, followed by South Carolina on March 26, Georgia on April 15, Rhode Island on May 4, and North Carolina on May 11.

By the end of 1776, each if the colonies had new governments—a 3_____ **TSITRANION** that was mirrored on a national level. On April 12, 1776, North Carolina was the first colony to instruct its 4_____ **DEATELEGS** to the Second Continental Congress to vote for full independence from Britain, followed by Virginia on May 15. Virginia's Richard Henry Lee formally proposed political independence from Britain to the 5_____ **EMBLASSED**

Continental Congress delegates in Philadelphia on June 7. Several colonies threatened to withdraw. Both Maryland and New Jersey, for example, strongly opposed independence.

The Congress agreed to 6_____ **PPONOSTE** the vote on Lee's resolution until early July to give time for a committee to draft a declaration of independence setting out the reasons for the step and another committee to begin work on the 7_____ **FRORKWAME** for a new national government. On July 2 the Congress unanimously voted for independence (New York abstained, courteously). John Adams wrote to his wife the next day that it would "be the most memorable epoch in the history of America," to be "celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival." After altering the text in important ways, the Congress adopted Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence on July 4. On July 12, the other 8_____ **CITTEOMME** at work introduced its Articles of Confederation, which would finally be adopted as the national government in November 1777.

Task 6. Put the words from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

boys	names
coaches	points
faces	rumours
lips	things

It was five o'clock on a winter's morning in Syria. Alongside the platform at Aleppo stood the train grandly designated in railway guides as the Taurus Express. It consisted of a kitchen and dining-car, a sleeping-car and two local **1** _____. By the step leading up into the sleeping-car stood a young French lieutenant, resplendent in uniform conversing, with a small man muffled up to the ears of whom nothing was visible but a pink-tipped nose and the two **2** _____ of an upward-curved moustache. It was freezingly cold, and this job of seeing off a distinguished stranger was not one to be

envied, but Lieutenant Dubosc performed his part manfully. Graceful phrases fell from his **3** _____ in polished French. Not that he knew what it was all about. There had been **4** _____, of course, as there always were in such cases. The General's—his General's—temper had grown worse and worse. And then there had come this Belgian stranger—all the way from England, it seemed. There had been a week—a week of curious tenseness. And then certain **5** _____ had happened. A very distinguished officer had suddenly resigned, anxious **6** _____ had suddenly lost their anxiety, certain military precautions were relaxed. And the General, Lieutenant Dubosc's own particular General, had suddenly looked ten years younger. Dubosc had overheard part of a conversation between him and the stranger. "You have saved us, mon cher," said the General emotionally, his great white moustache trembling as he spoke.

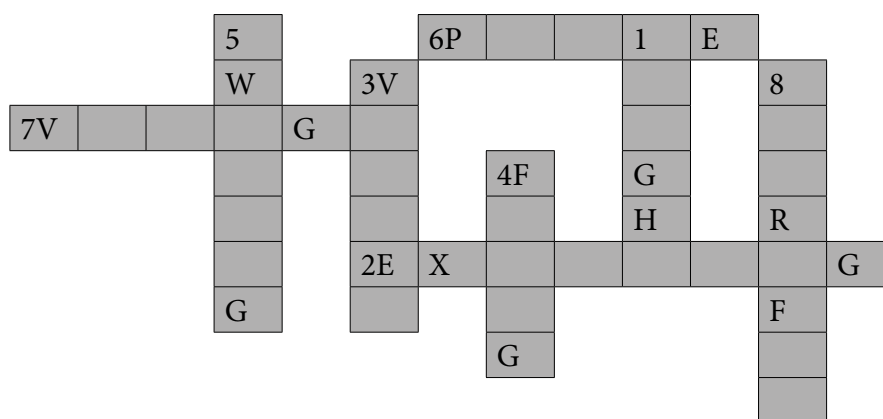
Task 7. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- This method of testing is the _____ bet for getting fair results.
_____ in class is a product that is considered superior to other competitors.
Who is usually the _____ man at a wedding?
- He learned to serve as an altar _____ in the church.
John picks up the frat _____ and throws him, causing the rest of the group to run away.
Wallace was the youngest general of his rank in the army and was something of a golden _____.
- She gave me a questioning _____.
They liked the _____ of the house, but it was too expensive.
_____, I've already told you that I'm not lending any money.
- He thinks he would lose _____ if he cried.
I thought then my _____ doesn't fit with the new manager and felt in my own mind it was time to move on.
Passengers could _____ long delays.
- Oxford was not his first _____.
Given a _____, what would you do?
Freelancing has become the career of _____ for many people.
- He'll go to _____ lengths to get what he wants.
For the first 900 metres he was going _____ guns, but then he got tired.
He socialized freely with the _____ and the good.
- Class, you seem to have forgotten the simplest of facts, so it's _____ to basics for the first week of classes.
The actor was a huge star in the 80s, but he's just a _____ number now.
Once John realized how valuable that painting actually was, he wanted to buy it _____ from me.

- 8 Mrs. Smiph is a great teacher, and her _____ is always open if we ever have any questions.
My grandfather fought a good fight against his cancer, but I'm afraid he's knocking on heaven's _____ now.
She has powerful friends, so she got into the diplomatic service by the back _____.
- 9 He's as good in comedies as he is in _____ roles.
The larger part of the volume consists of _____ monologues.
There has been a _____ shift in public opinion.
- 10 The car needs some spit and _____.
Do you speak some _____?
By repeated oiling and shellacking one produces a French _____ that is very durable and elastic.

Task 8. Complete the crossword. Write the answers in correct grammatical form. (Walt Whitman)

Grid



O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we **1** _____ (*to try to find*) is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all **2** _____ (*to express great pleasure*),
While follow eyes the steady keel, the **3** _____ (*a large ship*) grim and daring;

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,

Where on the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;

Rise up—for you the flag is **4** _____ (*to move quickly and energetically*) —for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,

For you they call, the **5** _____ (*to move slowly from side to side*) mass, their eager faces turning;

Here Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!

It is some dream that on the deck,

You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,

My father does not feel my arm, he has no 6 _____ (*the regular beating of the heart*) nor will,

The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its 7 _____ (*a long journey by ship*) closed and done,

From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;

Exult O shores, and ring O bells!

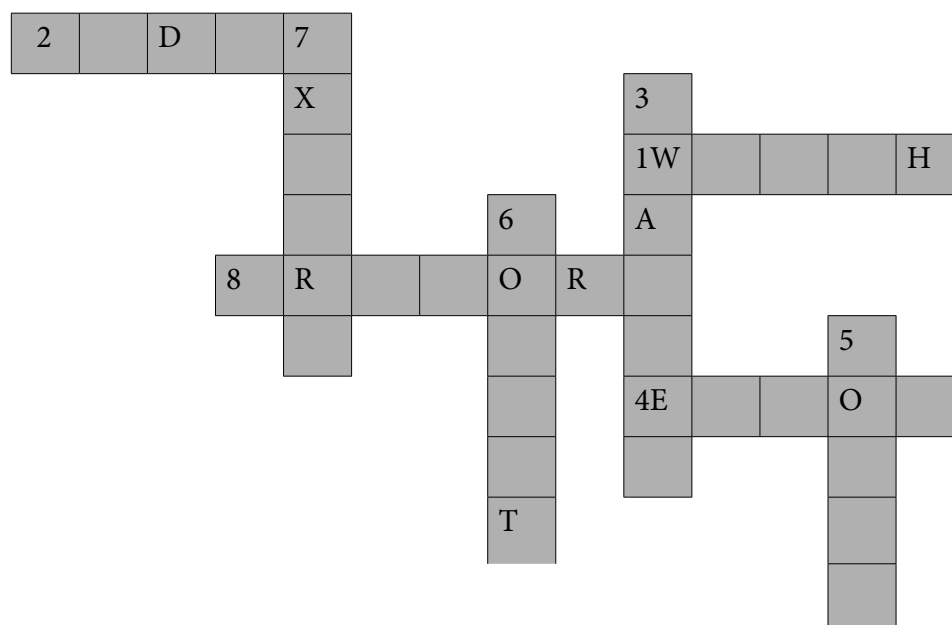
But I with 8 _____ (*very sad*) tread,

Walk the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

Task 9. Complete the crossword.

Grid



Probably the most famous of 1 _____ poets, Dylan Thomas became known to the British public through his poetry programs broadcasted by BBC 2 _____. Born in 1914 in 3 _____ into a middle-class family, Thomas started writing poetry when he was only 15 years old, and in the following four years, while working as a freelance journalist, he amassed more than 200 poems compiled in four books.

His publications in **The New English Weekly** and **The Listener** caught the attention of three major writers of the time, T. S. 4 _____, Geoffrey Grigson and Stephen Spender. They helped launch his career, and in 1934 when Thomas was only 20 years old, his first poetry book was published under the title '18 5 _____. John Ronald Reuel Tolkien is mostly known for his books, later adapted to cinema, *The Lord of The Rings* and *The 6 _____*. Both

these books are amongst the best selling novels ever written and combined; it is estimated that around 250 million copies were sold, making Tolkien one of the most successful authors of all times.

While Tolkien is most famous for his fantasy writings, most British ignore that he was also a talented poet. His work as a linguist made him an expert in manipulating words' aesthetics and euphony. He also created two entirely new languages, an exhaustive work that probably explains why his academic research at the 7 _____ University remained so thin. Some of his poems have been included in his fantasy work, and one of the most famous ones is part of *The Lord Of The Rings* and is titled All that is gold does not glitter. The poem was there to warn readers that 8 _____, one of the main characters in the book, his far more important than it seems.

Task 10. Match the two columns. / British & American/

	British		American		British		American
1	appetizer	A	candy	6	nappy	F	starter
2	hair slide	B	closet	7	aubergine	G	turnpike
3	sweet	C	chips	8	motorway	H	sidewalk
4	crisps	D	eggplant	9	bonnet	I	barrette
5	wardrobe	E	hood	10	pavement	J	diaper

Task 11. Put the documents in chronological order. The earliest one should be the first.

A	Louisiana Purchase Treaty	E	Declaration of Independence
B	13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery	F	Bill of Rights
C	19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Women's Right to Vote	G	Civil Rights Act (the latter one)
D	Marshall Plan	H	Social Security Act
		I	Constitution of the United States
		J	Emancipation Proclamation

Task 12. Put the cities from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Armagh	E	Dunfermline	I	Oxford
B	Bath	F	Durham	J	Portsmouth
C	Caernarfon	G	London	K	Stirling
D	Cambridge	H	Ludlow	L	Warwick

Information

- _____ was once one of the best defended places in the world. For centuries, it has been the home of the Royal Navy and a place almost wholly devoted to warfare and the defence of the realm. The Romans built the first fortifications here, where huge walls still stand. Henry V first set up defences in the city, added to by Henry VII and Henry VIII.
- Perhaps the most beautiful of English cities, _____ was once simply an Anglo-Saxon settlement where oxen could cross the Thames. The university was founded in the 12th century, a rival to the great schools of Paris. Many of the colleges were royal and ecclesiastical endowments – and that meant they had plenty of funds with which to build on a grand scale and to attract the finest architects.
- Another UNESCO World Heritage Site, _____ is celebrated as a place of historical and cultural importance. In the Iron Age, it was where invalids came to take the waters of the spring of the goddess Sulis. During the Roman occupation, the city developed as Aquae Sulis, with many hordes of coins and tablets containing curses recovered from the springs that were thrown in by Romans hoping the goddess would intercede for them.
- The huge castle at _____ dominates the town and was the ruling centre for much of North Wales. More recently, it was here that the Prince Charles was named the Prince of Wales.
- _____ is one of the most historic English cities. Home to one of the oldest universities in the UK, it was established as an Anglo-Saxon burh, or fortified town, in the 10th century to defend against the Danes. The Normans first built the castle on the banks of the Avon in 1068, whilst much of what stands today was developed in the 14th century.

- 6 Its roots are believed by historians to stretch back to the Bronze Age, but its growth as a town began with the reign of Malcolm III and the foundation by his wife Saint Margaret of _____ Abbey in the 11th century. From then until the 16th century, the town was the capital of Scotland and the centre of royal power.
- 7 _____ is invariably overlooked in surveys of great UK towns. Navan Fort, just outside the town, was once a royal centre in pagan Ireland. Indeed, here in the 5th century Saint Patrick first established Christianity in Ireland and from the church and school he built, monks set out to evangelise and spread the gospel.
- 8 The medieval walled town stands on the top of a hill along with the 11th-century Castle, rising above the surrounding countryside. _____ played an important role in defending against the rebellion of Owain Glyndwr and the Wars of the Roses in the 15th century. From the castle, much of Wales was administered and ruled by the Council of the Marches, until the Glorious Revolution in 1689.
- 9 _____ was one of the key strategic sites in the UK. To the north lie the Highlands, historically ungovernable, wild, rebellious and lawless until the second half of the 18th century. The city developed as a fortress, its castle sited atop an imposing hill with sheer slopes. Battles were fought nearby in 1297 and in 1314. The later Stewart kings, including Mary, Queen of Scots, used the castle as the main royal residence and developed it into a Renaissance palace.
- 10 In the year 995, the monks of Lindisfarne, carrying the relics of the 6th-century Saint Cuthbert to protect them from Viking incursions, settled at _____ and founded the city. In the Middle Ages it was a major pilgrimage site, as the faithful came to the relics of Cuthbert and the tomb of the Venerable Bede. The cathedral is regarded as the finest Romanesque building in Europe.

Task 13. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Brooklyn Museum	E	Museum of Fine Arts	I	Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art
B	Cleveland Museum of Art	F	Museum of Modern Art	J	Renwick Gallery
C	Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation	G	National Gallery of Art	K	The Art Institute of Chicago
D	J. Paul Getty Museum	H	National Museum of the United States Air Force	L	The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Information

- 1 Located near the borough's Prospect Park, this museum contains a sizable collection of works from around the world, and houses an impressive gallery of feminist art.
- 2 This Kansas City museum is filled with beautiful works of art, but it's best known for the giant shuttlecocks on the lawn outside the building.
- 3 This branch of the Smithsonian American Art Museum in Washington, DC was originally known as "the American Louvre" when it was built in 1859.
- 4 "Appeal to the Great Spirit," a powerful statue of a Native American riding a horse, stands outside this Boston museum — the fourth-most visited museum in the United States.
- 5 This influential midtown Manhattan contemporary art museum contains famous works including Roy Lichtenstein's "Drowning Girl," and Vincent van Gough's "The Starry Night."

- 6 This sprawling outdoor museum in Dearborn, Michigan, contains several important artifacts from American history, including Rosa Parks' bus, Thomas Edison's lab, JFK's limousine, and the chair President Lincoln was sitting in at Ford's theater.
- 7 More than 360 aircraft and missiles are on display at this Dayton, Ohio attraction, including the Boeing B-29 Superfortress that dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki and the Boeing plane that served as Air Force One in the '60s and '70s.
- 8 The museum and its gorgeous Sculpture Garden are located on Constitution Avenue in Washington, DC. Through its East and West Buildings, the museum preserves, collects and exhibits works of art from numerous countries and historical eras. Its collection features roughly 141,000 paintings, drawings, photographs, sculptures and forms of new media that stretch all the way back to the Middle Ages.
- 9 This New York City landmark is the largest museum in the United States. A complete Egyptian temple and the famous "Washington Crossing the Delaware" painting are two of the biggest attractions.
- 10 A cast of Auguste Rodin's famous sculpture, "The Thinker," that was damaged by a pipe bomb in 1970 stands outside this museum. The museum is one of the world's most distinguished comprehensive art museums and one of northeastern Ohio's principal civic and cultural institutions.

Task 14. Match the quote and the author.

	<i>Quote</i>		<i>Author</i>
1	It is easier to do a job right than to explain why you didn't.	A	Benjamin Harrison
2	If you always support the correct principles then you will never get the wrong results!	B	Franklin D. Roosevelt
3	Great lives never go out; they go on.	C	Martin Van Buren
4	Be patient and calm; no one can catch a fish with anger.	D	Dwight D. Eisenhower
5	Men are not prisoners of fate, but only prisoners of their own minds.	E	Ronald Reagan
6	Pessimism never won any battle.	F	Herbert Hoover
7	Heroes may not be braver than anyone else. They're just braver five minutes longer.	G	Ulysses S. Grant
8	Without passion you don't have energy, without energy you have nothing.	H	Theodore Roosevelt
9	If you could kick the person in the pants responsible for most of your trouble, you wouldn't sit for a month.	I	Andrew Johnson
10	In every battle there comes a time when both sides consider themselves beaten, then he who continues the attack wins.	J	Donald Trump

Task 15. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Count Fosco	E	Iago	I	Macbeth
B	Eeyore	F	Jabberwock	J	Matt Helm
C	Fagin	G	Jim	K	Mr. Kurtz
D	George Knightley	H	Little Eva	L	Mrs. Grundy

Information

- 1 _____, whose tail is attached by a nail, is one of Christopher Robin's many toy animals whose adventures are detailed in the stories in *Winnie-the-Pooh* (1926) and *The House at Pooh Corner* (1928) by A.A. Milne. A melancholy misanthrope, he frequently makes bitter, self-deprecating comments that make him an excellent foil for Winnie-the-Pooh, the affectionate, bumbling Bear of Very Little Brain.
- 2 _____ is one of the villains in Charles Dickens's novel *Oliver Twist* (1837–39). He is an old man in London who teaches young homeless boys how to be pickpockets and then fences their stolen goods.
- 3 _____ is a refined but implacable villain in *The Woman in White* (1860) by Wilkie Collins. He is considered the original of the corpulent, cultured villain who later became a common type in crime novels.
- 4 _____ is a fictional English character who typifies the censorship enacted in everyday life by conventional opinion. She first appears in Thomas Morton's play *Speed the Plough* (produced 1798), in which one character, Dame Ashfield, continually worries about what her neighbour will say of each development.
- 5 _____ is the intrepid hero of a series of spy novels (1960–83) by American writer Donald Hamilton. Employed by a secret military organization during World War II, he is called upon to spy, to kill, and to convey military secrets.
- 6 _____ is the villain of William Shakespeare's tragedy *Othello* (written 1603–04). One of Shakespeare's most intriguing and plausible villains, he frequently takes the audience or reader into his confidence, a device that encourages close observation of his skillful manipulations and their disastrous results.
- 7 _____ is a ferocious monster described in the nonsense poem which appears in the novel *Through the Looking-Glass* (1871) by Lewis Carroll.
- 8 _____ is an unschooled but honourable runaway slave in *Huckleberry Finn* (1884) by Mark Twain. The relationship between him and Huck forms the crux of the novel; he acts as a surrogate for Huck's loathsome father.
- 9 _____ is the squire who attempts to guide and eventually proposes marriage to Emma Woodhouse in Jane Austen's *Emma* (1815).
- 10 _____ is the manager of a trading station in the interior of the Belgian Congo, in Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* (1902).

WRITING

You have just completed two months in a new job as a teacher of Russian to American teenagers. In preparation for a progress meeting, you have been asked to write a report to your dean. Your report should explain what you feel you have achieved in the job so far, describe any problems you have had, and suggest any future training that would be suitable.

Write your **report**.

Use the following words in your text:

benefit, lecture, concourse, weekly, library

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 250–300 words.

Remember to:

- include a title and subtitles;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- make a critical evaluation of school facilities;
- give recommendations to the school administration.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

You are a tourist guide giving an excursion to a group of international students speaking about **Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow**. Make your excursion. Remember to include an introduction and conclusion.

Speak about:

- History
- Location
- Sport events
- Renovation

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

You are a tourist guide giving an excursion to a group of international students speaking about **Krestovsky Stadium in Saint Petersburg**. Make your excursion. Remember to include an introduction and conclusion.

Speak about:

- History
- Location
- Sport events
- Renovation

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

In July of 2016, Hillary Rodham Clinton became the first woman in history to represent a major party in a United States presidential election. She was also the first woman to win the Iowa Presidential Caucus, first First Lady elected to the United States Senate, and the first female senator from New York.

Hillary Diane Rodham was born in a suburb outside of Chicago, Illinois in 1947 to middle-class parents. They encouraged her to take education seriously, and she earned entrance to Massachusetts' Wellesley College. Her parents were Republicans and Clinton served as president of Wellesley's Republican club, but the social issues of the late 1960s led her to become a dedicated Democrat. When her classmates elected her as Wellesley's first student speaker at graduation, she said to her peers: "The challenge now is to practice politics as the art of making what appears to be impossible, possible."

In 1969, Clinton attended Yale Law School, where she served on the Board of Editors for the Yale Review of Law and Social Action. It was there that Clinton met her future husband, William "Bill" Clinton. After she graduated, Clinton turned down offers from lucrative law firms to work for the Children's Defense Fund, as well as on the congressional committee that investigated the Watergate scandal.

Clinton then moved to the university town of Fayetteville, Arkansas where she joined the faculty of the University of Arkansas Law School. In 1975 she and Bill Clinton were married. The following year, Clinton joined the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. The couple's daughter Chelsea was born in 1980. Then in 1988 and 1991, Clinton was named one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America.

Clinton continued to practice law after Bill Clinton became governor of Arkansas, while also serving as a very active first lady. She led

the Arkansas Educational Standards Committee, which greatly improved schools, and promoted programs that benefit women.

In 1992, when Bill Clinton was elected president, Clinton became the first First Lady to hold a law degree. She continued her tradition of public service, most notably leading an attempt to reform the nation's health care. However, the effort failed in the mid-1990s. Clinton continued to work on the edges of the issue, helping to establish the 1997 Children's Health Insurance Program.

Clinton was constantly traveling during her time as First Lady. She often took her daughter along when she visited women in Africa and Asia, and in 1995, she was criticized for joining the American delegation to Beijing for the United Nation's conference on women's rights. This convocation had been held every five years since 1975, but no first lady had attended it.

Clinton ran in 2000 for the New York Senate seat being vacated by Daniel Monahan, who supported her. Many accused her of being a "carpetbagger" because she had never lived in New York, but voters chose her by a solid 55% majority. She served on four major Senate committees: Armed Services; Budget; Environment and Public Works; and Health, Education, Labor and Pensions. New Yorkers gained confidence in her, and Clinton easily won her 2006 reelection.

On January 20, 2007 Clinton announced her candidacy for president, and joined the historic 2008 race. Although Clinton received roughly 18 million votes, she lost in the Democratic Primary to Senator Barack Obama, who went on to win the presidency. Clinton served as Secretary of State for the Obama administration from 2009-2013. During this time, Clinton focused on women and human rights.

On April 12, 2015, Clinton announced her second run for the Democratic presidential

nomination. Vermont's Independent Senator Bernie Sanders mounted an unexpectedly strong challenge. In July of 2016 Clinton secured the nomination at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, and became the

first woman in history to represent a major party in a U.S. presidential election. Though she won the popular vote 48.2% to 46.1%, she lost the presidential race to her Republican opponent, Donald Trump, in the Electoral College.

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Hillary Clinton grew up in a middle-class home in a suburb of</p> <p>A New York</p> <p>B Chicago</p> <p>C Fayetteville</p> <p>D Boston</p> | <p>3 While attending Yale, Hillary began dating one of her classmates</p> <p>A William</p> <p>B Donald</p> <p>C Barack</p> <p>D Daniel</p> |
| <p>2 After graduating high school, Hillary attended</p> <p>A Yale Law School</p> <p>B Arkansas Law School</p> <p>C Electoral College</p> <p>D Wellesley College</p> | <p>4 She taught law in</p> <p>A Illinois</p> <p>B New York</p> <p>C Arkansas</p> <p>D Massachusetts</p> |
| | <p>5 Hillary was elected to the U.S. Senate in</p> <p>A 1995</p> <p>B 2000</p> <p>C 2007</p> <p>D 2015</p> |

Decide whether the following statements 6-10 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements

	A	B
6	Hillary lost the electoral vote twice running for president.	
7	She became the first woman to earn the Republican party's nomination for president.	
8	President Trump asked Hillary to serve as his secretary of state.	
9	She was a forceful champion for rights and opportunities for women.	
10	She gave birth to her daughter Chelsea in 1980.	

Task 2. You are going to read a text. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Far out in the ocean, where the water is as blue¹ as the prettiest cornflower, and as clear as crystal, it is very, very deep; so deep, indeed, that no cable could fathom it: many church steeples, piled one upon another, would not reach from the ground beneath to the surface of the water above. There

dwell the Sea King and his subjects. We must not imagine that there is nothing at the bottom of the sea but bare yellow sand. **1** _____ The leaves and stems of which are so pliant, that the slightest agitation of the water causes them to stir as if they had life. Fishes, both large and

small, glide between the branches, as birds fly among the trees here upon land. In the deepest spot of all, stands the castle of the Sea King. Its walls are built of coral, and the long, gothic windows are of the clearest amber. 2 _____ Their appearance is very beautiful, for in each lies a glittering pearl, which would be fit for the diadem of a queen.

The Sea King had been a widower for many years, and his aged mother kept house for him. 3 _____ On that account she wore twelve oysters on her tail; while others, also of high rank, were only allowed to wear six. She was, however, deserving of very great praise, especially for her care of the little sea-princesses, her grand-daughters. They were six beautiful children; but the youngest was the prettiest of them all. 4 _____ All day long they played in the great halls of the castle, or among the living flowers that grew out of the walls. The large amber windows were open, and the fish swam in, just as the swallows fly into our houses when we open the windows, excepting that the fishes swam up to the princesses, ate out of their hands, and allowed themselves to be stroked. Outside the castle there was a beautiful garden, in which grew bright red and dark blue flowers, and blossoms like flames of fire; the fruit glittered like gold, and the leaves and stems waved to and fro continually. The earth itself was the finest sand, but blue as the flame of burning sulphur. 5 _____ In calm weather the sun could be seen, looking like a purple flower, with the light streaming from the calyx. Each of the

young princesses had a little plot of ground in the garden, where she might dig and plant as she pleased. One arranged her flower-bed into the form of a whale; another thought it better to make hers like the figure of a little mermaid; but that of the youngest was round like the sun, and contained flowers as red as his rays at sunset. She was a strange child, quiet and thoughtful; and while her sisters would be delighted with the wonderful things which they obtained from the wrecks of vessels, she cared for nothing but her pretty red flowers, like the sun, excepting a beautiful marble statue. 6 _____ She planted by the statue a rose-colored weeping willow. It grew splendidly, and very soon hung its fresh branches over the statue, almost down to the blue sands. The shadow had a violet tint, and waved to and fro like the branches; it seemed as if the crown of the tree and the root were at play, and trying to kiss each other. Nothing gave her so much pleasure as to hear about the world above the sea. She made her old grandmother tell her all she knew of the ships and of the towns, the people and the animals. To her it seemed most wonderful and beautiful to hear that the flowers of the land should have fragrance, and not those below the sea; that the trees of the forest should be green; and that the fishes among the trees could sing so sweetly, that it was quite a pleasure to hear them. "When you have reached your fifteenth year," said the grandmother, "you will have permission to rise up out of the sea, to sit on the rocks in the moonlight, while the great ships are sailing by; and then you will see both forests and towns."

- A Her skin was as clear and delicate as a rose-leaf, and her eyes as blue as the deepest sea; but, like all the others, she had no feet, and her body ended in a fish's tail.
- B Her grandmother called the little birds fishes, or she would not have understood her; for she had never seen birds.
- C The roof is formed of shells, that open and close as the water flows over them.
- D She was a very wise woman, and exceedingly proud of her high birth.
- E It was the representation of a handsome boy, carved out of pure white stone, which had fallen to the bottom of the sea from a wreck.
- F No, indeed; the most singular flowers and plants grow there.
- G Over everything lay a peculiar blue radiance, as if it were surrounded by the air from above, through which the blue sky shone, instead of the dark depths of the sea.

Task 1. Write one word in each gap.

September 1, 1980 – it was a dull day in Northern Ontario when Terry Fox ran his last miles. He **1** _____ started out strong that morning and felt confident. The road was lined **2** _____ people shouting, “Don’t give up, you can make it!” words that spurred him and lifted his spirits. But after 18 miles he started coughing and felt a pain **3** _____ his chest.

Terry knew how to cope **4** _____ pain. He’d run through it as he always had before; he’d simply keep going until the pain went **5** _____. For 3,339 miles, from St John’s, Newfoundland, Canada’s eastern most city on the shore of the Atlantic, he’d run through six provinces and now was two-thirds of the way home. He’d run close **6** _____ a marathon a day, for 143 days. No mean achievement for an able-bodied runner, an extraordinary feat for an amputee.

Terry’s left leg was strong and muscular. His right was a mere stump fitted with an artificial limb made **7** _____ fibreglass and steel. He’d lost the leg **8** _____ cancer when he was 18. He was 22 now; curly haired, good-looking, sunburned. He was strong, wilful and stubborn. His run, the Marathon of Hope, as he called it, a quixotic adventure across Canada that defied logic and common sense, was his way of repaying **9** _____ debt.

Terry believed that he had won his fight against cancer, and he wanted to raise money, \$1 million perhaps, to fight the disease. There was a second, possibly more important purpose to his marathon; a man is not less because he has lost a leg, indeed, he may be more. Certainly, he showed there were no limits **10** _____ what an amputee could do.

Task 2. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

a person who studies ancient Greek or Roman culture
 an older student who is given some authority
 connected with the first stage of school
 a person who leaves college or university before completing a qualification
 a doctor who is still training
 a person who takes part in an exam
 the people who leave an educational or training course before it has finished
 a person who gives a younger or less experienced person help and advice

Across 1

Across 2

Across 3

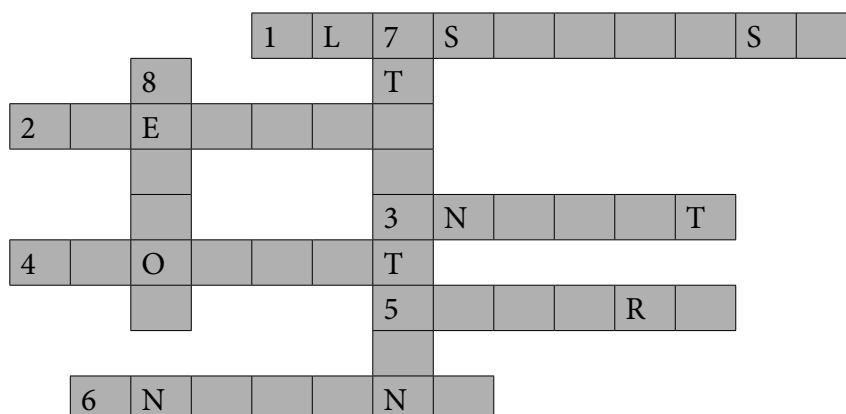
Across 4

Across 5

Across 6

Down 7

Down 8

Grid

Task 3. Solve anagram puzzles.

Schools in the United States offer a wide 1 _____ (RAGEN) of programs for students who are gifted in academic areas, the arts, 2 _____ (HPLIADEERS), and sports. It is not always easy, however, to 3 _____ (VINGATAE) the many programs or to 4 _____ (CIDDEE) among private schools and various public school 5 _____ (IOVISEDINS). Also, a child may need to go through a lengthy 6 _____ (ITIFODINNCATIE) process to qualify for certain gifted services, even if s/

he has been identified as gifted elsewhere by a school or by a 7 _____ (LOHOPGISYCS) in private practice. Other magnet programs, such as language 8 _____ (IOIMSMERN), may have a long waiting list. The waiting list is usually open only to those actually living in the school divisions so planning ahead is not always possible for those moving back from 9 _____ (VASOERSE). Get in touch with your 10 _____ (OLCAL) school as soon as you know you'll be coming back to the States.

Task 4. Put the words from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

central	former	lavish	social
cold	green	old	specific
comfortable	illegal	passive	upper

While *The Great Gatsby* is a highly 1 _____ portrait of American society during the Roaring Twenties, its story is also one that has been told hundreds of times, and is perhaps as 2 _____ as America itself: a man claws his way from rags to riches, only to find that his wealth cannot afford him the privileges enjoyed by those born into the 3 _____ class. The 4 _____ character is Jay Gatsby, a wealthy New Yorker of indeterminate occupation. Gatsby is primarily known for the 5 _____ parties he throws each weekend at his ostentatious Gothic mansion in West Egg. He is suspected of being involved in 6 _____ bootlegging and other underworld activities.

The narrator, Nick Carraway, is Gatsby's neighbor in West Egg. Nick is a young man from a prominent Midwestern family. Educated at Yale, he has come to New York to enter the bond business. In some sense, the novel is Nick's memoir, his unique view of the events of the summer of 1922; as such, his impressions and observations necessarily color the narrative

as a whole. For the most part, he plays only a peripheral role in the events of the novel; he prefers to remain a 7 _____ observer.

Upon arriving in New York, Nick visits his cousin, Daisy Buchanan, and her husband, Tom. The Buchanans live in the posh Long Island district of East Egg; Nick, like Gatsby, resides in nearby West Egg, a less fashionable area looked down upon by those who live in East Egg. West Egg is home to the nouveau riche, people who lack established 8 _____ connections, and who tend to vulgarly flaunt their wealth. Like Nick, Tom Buchanan graduated from Yale, and comes from a privileged Midwestern family. Tom is a 9 _____ football player, a brutal bully obsessed with the preservation of class boundaries. Daisy, by contrast, is an almost ghostlike young woman who affects an air of sophisticated boredom. At the Buchanans's, Nick meets Jordan Baker, a beautiful young woman with a 10 _____, cynical manner. The two later become romantically involved.

Task 5. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate form of the verbs from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

assert	borrow	come	get
--------	--------	------	-----

hang	lend	let	look
lose	make	make	teach

Sentences

- 1 The novel's complex, imaginative style does not _____ itself to translation.
- 2 She decided to _____ the boy a lesson.
- 3 She finds it hard to _____ go of a grudge.
- 4 It is easy to _____ light of other people's problems.
- 5 We need to _____ ahead to decide how to expand our business.
- 6 I know you made a mistake, but I wouldn't _____ sleep over it.
- 7 It's probably not a good idea to start _____ waves in your first week in a new job.
- 8 She very quickly _____ her authority over the class.
- 9 The game _____ in the balance until the last minute.
- 10 We have to _____ the ball rolling on this project soon

Task 6. Write out the correct spelling of these words.

It was spring, the last week of April in 1987, when Jan Karski, a then 73-year-old professor of comparative government and theory of 1 _____ /'kɑ:m.jə.nɪ.zəm/, entered, as he did regularly for more than 30 years, the lecture hall at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service in Washington D.C. The room was packed. Karski's courses in Middle European studied were always over-subscribed. Students loved him for his work as a professor, but also for his "presence and grace", an air of Polish aristocratic 2 _____ /'gæl.ən.tri/ that made him stand out when he walked across the campus. Washington Post's Sarah Booth Conroy described him as follows: "His speech has a charming, lilting accent, as well as grace and 3 _____ /'el.ə.kwəns/. He's very thin, a body of bones and nerves".

He was no stranger to affection or even admiration. But this time things were different — he got a standing 4 _____ /əʊ'veɪ.fən/. Everyone cheered and clapped. Karski was surprised and moved. Probably no less so than his students, when they saw their beloved professor on PBS earlier that week. Karski was one of the key witnesses interviewed in the eagerly anticipated Shoah, a 9.5 hour long, seminal Holocaust 5 _____ /,dɒk.jə'men.tər.i/ by Claude Lanzmann, three decades later widely considered a cinematic masterpiece and

a 6 _____ /'maɪl.stəʊn/ in Holocaust studies. Karski's testimony, shot in 1978, accounts for 40 minutes of the film.

During the II World War Karski was a 7 _____ /lef'ten.ənt/ of the Polish Underground State, tasked with special 8 _____ /'kɔ:ɪ.ər/ missions, carrying dispatches to France and Britain. But his true life mission — which marked his life forever — came in the autumn of 1942. Karski was selected to undertake a secret mission to contact world leaders, and inform them of Nazi 9 _____ /ə'trɒs.ə.tɪs/ in occupied Poland. In order to gather 10 _____ /'ev.ɪ.dəns/, Karski with the help of Jewish activists, entered twice the Warsaw Ghetto.

What they managed to do is put Karski in a transit camp in Izbica Lubelska, dressed as an Estonian guard. What Karski saw in the Ghetto and in the camp, he had to engrave in his memory, 11 _____ /'smʌg.əl/ out of Poland and weaponize — convert into words that would convince the most powerful people of the world to take action.

What followed was a spy-thriller-style escape from Poland, involving prison escapes and teeth being pulled out in order to 12 _____ /dɪs'gaɪz/ foreign accent in Karski's otherwise 13 _____ /ɪm'pek.ə.bəl/ German and French.

There was a secret meeting with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. There was the White House conversation with Franklin D. Roosevelt himself.

And then the mission was done. Karski went back to London, but was told that he became

14 _____ /aɪ'den.tɪ.fai.ə.bəl/ to the Nazis. So his job as a soldier was done too, and Karski decided to go back and start a new life in the United States. What didn't end were the Nazi deeds. The feeling of failure. And then — in the long run — the haunting memories, the images of 15 _____ /ˌm.hjuː'mæn.ə.ti/.

Task 7. Match to make sentences.

- 1 Nothing burns more calories
- 2 I think of dieting,
- 3 The only way to keep your health is
- 4 Once you have to start counting calories,
- 5 The more colorful the food,
- 6 A balanced diet and physical activity
- 7 My doctor told me to stop having intimate dinners for four,
- 8 I like coffee in the morning,
- 9 An optimist is a person
- 10 If I go on a diet and work out,

- A to eat what you don't want.
- B are vital to academic performance.
- C unless there are three other people.
- D than dancing in 5-inch heels.
- E and decaf green tea throughout the day.
- F the better.
- G who starts a new diet on Thanksgiving Day.
- H then I eat pizza.
- I I'm always in a bad mood.
- J it takes away from the joy of eating.

Task 8. Put one word in each gap.

- 1 But I will wear my heart upon my _____
For daws to peck at: I am not what I am.

		E	E		
--	--	---	---	--	--

- 2 Our _____ are our gardens, to the which our wills
are gardeners.

		D	I		
--	--	---	---	--	--

- 3 Put _____ in thy purse.

			E	Y
--	--	--	---	---

- 4 To _____ a mischief that is past and gone is the next
way to draw new mischief on.

			R	N
--	--	--	---	---

- 5 Reputation, reputation, reputation! O, I have lost my
reputation! I have lost the _____ part of myself, and
what remains is bestial.

			O	R			
--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--

- 6 O, _____, my lord, of jealousy:
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on.

		W	A		
--	--	---	---	--	--

- 7 It makes us or it _____ us.

		R	S
--	--	---	---

- 8 Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter _____ of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.

	K	I	
--	---	---	--

- 9 Reputation is an idle and most false imposition, oft got
without _____ and lost without deserving.

		R	I	
--	--	---	---	--

- 10 I am not merry; but I do beguile
The thing I am, by _____ otherwise.

	E	E				
--	---	---	--	--	--	--

Task 9. 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. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms.

- 1 In the end, we won the match.
WINNING
We ____ the match.
(3 words)
- 2 We published a newsletter on the Internet as soon as we created it.
HAD
No ____ a newsletter than we published it on the Internet.
(4 words)
- 3 After she had received a prize, Jane began to cry.
WON
____, Jane began to cry.
(4 words)
- 4 Two groups are competing for the position on the board of directors.
CONTENTION
There are ____ the position on the board of directors.
(5 words)
- 5 John is far superior to me in terms of English grammar knowledge.
MATCH
When it comes to English grammar knowledge ____ John.
(5 words)
- 6 If you feel like going for a swim, the pool is within walking distance from the hotel.
MOOD
Should ____ for swimming, the hotel is within walking distance from the pool.
(5 words)
- 7 Some private schools seem to discriminate against students because of their race.
WRITE
Some private schools seem to ____ on the basis of their race.
(3 words)
- 8 After being expelled from his college, Mike felt he needed to take time to examine his situation carefully.
STOCK
After expulsion from his college, Mike felt he needed to ____ his situation.
(3 words)
- 9 If these laws are introduced, many small firms will be put out of business.
SHUT
After these laws are introduced, many small firms will have ____.
(3 words)
- 10 I was giving a speech when Jack interrupted me, and I forgot what I was saying.
TRAIN
Jack interrupted me while I was giving a speech, and I lost ____.
(4 words)

Task 10. Put the titles from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	A Room with a View	E	Jane Eyre	I	Silas Marner
B	Clarissa	F	Jude The Obscure	J	The Man of Property
C	David Copperfield	G	Mrs Dalloway	K	The Study in Scarlet
D	Heart of Darkness	H	Nineteen Eighty-four	L	Villette

Information

- _____, novella by Joseph Conrad, first published in 1902 with the story Youth and thereafter published separately. The story, written at the height of the British empire, reflects the physical and psychological shock Conrad himself experienced in 1890 when he worked briefly in the Belgian Congo.
- _____ is a novel by Virginia Woolf that details a day in the life of Clarissa in post-World War I England.
- _____ is the eighth novel by Charles Dickens, a classic tale of a young man's adventures on his journey from an unhappy childhood to his success as a novelist.
- _____ is a novel by English author George Orwell published in 1949 as a warning against totalitarianism. One can discover the world in a state of perpetual war, and Big Brother who sees and controls all.
- Charlotte Brontë's greatest and most original novel was her last, _____. This masterpiece powerfully portrays a woman struggling to reconcile love, jealousy, and a fierce desire for independence.
- _____ by E.M. Forster was published in 1908 and is a story about a young woman coming of age in the Edwardian era, which was the period when King Edward VII ruled England (from 1901-1910). During this time in England, the social rules were very strict, and, although there were changes coming, many people felt this time period was restrictive, especially for women.
- In _____, Galsworthy attacks the Forsytes through the character of Soames Forsyte, a solicitor who considers his wife Irene as a thing.
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is best known as the creator of the detective Sherlock Holmes, one of the most famous and enduring fictional characters of all the time. The famous detective first appeared in the novel _____; although rejected three times by publishers, the novel became a Christmas giveaway for a magazine.
- Known by the name of George Eliot, the English novelist Mary Ann Evans used a male pen name in a not easy time for female writers. Born in 1819, George Eliot wrote some of the most famous works of English literature, including _____.
- One of the most renowned poets and novelists in English literary history, Thomas Hardy wrote poetry and novels, though the first part of his career was devoted mostly to novels. Published as a magazine serial in 1895, _____ is Hardy's most pessimistic novel which roused condemnation by critics.

Task 11. Match the two columns.

1	Lincoln College	A	Virginia
2	John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum	B	Texas
3	James Madison University	C	Illinois
4	George Bush High School	D	Arkansas
5	The Carter Center	E	Louisiana

6	Clinton School of Public Service
7	Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy
8	William Henry Harrison High School
9	Andrew Jackson Fundamental Magnet High School
10	Franklin Pierce University

F	Massachusetts
G	New Hampshire
H	Michigan
I	Georgia
J	Indiana

Task 12. Match the two columns.

1	William McKinley	A	the 15th President of the United States (1857-1861), served immediately prior to the American Civil War
2	Theodore Roosevelt	B	originally an American actor and politician, became the 40th President of the United States serving from 1981 to 1989
3	James Buchanan	C	the 25th President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897, until his assassination on September 14, 1901
4	Jimmy Carter	D	an Ohio Republican, was the 29th President of the United States (1921-1923)
5	Warren G. Harding	E	the 35th President of the United States (1961-1963), the youngest man elected to the office; was assassinated in Dallas, Texas
6	John Adams	F	served as the 39th President of the United States from 1977 to 1981; was awarded the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize
7	James Madison	G	America's fourth President (1809-1817), made a major contribution to the ratification of the of the Constitution
8	Richard Nixon	H	became the 26th President (1901-1909), brought new excitement and power to the office
9	Ronald Reagan	I	the 37th President of the United States (1969-1974); became the only President to ever resign the office, as a result of the Watergate scandal
10	John F. Kennedy	J	served as the second President of the United States (1797-1801), after serving as the first Vice President under President George Washington

Task 13. Match the two columns.

1	Monroe Doctrine	A	1890	7	Homestead Act	G	1941
2	Sherman Anti-Trust Act	B	1783	8	16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Federal Income Tax	H	1777
3	Gettysburg Address	C	1823	9	Joint Address to Congress Leading to a Declaration of War Against Japan	I	1945
4	Articles of Confederation	D	1862	10	Truman Doctrine	J	1913
5	Treaty of Paris	E	1947				
6	United Nations Charter	F	1863				

Task 14. Put the cities from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Atlanta	E	Montgomery	I	Salem
B	Boston	F	New Castle	J	Savannah
C	Gettysburg	G	Philadelphia	K	Tucson
D	Memphis	H	Plymouth	L	Williamsburg

Information

- 1 _____ is the home of Martin Luther King Jr. and his birth home offers an insight into the life of one of the country's most monumental figures.
- 2 _____ was the setting of two massive events in U.S. history: it was the place where Jefferson Davis took the oath to become the first and only president of the Confederacy and also where Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat at the back of a bus on that fateful day in 1955.
- 3 _____ is notorious for the eponymous witch trials that took place there nearly 350 years ago, during which 24 women accused of witchcraft were murdered — an event that continues to fascinate and horrify today.
- 4 Famous for being the birthplace of Thanksgiving, _____ is steeped in early colonial history.
- 5 In 1733, General James Oglethorpe landed where _____ now resides, naming the 13th and final colony “Georgia” after England’s King George II.
- 6 All the way back in 1699, _____ became the Virginia Colony’s second capital (after Jamestown), deriving its name from the ruling king. It would go on to serve as an early colonial hub and center of learning.
- 7 The city’s enduring appeal is rooted in its Civil War history. Travellers predominantly visit _____ to learn about and see the site of the bloodiest battle in the Civil War and a pivotal Union victory.
- 8 _____ represents the state’s role as a hotbed of history. The Freedom Trail leads travelers through the city’s most significant revolutionary sites, including the circa-1798 Massachusetts State House and the Old South Meeting House, where the Tea Party began.
- 9 Tracing its roots back to the mid-17th century, _____ has preserved many of the historic sites that served an important role in The First State and its Revolutionary past. Among the highlights are the courthouse, William Penn’s landing place, and the historic Amstel House.
- 10 Visitors flock to _____ to enjoy the serene beauty of the Sonoran Desert. Here you can hike in the mountains, photograph the blooming Saguaro cacti, or linger in the incredible Kartchner Caverns.

Task 15. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don’t need to use.

A	Barbara Bush	E	Jacqueline Kennedy	I	Michelle Obama
B	Betty Ford	F	Lou Hoover	J	Nancy Reagan
C	Elizabeth Monroe	G	Martha Jefferson	K	Patricia Nixon
D	Hillary Clinton	H	Mary Lincoln	L	Rosalynn Carter

Information

- 1 _____ was born in New York City in 1768 to an old New York family. Because of ties to the Crown, her father had taken no active part in the War of Independence. They were married in February 1786. His political career kept the young couple on the move as the family increased by two daughters and a son who died in infancy. In 1794, she accompanied her husband to France when President appointed him United States minister. Arriving in the midst of the French Revolution, she took a dramatic part in saving Lafayette's wife, imprisoned and expecting death on the guillotine.

_____ was the setting of two massive events in U.S. history: it was the place where Jefferson Davis took the oath to become the first and only president of the Confederacy and also where Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat at the back of a bus on that fateful day in 1955.

- 2 _____ married Bathurst Skelton in 1766, but he died two years later. The young widow returned to her parents' plantation home in colonial Virginia with her young son, John, who later died at age 3. She remarried on January 1, 1772, and moved to his home, Monticello. She was never a first lady because she died 19 years before her husband became president.
- 3 _____ was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on December 13, 1818, the daughter of pioneer settlers. She lost her mother before the age of seven. Her father remarried. She loved finery, and her crisp intelligence polished the wiles of a Southern coquette. At age 20, she went to Springfield, Illinois, to live with her sister. She became first lady on the eve of the Civil War. Her position was a difficult one given her Southern birth and the fact that some of her relatives were fighting for the Confederacy.
- 4 Born in Iowa in 1874, _____ grew up there for ten years until her father decided that the climate of southern California would favor the health of his wife. He took his young daughter on camping trips in the hills. She became a fine horsewoman; she hunted and preserved specimens with the skill of a taxidermist. She also developed an enthusiasm for rocks, minerals, and mining. In 1894, she entered Stanford and completed her course before marrying in 1899.
- 5 _____ was born in Southampton, New York, on July 28, 1929. Her early years were divided between New York City and East Hampton, Long Island, where she learned to ride almost as soon as she could walk. Educated at the best of private schools, she wrote poems and stories, drew illustrations for them, and studied ballet. "Debutante of the year" for the 1947-1948 season, social success did not keep her from continuing her education.
- 6 When her mother died in 1925, 13-year-old _____ assumed household duties for her father and two older brothers. At 18, she lost her father after nursing him through months of illness. Determined to continue her education, she worked her way through the University of Southern California. She held part-time jobs on campus, as a sales clerk and as an extra in the movies, and she graduated cum laude in 1937.
- 7 _____ received her formal education at Girls' Latin School and at Smith College in Massachusetts, where she majored in theater. After graduation she became a professional actress, touring with a road company, then landing a role on Broadway in the hit musical Lute Song. More parts followed, drawing an offer from Hollywood. She performed in 11 films from 1949 to 1956.
- 8 Her father worked as a pump operator for the Chicago Water Department while her mother stayed at home to care for _____ and her older brother Craig. She earned a bachelor's degree from Princeton University and a juris doctor degree from Harvard Law School. In 1988, she returned to Chicago to join the firm of Sidley Austin. It was there that she met him, a summer associate she was assigned to advise. They were married in 1992.
- 9 _____ was born on June 8, 1925, and grew up in the suburban town of Rye, New York. She went to boarding school at Ashley Hall in South Carolina. It was at a dance when she was only 16 that she met him. They became engaged just before he went off to war as a Navy torpedo bomber pilot. When he returned on leave, she had dropped out of Smith College. Two weeks later, on January 6, 1945, they were married.
- 10 _____ was born on October 26, 1947. Her childhood in Park Ridge, Illinois was happy and disciplined. She loved sports and her church, was a member of the National Honor Society, and a student leader. As an undergraduate at Wellesley College, she pursued her interest in social justice activism and was elected by her peers to be the first-ever student speaker at Wellesley's commencement ceremony. Entering Yale Law School in 1969, she served on the Board of Editors of Yale Law Review and Social Action.

WRITING

You have been asked to contribute to a local arts magazine an article about a book that you have read that you would like to see made into a film. Describe the book and discuss some of the problems or issues that a filmmaker would encounter in making a film from the book.

Write your **article**.

Use the following words in your text:

deal, challenge, cast, crucial, revenge

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- give recommendations to the readers.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise an international conference. You have to present a video tour for foreign students of one of the most famous Russian churches, **Saint Basil's Cathedral in Moscow**.

Speak about:

- Location
- Architectural style
- History
- Interesting facts

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise an international conference. You have to present a video tour for foreign students of one of the most famous Russian churches, **St. Isaac's Cathedral in Saint Petersburg**.

Speak about:

- Location
- Architectural style
- History
- Interesting facts

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. Integrated listening and reading.

Read the text about the first lady, then listen to part of the lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-15 by choosing A

if the idea is expressed in both materials, B if it can be found only in the reading text, C if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and D if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.

Text

The inauguration of John F. Kennedy in 1961 brought to the White House and to the heart of the nation a beautiful young wife and the first young children of a President in half a century.

She was born Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, daughter of John Vernon Bouvier III and his wife, Janet Lee. Her early years were divided between New York City and East Hampton, Long Island, where she learned to ride almost as soon as she could walk. She was educated at the best of private schools; she wrote poems and stories, drew illustrations for them, and studied ballet. Her mother, who had obtained a divorce, married Hugh D. Auchincloss in 1942 and brought her two girls to "Merrywood," his home near Washington, D.C., with summers spent at his estate in Newport, Rhode Island. Jacqueline was dubbed "the Debutante of the Year" for the 1947-1948 season, but her social success did not keep her from continuing her education. As a Vassar student she traveled extensively, and she spent her junior year in France before graduating from George Washington University. These experiences left her with a great empathy for people of foreign countries, especially the French.

In Washington she took a job as "inquiring photographer" for a local newspaper. Her path soon crossed that of Senator Kennedy, who had the reputation of being the most eligible bachelor in the capital. Their romance progressed slowly and privately, but their wedding at Newport in 1953 attracted nationwide publicity.

With marriage "Jackie" had to adapt herself

to the new role of wife to one of the country's most energetic political figures. Her own public appearances were highly successful, but limited in number. After the sadness of a miscarriage and the stillbirth of a daughter, Caroline Bouvier was born in 1957; John Jr. was born between the election of 1960 and Inauguration Day. Patrick Bouvier, born prematurely on August 7, 1963, died two days later.

To the role of First Lady, Jacqueline Kennedy brought beauty, intelligence, and cultivated taste. Her interest in the arts, publicized by press and television, inspired an attention to culture never before evident at a national level. She devoted much time and study to making the White House a museum of American history and decorative arts as well as a family residence of elegance and charm. But she defined her major role as "to take care of the President" and added that "if you bungle raising your children, I don't think whatever else you do well matters very much."

Mrs. Kennedy's gallant courage during the tragedy of her husband's assassination won her the admiration of the world. Thereafter it seemed the public would never allow her the privacy she desired for herself and her children. She moved to New York City; and in 1968 she married the wealthy Greek businessman, Aristotle Onassis, 23 years her senior, who died in March 1975. From 1978 until her death in 1994, Mrs. Onassis worked in New York City as an editor for Doubleday. At her funeral her son described three of her attributes: "love of words, the bonds of home and family, and her spirit of adventure."

Now that you have read the text, listen to part of a lecture on a similar topic. You will hear the recording twice.

Script

Mary Ann Todd Lincoln was the wife of the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. She served as First Lady from 1861 until his assassination in 1865 at Ford's Theatre.

As a girlhood companion remembered her, Mary Todd was vivacious and impulsive, with an interesting personality—but “she now and then could not restrain a witty, sarcastic speech that cut deeper than she intended....” A young lawyer summed her up in 1840: “the very creature of excitement.” All of these attributes marked her life, bringing her both happiness and tragedy.

Daughter of Eliza Parker and Robert Smith Todd, pioneer settlers of Kentucky, Mary lost her mother before the age of seven. Her father remarried; and Mary remembered her childhood as “desolate” although she belonged to the aristocracy of Lexington, with high-spirited social life and a sound private education.

Just 5 feet 2 inches at maturity, Mary had clear blue eyes, long lashes, light-brown hair with glints of bronze, and a lovely complexion. She danced gracefully, she loved finery, and her crisp intelligence polished the wiles of a Southern coquette.

Nearly 21, she went to Springfield, Illinois, to live with her sister Mrs. Ninian Edwards. Here she met Abraham Lincoln—in his own words, “a poor nobody then.” Three years later, after a stormy courtship and broken engagement, they were married. Though opposites in background and temperament, they were united by an enduring love—by Mary's confidence in her husband's ability and his gentle consideration of her excitable ways.

Their years in Springfield brought hard work, a family of boys, and reduced circumstances to the pleasure-loving girl who had never felt responsibility before. Lincoln's single term in Congress, for 1847-1849, gave Mary and the boys a winter in Washington, but scant opportunity for social life. Finally her unwavering faith in her husband won ample justification with his election as President in 1860.

Though her position fulfilled her high social ambitions, Mrs. Lincoln's years in the White House mingled misery with triumph. An orgy of spending stirred resentful comment. While the Civil War dragged on, Southerners scorned her as a traitor to her birth, and citizens loyal to the Union suspected her of treason. When she entertained, critics accused her of unpatriotic extravagance. When, utterly distraught, she curtailed her entertaining after her son Willie's death in 1862, they accused her of shirking her social duties.

Yet Lincoln, watching her put her guests at ease during a White House reception, could say happily: “My wife is as handsome as when she was a girl, and I...fell in love with her; and what is more, I have never fallen out.”

Her husband's assassination in 1865 shattered Mary Todd Lincoln. The next 17 years held nothing but sorrow. With her son “Tad” she traveled abroad in search of health, tortured by distorted ideas of her financial situation. After Tad died in 1871, she slipped into a world of illusion where poverty and murder pursued her.

A misunderstood and tragic figure, she passed away in 1882 at her sister's home in Springfield—the same house from which she had walked as the bride of Abraham Lincoln, 40 years before.

Statement		A Both	B Text	C Script	D Neither
Her parents divorced when she was young.	1				
After her father's death, she fell into a deep depression.	2				

She grew up in a wealthy family.	3				
She took ballet lessons in childhood.	4				
She lost all her children.	5				
She received a good education.	6				
Her family did not approve of her match.	7				
She was older than her second husband.	8				
She faced financial strain at the end of her life.	9				
She was a supporter of her husband's political career.	10				
She became first lady on the eve of the war.	11				
She encountered racial prejudice.	12				
Her time in the White House was marked by family tragedy.	13				
As the widow of an assassinated president she received public sympathy.	14				
She studied abroad.	15				

Task 2. For questions 1-5 choose the correct paragraph (A–I). Some of the letters may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

A The election of Jimmy Carter in 1976 brought a Democrat to the White House for the first time since 1969. Large Democratic majorities in Congress provided the new president with an opportunity to move aggressively on the legislative front. With the infighting of the early 1970s behind them, many Democrats hoped the Carter administration would update and expand the New Deal. But Carter won the presidency on a wave of post-Watergate disillusionment with government that did not translate into support for liberal ideas.

B In its early days, the Carter administration embraced several policies backed by liberals. It pushed an economic stimulus package containing \$4 billion for public works, extended food stamp benefits to 2.5 million new recipients, enlarged the Earned Income Tax Credit for low-income households, and expanded the Nixon-era Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. But the White House quickly realized that Democratic control of Congress did not guarantee support for its initially left-leaning economic proposals. Many of the Democrats elected to Congress in the aftermath of Watergate were more moderate than their predecessors, who had been trained in the New Deal gospel.

These conservative Democrats sometimes partnered with congressional Republicans to oppose Carter, most notably in response to the administration's proposal for a federal office of consumer protection.

C Events outside Carter's control certainly helped discredit liberalism, but the president's own temperamental and philosophical conservatism hamstrung the administration and pushed national politics further to the right. In his 1978 State of the Union address, Carter lectured Americans that "government cannot solve our problems . . . it cannot eliminate poverty, or provide a bountiful economy, or reduce inflation, or save our cities, or cure illiteracy, or provide energy." The statement neatly captured the ideological transformation of the country. Rather than leading a resurgence of American liberalism, Carter became, as one historian put it, "the first president to govern in a post-New Deal framework." Organized labor felt abandoned by Carter, who remained cool to several of their highest legislative priorities. The president offered tepid support for a national health insurance proposal and declined to lobby aggressively for a package of modest labor law reforms. The business community

rallied to defeat the latter measure, in what AFL-CIO chief George Meany described as “an attack by every anti-union group in America to kill the labor movement.” In 1977 and 1978, liberal Democrats rallied behind the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Training Act, which promised to end unemployment through extensive government planning. The bill aimed not only to guarantee a job to every American but also to reunite the interracial, working-class Democratic coalition that had been fractured by deindustrialization and affirmative action. But Carter’s lack of enthusiasm for the proposal allowed conservatives from both parties to water the bill down to a purely symbolic gesture. Liberals, like labor leaders, came to regard the president as an unreliable ally.

D Carter also came under fire from Republicans, especially the religious right. His administration incurred the wrath of evangelicals in 1978 when the IRS established new rules revoking the tax-exempt status of racially segregated, private Christian schools. The rules only strengthened a policy instituted by the Nixon administration; however, the religious right accused Carter of singling out Christian institutions. Republican activist Richard Viguerie described the IRS controversy as the “spark that ignited the religious right’s involvement in real politics.” Race sat just below the surface of the IRS fight. After all, many of the schools had been founded to circumvent court-ordered desegregation. But the IRS ruling allowed the New Right to rain down fire on big government interference while downplaying the practice of segregation at the heart of the case.

E While the IRS controversy flared, economic crises multiplied. Unemployment reached 7.8 percent in May 1980, up from 6 percent at the start of Carter’s first term. Inflation (the rate at which the cost of goods and services increases) jumped from 6 percent in 1978 to a staggering 20 percent by the winter of 1980. In another bad omen, the iconic Chrysler Corporation appeared close to bankruptcy. The administration responded to these challenges in fundamentally conservative ways. First, Carter proposed a tax cut for the upper middle class, which Congress passed in 1978. Second, the White House embraced a longtime goal of the conservative movement by

deregulating the airline and trucking industries in 1978 and 1980, respectively. Third, Carter proposed balancing the federal budget—much to the dismay of liberals, who would have preferred that he use deficit spending to finance a new New Deal. Finally, to halt inflation, Carter’s appointed chair of the Federal Reserve, Paul Volcker, raised interest rates and tightened the money supply—policies designed to reduce inflation in the long run but which increased unemployment in the short run. Liberalism was on the run.

F The decade’s second “energy crisis,” which witnessed another spike in oil prices and oil shortages across the country, brought out the southern Baptist moralist in Carter. On July 15, 1979, the president delivered a nationally televised speech on energy policy in which he attributed the country’s economic woes to a “crisis of confidence.” Carter lamented that “too many of us now tend to worship self-indulgence and consumption.” The country initially responded favorably to the push for energy conservation, yet Carter’s emphasis on discipline and sacrifice and his spiritual diagnosis for economic hardship sidestepped deeper questions of large-scale economic change and downplayed the harsh toll inflation had taken on regular Americans.

G These domestic challenges, combined with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, hobbled Carter heading into his 1980 reelection campaign. Many Democrats were dismayed by his policies. The president of the International Association of Machinists dismissed Carter as “the best Republican President since Herbert Hoover.” Angered by the White House’s refusal to back national health insurance, Massachusetts senator Ted Kennedy challenged Carter in the Democratic primaries. Running as the party’s liberal standard-bearer and heir to the legacy of his slain older brothers, Kennedy garnered support from key labor unions and left-wing Democrats. Carter ultimately vanquished Kennedy, but the close primary tally exposed the president’s vulnerability.

H Carter’s opponent in the general election was Ronald Reagan, a former Hollywood actor who had served two terms as governor of California. Reagan ran as a staunch fiscal conservative and

a Cold War hawk, vowing to reduce government spending and shrink the federal bureaucracy. Reagan also accused his opponent of failing to confront the Soviet Union and vowed steep increases in military spending. Carter responded by calling Reagan a warmonger, but the confinement of 52 American hostages in Iran discredited Carter's foreign policy in the eyes of many Americans.

I The incumbent fared no better on domestic affairs. Unemployment remained at nearly 8

percent. Meanwhile the Federal Reserve's anti-inflation measures pushed interest rates to an unheard - of 18.5 percent. Reagan seized on these bad economic trends. On the campaign trail he brought down the house by proclaiming: "A recession is when your neighbor loses his job, and a depression is when you lose your job." Reagan would then pause before concluding, "And a recovery is when Jimmy Carter loses his job." Reagan won 489 electoral votes to 49 for President Jimmy Carter. On January 20, 1981, Reagan took office.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

the American economy experienced the 'recovery'	1
holding Americans captive	2
the war in the Middle East	3
Carter took office after defeating incumbent Republican President	4
there was an alarming rise in the rate of inflation	5

6. Choose **one** correct answer.

- A Jimmy Carter served as the 39th President of the United States.
- B Carter was awarded the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize for work to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts.
- C Carter announced his candidacy for President in 1976.
- D Carter worked efficiently to combat the continuing economic woes of inflation and unemployment.
- E Carter sought to improve the environment.
- F In foreign affairs, Carter was supported by the Soviet Union.
- G President Nixon resigned after Watergate in 1976.
- H Ted Kennedy came close to defeating Carter in the general election.

Complete the sentences below. Write one word only.

As candidates begin to emerge and maneuver for the following election, we're going to revisit a presidential 7 i t battle that took place when the country was in the throes of changes that shook Americans' confidence in their government and their faith in the future. In the late 1970s, 8 f o and unemployment were high, American hostages were being held in Iran, and a severe energy crisis led to lethal

confrontations among motorists in gas lines and a full-blown riot in Levittown, Pa. So in 1980, Massachusetts senator Ted Kennedy, the last of three charismatic brothers who would seek the presidency, took on 9 c b President Jimmy Carter, a former peanut farmer and Georgia governor who may have seemed mild-mannered and ineffectual but who could be tough as nails in a 10 o fight.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Match to make sentences.

1	Better to remain silent and be thought a fool	A	that genius has its limits.
2	The difference between stupidity and genius is	B	try talking softly to someone else.
3	War is God's way	C	as I'm a Sagittarius and we're skeptical.
4	If you want your children to listen,	D	now a disease.
5	I don't believe in astrology	E	than to speak out and remove all doubt.
6	My opinions may have changed,	F	already born?
7	Have you noticed that all the people in favor of birth control are	G	but it will pay the salaries of a large research staff to study the problem.
8	Everything that used to be a sin is	H	of teaching Americans geography.
9	Money won't buy happiness,	I	that it has never tried to contact us.
10	The surest sign that intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe is	J	but not the fact that I'm right.

Task 2. Write one word in each gap.

1	office _____	a person that you work with and have a close relationship with	<input type="text"/>
2	office _____	extreme or violent anger shown by someone at their place of work	<input type="text"/>
3	office _____	a young person, often one who has recently left school, who does mainly unskilled jobs	<input type="text"/>
4	office _____	a young woman who works in an office doing simple tasks	<input type="text"/>
5	office _____	a large building that contains offices	<input type="text"/>
6	_____ office	the place in a cinema or theatre where tickets are sold	<input type="text"/>
7	_____ office	the part of a business company that is concerned with running the company	<input type="text"/>
8	_____ office	a place where you can mail letters or packages	<input type="text"/>
9	office _____	an area, usually near a city or town, where a number of offices have been built together	<input type="text"/>
10	office _____	part of a building that can be used as an office	<input type="text"/>

Task 3. Make sentences from the words. The first and the last words are given.

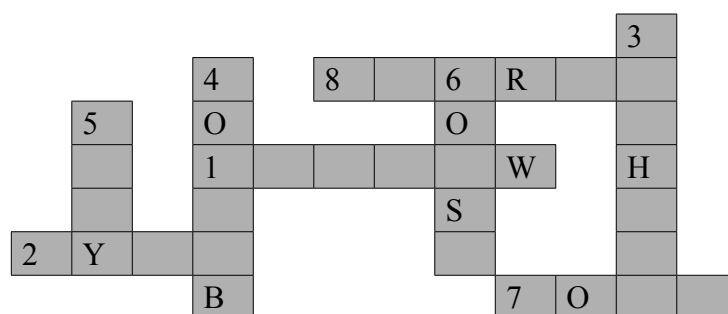
- 1 *Music* the gives a to soul *universe*.
- 2 *Music* a speak language in is that particular doesn't *words*.
- 3 *Music* a kind of nature cannot pleasure do which produces human *without*.

- 4 *Virtually* rather every would writer I be know a *musician*.
 5 A pictures musicians on paints canvas painter their but pictures paint on *silence*.
 6 *The* is notes the in the not but in music silence *between*.
 7 *Music* cup is the the fills that wine of *silence*.
 8 *It* have is always music fatal to *interrupted*.

Task 4. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

- 1 a hole or tunnel in the ground made by a rabbit, fox, or similar animal
 2 a building in which cows are kept
 3 a pile of soil created by ants when they are making their nests underground
 4 a structure like a net made by a spider for catching insects
 5 the nest of a squirrel
 6 a place, such as a branch of a tree, where birds rest or sleep
 7 the den of an otter
 8 a series of connecting underground passages and holes in which rabbits live

Grid



Task 5. Find and correct the logical mistakes ('wrong words') in the sentences below.

Example: There's a clock on the church *towel*.

WRONG

towel

RIGHT

tower

- 1 The year of Magna Carta, 1215, when an English ruler was first subjected to the raw, has resonated down the ages as a landmark in Britain's constitutional history.
 2 Indeed, in a BBC History Magazine roll, its anniversary was voted the most suitable date on which the nation should celebrate Britishness.
 3 The Charter itself still lives. Its most fundamental chapters remain on the Statute Book of the UK as barriers to arbitrary rule. They condemn the denial, safe and delay of justice, and forbid imprisonment and dispossession save by lawful judgement of one's peers (social equals), or the law of the land.

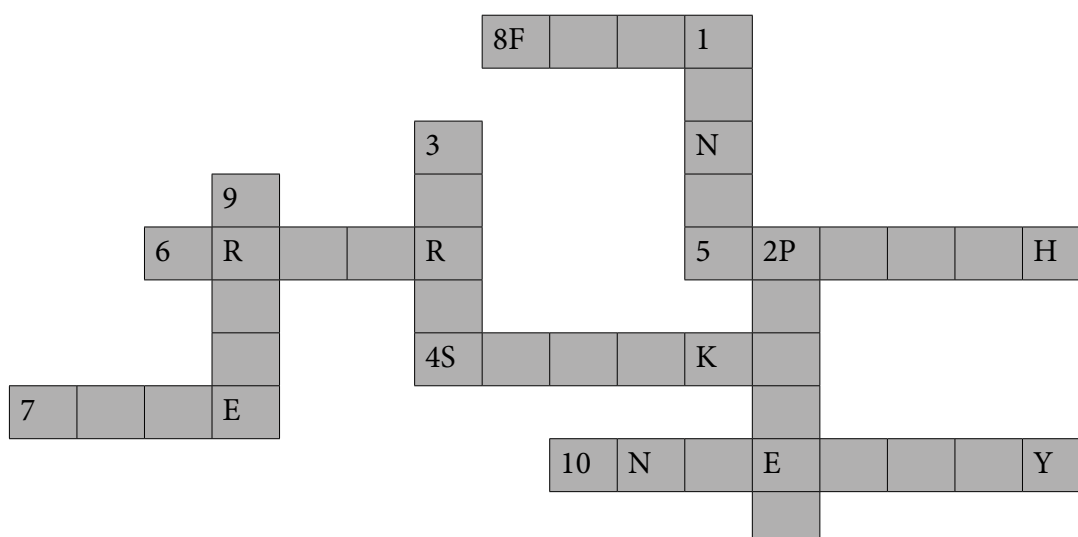
WRONG

RIGHT

- 4 The Charter was negotiated at Runnymede between 10 and 15 June 1215, with King John riding dawn each day from Windsor, and the barons encamped in their tents across the meadows beside the Thames.
- 5 On 15 June, John, tricky to the mend, refused more concessions and simply sealed the Charter – “take it or leave it” – thereby cleverly keeping the names of the 25 barons who were to enforce its terms out of the document, this because they had still to be chosen.
- 6 John hoped the Charter would become no more than a toothless symbol of his generosity to the kingdom; the barons hoped that its terms would be rigorously enforced and indeed extended. The result was civil warp.
- 7 By September, John had got the pope to squash the Charter. That month, the opposition barons deposed John and offered the throne to Louis, eldest son of King Philip II of France. He came to England in May 1216 and by the time of John’s death in October controlled more than half the kingdom.
- 8 In the north Alexander II of Scotland had gained Carlisle, and was making good his claims to Cumberland, Westmorland and Northumberland. In Wales, Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, ruler of Gwynedd, had swept through the south and taken the royal bases of Cardigan and Carmarthen.
- 9 Yet John’s dynasty survived, and with it, paradoxically, the Charter. Its implantation into English political life was the work of the minority government of John’s son, Henry III, who was only nine on his accession.
- 10 Magna Carta was also a British document. Both Alexander and Llywelyn had been with the rebels from the start, and both benefited from the Charter’s terms, terms which acknowledged “the law of Wales” and invoked for the Welsh, as for Alexander, the principle of judgement by peers.

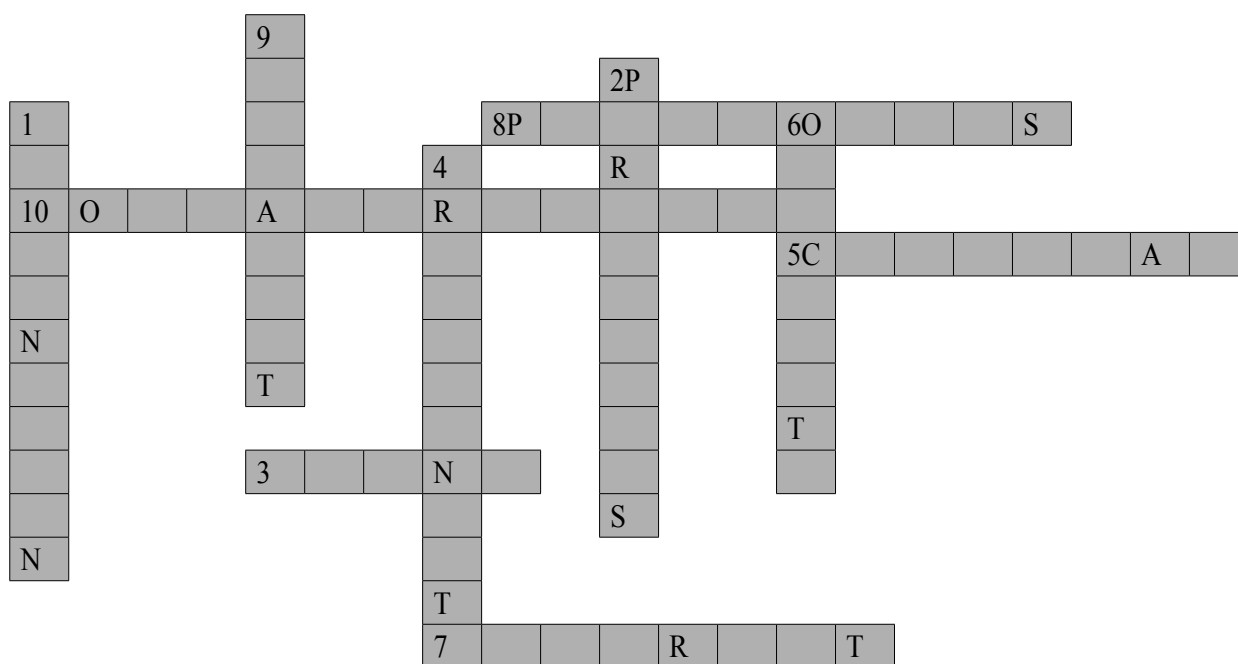
Task 6. Complete the crossword.

Grid



- Task 7. Complete the crossword.**

Grid



Eliza Haywood, born Elizabeth Fowler, was an English writer, actress and publisher. An increase in interest and **1**_____ of Haywood's literary works began in the 1980's. Described as "prolific even by the standards of a prolific age", Haywood wrote and published over seventy works during her lifetime including fiction, drama, translations, poetry, conduct literature and **2**_____. Haywood is a significant figure of the 18th century as one of the important founders of the novel in English. Today she is studied primarily as a novelist.

Christopher Marlowe was an English playwright, poet and translator of the Elizabethan era. Marlowe was the foremost Elizabethan tragedian of his day. He greatly influenced William Shakespeare, who was born in the same year as Marlowe and who rose to become the pre-eminent Elizabethan playwright after Marlowe's mysterious early death. Marlowe's plays are known for the use of **3** verse and their overreaching **4**.

Aphra Behn was a British playwright, poet, translator and fiction writer from the Restoration era. As one of the first English women to earn her living by her writing, she broke **5** _____ barriers and served as a literary role model for later generations of women authors. Rising from **6** _____, she came to the notice of Charles II, who employed her as a spy in Antwerp. She is perhaps best known to modern audiences for her short novel *Oroonoko* (1688), the tale of an enslaved African prince. It is notable for its exploration of slavery, race, and gender.

Jonathan Swift was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer (first for the Whigs, then for the Tories), poet and cleric who became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Swift is remembered for works such as *Gulliver's Travels* and *A Modest Proposal*. He is regarded by the Encyclopædia Britannica as the foremost prose **7** _____ in the English language, and is less well known for his poetry. He originally published all of his works under **8** _____ – such as Lemuel Gulliver, Isaac Bickerstaff, MB Drapier – or anonymously. He is also known for being a master of two styles of satire, the Horatian and Juvenalian styles.

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent **9** _____. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including some **10** _____, consist of around 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, of which the authorship of some is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Task 8. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 What it all boils _____ to is a lack of communication.
After you've cooled _____ from a hard run, you should refuel as soon as you can.
The library is cracking _____ on people who lose their books.
- 2 Did they call you _____ and have you demonstrate the software for them?
She brings _____ about \$600 a week.
Andy chimed _____ with his view of the situation.
- 3 The police went _____ him but he got away.
I'm fed up with cleaning up _____ you all the time.
Even after all these years, I still hanker _____ a motorbike.
- 4 High waves broke _____ the barrier beach.
You need to follow _____ more on your backhand.
Three patients sat leafing _____ magazines in the doctor's waiting room.
- 5 The critics tore _____ his first novel, but he never gave up.
Her original ideas set her _____ from other students.
The fact that we're starting to drift _____ is hard for me.
- 6 She waved her friend over as if bossing _____ a maid.
She tried to bring them _____ to accepting a settlement.
I was just fiddling _____ in the kitchen.
- 7 The new teams each had to ante _____ a huge entry fee to the major leagues.
He banged _____ the car backing out of the garage.
My dad blew _____ at me when he saw the bill.
- 8 I'll see _____ movie times and call you back.
We'd like to help but we're not sure what's the best way to go _____ it.
We fell _____ when we heard her reply.
- 9 He grabbed her, but she managed to break _____.

SET 9

The governor is proposing to do _____ with the state transportation department.

He tried to explain the error _____ by saying it was a simple typing mistake.

10 We don't know what lies _____.

The company has nosed _____ of its closest rivals, claiming 33% market share.

Property prices continue to roar _____.

Task 9. Replace the wrong word in each of the sentences with its homophone.

Sentences

1 Can you tie a not in this piece of string?

2 Under the microscope, blood sells are recognizable by their different sizes, shapes, and structures.

3 He'll scream blew murder if he doesn't get his way.

4 Being a recent high school graduate, Jane had left her home in a small Iowa town to stay with an ailing ant in New Jersey.

5 I don't no whether I should tell her or not.

6 Yvette said that her sun had graduated this year from Moscow University with a degree in law.

7 When he arrived in America he didn't have a scent.

8 I certainly wouldn't bear my soul to her.

9 Their 10-year-old son will join them in the field and scout for dear with binoculars.

10 Gently work the butter into the flower until there are no lumps left.

Task 10. Find the living creatures hiding in the following sentences.

Example: *If you cannot remember exactly, make an educated guess.*

1 Follow after at your own pace.

2 The cost has been gigantic at first glance.

3 I think that would be a rather nice excuse.

4 She was wearing a jacket of bright vermilion.

5 He ate a whole box of chocolates.

6 The reality of this naked aggression is so obvious that it is unnecessary to cite any additional facts.

7 It makes the skin keep burning after the face has dried.

8 Men marry because they are tired; women, because they are curious: both are disappointed.

9 The fitness club is only available for the card holders.

10 You are the only person who is able to save me.

Task 11. Match the two columns.

1 Lewis and Clark reach the Pacific Ocean

2 Francis Scott Key writes Star-Spangled Banner as he watches British attack on Fort McHenry at Baltimore

A 1828

B 1903

3	Construction is begun on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first public railroad in the U.S.	C	1805
4	President Jackson signs the Indian Removal Act, which authorizes the forced removal of Native Americans living in the eastern part of the country to lands west of the Mississippi River	D	1838
5	Texas declares its independence from Mexico	E	1830
6	More than 15,000 Cherokee Indians are forced to march from Georgia to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma; approximately 4,000 die from starvation and disease along the "Trail of Tears"	F	1774
7	First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia, with 56 delegates	G	1776
8	Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia	H	1814
9	U.S. acquires Panama Canal Zone	I	1932
10	Hattie Wyatt Caraway of Arkansas is the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate	J	1836

Task 12. Match the two columns.

1	Sir Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727)	A	He was the man behind the ever-famous theory of the evolution of man. He published On the Origin of Species which discussed the basic mechanism of evolution and the concept of natural selection.
2	Edward Jenner (1749 – 1823)	B	He was an English mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. He published the Mathematics Principles of Natural Philosophy which discussed the laws of motion and universal gravitation which is used widely in the fields of science and academics.
3	Alexander Fleming (1881 – 1955)	C	He discovered that sound vibrations could travel telegraphically. The discovery of telephone inspired the concept of modern gadgets.
4	James Clerk Maxwell (1831 – 1879)	D	He was an English scientist who was greatly known for his discovery of a smallpox vaccine. He was regarded by his contemporaries as the "Father of Immunology". He studied the feasibility of cowpox to counter smallpox virus.
5	Charles Darwin (1809 – 1882)	E	He contributed his steam engine to the world. His invention was vital to start the Industrial Revolution which paved the way for large machinery and mechanical equipment used in manufacturing industries.
6	Alexander Graham Bell (1847 – 1922)	F	He accidentally discovered the cure for certain diseases and disorders – the antibiotic. He found out a mold he identified as "penicillin" which killed a number of disease-causing bacteria.
7	James Watt (1736 – 1819)	G	He was the project leader of the Large Hadron Collider at CERN in Switzerland until 2008. He has been honoured with a number of science awards including the Glazebrook Medal, the 2012 Special Fundamental Physics Prize, and the IEEE Simon Ramo Medal.
8	Lyn Evans (1945)	H	He greatly contributed to the understanding of physics. He was widely known for his theory of electromagnetic radiation. According to him, electric and magnetic fields travel through space with the speed of light.

9	Timothy Berners-Lee (1955)	I	He is known for his landmark contributions to general understanding of the big bang, black holes, and relativity. He is also renowned for his work as a science popularizer, writing the best-selling book "A Brief History of Time".
10	Stephen Hawking (1942 – 2018)	J	He is a British computer scientist, knighted by the Queen Elizabeth II for his pioneering work. He is especially famous for his proposal to share information by using the technology of hypertext, the cornerstone of the world wide web. He also made the world's first website in 1991.

Task 13. Solve anagram puzzles.

The writers of this new American literature wrote in the English style, but the settings, themes, and characters were authentically American. In addition, poets of this time wrote poetry that was relatively independent of English precursors. Three of the most recognized writers of this time are Washington 1_____ (GVINIR), James Fenimore 2_____ (PEROCO), and Edgar Allan Poe.

The period 1828-1865 in American Literature is commonly identified as the Romantic Period in America, but may also be referred to as the American 3_____ (NAISNCESARE) or the Age of Transcendentalism. The writers of this period produced works of originality and excellence that helped shape the ideas, ideals, and literary aims of many American writers. Writers of the American Romantic Period include Ralph Waldo 4_____ (ONEREMS), Henry David Thoreau, Herman Melville, Nathaniel 5_____ (HORENHAWT), Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Emily Dickinson, and Walt 6_____ (MAHITWN).

Following the Civil War, American Literature entered into the Realistic Period. The major form of literature produced in this era was realistic fiction. Unlike romantic fiction, realistic fiction aims to represent life as it really is and make the reader believe that the characters actually might exist and the situations might actually happen. In order to have this effect on the reader, realistic fiction focuses on the ordinary and commonplace. The major writers of the Realistic Period include Mark Twain, Henry 7_____ (AMJES), Bret 8_____ (HARTE), and Kate Chopin.

The years 1900-1914 mark American Literature's Naturalistic Period. Naturalism claims to give an even more accurate depiction of life than realism. In accordance with a post-Darwinian thesis, naturalistic writers hold that the characters of their works are merely higher-order animals whose character and behavior is entirely based upon heredity and environment. Naturalistic writings try to present subjects with scientific objectivity. These writings are often frank, crude, and tragic. Stephen 9_____ (CNERA), Jack London, and Theodore 10_____ (RISDEER) are the most studied American Naturalists.

Task 14. Match the two columns. / Theaters in the U.S./

1	Kauffman Center for the Performing Arts	A	Oakland, California
2	The Fox Theatre	B	New York, New York
3	Paramount Theatre	C	Nashville, Tennessee
4	Radio City Music Hall	D	Kansas City, Missouri
5	Kleinhans Music Hall	E	Albany, New York
6	Schermerhorn Symphony Center	F	Detroit, Michigan
7	The Walt Disney Concert Hall	G	House San Francisco, California

- 8 The War Memorial Opera
- 9 The Egg
- 10 Saenger Theatre

- H New Orleans, Louisiana
- I Buffalo, New York
- J Los Angeles, California

Task 15. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

- A Charles I
- B Edward VI
- C George I
- D Henry I

- E Henry II
- F Henry III
- G Henry IV
- H James I

- I James II
- J John
- K Richard I
- L Richard III

Information

- 1 _____ was the fourth and youngest son of William I. Well educated, he founded a zoo at Woodstock in Oxfordshire to study animals. He was called the 'Lion of Justice' as he gave England good laws, even if the punishments were ferocious.
- 2 _____ is mostly remembered for his quarrel with Thomas Becket, and Becket's subsequent murder in Canterbury Cathedral on 29th December 1170.
- 3 By the age of 16, _____ was leading his own army putting down rebellions in France. Although crowned King of England, he spent all but 6 months of his reign abroad, preferring to use the taxes from his kingdom to fund his various armies and military ventures. He was the leading Christian commander during the Third Crusade.
- 4 Short and fat, _____ was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent, selfish and avaricious, and the raising of punitive taxes united all the elements of society. The barons compelled him to sign Magna Carta, the Great Charter, which reinstated the rights of all his subjects.
- 5 _____ was 9 years old when he became king. Brought up by priests he became devoted to church, art and learning. He was a weak man, dominated by churchmen and easily influenced by his wife's French relations.
- 6 The son of John of Gaunt (third son of Edward III), _____ returned from exile in France to reclaim his estates previously seized by Richard II; he was accepted as king by Parliament. He spent most of his 13 year reign defending himself against plots, rebellions and assassination attempts.
- 7 The son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, _____ was a sickly boy; it is thought he suffered from tuberculosis. He succeeded his father at the age of 9, the government being carried on by a Council of Regency with his uncle, Duke of Somerset, styled Protector.
- 8 _____ was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley. He was the first king to rule over Scotland and England. He was more of a scholar than a man of action.
- 9 _____ encountered difficulties with Parliament, and this led to the outbreak of the English Civil War in 1642. The war lasted four years and following the defeat of Royalist forces by the New Model Army, led by Oliver Cromwell, he was captured and imprisoned.
- 10 _____ never learned English, so the conduct of national policy was left to the government of the time with Sir Robert Walpole becoming Britain's first Prime Minister.

WRITING

An English-language magazine has invited readers to send in reviews about a TV programme which has deepened their understanding of Russia and its culture.

Write your **review**.

Use the following words in your text:

spectacle, weird, mention, buzz, audience

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- give recommendations to the readers.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a club for regular film viewings for English learners. You want to propose to watch your favourite film **‘Legend No. 17’** directed by Nikolai Lebedev in English. Make a presentation to persuade your classmates to include the film in the programme.

Speak about:

- Plot
- Genre
- Actors
- Box Office

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a club for regular film viewings for English learners. You want to propose to watch your favourite film **‘Going Vertical’** directed by Nikolai Lebedev in English. Make a presentation to persuade your classmates to include the film in the programme.

Speak about:

- Plot
- Genre
- Actors
- Box Office

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

Henry Ford did not invent the automobile. He didn't even invent the assembly line. But more than any other single individual, he was responsible for transforming the automobile from an invention of unknown utility into an innovation that profoundly shaped the 20th century and continues to affect our lives today.

His beginnings were perfectly ordinary. He was born on his father's farm in what is now Dearborn, Michigan on July 30, 1863. Early on Ford demonstrated some of the characteristics that would make him successful, powerful, and famous. He organized other boys to build rudimentary water wheels and steam engines. He learned about full-sized steam engines by becoming friends with the men who ran them. He taught himself to fix watches, and used the watches as textbooks to learn the rudiments of machine design. Thus, young Ford demonstrated mechanical ability, a facility for leadership, and a preference for learning by trial-and-error. These characteristics would become the foundation of his whole career.

Ford could have followed in his father's footsteps and become a farmer. But young Henry was fascinated by machines and was willing to take risks to pursue that fascination. In 1879 he left the farm to become an apprentice at the Michigan Car Company, a manufacturer of railroad cars in Detroit. Over the next two-and-one-half years he held several similar jobs, sometimes moving when he thought he could learn more somewhere else.

He returned home in 1882 but did little farming. Instead he operated and serviced portable steam engines used by farmers, occasionally worked in factories in Detroit, and cut and

sold timber from 40 acres of his father's land. By now Ford was demonstrating another characteristic—a preference for working on his own rather than for somebody else. In 1888 Ford married Clara Bryant and in 1891 they moved to Detroit where Henry had taken a job as night engineer for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Ford did not know a great deal about electricity. He saw the job in part as an opportunity to learn.

Henry was an apt pupil, and by 1896 had risen to chief engineer of the Illuminating Company. But he had other interests. He became one of scores of people working in barns and small shops across the country trying to build horseless carriages. Aided by a team of friends, his experiments culminated in 1896 with the completion of his first self-propelled vehicle, the Quadricycle. It had four wire wheels that looked like heavy bicycle wheels, was steered with a tiller like a boat, and had only two forward speeds with no reverse.

A second car followed in 1898. Ford now demonstrated one of the keys to his future success—the ability to articulate a vision and convince other people to sign on and help him achieve that vision. He persuaded a group of businessmen to back him in the biggest risk of his life—a company to make and sell horseless carriages. But Ford knew nothing about running a business, and learning by trial-and-error always involves failure. The new company failed, as did a second. To revive his fortunes Ford took bigger risks, building and even driving racing cars. The success of these cars attracted additional financial backers, and on June 16, 1903 Henry incorporated his third automotive venture, Ford Motor Company.

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 In 1879 , | C Ford left home to take an apprenticeship in Detroit. |
| A Ford attended a school. | D he went to college. |
| B he constructed his first steam engine. | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2 In 1888,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A the Fords had a son. B Ford built his first gasoline-powered buggy. C he returned to his father's farm. D Ford got married. <p>3 In 1891,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Ford was awarded with his first patent. B Ford was hired as an engineer. C Ford was made chief engineer. D he completed his first horseless carriage. | <p>4 In 1896,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A he constructed his first model car. B he had been denied a license. C he resigned from the Edison Illuminating Company. D he founded his second automobile venture. <p>5 In 1903,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Ford established his own firm. B Ford introduced the Model T. C Ford launched the first moving assembly line. D he lost in the court. |
|---|---|

Task 2. Read the text.

A Gordon Brown was born in Scotland and grew up in the industrial town of Kirkcaldy. He started at Edinburgh University aged 16, becoming the youngest fresher there since the war. It was at university that he began to have problems with his sight and doctors diagnosed him with a detached retina, which was caused by an injury he received in his final game for his school rugby team. He gained a First Class Honours degree in History and became the youngest ever Rector of Edinburgh University in 1972.

B Gordon Brown became MP for Dunfermline East in the 1983 General Election with a majority of 11,000 and shared his first office in the House of Commons with Tony Blair, where they became friends. Later he became Shadow Chancellor and backed Tony Blair for the leadership of the Labour Party. Working together they won a landslide majority in 1997. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the longest ever period of economic growth. He also made the Bank of England independent and announced, at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, an agreement to support the world's poorest countries and deal with climate change. His passion for global **11** _____ was shown in his negotiation to cancel the debts of the world's poorest nations and the tripling of the development budget. It was during his time as Chancellor that he proposed to Sarah Macaulay and 7 months later they were married at their home in North Queensferry.

C Gordon Brown became Prime Minister on 27 June 2007 after Tony Blair left office. During his time as Prime Minister he oversaw changes such as the introduction of neighbourhood policing in every area, a legally-enforceable right to early cancer screening and **12** _____, and the world's first ever Climate Change Act, which was implemented in autumn 2008. The greatest challenge he faced in office was the worldwide financial crisis and the following recession. In April 2009, one year before retirement, he hosted the G20 Summit in London where world leaders pledged to make an additional \$1.1 trillion available to help the world economy through the crisis and restore credit, growth and jobs. They also pledged to improve financial supervision and **13** _____.

D UK combat operations in Iraq, which had begun during his predecessor's time in office, came to an end under Gordon Brown. British forces withdrew from the country at the end of April 2009. He regularly visited Iraq and Afghanistan and, in December 2009, he became the first Prime Minister for some **14** _____ time to stay in a war zone when he stayed overnight in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

E He became heavily involved in international negotiations to reach an agreement to replace the Kyoto Treaty and, in December 2009, he attended the United Nations summit in Copenhagen. Following the summit, he pledged to lead an international campaign to turn the

agreements reached at Copenhagen into a legally binding treaty. During his time in office, he worked with his Irish counterpart Brian Cowen to negotiate the devolution of policing and justice powers in Northern Ireland. This **15** _____ was finally reached in February 2010 and the powers were passed to Northern Ireland's government in the following April.

Decide whether the following statements 1-6 are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

List of statements

	A	B	C
1 Brown served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2007 to 2010.			
2 He tried to initiate calls for global financial action.			
3 He was a passionate advocate for global action to ensure education for all.			
4 Brown has a PhD in History from the University of Edinburgh.			
5 He was married to Sarah Brown, nee Blair.			
6 He reduced some taxes and enacted Bank of England reforms.			

For questions 7-10 choose the correct paragraph (A–E). Some of the letters may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

Brown was the longest continuously serving Chancellor of the Exchequer	7	
he earned a degree with honours	8	
he became friends with another new MP	9	
Brown had a strong interest in sports	10	

Some words are missing in the text. These words in a **different** word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 11-15.

11		
12		
13		agree, consider, just, regulate, treat
14		
15		

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Replace the wrong word in each of the sentences with its homophone.

Sentences

- She helped me in my our of need.
- We disagree on most things, but on this question we are at won.
- We've chosen a plane carpet and patterned curtains.
- A college education is often the best root to a good job.
- What percentage of the adult mail population is unemployed?
- Her experience does give her opinions quite a bit of wait.

- 7 If your hearth needs a little trimming, twisted garlands of eucalyptus, berries and fur are also just a click away.
- 8 He's been in business five years, but has not yet turned a prophet.
- 9 When it comes to lawsuits, everyone seems to want a peace of the action.
- 10 When they saw the soldiers coming, they took to their heels.

Task 2. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

arm	face	foot	nose	toe
elbow	feet	hair	shoulder	tongue

Sentences

- 1 During the visit, the interpreter was always at John's _____.
- 2 He thinks he would lose _____ if he admitted the mistake.
- 3 His parents can't afford to _____ the bill for his college education.
- 4 He's one of the politicians that wouldn't _____ the party line.
- 5 You can't tag on to the training pitch with a chip on your _____ because you haven't been selected.
- 6 We walked _____ in arm along the river bank.
- 7 He had a great sense of news, a good _____ for trends, and a wide range of contacts.
- 8 I could see her so clearly, trying not to laugh, eyes dancing while she made her witty, _____-in-cheek recording.

Task 3. Find the colours hiding in the following sentences.

Example: *I absolutely adored chocolate.*

- 1 The highest risks in space flight are on launch and during reentry into Earth's atmosphere.
- 2 These dresses are designed for shorter women.
- 3 With so much unknown about the particulars and the practicality of a season, there is no blueprint to even start talks between the league and the players.
- 4 He raised one eyebrow not in a very meaningful way.
- 5 He's a terrible snob lacking patience and basic compassion.
- 6 When do you have your Arabic oral exam?
- 7 He managed to slip in khaki through the forest.
- 8 He ate a loaf of bread for breakfast.

Task 4. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

bear	bull	dog	monkey
beaver	cat	horse	rat
bird	cow	lion	tiger

Sentences

- What's the matter? Has the _____ got your tongue? Don't be quiet.
- It doesn't take two eyes to see what a _____'s breakfast you've made of this affair.
- He's a _____ in the manger about these books, he doesn't use them, but he won't let us have them.
- John is an eager _____, he is always ready to work hard.
- My mother had a _____ when I said I was going to drop out of college.
- He keeps trying to get it finished but I think he's flogging a dead _____.
- I'm afraid we're not going to find her there. The _____ has flown.
- I'm fed up with the brass _____ weather this winter.
- For me there could be nothing worse than living with a pack _____.
- I felt like I was walking into the _____'s den when I came in the classroom.

Task 5. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

J.K. Rowling paints a detailed picture of each of the prominent professors—McGonagall is fair and an excellent **1 _____** (*someone who believes in keeping complete control*); Snape is **2 _____** (*someone who complains a lot*) and vengeful; Quirrell is stuttering and spineless; Dumbledore is wise and altogether respected. Harry and friends figure out early where their **3 _____** (*feelings of duty*) lie and what they can get away with in the classroom. They respect McGonagall and Dumbledore most, because these two are upright, wise and understanding.

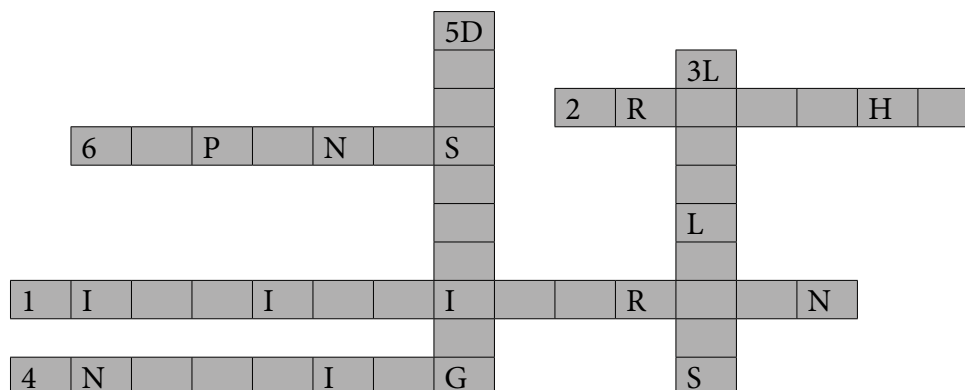
Hogwarts rules include no fighting, no **4 _____** (*to go somewhere secretly*) around after hours and no use of magic outside the classroom. Harry and company find a lot of their adventure in breaking the rules and

usually wind up saving someone or making an important discovery when they're doing things they shouldn't. They are always justly punished when they are caught in their misdeeds.

Hermione is the **5 _____** (*not in agreement*) voice, always warning Harry and Ron that they'd better toe the line. Unfortunately, it is when she finally concedes to breaking the rules that Hermione proves herself a true friend to Harry and Ron.

In the end, Harry **6 _____** (*to be very sorry for something bad you have done*) of his rule breaking: "It was a bit late to repair the damage, but Harry swore to himself not to meddle in the things that weren't his business from now on. He'd had it with sneaking and spying. He felt so ashamed of himself."

Grid



Task 6. Match to make sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | Doing nothing is hard, | A | so you can be pretty on the inside too. |
| 2 | If two wrongs don't make a right, | B | smile while you still have teeth. |
| 3 | A balanced diet means | C | but it sure makes misery easier to live with. |
| 4 | Maybe you should eat some makeup | D | you never know when you're done. |
| 5 | A bank is a place that will lend you money | E | there are 25 more letters in the alphabet. |
| 6 | One advantage of talking to yourself is | F | a cupcake in each hand. |
| 7 | Don't worry if plan A fails, | G | I'll never have a kid as cool as them. |
| 8 | Life is short, | H | that you know at least somebody's listening. |
| 9 | I'm jealous of my parents, | I | try three. |
| 10 | Money can't buy happiness, | J | if you can prove that you don't need it. |

Task 7. Put one word in each gap in correct grammatical form. (W.B Yeats)

Never **1** *I* all the heart, for love

Will hardly **2** *M* worth thinking of

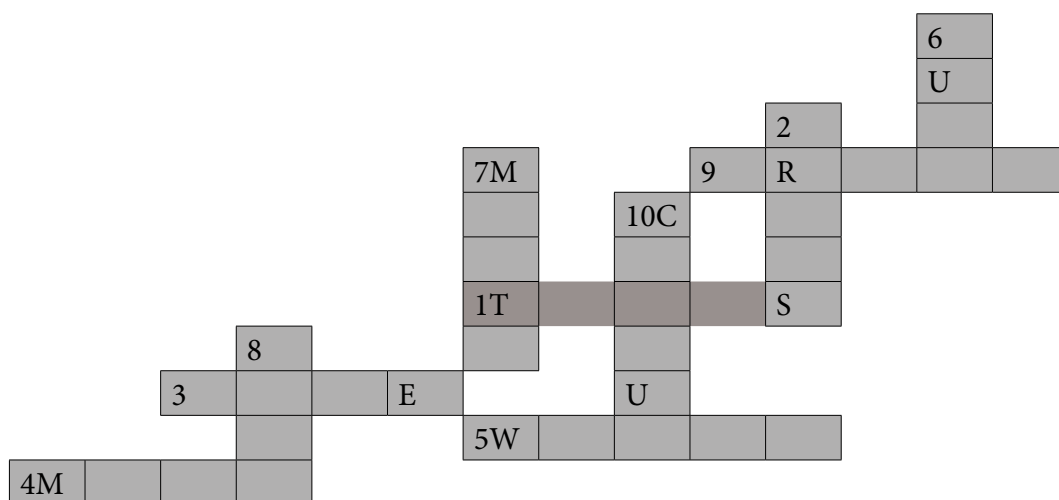
To passionate women if it seem

Certain, and **3** *H* never dream

That it fades out **4** *O* kiss to kiss;

For everything that's lovely is

But a brief, dreamy, **5** *D* delight.

Task 8. Complete the crossword.**Grid****Sentences**

- Unfortunately, in this town money _____, and if you don't have money you can forget it.
- "Mum, I'd like a new bike." "I'll have to think about it - money doesn't grow on _____, you know!"
- Babysitting is money for old _____ if the children don't wake up.
- No, you can't have another bike - I'm not _____ of money!
- He's had his money's _____ out of that suit - he's been wearing it for years.
- I don't know what her job is but she certainly seems to have money to _____.
- The company claims to care about the environment, but it should put its money where its _____ is.

- 8 You can't get hold of those tickets for _____ nor money these days.
- 9 Under this Government the privatised utilities have become a licence to _____ money at the expense of the consumer.
- 10 He never entered into conversation with a customer until he'd seen the _____ of his money.

Task 9. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

arrival
bounty
climate
diaspora
diplomacy
empire
flow
mound
pelt
remnants
transfer
vacuum

Sentences

- 1 No artist works in a _____ - we are all of us influenced by others.
- 2 In the space of just ten years, her company has grown from one small retail outlet to a multi-million-dollar _____.
- 3 We're using that _____ of sand to level the ground for our new pool.
- 4 A _____ of \$10,000 has been offered for the capture of his murderer
- 5 The official _____ of ownership will take a few days to complete.
- 6 There's been a steady _____ of visitors.
- 7 People in a _____ are often more religious than in their homeland.
- 8 It took all her tact and _____ to persuade him not to resign.
- 9 After twenty-four hours of fighting, the _____ of the force were fleeing.
- 10 I was flicking idly through a newspaper while awaiting the _____ of orange juice and coffee.

Task 10. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 Will my bike be _____ if I park it in the street?
The constituency I live in is a _____ seat for the Tories.
Four days later, the hikers were found _____ and sound.
- 2 Like many politicians before him, Mr Bad did not know when to _____.
Let's _____ off in Moscow on our way to Sochi.
I think he will _____ short of explicitly criticizing the government.
- 3 Shops _____ only on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.
His retirement brings to a _____ a glorious chapter in American football history.
You can watch aircraft take off at _____ quarters.
- 4 Pour the melted _____ into a large mixing bowl.
Shea _____ is natural moisturizer for dry skin.
I tried to _____ up my father by mowing the lawn before I asked to borrow the car.
- 5 There are strong signs that his views will _____ ground soon.
The road to becoming a president is long and hard, but no _____ without pain.
One person's loss is another person's _____!
- 6 The _____ takes less than 25 minutes.
Her story is an emotional _____ in search of herself.
He makes the _____ to London three times a year.
- 7 The company was found to be in _____ of environmental rules.

He has offered to step into the _____ while I'm away.

His behaviour was considered likely to cause a _____ of the peace so he was arrested.

8 He didn't mean any _____: it was just a joke.

Hard exercise can often do more _____ than good.

He wouldn't dare _____ a hair on your head — not when I'm around.

9 The gas _____ was still alight.

I watched the potters _____ and paint their bowls.

It's better to _____ off a letter to my consultant.

10 My cold is so bad I've lost my _____ of smell.

The decorations, flowers, and crowds gave the town a real _____ of occasion.

It makes good _____ to buy a big pack because it works out cheaper in the end.

Task 11. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A Benjamin Britten

E Gustav Holst

I Malcolm Arnold

B Edward Elgar

F Henry Purcell

J Ralph Vaughan Williams

C Frederick Delius

G Hubert Parry

K Thomas Tallis

D George Butterworth

H John Tavener

L William Byrd

Information

1 Without doubt one of England's finest ever composers, _____ is the tops when it comes to choral music. His 40-part motet *Spem in Alium* is simply one of the greatest pieces of choral music ever written.

2 _____ composed in many of the forms current in the England of his time, including sacred and secular vocal works, keyboard and consort music. His music defined the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

3 Although _____ was influenced by Italian and French styles, his legacy was a uniquely English version of Baroque.

4 As a composer, _____ is best known for the song *Jerusalem*, the coronation anthem *I Was Glad*, and the choral and orchestral ode *Blest Pair of Sirens*.

5 Unusually for an English composer, _____ was known in the whole world. Many of his works have entered the international classical repertoire, including the *Enigma Variations*, the *Pomp and Circumstance Marches*, the *Cello Concerto*, and two symphonies.

6 By no means quintessentially English in style, _____ was actually born in Bradford before departing to live in Florida, Germany, and France – all places that helped him create his unique musical language, which despite its cosmopolitan nature often evoked English scenes.

7 _____ was an avid collector of English folk music, which activity influenced both his editorial approach to the *English Hymnal*, in which he included many folk song arrangements as hymn tunes, and several of his own original compositions.

8 Best known for his orchestral suite *The Planets*, _____ also composed a large number of other works across a range of genres. His distinctive style was the product of many influences, including Wagner and Richard Strauss, English folksong, Indian mysticism, and the orchestral colour of Maurice Ravel.

9 _____ was the central figure of 20th-century English music, with a wide range of works including operas, other vocal music, orchestral and chamber pieces. His best-known works include the opera *Peter Grimes*, the *War Requiem* and the orchestral showpiece, *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*.

- 10 Unusually for a 20th century composer, his music drew extensively on religious themes - and not of the Anglican sort. _____ became one of the best known and popular composers of his generation, most particularly for the best-selling cello piece The Protecting Veil, and the moving Song for Athene which was sung at the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales.

Task 12. Put the cities from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Belfast	E	Chester	I	Lincoln
B	Cambridge	F	Edinburgh	J	Salisbury
C	Canterbury	G	Greenwich	K	York
D	Carlisle	H	Lancaster	L	Winchester

Information

- As home to the oldest working courtroom in Britain – where more death sentences were passed than anywhere in the country – it earned _____ the grim nickname of ‘hanging town’. It was here that the infamous Pendle witches were put on trial in 1612.
- In 597AD, St Augustine was sent by the Pope to demonstrate the Christian way to the pagans of England. Arriving on the Isle of Thanet, he was received by King Aethelberht I of Kent and permitted to settle in _____, where he and his monks successfully converted many to Christianity, including the king himself.
- After the Norman invasion, this idyllic riverside city became William the Conqueror’s base of operations in the north. He reconstructed old Viking buildings in stone and fortified city walls to make _____ a city of great economic importance.
- Visit _____, the place where hemispheres meet and royal heritage mixes with contemporary architecture. It is home to a World Heritage Site, Cutty Sark, The O2, London’s only cable car, London’s prettiest Royal Park and the Prime Meridian of the World – longitude zero.
- _____ has the most complete city walls, the oldest racecourse and the largest Roman Amphitheatre in Britain. Plus, a 1000-year-old cathedral with Europe’s finest example of medieval carvings, and the one and only 700-year-old Rows galleries for a unique shopping experience. Take a stroll along the River Dee on the ‘Groves’, a paved promenade complete with Edwardian bandstand.
- The pedestrian high street of _____ offers good shopping, and the Great Hall, the cathedral and Wolvesey Castle, former grand home to the bishops, are all a few paces away.
- This elegant yet compact city boasts spectacular architecture in the shape of colleges, chapels, churches and courtyards combined with green parks, wide open spaces and the River Cam, which winds through its heart. _____ has one of the most impressive collections of museums in the country. The local university can take you on a historical journey via its eight museums – from the sciences, to archaeology, to zoology and polar exploration.
- Home to one of Europe’s finest cathedrals and a 1215 Magna Carta set in a stunning visitor centre, _____ is a must-visit heritage city. Independent shops line Steep Hill, named Britain’s Best Street, and the Cathedral Quarter hosts the famous Christmas market, just one of the fantastic festivals that take place in the city.
- Immortalised in the paintings of Turner and Constable, the awesome sight of _____ Cathedral rising up from the lush green water-meadows is so quintessentially English it’s almost too good to be true.
- _____ has been a significant place since well before Roman times and is currently the largest city in England by area with a population of more than 100,000. The city is at the northern extreme of the North West of England, only 10 miles from the border with Scotland and is the urban capital of the county of Cumbria.

Task 13. Match the two columns.

1	Henry Purcell	A	American novelist, best known for his novels of the sea, including his masterpiece, <i>Moby Dick</i>
2	Henry Moore	B	navigator whose transatlantic voyages opened the way for European exploration, exploitation, and colonization of the Americas
3	Herman Melville	C	English astronomer and mathematician who was the first to calculate the orbit of a comet later named after him
4	Christopher Columbus	D	English composer of the middle Baroque period, most remembered for his more than 100 songs and a tragic opera, <i>Dido and Aeneas</i>
5	Leif Eriksson	E	American inventor who, independent of similar efforts in Europe, developed an electric telegraph
6	David Livingstone	F	Norse explorer widely held to have been the first European to reach the shores of North America
7	Sir William Herschel	G	American lyric poet who lived in seclusion and commanded a singular brilliance of style and integrity of vision, also widely considered to be one of leading 19th-century American poets
8	Samuel F.B. Morse	H	English sculptor whose organically shaped, abstract, bronze and stone figures constitute the major 20th-century manifestation of the humanist tradition in sculpture
9	Edmond Halley	I	German-born British astronomer, the founder of sidereal astronomy for the systematic observation of the heavens
10	Emily Dickinson	J	Scottish missionary and explorer who exercised a formative influence on Western attitudes toward Africa

Task 14. Match the two columns.

	<i>Monarch</i>		<i>Nickname</i>
1	William _____	A	the Lionheart
2	Edward _____	B	the Harefoot
3	Henry _____	C	Bloody
4	Harold _____	D	the Merry Monarch
5	_____ Mary	E	Curtmantle
6	Richard _____	F	Farmer
7	Charles _____	G	the Bastard
8	_____ George	H	Lackland
9	Alfred _____	I	Longshanks
10	John _____	J	the Great

Task 15. Match the two columns.

	Real name		Pseudonym
1	Samuel Langhorne Clemens	A	Lemony Snicket
2	Joanne Rowling	B	Robert Galbraith
3	Stephen King	C	O. Henry
4	Daniel Handler	D	Boz
5	William Sydney Porter	E	Mark Twain
6	Charles Dickens	F	George Orwell
7	Mary Ann Evans	G	Richard Bachman
8	Eric Blair	H	Daniel Defoe
9	Daniel Foe	I	Irwin Shaw
10	Irwin Gilbert Shamforoff	J	George Eliot

WRITING

Comment on the following quotation.

“Spellings are made by people. Dictionaries - eventually - reflect popular choices.”

David Crystal

Write your essay.

Use the following words in your text:

performance, single, clear, treat, limitless

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise an international conference. You have to present a video tour of one of the most famous British galleries, **Tate Modern** in London.

Speak about:

- Location
- History
- Collection
- Exhibitions

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise an international conference. You have to present a video tour of one of the most famous British museums, **The Ashmolean** in Oxford.

Speak about:

- Location
- History
- Collection
- Exhibitions

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1.

Integrated listening and reading.

Read the text about the famous poet, then listen to part of the lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-15 by choosing A if the idea is expressed in both materials, B if it can be found only in the reading text, C if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and D if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.

(pause 7 minutes)

Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin was a Russian poet, short-story writer, novelist, and dramatist. He is widely considered to be the founder of modern Russian literature.

Born into an aristocratic family, Pushkin attended school at the prestigious Imperial Lyceum at Tsarskoye Selo from 1811 to 1817, where, at age 15, he published his first poem. Pushkin followed the traditional aristocratic career path by taking a post in the foreign service office in St. Petersburg after his graduation.

In 1820 Pushkin was exiled from the capital due to his politically subversive poems. Pushkin

went south to the area now known as Ukraine, and was later exiled again to Mikhailovskoe, his mother's estate. The year after the 1825 Decembrist Revolt, Pushkin was pardoned by Tsar Nicholas I and allowed to return to Moscow. Within a few years, he received a court position and reentered government service. Despite the pressures of censorship, mounting debts, and personal attacks, Pushkin remained prolific throughout his life. In 1837, Pushkin fought a duel with Georges d'Anthès, his wife's alleged lover, and died of his wounds.

Pushkin's is credited for his rejuvenation of the Russian language and literary forms. From a wide, international reading and an intimacy with traditional Russian culture, Pushkin produced a distinctly new idiom which, as twentieth-century novelist Vladimir Nabokov wrote, combined the profundity of Church Slavonic (the classical Russian language), the flavor of the French which was popular among Russian aristocracy, and the realism of colloquial speech from all rungs of Russian society. By opening the quotidian topic of contemporary society to literature, Pushkin paved the path for the nineteenth-century Russian realist novels of Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Fyodor Dostoevsky.

Now that you have read the text, listen to part of a lecture on a similar topic. You will hear the recording twice.

Script

William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon. The son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden, he was probably educated at the King Edward VI Grammar School in Stratford, where he learned Latin and a little Greek and read the Roman dramatists. At eighteen, he married Anne Hathaway, a woman eight years his senior. Together they raised two daughters: Susanna, who was born in 1583, and Judith (whose twin brother died in boyhood), born in 1585.

Little is known about Shakespeare's activities between 1585 and 1592. Robert Greene's *A Groatsworth of Wit* alludes to him as an actor and playwright. Shakespeare may have taught at school during this period, but it seems more probable that shortly after 1585 he went to London to begin his apprenticeship as an actor. Due to the plague, the London theatres were often closed between June 1592 and April 1594. During that period, Shakespeare probably had some income from his patron, Henry

Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his first two poems, *Venus and Adonis* (1593) and *The Rape of Lucrece* (1594). The former was a long narrative poem depicting the rejection of Venus by Adonis, his death, and the consequent disappearance of beauty from the world. Despite conservative objections to the poem's glorification of sensuality, it was immensely popular and was reprinted six times during the nine years following its publication.

In 1594, Shakespeare joined the Lord Chamberlain's company of actors, the most popular of the companies acting at Court. In 1599 Shakespeare joined a group of Chamberlain's Men that would form a syndicate to build and operate a new playhouse: the Globe, which became the most famous theatre of its time because of the playwright's genius. With his share of the income from the Globe,

Shakespeare was able to purchase New Place, his home in Stratford.

While Shakespeare was regarded as the foremost dramatist of his time, evidence indicates that both he and his contemporaries looked to poetry, not playwriting, for enduring fame. Shakespeare's sonnets were composed between 1593 and 1601, though not published until 1609. That edition, *The Sonnets of Shakespeare*, consists of 154 sonnets, all written in the form of three quatrains and a couplet that is now recognized as Shakespearean. The sonnets fall into two groups: sonnets 1-126, addressed to a beloved friend, a handsome and noble young man, and sonnets 127-152, to a malignant but fascinating "Dark Lady," who the poet loves in spite of himself. Nearly all of Shakespeare's sonnets examine the inevitable decay of time, and the immortalization of beauty and love in poetry.

Statement		A Both	B Text	C Script	D Neither
He was a renowned poet and playwright.	1				
No original manuscripts of his poems are known to exist today.	2				
He was killed in a duel.	3				
He studied a foreign language.	4				
He disappeared from the record for a while.	5				
His plays have had an enduring presence on stage and film.	6				
He bought a house in his native town.	7				
He began his career as an author by altering the works of others.	8				
He wove critical political themes into his writing.	9				
He created his own theatre.	10				
He collaborated with other poets.	11				
He was survived by his parents.	12				
Over 100 sonnets were attributed to him.	13				
He had problems with the authorities.	14				
His wife made a sensation in high society.	15				

Task 2. Read the text.

A Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her. She was the youngest

of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father; and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct 16 _____ of her caresses; and her

place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

B Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them it was more the **17** _____ of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own. The real evils, indeed, of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her.

C Sorrow came - a gentle sorrow- but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness. Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss which first brought grief. It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over, and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost. The event had every promise of happiness for her friend. Mr. Weston was a man of unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age, and pleasant manners; and there was some satisfaction in considering with what self-denying, generous friendship she had always wished and promoted the match; but it was a black morning's work for her. The want of Miss Taylor would be felt every hour of every day.

D She recalled her past kindness - the kindness, the affection of sixteen years - how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old - how she had devoted all her

powers to attach and amuse her in health - and how nursed her through the various **18** _____ of childhood. A large debt of gratitude was owing here; but the intercourse of the last seven years, the equal footing and perfect unreserve which had soon followed Isabella's marriage, on their being left to each other, was yet a dearer, tenderer recollection. She had been a friend and companion such as few possessed: intelligent, well-informed, useful, gentle, knowing all the ways of the family, interested in all its concerns, and peculiarly interested in herself, in every pleasure, every scheme of hers - one to whom she could speak every thought as it arose, and who had such an affection for her as could never find fault.

E How was she to bear the change? It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston, only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude. She dearly loved her father, but he was no companion for her. He could not meet her in conversation, rational or **19** _____. The evil of the actual disparity in their ages (and Mr. Woodhouse had not married early) was much increased by his constitution and habits; for having been a valetudinarian all his life, without activity of mind or body, he was a much older man in ways than in years; and though everywhere beloved for the friendliness of his heart and his amiable temper, his talents could not have recommended him at any time.

F Her sister, though comparatively but little removed by matrimony, being settled in London, only sixteen miles off, was much beyond her daily reach; and many a long October and November evening must be struggled through at Hartfield, before Christmas brought the next visit from Isabella and her husband, and their little children, to fill the house, and give her pleasant society again. Highbury, the large and **20** _____ village, almost amounting to a town, to which Hartfield, in spite of its separate lawn, and shrubberies, and name, did really belong, afforded her no equals. The Woodhouses were first in consequence there. All looked up to them. She had many acquaintance in the place, for her

father was universally civil, but not one among them who could be accepted in lieu of Miss Taylor for even half a day. It was a melancholy change; and Emma could not but sigh over it, and wish for impossible things, till her father awoke, and made it necessary to be cheerful.

G His spirits required support. He was a nervous man, easily depressed; fond of everybody that he was used to, and hating to part with them; hating change of every kind. Matrimony, as the origin of change, was always disagreeable;

and he was by no means yet reconciled to his own daughter's marrying, nor could ever speak of her but with compassion, though it had been entirely a match of affection, when he was now obliged to part with Miss Taylor too; and from his habits of gentle selfishness, and of being never able to suppose that other people could feel differently from himself, he was very much disposed to think Miss Taylor had done as sad a thing for herself as for them, and would have been a great deal happier if she had spent all the rest of her life at Hartfield.

Decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

		A	B	C
Emma helped arrange the marriage between Miss Taylor and Mr. Weston.	1			
Emma didn't attend the wedding of Miss Taylor.	2			
Isabella's mother died many years ago.	3			
Emma was twenty years old.	4			
Emma vowed she would never marry.	5			

Solve anagram puzzles.

The first chapter introduces the novel's title character and protagonist, Emma Woodhouse, **an 6** _____ (EHRSEIS) and the youngest of two daughters. Emma's mother died long ago, leaving Emma to be brought up by Miss Taylor, a **7** _____ (NEVSEROSG) who "fell little short of a mother in affection." However, at the novel's beginning Miss Taylor has just married Mr. Weston, leaving Emma contemplative and lonely. After the wedding, Emma is alone playing backgammon with

her father, a hypochondriac who tends to **8** _____ (OVDULGERINE) his daughter. They are joined by Mr. George Knightley, a wealthy neighbour whose brother had married Emma's elder sister. They discuss the marriage and **9** _____ (OMCNFIR) that Emma will miss her friend. Only Mr. Woodhouse pities Miss Taylor, absurdly thinking that she must be unhappy to be married and thus separated from the Woodhouse **10** _____ (HEHOUSLOD).

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

- 11 Emma Woodhouse
 - A decides to adopt the orphan
 - B is spoiled and self-centered
 - C respects people's opinion
 - D criticises her sister's behavior
- 12 Miss Taylor
 - A lives with her widowed father
 - B has no particular need to marry
 - C suggests that Emma should find a fiancé

D none of the above

13 Emma's father

A he regrets the marriage of Emma's elder sister

B has to climb the social hierarchy

C suggests that friendship between Emma and Miss Taylor does little good for either of them

D none of the above

14 Isabella

A doesn't often visit her father in autumn

B lives in a bigger city than Mr. Weston does

C loves her husband

D all of the above

15 Mr. Weston

A works hard

B is older than Emma

C doesn't listen to his wife

D is generous and wise

Some words are missing in the text. These words in a **different** word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 16-20.

16

17

18

19

20

ill, intimate, play, populate, remember

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Write one word in each gap.

Have you ever stayed **1**_____ all night cramming just before an exam? Or found yourself skimming a detailed memo from your boss five minutes prior **2**_____ a crucial meeting? You need to **3**_____ drastic steps to handle your reading successfully; the first of them is planning.

This involves **4**_____ managing your time and setting a clear purpose for your reading. Focus on setting **5**_____ enough time for reading and breaking your assignments into manageable chunks. For example, if you are assigned a 70-

page chapter to read for next week's class, try not to wait until the night before to **6**_____ started. Give yourself at **7**_____ a few days and tackle one section at a time.

Your method for breaking up the assignment will depend **8**_____ the type of reading. If the text is very dense and packed **9**_____ unfamiliar terms and concepts, you may need to read **10**_____ more than 5 or 10 pages in one sitting so that you can truly understand and process the information.

Task 2. Solve anagram puzzles.

In the wake of the American Revolution, many Americans believed the time was ripe to reform many basic 1 _____ (NSSIUTIOTITN). Education, in the sight of many, was in need of change, and during the 1780's Noah Webster was at the forefront of the movement to 2 _____ (REODMEL) the American educational system. As a young man Webster was concerned with the moral education of America's children. The texts that 3 _____ (ORECATDUS) used were, to Webster, "old and unsuitable for revolutionary America, written more often than not by Englishmen." Webster saw all this in the early 1780s and set out to change it. His 4 _____ (IACMPT) upon American education cannot be overestimated. It rests primarily in his Spelling Book. This little

book, which 5 _____ (TGHAUT) millions of Americans to spell, sold more copies and influenced more young lives than any other 6 _____ (SULAECR) book in American history. Webster, however, wanted far more than just to teach Americans how to spell. His texts were designed to educate the masses to be 7 _____ (RUVITUOS).

On several occasions during his career, Webster recorded his thoughts on the 8 _____ (POSUREPS) of education. As a young man caught up in the world of revolutionary America, he saw education as a means of severing 9 _____ (LTLCURAU) ties with England and as a way of establishing a uniquely American 10 _____ (TECHRACAR).

Task 3. Complete the crossword. Write the answers in correct grammatical form.

South Korea announced thousands of coronavirus cases in the space of only a few days in late February. The 1 _____ (a sudden and great increase) in cases centred mostly around one main cluster from a church in Daegu city. The situation initially pushed South Korea's 2 _____ (a record of a number of things) of confirmed cases much higher than anywhere else outside of China and cases there have continued to rise since.

The virus was first confirmed in the country on

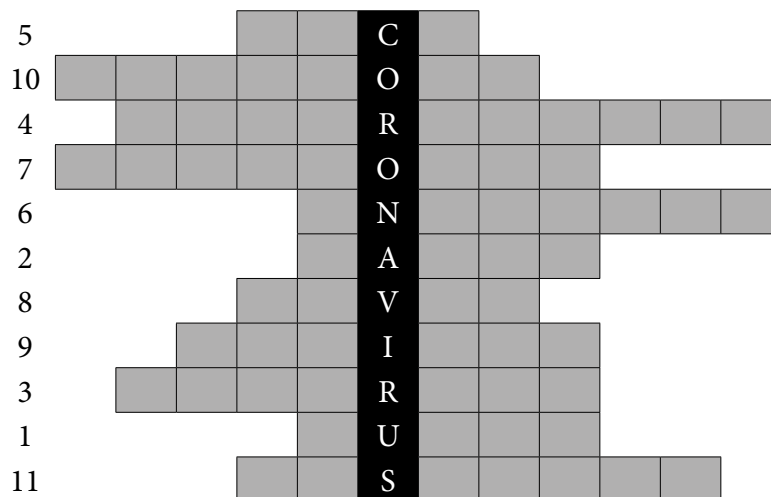
Jan. 20 when a 35-year-old Chinese woman who flew from Wuhan, China to Incheon international airport, which serves Seoul, was isolated upon entry into the country. In the four weeks following the incident, South Korea managed to avoid a major 3 _____ (a time when something suddenly begins, especially a disease) with only 30 people 4 _____ (to catch a disease) the virus, despite many interactions between those later confirmed as being 5 _____ (not well or healthy) and hundreds more people being identified as contacts of the those patients.

This changed with the emergence of "Patient 31."

It's not clear where Patient 31 became 6 _____ (containing bacteria) with the virus, but in the days before her 7 _____ (a judgment about what a particular illness is), she travelled to crowded spots in Daegu, as well as in the capital Seoul. On February 6 she was in a minor traffic accident in Daegu, and checked herself into an Oriental medicine hospital. While at that hospital, she attended services at the Daegu branch of the Shincheonji Church of Jesus, on February 9 and again on February 16.

In between those visits, on February 15, doctors at the hospital said they first suggested she be tested for the coronavirus, as she had a high 8 _____ (a medical condition in which the

body temperature is higher than usual). Instead, the woman went to a buffet lunch with a friend at a hotel. In an interview with local newspaper JoongAng Ilbo, the woman denied that doctors had 9 _____ (to suggest something) her to be tested. As her 10 _____ (any feeling of illness) worsened, however, doctors say they once again told her to be tested. On February 17, she finally went to another hospital for the test. The next day, health authorities announced she was the country's 31st confirmed case. In only a matter of days, those numbers had soared as hundreds of people at the Shincheonji Church and surrounding areas tested 11 _____ (showing that a person has the disease for which they are being tested).



Task 4. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

arm	elbows	hair	hearts
back	eye	hand	lungs
ear	eyes	hands	mouth
ears	feet	head	nose
elbow	foot	heart	shoulder

Sentences

- 1 Then, before my very _____, she disappeared.
- 2 The sound of her key in the lock was music to my _____.
- 3 I have to watch my _____ at work - there are a lot of people who would like my job.
- 4 "Don't pay any attention to what he says," Carrie said rolling her _____.
- 5 He says he's going to complain to the manager, but he's all _____.
- 6 I didn't want to believe it, but in my heart of _____ I knew that it was true.
- 7 My heart was in my _____ when I opened the letter.
- 8 I was so tired that I could hardly put one _____ in front of the other.
- 9 It was the unusual colour of his jacket that caught my _____.
- 10 My newborn sure has a good pair of _____, especially at three in the morning!
- 11 I think Mick hit the nail on the _____ when he said that what's lacking in this company is a feeling of confidence.
- 12 My father earned very little and there were four kids, so we lived from _____ to mouth.
- 13 After a disastrous date like that, anyone would be down in the _____.
- 14 Do these figures have any bearing on the matter at _____?
- 15 I worked as a substitute teacher for a while, just to get my _____ wet.

Task 5. Put the words from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

caught	feet	left	many
covered	few	leg	shoulder
down	glen	little	waved

If you have ever stood on the hill from which he **1** _____ a last glimpse of the home he was leaving, and **2** _____ his final farewell to his mother, you are not likely to have forgotten the scene which was then spread before your eyes. On the right-hand side, the low hills, **3** _____ with firs, rise in gentle slopes one over the other, till they reach the huge green **4** _____ of a mountain, around whose summits the clouds are generally weaving their awful and ever-changing diadem. To the **5** _____, between the road and a lower range of wooded undulations, is a deep and retired **6** _____, through which a mountain stream babbles along its hurried course, tumbling sometimes in a noisy cataract and rushing wildly through the rough boulder

stones which it has carried from the heights, or deepening into some quiet pool, bright and smooth as glass, on the margin of which the great purple loosestrife and the long fern-leaves bend **7** _____ as though to gaze at their own reflected beauty. In front, and at your **8** _____, opens a rich valley, which is almost filled as far as the roots of the mountains by a lovely lake. Beside this lake the white houses of a **9** _____ village cluster around the elevation on which the church and churchyard stand; while on either shore, rising among the fir-groves that overshadow the first swellings of the hills, are a **10** _____ sequestered villas, commanding a prospect of rare beauty, and giving a last touch of interest to the surrounding view.

Task 6. Solve anagram puzzles.

- 1 Shall I _____ thee to a summer's day?
- 2 Thou art more lovely and more _____:
- 3 Rough winds do _____ the darling buds of May,
- 4 And summer's lease hath all too _____ a date:
- 5 Sometime too hot the eye of _____ shines,
- 6 And often is his gold _____ dimm'd;
- 7 And every fair from fair sometime _____,
- 8 By chance, or nature's changing _____, untrimm'd;
- 9 But thy _____ summer shall not fade
- 10 Nor lose _____ of that fair thou ow'st;
- 11 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his _____,
- 12 When in eternal _____ to time thou grow'st;
- 13 So long as men can _____ or eyes can see,
- 14 So long lives this, and this _____ life to thee.

COAREMP
TEERATMPE
AKSHE
SRTHO
HVEEAN
CPLEXIOMON
LINDECES
UCORSE
NAETERL
SSESPOSITION
SDEHA
NELIS
BRHEEAT
VGIES

Task 7. Write out the correct spelling of these words.

René Descartes, also known as Renatus Cartesius, was a French philosopher, mathematician, **1** _____ /'fiz.ɪ.sɪst/, and writer who spent most of his adult life in the Dutch Republic. He has been dubbed the "Father of Modern Philosophy", and much of **2** _____ /'sʌb.st.kwənt/ Western philosophy is a **3** _____ /rɪ'spɒns/ to his writings, which continue to be studied closely to this day. In particular, his 'Meditations on First Philosophy' continues to be a standard text at most university philosophy departments. Descartes' influence in mathematics is also **4** _____ /ə'pær.ənt/; the Cartesian coordinate system—allowing

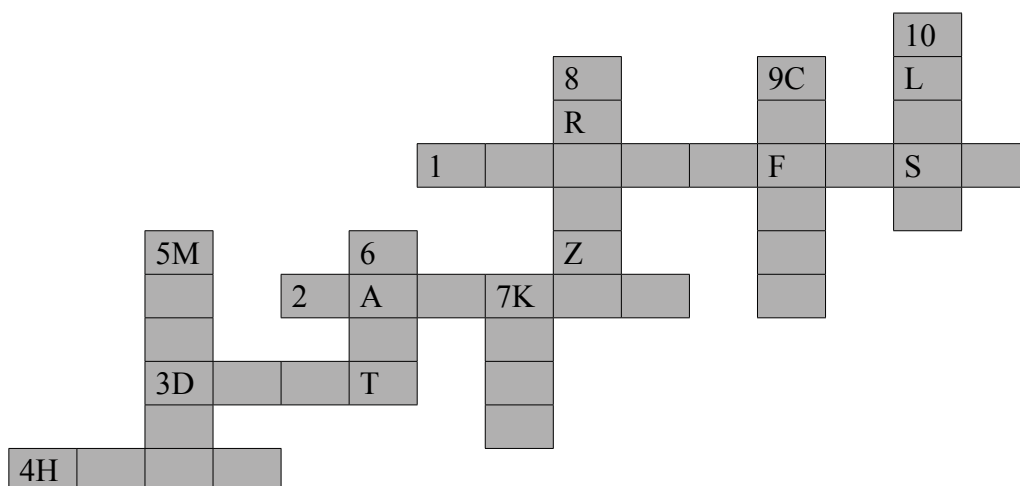
geometric shapes to be expressed in **5** _____ /,æ.l.dʒə'breɪ.ɪk/ equations—was named after him. He is credited as the father of analytical geometry. Descartes was also one of the key figures in the Scientific Revolution.

Descartes frequently sets his views apart from those of his predecessors. In the opening section of 'The Passions of the Soul', a **6** _____ /'tri:.tɪs/ on the Early Modern version of what are now commonly called emotions, Descartes goes so far as to **7** _____ /ə'sɜ:t/ that he will write on this topic "as if no one had written on these matters before". Many elements of his philosophy have

precedents in late Aristotelianism, the **8** _____ /rɪ'vaɪvd/ Stoicism of the 16th century, or in earlier philosophers like St. Augustine. In his natural philosophy, he differs from the Schools on two major points: first, he rejects the analysis of **9** _____ /kɔ:'pɔ:ri.əl/ substance into matter

and form; second, he rejects any appeal to ends—divine or natural—in explaining natural phenomena. In his **10** _____ /θi'pl.ə.dʒi/, he insists on the absolute freedom of God's act of creation.

Task 8. Complete the crossword.



Information

- 1 Don't ask Julie to help you with the decorating — she made a complete dog's _____ of painting the kitchen!
- 2 By the end of the course I was a complete _____ case.
- 3 His career bit the _____ when he lost his job.
- 4 Getting involved at this stage would do more _____ than good.
- 5 Standing up all day is _____ on my feet.
- 6 Her eyes fluttered open for a moment and then she breathed her _____.
- 7 Rain is the _____ of death for a barbecue.
- 8 She suffered an embarrassing brain _____ in the interview and just could not remember the relevant figures.
- 9 Each successive revelation of incompetence is another nail in the chairman's _____.
- 10 Dynamo look a busted _____ at this point in the season.

Task 9. Write one word in each gap.

- 1 An investment in knowledge _____ the best interest.
- 2 A people without the knowledge of their past history, _____ and culture is like a tree without roots.
- 3 The true _____ of intelligence is not knowledge but imagination.
- 4 Education is not just about going to school and getting a _____.
- 5 Knowledge comes, but _____ lingers.
- 6 The _____ of education is not to increase the amount of knowledge but to create the possibilities for a child to invent and discover.

		y	
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			g		
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s			
---	--	--	--

			r		
--	--	--	---	--	--

			d		
--	--	--	---	--	--

g			
---	--	--	--

- 7 True knowledge exists in knowing that you know ____.
- 8 Science knows no country, because knowledge belongs to humanity, and is the ____ which illuminates the world.
- 9 Integrity without knowledge is weak and ____, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.
- 10 Beware of ____ knowledge; it is more dangerous than ignorance.

			h			
		r				
	s					
f						

Task 10. Match the two columns. / Collective nouns/

- 1 A wolf _____ sticks together.
- 2 A _____ of elephants exist as a social structure.
- 3 A _____ of geese followed him down the street.
- 4 My head hums like a _____ of bees.
- 5 There's a huge _____ of fish under the dock.
- 6 There's a whole _____ of lions here!
- 7 The shepherd is bringing his _____ of sheep down from the hills.
- 8 Was he really raised by a _____ of crows?
- 9 Don't you realize you're with a _____ of crooks?
- 10 The _____ of trustees consists of sixty members.

	a			
		r		
		g		
	w			
		h		
			d	
				k
m				
		n		
			r	

Task 11. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|------|
| 1 | France sells Louisiana territories to USA | A | 1898 |
| 2 | Britain accepts loss of colonies by virtue of Treaty of Paris | B | 1620 |
| 3 | Plymouth Colony is founded by the Pilgrim Fathers | C | 1854 |
| 4 | Colonists form First Continental Congress as Britain deploys troops in Massachusetts | D | 1960 |
| 5 | Opponents of slavery set up Republican Party | E | 1803 |
| 6 | Congress gives indigenous people right to citizenship | F | 1999 |
| 7 | Democratic Party candidate John F Kennedy elected president | G | 2008 |
| 8 | US annexes Hawaii | H | 1783 |
| 9 | US plays leading role in NATO bombardment of Yugoslavia | I | 1774 |
| 10 | Democratic Senator Barack Obama becomes the first black president of the United States | J | 1924 |

Task 12. Match the two columns. / Cities/

1	Windy City	A	Seattle
2	City of Brotherly Love	B	Miami
3	Big Easy	C	Chicago
4	Athens of America	D	Memphis
5	Emerald City	E	Philadelphia
6	Mile High City	F	Pittsburgh
7	Magic City	G	Boston
8	Bluff City	H	New Orleans
9	Iron City	I	Detroit
10	Motor City	J	Denver

Task 13. Put the events in chronological order. The earliest one should be the first.

- A Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina harbor is bombarded for 34 hours by Confederate forces after the U.S. Army commander failed to evacuate, thus starting the four years of conflict and the U.S. Civil War.
- B The six year campaign known as the Trail of Tears begins when Washington Irving, Henry Levitt Ellsworth, and Captain Jesse Bean, at the Arkansas River, begin one of the first steps in the U.S. campaign to remove Indians from their homes on the east coast.
- C Inventors Wilbur and Orville Wright succeed in the first sustained and manned plane flight, taking the heavier-than-air machine through the winds of Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, and man into an age of flight.
- D Four days after receiving the request from President Woodrow Wilson, the United States Congress declares war on Germany and join the allies in World War I.
- E Abraham Lincoln is assassinated in Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C. five days after the signing at Appomattox of the Confederate surrender. The shot, fired by actor John Wilkes Booth, during the play "Our American Cousin," ends the life of the president who presided over the War of Rebellion and the end of slavery.
- F The first issue of the Wall Street Journal is published.
- G A major reform of the American financial and banking system occurs with the authorization of the U.S. Congress for the establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
- H The world's first national park is established when President Grant signs legislation enabling the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.
- I Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, opens as the main east coast immigration center, and would remain the initial debarkation point for European immigrants into the United States until its closure in 1954.
- J U.S. President Franklin Pierce opens the first world's fair held in the United States, the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. Located on 6th Avenue in a large palace on the site of the current New York Public Library, twenty-three foreign nations and colonies participated.

Task 14. Match the campaign slogan and the politician.

<i>Slogan</i>		<i>President</i>	
1	<i>Make America Great Again</i>	A	Ronald Reagan
2	<i>Change We Can Believe In</i>	B	Abraham Lincoln
3	<i>Are you better off than you were four years ago?</i>	C	Dwight Eisenhower
4	<i>Vote Yourself a Farm</i>	D	Donald Trump
5	<i>Reannexation of Texas and Reoccupation of Oregon</i>	E	Herbert Hoover
6	<i>He Kept Us Out Of War</i>	F	Jimmy Carter
7	<i>A Chicken in Every Pot and a Car in Every Garage</i>	G	Barack Obama
8	<i>I Like Ike</i>	H	George Bush
9	<i>Not Just Peanuts</i>	I	James K. Polk
10	<i>Kinder, Gentler Nation</i>	J	Woodrow Wilson

Task 15. Match the two columns.

1	Eastgate Street	A	Bath	6	Sussex Square	F	Glasgow
2	Merrion Square	B	Norwich	7	Charlotte Square	G	Dublin
3	Great Pulteney Street	C	London	8	Connaught Square	H	Edinburgh
4	St Ann's Square	D	Chester	9	Elm Hill	I	Manchester
5	Park Circus	E	Cambridge	10	King's Parade	J	Brighton

WRITING

An English-language newspaper has invited readers to send in reviews of poems by British authors. You decide to submit a review of *To Autumn* by John Keats. Your review should briefly describe how the author explores the theme of nature's beauty and grandeur.

Write your **review**.

Use the following words in your text:

connection, glorify, imaginative, escape, enchant

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- give recommendations to the readers.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to New York City. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one the most fascinating buildings in the world, **The Chrysler Building**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

- Location
- History
- Architecture
- In popular culture

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to Philadelphia. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one the most important buildings in the world, **Independence Hall**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

- Location
- History
- Architecture
- In popular culture

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

Aleksey Petrovich Maresyev was born in 1916 in the city of Kamyshin on the banks of the Volga River. The city was tiny – the main pastimes for teenagers there were walks along the river banks and the occasional movie on display at the local theater. At the time the Soviet government encouraged young people to join amateur aviation and parachute clubs. Young Aleksey was stricken by one of the show reels about aviation – he was determined that one day he would fly as well.

He attended a vocational school and became a professional turner. He wanted to join the army immediately but the Kamyshin Branch of the Communist Party received an order from Moscow to send one of their best students to the Far East to participate in the construction of the new city, Komsomolsk-on-Amur. Aleksey did not want to go but many of his teachers warned him that if he refused, his future career would be ruined. One of the doctors finally convinced Maresyev by telling him: “If you go, your blood circulation will be much better and you will have no problems to try aviation later on.” Aleksey agreed.

In 1937, after the work in the Far East, he joined the Red Army. He served in the border patrol aviation unit as a technician – but all he did, according to Maresyev, “was put the tail of the plane into the proper parking position.” A year and a half later he was sent to a pilot school in the city of Bataisk in the south of Russia. It was there that Aleksey Maresyev earned his wings. He graduated from the Military School of Aviation in 1940 – one year before the USSR entered WWII. Some military historians call the young Soviet pilots of the time “kamikazes,” the Japanese term meaning “death pilots.” The reason was simple – the Soviet I-16 fighter plane could not compete with the technically superior German warplanes. The I-16 was the plane in which Aleksey Maresyev made his first flight as a fighter pilot in August 1941, in Central Ukraine. He managed to adapt to all the hardships of military service and by the spring of the next year he had already shot down four Luftwaffe aces.

In April 1942 Maresyev got into fight with two Nazi warplanes. They pressed him so hard that he could not get out of the trap - his plane was downed in a forest near the city of Staraya Russa in the northwest of the country – a territory that was occupied by the Nazis at the time. Aleksey tried to land the plane on the ice of a small lake but failed; still, he miraculously survived. His plane crashed into the snow, which softened the landing. With several bleeding wounds, he crawled through the dense Russian forest for 18 days until he reached safety in the village of Plavni.

The members of the peasant family who first saw him got really scared. Aleksey could not answer any of their questions. They took him in and managed to bring him back to life even though there was no doctor in the village. A week after the tragedy a Soviet plane landed near the village. Aleksey was taken to hospital. By that time, however, Maresyev’s injuries had deteriorated: the amputation of both legs was the only way to save Aleksey’s life. Right after the amputation, when he was still feeling great pain under his knees, he read a newspaper story about the Russian pilot Prokofyev-Seversky who had lost a foot, but still managed to continue flying. Aleksey decided that he would also fly again.

He spent a year learning how to use his prosthetic devices. Struggling through the pain, he finally learned to walk and even dance. Few people could tell at first that Maresyev had no legs at all. Even the doctors at the military commission were surprised when they found out about Maresyev’s bravery and gave him a nod on his request to resume flying. He returned to the 63rd squadron, but the commander there was cautious about Aleksey. For two months Alexey was only allowed to perform test tasks over Central Russia, together with the commander. Finally, he was allowed to “go solo.” During one of his first flights he downed three FW-190 Luftwaffe planes. All together, Maresyev completed 86 combat flights and downed 11 Nazi planes.

Decide whether the following statements 1-10 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements

	A	B
1 Many books have been written about Alexey Maresyev.		
2 Despite his disability, Maresyev returned to his pilot career.		
3 He died in the capital city.		
4 He shot down 11 warplanes.		
5 Doctors managed to save his left leg from amputation.		
6 He had artificial limbs fitted.		
7 He survived 18 days in the frozen wilderness.		
8 The actual place of Maresyev's plane crash was not revealed.		
9 His surgeons accepted no fee for the operation.		
10 He was unaware of the operation at the time.		

Task 2. Read the text.

'The Canterville Ghost' by Oscar Wilde

When, Mr. Hiram B. Otis, the American minister, bought Canterville Chase, every one told him he was doing a very foolish thing, as there was no doubt at all that the place was haunted. Indeed Lord Canterville himself, who was a man of the most punctilious honour, had felt it his duty to mention the fact to Mr. Otis, when they came to discuss terms.

"We have not cared to live in the place ourselves," said Lord Canterville, "since my grandaunt, the Dowager **11** _____ of Bolton, was frightened into a fit, from which she never really recovered, by two skeleton hands being placed on her shoulders as she was dressing for dinner, and I feel bound to tell you, Mr. Otis, that the ghost has been seen by several living members of my family, as well as by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Augustus Dampier, who is a fellow of King's College, Cambridge. After the unfortunate accident to the Duchess, none of our younger servants would stay with us, and Lady Canterville often got very little sleep at night, in consequence of the mysterious noises that came from the corridor and the library."

"My lord," answered the Minister, "I will take the furniture and the ghost at a **12** _____. I

come from a modern country, where we have everything that money can buy; and with all our spry young fellows painting the Old World red, and carrying off your best actresses and prima-donnas, I reckon that if there were such a thing as a ghost in Europe, we'd have it at home in a very short time in one of our public museums, or on the road as a show."

"I fear that the ghost exists," said Lord Canterville, smiling, "though it may have resisted the overtures of your enterprising impresarios. It has been well known for three centuries, since 1584 in fact, and always makes its appearance before the death of any member of our family."

"Well, so does the family doctor for that matter, Lord Canterville. But there is no such thing, sir, as a ghost, and I guess the laws of nature are not going to be suspended for the British aristocracy."

"You are certainly very natural in America," answered Lord Canterville, who did not quite understand Mr. Otis's last **13** _____, "and if you don't mind a ghost in the house, it is all right. Only you must remember I warned you."

A few weeks after this, the purchase was completed, and at the close of the season the

Minister and his family went down to Canterville Chase. Mrs. Otis, who, as Miss Lucretia R. Tappan, of West 53rd Street, had been a celebrated New York belle, was now a very handsome middle-aged woman, with fine eyes, and a superb profile. Many American ladies on leaving their native land adopt an appearance of chronic ill-health, under the impression that it is a form of European **14**_____, but Mrs. Otis had never fallen into this error. She had a magnificent constitution, and a really wonderful amount of animal spirits. Indeed, in many respects, she was quite English, and was an excellent example of the fact that we have really everything in common with America nowadays, except, of course, language.

Her eldest son, christened Washington by his parents in a moment of **15**_____, which he never ceased to regret, was a fair-haired, rather good-looking young man, who had qualified himself for American diplomacy by leading the German at the Newport Casino for three successive seasons, and even in London was well known as an excellent dancer. Gardenias and the peerage were his only weaknesses. Otherwise he was extremely sensible. Miss Virginia E. Otis was a little girl of fifteen, lithe and lovely as a fawn, and with a fine freedom in her large blue eyes. She was a wonderful amazon, and had once raced old Lord Bilton

on her pony twice round the park, winning by a length and a half, just in front of Achilles statue, to the huge delight of the young Duke of Cheshire, who proposed to her on the spot, and was sent back to Eton that very night by his guardians, in floods of tears. After Virginia came the twins, who were usually called "The Stars and Stripes" as they were always getting swished. They were delightful boys, and with the exception of the worthy Minister the only true republicans of the family.

As Canterville Chase is seven miles from Ascot, the nearest railway station, Mr. Otis had telegraphed for a waggonette to meet them, and they started on their drive in high spirits. It was a lovely July evening, and the air was delicate with the scent of the pine woods. Now and then they heard a wood pigeon brooding over its own sweet voice, or saw, deep in the rustling fern, the burnished breast of the pheasant. Little squirrels peered at them from the beech trees as they went by, and the rabbits scudded away through the brushwood and over the mossy knolls, with their white tails in the air. As they entered the avenue of Canterville Chase, however, the sky became suddenly overcast with clouds, a curious stillness seemed to hold the atmosphere, a great flight of rooks passed silently over their heads, and, before they reached the house, some big drops of rain had fallen.

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Virginia Otis | A | easily becomes upset | B | comes across as a bit arrogant |
| | | B | is the second oldest child | C | tries to get rid of the ghost |
| | | C | hopes to marry the Duke of Cheshire | D | doesn't want to sell the house |
| | | D | expresses her sorrow about Washington's name | | |
| 2 | Washington | | | 4 | Mr. Otis |
| | | A | is a brash young diplomat | A | doesn't believe in the spirits |
| | | B | doesn't share his father's political views | B | purchases a house nearby London |
| | | C | dislikes his last name | C | doesn't like the reserved behavior of the British |
| | | D | is twenty years old | D | wants to earn money from the exhibitions of the ghost |
| 3 | Lord Canterville | | | 5 | Mrs. Otis |
| | | A | doesn't like that the house is haunted | A | doesn't like the British weather |
| | | | | B | is a gorgeous woman in her fifties |
| | | | | C | speaks with an impeccable accent |
| | | | | D | is healthy and energetic |

Decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

		A	B	C
The story takes place in the 19th century.	6			
The story shows cultural differences between the United States and the United Kingdom.	7			
The Otis family comes from New York.	8			
Many American women immigrate to Europe.	9			
The twins are mischievous boys.	10			

Some words are missing in the text. These words in a **different** word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 11-15.

11		
12		
13		duke, fine, observe, patriot, value
14		
15		

Put one word in each gap.

Sir Simon, or the ghost, is the namesake and **16** _ _ J _ _ (main) character in "The Canterville Ghost." He has roamed the interior of Canterville Chase since his death in 1584 and is a very complex and emotional character, for a number of reasons.

First of all, the ghost is fiercely proud of his personal history. He boasts, for example, of his success at the Kenilworth Tournament and the compliment paid to his suit of **17** _ R _ _ _ R (protective covering) by Queen Elizabeth I. He loves to reminisce about his "brilliant and uninterrupted career of three hundred years" as

the **18** _ _ S _ D _ _ _ (staying at a place constantly) ghost of Canterville Chase. These recollections border on **19** _ G _ _ _ _ M (selfishness), but are central to understanding the delight he feels at being able to scare others.

Secondly, the ghost has a **20** T _ _ _ T _ _ _ A _ (intended to attract attention) nature which he expresses through his hauntings. He does this by creating characters, like the "Red Reuben" and the "Gaunt Gibeon," routines that he has developed to aid him in terrifying the residents of Canterville Chase.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Write one word in each gap. / John Galsworthy/

- 1 Honesty of thought and speech and written word is a J
- 2 We are not living in a private world of our O .
- 3 Wealth is a means to an end, not the end itself. As a synonym for H and happiness, it has had a fair trial and failed dismally.
- 4 I drink the wine of aspiration and the drug of illusion. Thus I am N dull.
- 5 I think the G thing in the world is to believe in people.
- 6 Beginnings are A messy.
- 7 Love has no age, no L ; and no death.
- 8 A man is the S of his actions, of what he has done, of what he can do.
- 9 Love is not a hothouse flower, but a W plant.
- 10 There is O rule for politicians all over the world: Don't say in Power what you say in opposition.
- 11 R was nearly dead because there was no longer real belief in future life.
- 12 If you do not T about the future, you cannot have one.
- 13 H are twice the size of the events.
- 14 Not the least hard thing to bear when they go from us, these quiet friends, is that they carry away with them so many Y of our own lives.

Task 2. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 as dark | A as a stone | 6 as gentle | F as a fiddle |
| 2 as deaf | B as a hare | 7 as gruff | G as a kitten |
| 3 as dry | C as lead | 8 as harmless | H as a bear |
| 4 as fast | D as pitch | 9 as heavy | I as dust |
| 5 as fit | E as a crow | 10 as hoarse | J as a lamb |

Task 3. Write one word in each gap.

- 1 The man who can dominate a London N N table can dominate the world.
- 2 Nothing is R T in London but expense.
- 3 London is a D N Babylon.

- 4 The English _____ is like London: proudly barbaric yet deeply civilised, too, common yet royal, vulgar yet processional, sacred yet profane.
- 5 If London is a watercolor, New York is an oil _____.
- 6 I like the spirit of this great London which I feel around me. Who but a _____ would pass his whole life in hamlets; and for ever abandon his faculties to the eating rust of obscurity?
- 7 It is not the walls that make the city, but the people who live within them. The walls of London may be _____, but the spirit of the Londoner stands resolute and undismayed.
- 8 There are two places in the world where men can most effectively _____ — the city of London and the South Seas.
- 9 The truth is, that in London it is always a sickly season. Nobody is _____ in London, nobody can be.
- 10 The best bribe which London offers today to the imagination, is, that, in such a vast variety of people and conditions, one can believe there is room for persons of romantic _____ to exist, and that the poet, the mystic, and the hero may hope to confront their counterparts.

			G			G	
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			N			N	
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		W		R	
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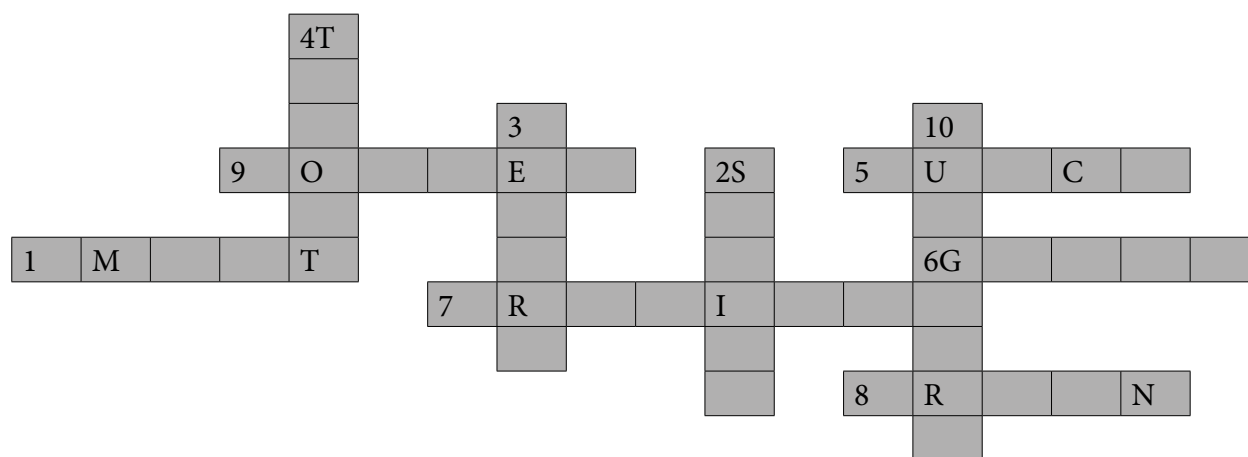
B			T				D
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D				P				R
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H						H	
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C						C			R
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Task 4. Use the clues below to complete the grid.



Clues

- 1 _____ city
a city where information and communications technology is used to make life better for its residents
- 2 _____ supermarket
a place where food is sold at very low prices to people who do not have enough money to buy it in other shops
- 3 food _____
an area where there is little or no access to healthy food
- 4 London _____
a mild infection, similar to a cold, said to be common among people who live in London and caused by pollution

- 5 _____ jacking
an illegal attempt to harm someone's computer, tablet or smartphone, or the information on it, by using a charging port
- 6 _____ gear
fishing equipment, such as nets and lines, that is abandoned in the ocean
- 7 climate _____
a person or organization whose actions make the climate emergency worse
- 8 _____ creep
the gradual loss of green space in a city that happens when gardens are paved over
- 9 _____ park
a small area of parkland built on an empty piece of land
- 10 _____ tourism
the activity of going to another country to steal things from someone's home

Task 5. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

back
bell
bonnet
cap
cuckoo
eye
flight
jog
life
matter
mind
pipe
run
senior
stretch
thought

Sentences

- 1 I always write important names down, in case I have a _____ moment.
- 2 By no _____ of the imagination could he be seriously described as an artist.
- 3 When referees make contentious decisions players are going to be upset, and anyone who thinks otherwise is living in cloud _____ land.
- 4 His name rang a _____, but I don't know where I met him.
- 5 She never stops talking about dieting - she's got a real bee in her _____ about it
- 6 There was one scene in the film that really blew my _____.
- 7 Police hope to _____ the memory of anyone who was in the area at the time of the attack.
- 8 In my mind's _____, she is still a little girl of six, although she's actually a grown woman.
- 9 He was talking about cycling across the US or was that just another _____ of fancy?
- 10 Do you believe that healing is a question of mind over _____?

Task 6. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 Once she knows how to _____ there's only one thing you can teach her to believe in and that is herself.
Can you _____ music?
If you have _____ the situation correctly, we should have some agreement on the topic.
- 2 If thou wouldst seek _____, thyself must be just.
Maybe there is a kind of poetic _____ in that as he deserved that bad luck.
In cases involving a small amount of money, people appear before a _____ of the peace and pay a fine.

- 3 I sent out a _____ of regret to unsuccessful candidates.
I followed the instructions to the _____ and it still went wrong.
Fliers are usually printed on _____ size paper.
- 4 They like to _____ off about how they believe the country should be run.
I'm going to be talking to all these angry people? I don't like the _____ of that!
It's an old building but it's still structurally _____.
- 5 I'm exhausted all the time, and everything is a real _____.
She spared no _____ in decorating her office.
Ensuring the product is launched on time will be a team _____.
- 6 This product has _____ a great deal of media interest.
As a former public school teacher, she's very _____ to be here to encourage people to become public school teachers.
In Gole's pulsed amplifier, thallium atoms pick up energy from collisions with _____ molecules formed by a reaction between ozone and silicon or germanium.
- 7 Having my car stolen really taught me a _____ - I'll never leave it unlocked again.
He was asked to read the _____ on Sunday morning.
Now let's look at _____ one.
- 8 I'm dreaming of a _____ Christmas, with every Christmas card I write.
_____ magic is not damaging to the practitioner's soul.
He used to be quite wealthy, but his children have bled him _____.
- 9 We plan to go on Wednesday, _____ to your approval.
He was a British _____.
English clauses which are not imperatives must have a _____.
- 10 The country's economy seemed to be spinning out of _____.
Press and hold down the _____ key while you press F.
The man lost _____ of his car and crashed into a tree.

Task 7. Solve anagram puzzles.

Today, most Americans think democracy is a good thing. We tend to assume the nation's early political leaders believed the same. Wasn't the American Revolution a victory for democratic 1 _____ **NCRIPLEIS**? For many of the founders, however, the answer was no.

A wide variety of people participated in early U.S. politics, especially at the local level. But ordinary citizens' growing direct influence on government frightened the 2 _____ **FONDINUG** elites. At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Alexander Hamilton warned of the "vices of democracy" and said he considered the British government—with its powerful king and 3 _____ **ELIANPARMT**—"the best in the world." Another convention delegate, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, who eventually 4 _____ **EDFUSER** to sign

the finished Constitution, agreed. "The evils we experience flow from an excess of democracy," he proclaimed.

Too much participation by the multitudes, the elite believed, would undermine good order. It would prevent the creation of a secure and united 5 _____ **EUBLICPRAN** society. The Philadelphia physician and politician Benjamin Rush, for example, sensed that the Revolution had launched a wave of popular rebelliousness that could lead to a dangerous new type of 6 _____ **OTIDESPSM**. "In our opposition to monarchy," he wrote, "we forgot that the temple of tyranny has two doors. We bolted one of them by proper restraints; but we left the other open, by neglecting to guard against the effects of our own ignorance and licentiousness."

Such warnings did nothing to quell Americans' democratic 7 _____ **IULSMPES** in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Americans who were allowed to vote (and sometimes those who weren't) went to the polls in impressive numbers. Citizens also made public demonstrations. They delivered partisan speeches at 8 _____ **IPOTATRIC** holiday and anniversary celebrations. They petitioned Congress, openly criticized the president, and insisted that a free people should not defer even to elected leaders. In many people's eyes, the American republic was a democratic republic:

the people were 9 _____ **SEREIOVGN** all the time, not only on election day.

The elite leaders of political parties could not afford to overlook "the cultivation of popular favour," as Alexander Hamilton put it.⁵ Between the 1790s and 1830s, the elite of every state and party learned to listen—or pretend to listen—to the voices of the multitudes. And ironically, an American president, holding the 10 _____ **OCFFIE** that most resembles a king's, would come to symbolize the democratizing spirit of American politics.

Task 8. Write out the correct spelling of these words.

As in all the countries of Europe, the early Flemish painting pictured Christian subjects primarily. The great bulk of it was church altar-pieces, though side by side with this was an admirable 1 _____ /'pɔ:.trɪ.tʃə/, some knowledge of landscape, and some exposition of allegorical subjects. In means and methods it was quite original. The early history is lost, but if Flemish painting was beholden to the painting of any other nation, it was to the 2 _____ /'mɪ.ə.tʃə/ painting of France. There is, however, no positive record of this. The Flemings seem to have begun by themselves, and pictured the life about them in their own way. They were apparently not influenced at first by Italy. There were no antique influences, no 3 _____ /'ek.skə.veɪtɪd/ marbles to copy, no Byzantine traditions left to follow. At first their art was exact and minute in detail, but not well grasped in the mass. The compositions were 4 _____ /'hʌd.əld/, the landscapes pure but finical, the figures inclined to slimness, awkwardness, and 5 _____ /,æŋ.gjə'lær.ə.ti/ in the lines of form or drapery, and uncertain in action. To offset this there was a positive realism in 6 _____

/'teks.tʃəs/, perspective, color, tone, light, and atmosphere. The effect of the whole was odd and strained, but the effect of the part was to convince one that the Flemish painters were excellent craftsmen in detail, skilled with the brush, and 7 _____ /fru:d/ observers of nature in a purely picturesque way.

To the Flemish painters of the fifteenth century belongs, not the invention of oil-painting, for it was known before their time, but its acceptable 8 _____ /,æp.lɪ'keɪʃən/ in picture-making. They applied oil with color to produce brilliancy and warmth of effect, to insure firmness and body in the work, and to carry out textural effects in stuffs, marbles, metals, and the like. So far as we know there never was much use of distemper, or fresco-work upon the walls of buildings. The oil medium came into 9 _____ /vəʊg/ when the miniatures and 10 _____ /ɪ.lu:.mɪ'neɪʃənz/ of the early days had expanded into panel pictures. The size of the miniature was increased, but the minute method of finishing was not laid aside. Some time afterward painting with oil upon canvas was adopted.

Task 9. Write one word in each gap.

- Russia is _____. The history, the land, the people – brutal.
- The Russian state has the advantage over the other, that it is controlled directly by God, otherwise it is impossible to understand how it _____.
- Russian may seem narrow-minded, impudent, or even stupid people, but one can only _____ for those who are against them.
- But Sasha was from Russia, where the sunsets are longer, the dawns less sudden and sentences are often left unfinished from _____ as how to best end them.

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E				T	
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	R		Y
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D		U		
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- 5 Russia! Russia... Everything in you is open, desolate and level; your squat towns barely protrude in the midst of the plains like dots, like counters; there is nothing to tempt or enchant the onlooker's gaze. But what is this inscrutable, mysterious _____ that draws me to you?
- 6 Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an _____.
- 7 The secret of politics? Make a good _____ with Russia.
- 8 The great _____ of Russian history has been between its state and society. Put simply, Russia has always had too much state and not enough society.
- 9 Humor is the _____ of our nation.
- 10 A Russian man is remarkable for his inclination to spend the last of his _____ on different kinds of trinkets, even when his most urgent needs are not satisfied.

	O		C	
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E			G		
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		A	M	
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	E	R		
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			I			S
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Task 10. Each answer to the clues below ends in the letters -ox.

- 1 a box that contains sand for children to play in
- 2 a flower
- 3 a period when you stop taking unhealthy or harmful foods
- 4 to make a copy of a document
- 5 an extremely infectious disease that causes a fever
- 6 a refrigerator
- 7 a flat, open container on a desk for letters and other documents
- 8 to use your mouth and voice to make sounds like a drum machine
- 9 a stupid or awkward person
- 10 a chemical process in which an atom either gains or loses electrons

						O	X
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				O	X
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				O	X
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				O	X
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							O	X
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						O	X
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					O	X
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				O	X
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Task 11. Match the two columns.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Wall Street | A New Orleans | 6 Rodeo Drive | F San Francisco |
| 2 Pennsylvania Avenue | B Minneapolis | 7 Michigan Avenue | G Denver |
| 3 Bourbon Street | C Beverly Hills | 8 Beale Street | H Washington D.C. |
| 4 Hollywood Boulevard | D New York City | 9 Larimer Square | I Chicago |
| 5 Lombard Street | E Memphis | 10 Nicollet Mall | J Los Angeles |

Task 12. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Caddo Lake	E	Lake Michigan	I	Mirror Lake
B	Crater Lake	F	Lake Powell	J	Mono Lake
C	Hamilton Pool	G	Lake Superior	K	Mystic Lake
D	Lake George	H	Lake Tahoe	L	Redfish Lake

Information

- 1 It is one of the five Great Lakes of North America and the only one, whose surface lies in the US only and is not shared with Canada. The lake also contains numerous islands, notably the Beaver Island archipelago and the North and South Manitou Islands located between the Upper and Lower peninsulas.
- 2 It is one of the most unusual as well as beautiful lakes in the world. The lake is part of Travis County Park. It formed thousands of years ago after a calciferous dome broke off the ground and fell, opening and forming a fascinating pool. It is considered to be ground and underground lake simultaneously. A 15m waterfall contributes to the fascinating natural beauty.
- 3 The deepest lake in America is also one of the deepest in the world, and reaches depth of 594 m. The water is crystal clear and the lake is surrounded with stunning cliffs and is embedded in the mountains. It also boasts two beautiful islands.
- 4 It is the largest of the five Great Lakes of North America and one of the world's largest bodies of fresh water. Bounded on the east and north by Ontario (Canada), on the west by Minnesota (U.S.), and on the south by Wisconsin and Michigan (U.S.), it discharges into Lake Huron at its eastern end via the St. Marys River. It is 563 km long (east to west), and its greatest width is 258 km from north to south.
- 5 Known as the "Queen of the American Lakes," with its 109 miles of shoreline and 300+ islands, the lake has been a vacation paradise for almost two centuries. Families come to experience the many lakeside activities, including beaches and fishing, or to get out on the lake for a ride on a classic paddleboat or in a pontoon boat or canoe.
- 6 One of the most unique and enigmatic lakes in the world. It is famous for flooding the trunks of the cypress trees. The waters of the lake are rich with various species of marine life. Boating through the lake provides one of the most unusual and unforgettable experiences.
- 7 This clear, cobalt blue lake tucked into the snowy Sierra Nevada mountain range, welcomes athletes, adventurers and casual travelers to its easygoing and pine-scented atmosphere. A long sought-after vacation destination, the lake keeps everyone's interests piqued and their vacations active throughout the year. It is the nation's second deepest lake, and the area previously served as a transcontinental route for first the railroad and later highways.
- 8 This small yet perfectly formed lake can be found in none other than Yosemite National Park which will probably give you some indication as to the beauty of the surrounding environment. Pine trees, snow-capped mountains and glacial sharp definition all go towards making the lake live up to all of your wildest wilderness expectations and anyone interested in natural photography need look no further for some sensational scenery to capture, print and hang on the wall.
- 9 Ideally situated at the foot of the Sawtooth Range, which are part of the Rocky Mountains, the lake boasts some really impressive snow-capped backdrops and there's no better spot in Idaho for dipping your hook, line and sinker. A number of lodges and camping grounds make it a great place to spend a few days and once you've completed the circular Alpine Way trail then why not think about climbing Mt Heyburn or Grand Mogul both of which peak at around 10,000 feet and have some simply spectacular views at the summit.

- 10 East central California is not just the setting for the state's world-famous gold rush ghost town of Bodie. It's also where you'll find the lake which offers a unique chance to see migratory birds within a desert oasis environment. Other than the bird watching there are no end of expert-led guided tours to help visitors find out more about the lake and the surrounding habitat with wild flowers, natural history and hydrology all covered within a fascinating hour long programme.

Task 13. Match the book with its author.

1	<i>The Beginning of Spring</i>	A	Penelope Fitzgerald's story, set in Russia just before the Bolshevik revolution, is her masterpiece: a brilliant miniature whose peculiar magic almost defies analysis.
2	<i>In Cold Blood</i>	B	Louisa May Alcott's highly original tale aimed at a young female market has iconic status in America and never been out of print.
3	<i>The Catcher in the Rye</i>	C	JD Salinger's study of teenage rebellion remains one of the most controversial and best-loved American novels of the 20th century.
4	<i>All the King's Men</i>	D	Dashiell Hammett's crime thriller and its hard-boiled hero Sam Spade influenced everyone from Chandler to Le Carré.
5	<i>Murphy</i>	E	Truman Capote's non-fiction novel, a true story of bloody murder in rural Kansas, opens a window on the dark underbelly of postwar America.
6	<i>The Maltese Falcon</i>	F	This Jane Austen's novel is her masterpiece, mixing the sparkle of her early books with a deep sensibility.
7	<i>The Call of the Wild</i>	G	A compelling story of personal and political corruption, set in the 1930s in the American south, by Robert Penn Warren.
8	<i>Little Women</i>	H	Samuel Beckett's first published novel is an absurdist masterpiece, a showcase for his uniquely comic voice.
9	<i>The Moonstone</i>	I	Jack London's vivid adventures of a pet dog that goes back to nature reveal an extraordinary style and consummate storytelling.
10	<i>Emma</i>	J	Wilkie Collins's masterpiece, hailed by many as the greatest English detective novel, is a brilliant marriage of the sensational and the realistic.

Task 14. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Arizona	E	Kentucky	I	Tennessee
B	Colorado	F	Michigan	J	Texas
C	Idaho	G	New York	K	Utah
D	Illinois	H	North Dakota	L	Washington

Information

- 1 The early colonial history of _____ had several distinct phases. Spanish explorers, including Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, were the first to visit the region in the 16th century. They were largely uninterested in the state for the next hundred and fifty years, focusing their conquering and colonial efforts on other prosperous colonies like Florida. The French then began scouting out the region in the 17th century. In 1685, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, established a short-lived French colony at Matagorda Bay.

- 2 _____ was explored in 1738-1740 by French Canadians led by Sieur de la Verendrye. In 1803, the U.S. acquired most of the state from France in the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clark explored the region in 1804-1806, and the first settlements were made at Pembina in 1812 by Scottish and Irish families while this area was still in dispute between the U.S. and Great Britain.
 - 3 _____ was first explored for Spain by Franciscan friars Escalante and Dominguez in 1776. In 1824 the famous American frontiersman Jim Bridger discovered the Great Salt Lake. Fleeing religious persecution in the East and Midwest, the Mormons arrived in 1847 and began to build Salt Lake City.
 - 4 French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, were the first Europeans of record to visit _____. In 1699 French settlers established the first permanent settlement at Cahokia, near present-day East St. Louis. Great Britain obtained the region at the end of the French and Indian Wars in 1763. The area figured prominently in frontier struggles during the Revolutionary War and in Native American wars during the early 19th century.
 - 5 First visited by Spanish explorers in the 1500s, the territory was claimed for Spain by Juan de Ulibarri in 1706. The U.S. obtained eastern _____ as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the central portion in 1845 with the admission of Texas as a state, and the western part in 1848 as a result of the Mexican War.
 - 6 Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian-born navigator sailing for France, discovered _____ Bay in 1524. Henry Hudson, an Englishman employed by the Dutch, reached the bay and sailed up the river now bearing his name in 1609, the same year that northern part was explored and claimed for France by Samuel de Champlain. In 1624 the first permanent Dutch settlement was established at Fort Orange. One year later Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for trinkets worth about 60 Dutch guilders and founded the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, which was surrendered to the English in 1664.
- This clear, cobalt blue lake tucked into the snowy Sierra Nevada mountain range, welcomes athletes, adventurers and casual travelers to its easygoing and pine-scented atmosphere. A long sought-after vacation destination, the lake keeps everyone's interests piqued and their vacations active throughout the year. It is the nation's second deepest lake, and the area previously served as a transcontinental route for first the railroad and later highways.
- This small yet perfectly formed lake can be found in none other than Yosemite National Park which will probably give you some indication as to the beauty of the surrounding environment. Pine trees, snow-capped mountains and glacial sharp definition all go towards making the lake live up to all of your wildest wilderness expectations and anyone interested in natural photography need look no further for some sensational scenery to capture, print and hang on the wall.
- 7 The region was explored by Lewis and Clark in 1805-1806. It was then a part of the Oregon country, held jointly by the United States and Great Britain. Boundary disputes with Great Britain were settled by the Oregon Treaty in 1846, and the first permanent U.S. settlement in _____ was established by the Mormons at Franklin in 1860.
 - 8 _____ was thoroughly explored by the French in the 1600 and 1700s, where they established a military and economic presence. The fertile lands of the state and the trading prospects made the area attractive to the colonial powers. It was the first region west of the Allegheny Mountains to be settled by American colonists. James Harrod established the first permanent settlement at Harrodsburg in 1774; the following year Daniel Boone, who had explored the area in 1767, blazed the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap and founded Boonesboro.

- 9 First visited by the Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in 1540, the area would later be claimed by both France and England as a result of the 1670s and 1680s explorations of Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, Sieur de la Salle, and James Needham and Gabriel Arthur. Great Britain obtained the area after the French and Indian Wars in 1763. During 1784-1787, the settlers formed the state of Franklin, which was disbanded when the region was allowed to send representatives to the North Carolina legislature. In 1790 Congress organized the territory south of the Ohio River, and _____ joined the Union in 1796.
- 10 Marcos de Niza, a Spanish Franciscan friar, was the first European to explore _____. He entered the area in 1539 in search of the mythical Seven Cities of Gold. Although he was followed a year later by another gold seeker, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, most of the early settlement was for missionary purposes. In 1775 the Spanish established Fort Tucson. In 1848, after the Mexican War, most of the territory became part of the U.S., and the southern portion of the territory was added by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

Task 15. Match the two columns.

1	Boston Tea Party	A	1765	6	Declaration of Independence adopted	F	1774
2	Battle of Bunker Hill	B	1777	7	France and the United States form an alliance	G	1781
3	Stamp Act	C	1775	8	Siege of Yorktown	H	1773
4	Boston Massacre	D	1776	9	Treaty of Paris ends the war	I	1778
5	Intolerable Acts	E	1783	10	Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga	J	1770

WRITING

You have decided to enter a short story competition in an English-language magazine. The competition rules say that your story should be written in full accordance with the following review:

The mermaid is named Sakura, and her dark rather than golden tresses, and East Asian features are links to Japanese inspiration for the story. Various illustrative details of the setting and characters' costuming also seem tied to Japan, but the text is firmly rooted in the very English "The Three Bears." While swimming with her friend John (a crayfish), Sakura happens upon the house of a shark family.

Write your story.

Use the following words in your text:
swathe, sensible, barrel, elderly, teeter

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 250-300 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- include direct and indirect speech;
- describe feelings and emotions;
- describe at least two characters;
- make an emotional ending.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING**Set 1**

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to take part in an international competition for the best documentary about an outstanding writer. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **Arthur Conan Doyle** to persuade your classmates to choose his life story for the documentary.

Speak about:

- Life facts ■ Honours and awards
- Literary career ■ Political campaigning

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to take part in an international competition for the best documentary about an outstanding poet. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **Robert Burns** to persuade your classmates to choose his life story for the documentary.

Speak about:

- Life facts ■ Honours and awards
- Literary career ■ Political campaigning

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1.

Read the text about White House, then listen to part of the lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-10 by choosing A if the idea is expressed in both materials, B if it can be found only in the reading text, C if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and D if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.
(pause 7 minutes)

White House

US first president, George Washington, selected the site for the White House in 1791. The cornerstone was laid in 1792 and a competition design submitted by Irish-born architect James Hoban was chosen. After eight years of construction, President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, moved into the unfinished house in 1800. During the War of 1812, the British set fire to the President's House in 1814. James Hoban was appointed to rebuild the house, and President James Monroe moved into the building in 1817. During Monroe's administration, the South Portico was constructed in 1824, and Andrew Jackson oversaw the addition of the North Portico in 1829. During the late 19th century, various proposals were made to significantly expand the President's House or to build an entirely new house for the president, but these plans were never realized.

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt began a major renovation of the White House, including the relocation of the president's offices from the Second Floor of the Residence to the newly constructed temporary Executive Office Building (now known as the West Wing). The Roosevelt renovation was planned and carried out by the famous New York architectural firm McKim, Mead and White. Roosevelt's successor, President William Howard Taft, had the Oval Office constructed within an enlarged office wing.

Less than fifty years after the Roosevelt renovation, the White House was showing signs of serious structural weakness. President Harry S. Truman began a renovation of the building in which everything but the outer walls were dismantled. The reconstruction was overseen by architect Lorenzo Winslow, and the Truman family moved back into the White House in 1952.

Every president since John Adams has occupied the White House, and the history of this building extends far beyond the construction of its walls. From the Ground Floor Corridor rooms, transformed from their early use as service areas, to the State Floor rooms, where countless leaders and dignitaries have been entertained, the White House is both the home of the President of the United States and his family, and a museum of American history. The White House is a place where history continues to unfold.

Now that you have read the text, listen to part of a lecture on a similar topic. You will hear the recording twice.

Script

President Washington hired people to plan a new city. Washington, D.C., is one of the only cities in the world that was designed before it was built. First, Benjamin Banneker and Andrew Ellicott made maps of the land. Then Pierre Charles L'Enfant decided where to put the roads. Washington decided to put the Capitol

Building on a hill at one end of the city, and the president's house on a hill at the other end.

Next it was time to decide what kind of house to build for the president. Thomas Jefferson suggested having a contest. He advertised the contest in newspapers across the country. A

committee picked a simple but elegant design by James Hoban, a young Irish American architect.

The first stone was laid on October 13, 1792. It took eight years to finish enough of the house to make it barely livable. The Capitol Building wasn't completed yet, and congressmen lived in boardinghouses surrounded by farmland. John Adams, the second president of the United States, moved into a cold, damp White House in November 1800. Abigail Adams hung her laundry up to dry in the East Room. She thought it would be bad manners to hang the president's laundry outside.

By the time our third president, Thomas Jefferson, moved into the White House in 1801, most of the outside structures were finished. The White House was the largest residential house in America! Jefferson ordered wallpaper and furniture from France. Every president since

has ordered special things for the house. Today, you can see chairs that people sat on more than one hundred years ago! During this time, the building was called the President's Palace, and then the President's House.

Then James Madison was elected president. During his term of office, the United States went to war with England. It was the War of 1812. As the British troops got close to Washington, Madison's wife, Dolley, ordered a carriage to pick her up and take her to safety. But she would not leave the house until two men agreed to take down the famous portrait of George Washington. The troops set fire to the Capitol Building and the White House. Today, the picture that Dolley saved is the only thing that has been in the White House since it first opened. When the war was over, the house was rebuilt and repainted white to cover the smoke marks. People began to call it the White House.

Statement		A Both	B Text	C Script	D Neither
The building's history begins in 1792.	1				
A public competition was held to choose a city for a presidential residence.	2				
John Adams moved into the still unfinished presidential mansion.	3				
There is a museum in the White House.	4				
During the War of 1812 the White House was burned by the British.	5				
The building was reconstructed by its original architect.	6				
Parts of the building are open to the public.	7				
Architects entered a competition to build the President's House.	8				
Thomas Jefferson announced an architectural competition to produce design for the building.	9				
John Adams became the first president to occupy the building.	10				
The West Wing was constructed in 1902.	11				
The White House is the oldest federal building in the nation's capital.	12				
Pierre Charles L'Enfant was among those who designed the city.	13				
Every American president has resided at the White House.	14				
The Adams family did not live in the White House very long.	15				

Task 2. Read the text.

A Milton wrote "Lycidas" a few months after his friend, Edward King, died in a shipwreck in 1637. The poem is a pastoral elegy—a form of poetry used to memorialize the dead—and has become one of the most famous reflections on loss in the English language. In the poem, Milton uses the death of the **11** _____ (**not real**) Lycidas as an occasion to mourn the death of his young friend. His elegy weaves together classical and Christian images, moving from the pastoral tradition to the poem's final consolation: the promise of a harmonious song in Heaven, where Lycidas has been resurrected and lives again.

B Milton and Edward King met at Cambridge, where they were classmates and literary rivals. Though King had published just 12 poems at the time of his death, his friends and teachers wrote a collection of poetry praising his talent and mourning the loss of what he might have accomplished. Milton published "Lycidas" in 1638 as part of that collection. Though Milton wrote "Lycidas" to memorialize his young friend, the poem is also doing much more. It is not so much an obituary for King as a poem written on the occasion of King's death. By reimagining himself and King as two shepherds, Milton distances himself from King's actual death and puts his poem in **12** _____ (**conversation**) with the conventions of pastoral poetry. More than King, "Lycidas" is about the relationship

between grief and the traditions available to a poet who wants to express grief.

C By writing a pastoral elegy, Milton positions himself at the end of a tradition of great poets and suggests that he **13** _____ (**to have earned something**) a place among them. Pastoral poetry began with Theocritus, a classical Greek poet who wrote about shepherds having singing competitions in the fields. Theocritus's shepherds often sing about the dead, and seem to lose themselves in emotion, but their elegies are also highly structured. Though they appear to speak from their hearts, they are always competing with others for the honor of composing the best poem. Milton never mentions a competition between shepherds in "Lycidas," but Milton's readers would have had these singing **14** _____ (**fight**) at the back of their mind as they read his elegy.

D Pastoral poetry has a long **15** _____ (**past events**), and anyone who uses the form is putting themselves in conversation with all the poets famous for their pastoral poems. By writing a pastoral elegy, Milton is announcing to the world that he wants to compete with writers like Theocritus and Virgil. Even as he mourns his drowned friend, he is establishing his own claim to literary fame through a poem that puts him in a singing competition with some of the greatest poets in history.

Complete the sentences below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

- 1 Milton uses the story of a ___ E ___ D grieving for Lycidas to explore his feelings after the death of his friend Edward King.
- 2 The poem begins with him collecting leaves for Lycidas's funeral and calling for the world to _ O _ _ _ his loss.
- 3 In the final stanzas, he finds consolation in the promise of Christian R _ _ _ R R _ _ _ _ _ and leaves for new pastures.

For questions 4-5, choose two statements which agree with the information given in the lecture. Write the correct answers in alphabetical order.

- 4 _____
- 5 _____

List of statements

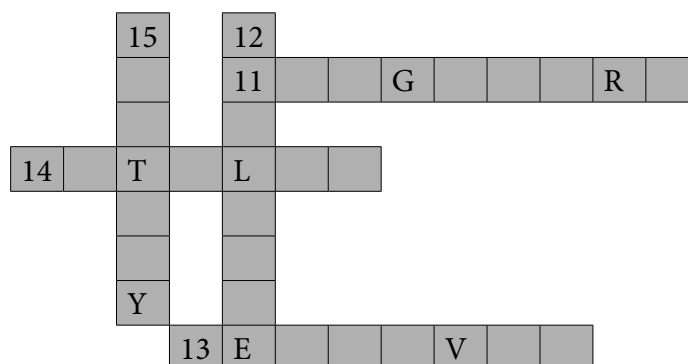
- A Edward King was a prolific poet.
- B The only aim of “Lycidas” is to lament the death of King by drowning.
- C Death is the primary theme of most pastoral elegies.
- D Milton expresses his belief in immortality.
- E The elegy takes its name from the nickname of King.

For questions 6-10 choose the correct paragraph (A–D). Some of the letters may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| “Lycidas” is undoubtedly one of the greatest poems in English language. | 6 | |
| Milton and King studied together in England. | 7 | |
| King was a promising young man of great intelligence. | 8 | |
| In “Lycidas,” Milton asks whether poetry provides the tools writer needs to mourn. | 9 | |
| King was drowned in the 17th century. | 10 | |

Use the clues to complete the crossword. Mind your grammar.

Grid**Solve anagram puzzles.**

The poem “Lycidas” can be conveniently divided into six sections such as a prologue, four main parts, and an **16** _____ (LOEEPIGU). In the prologue Milton invokes the Muse and explains the reasons for writing the poem. Although Milton had decided not to write poetry till his powers matured, “bitter constraint and sad occasion” compels the poet to attempt an elegy. That occasion is the untimely death of Lycidas. In the Second Section he **17** _____ (ESRIDCBES) the type of life Lycidas and the poet had at Cambridge. The descriptions

are in pastoral **18** _____ (IGAYERM). They together - Lycidas and Milton - began their study early in the morning, continued throughout the day late into the night. Besides, there were innocent recreations. But now that Lycidas was dead; a great change, heavy change had taken place. Milton laments the death of Lycidas in the manner of traditional **19** _____ (ECEALGI) poets. He asks the Muse where she had been when her Lycidas was dying, and adds that even her **20** _____ (RPCESENE) would not have saved him.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

bush	moon	snow	thunder
cloud	rain	storm	weather
ice	sea	sun	wind

Sentences

- 1 You just need a good night's sleep, and then you'll be right as _____ again.
- 2 I've tried everything under the _____ on this stain, but I just can't get rid of it
- 3 The president has the _____ at his back on this issue.
- 4 What more do you want, the _____ on a stick?
- 5 We have a crisis on our hands and don't want the press to get _____ of it.
- 6 The cabinet minister left office under a _____ after a fraud scandal.
- 7 He certainly earned his place in the _____.
- 8 She suddenly came into the room with a face like _____.
- 9 I'm sorry to _____ on your parade but you're not allowed to have alcohol on the premises.
- 10 You might as well shoot for the _____ and ask for a promotion as well as a raise.

Task 2. Put the words from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

escaped	killed	mischievous	violent
frozen	lost	sold	whipped

Uncle Tom's Cabin opens on the Shelby plantation in Kentucky as two enslaved people, Tom and 4-year old Harry, are **1** _____ to pay Shelby family debts. Developing two plot lines, the story focuses on Tom, a strong, religious man living with his wife and three young children, and Eliza, Harry's mother.

When the novel begins, Eliza's husband George Harris, unaware of Harry's danger, has already **2** _____, planning to later purchase his family's freedom. To protect her son, Eliza runs away, making a dramatic escape over the **3** _____ Ohio River with Harry in her arms. Eventually the Harris family is reunited and journeys north to Canada.

Tom protects his family by choosing not to run away so the others may stay together. Upon being sold south, he meets Topsy, a young black girl whose **4** _____ behavior hides her pain; Eva, an angelic, young white girl who is wise beyond her years; charming, elegant but passive St. Clare, Eva's father; and finally, cruel, **5** _____ Simon Legree. Tom's faith gives him the strength which carries him through years of suffering.

The novel ends when both Tom and Eliza escape slavery: Eliza and her family reach Canada, but Tom's freedom only comes in death. Simon Legree has Tom **6** _____ to death for refusing to deny his faith or betray the hiding place of two fugitive women.

Task 3. Solve anagram puzzles.

James Hadley Chase

René Lodge Brabazon Raymond was born on 24th December 1906 in London, England,

the son of Colonel Francis Raymond of the colonial Indian Army, a veterinary surgeon. His father intended his son to have a **1** _____ SCTIFICIEN career, was initially educated at

King's School, Rochester, Kent. He left home at the age of 18 and became at different times a children's 2 _____ YDIAENCLOPEC salesman, a salesman in a bookshop, and executive for a book wholesaler before turning to a writing career that produced more than ninety 3 _____ MERYYST books. His interests included photography (he was up to professional standard), reading and listening to classical music, being a particularly 4 _____ ESIASTINTHUC opera lover. Also as a form of 5 _____ RONEXATILA between novels, he put together highly complicated and sophisticated Meccano models. In 1932, Raymond married Sylvia Ray, who gave him a son. They were together until his death fifty three years later. Prohibition and the 6 _____ UINENSG Great Depression (1929–1939), had

given rise to the Chicago gangster culture just prior to World War II. This, combined with his book trade 7 _____ NCEXEPERIE, made him realise that there was a big demand for gangster stories. He wrote as R. Raymond, James Hadley Chase, James L. Docherty, Ambrose Grant and Raymond Marshall. During World War II he served in the Royal Air Force, achieving the 8 _____ RNKA of Squadron Leader. Chase 9 _____ ETEDDI the RAF Journal with David Langdon and had several stories from it published after the war in the book *Slipstream: A Royal Air Force Anthology*. Raymond moved to France in 1956 and then to Switzerland in 1969, living a 10 _____ SUDEDECL life in Corseaux-sur-Vevey, on Lake Geneva, from 1974. He eventually died there peacefully on 6 February 1985.

Task 4. Put one word in each gap in correct grammatical form. (Walt Whitman)

Centre of equal daughters, equal sons,

All, all alike endear'd, grown, ungrown, 1 Y _ _ _ or old,

Strong, 2 A _ _ _ E, fair, enduring, capable, rich,

Perennial with the Earth, with Freedom, 3 L _ _ and Love,

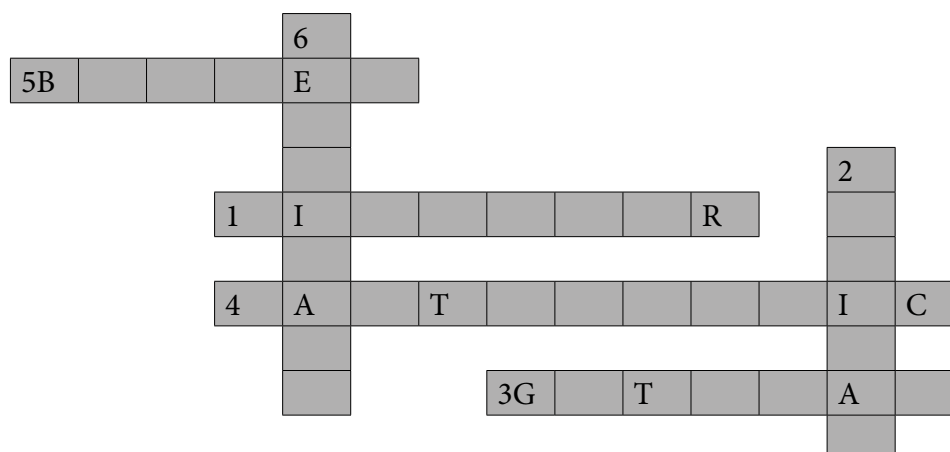
A 4 G _ _ _ D, sane, towering, seated Mother,

Chair'd in the 5 A _ _ _ _ T of Time.

Task 5. Complete the crossword.

In partnership with more than 300 European tourism offices including 80 sustainable tourism destinations, we invite you to 1 _____ the best of Europe. Do you want a city break or a refreshing break in the country? Can't make up your mind between a 2 _____ on one of the most beautiful beaches in Europe or a family skiing tour, a shopping trip with friends or a romantic 3 _____ with your partner? What about a 4 _____ trip or a culture trip?

Grid



These are your 5 _____ lists of the most beautiful places to visit in Europe. Discover the best destinations for Christmas, the best summer 6 _____, the hidden gems or the best fairytale destinations and many more.

Make your choice and plan your trip at the best price in just a few minutes.

Task 6. Read the text.

Toward the middle of the eighteenth century a different structure emerged, one associated with several important trends. One of these was the rise of the Enlightenment. This intellectual movement aimed to make sense of a world that— from the perspective of Europeans who were colonizing other places around the globe— was revealing new things that demanded new explanations. Enlightenment thinkers relied on the emerging tools of secular empiricism, or sense-based evidence, and proof through repetition—that is, the guiding concepts that lie at the root of modern science.

The British Museum embodies the ideals of the Enlightenment. Founded in 1750 as a gift to the British nation by Sir Hans Sloane, its core collection consists of specimens he acquired as a medical doctor in the West Indian colonies (plants, birds, and seashells, for example) and objects he purchased from other explorers (including ethnographic and archaeological objects and

manuscripts). These were eventually housed in an imposing building that featured an image of Britannia, the personification of the British Empire, at the apex of its great triangular pediment. This architectural reference to classical temples was intentional, symbolizing a space of protection and prestige, and the nationalist imagery above its entrance made it clear just who controlled the materials within—much of it from the colonies.

The British Museum inherited the all-inclusive approach to collecting characteristic of the older museums, though it focused on typical objects, or specimens, as much as exceptional ones. Not for nothing are the British Museum and its kin termed “encyclopedic” (encyclopedias were another product of the 18th century). Rather than mirroring the balanced, interwoven web of the divine microcosm, however, the new sciences emphasized differentiation and development as tools for an empirical understanding of the universe.

Complete the sentences below. Write one word only.**Sentences**

The origins of the British Museum lie in the will of the 1 h _ _ _ c _ _ _, naturalist and collector, Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753). Over his lifetime, Sloane collected more than 71,000 objects which he wanted to be 2 r _ _ _ _ _ d intact after his death. So he bequeathed the whole 3 _ _ l _ e _ _ _ _ to King George II for the nation in return for a payment of £20,000 to his heirs.

The gift was accepted and on 7 June 1753, an Act of Parliament 4 s _ _ b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the British Museum. The founding collections largely consisted of books, 5 _ _ n _ s _ _ _ _ _ and natural specimens with some antiquities (including coins and medals, prints and drawings) and ethnographic material. In 1757 King George II donated the ‘Old Royal Library’ of the sovereigns of England and with it.

Task 7. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

The court of the Burgundian Netherlands was known for the 1 _____ (**SUMPTUOUS**) of its art which served as an indication of their rank, wealth, and power. The surviving tomb figures of the Dukes of Burgundy and their relations are a testament to this lavish 2 _____ (**LIFE**).

The Cleveland Museum of Art’s celebrated early 15th century alabaster tomb 3 _____ (**MOURN**) are one of the highlights of its medieval collection. Originally these figures were arranged in processional order around the sides of the 4 _____ (**DUKE**) tomb of Philip

the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (r. 1363–1404).

This marked the beginning of an elaborate Burgundian tomb tradition which would continue 5 _____ (**THROUGH**) the 16th century for the subsequent dukes and their families. These tomb figures, known as 6 _____ (**WEEP**), represented mourning family members and ancestors.

Philip the Bold’s son and the next Duke of Burgundy, John the Fearless (r. 1404–1419) continued the tradition with a slightly more

elaborate version of his father's tomb. The predominant feature of this tradition was the long 7_____ (**PROCEED**) of realistic-looking mourning figures who accompanied the deceased, walking beneath the effigy.

Over time these figures became less generic

and more like portraits of individuals. These mourning figures were meant to illustrate the deceased's noble and distinguished ancestors and retain minute details of costume and features with the faces of some being nearly portrait-like in their 8_____ (**DEPICT**), although idealized.

Task 8. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

The first European nations to establish themselves in the Americas in the sixteenth century were Spain and Portugal. Between the 1490s, when 1_____ (**EXPLORE**) missions began in earnest, and 1588, when the Spanish Armada was defeated by the English navy, the Iberians ruled the Atlantic. As already discussed, Christopher Columbus was working for the Spanish when he established the first Euro-American 2_____ (**SETTLE**) since the Vikings at La Navidad in 1492. His brother Bartolomeo founded Santo Domingo, also on Hispaniola, in 1496. Hernán Cortés landed at Veracruz in 1519 and began his conquest of the Aztec Empire, and Francisco Pizarro crossed the Andes to take on the Incas in 1532. Although the conquistadors didn't understand the causes of the epidemics that decimated native populations, they had a strong 3_____ (**BELIEVE**) in their own prowess and in their divine mandate. Portugal explored Newfoundland and Labrador (which is actually named after Portuguese explorer João Fernandes Lavrador), as well as Brazil, where they gained a permanent foothold. In 1502, a Portuguese expedition arrived at the bay of Rio de Janeiro. Among the crew in this expedition was a Florentine named Amerigo Vespucci, who published his bestseller *Mundus Novus* in 1504.

Given the 4_____ (**PROMINENT**) of Italians such as Columbus, Cabot, and Vespucci among the explorers, why were Spain and Portugal first to colonize the new world? It's true they had sea power; but they also had a license. In 1494, Spanish-born Pope Alexander VI presided over the Treaty of Tordesillas, which divided the western 5_____ (**SPHERE**) between Spain and Portugal. The Pope split the globe at 47.37 west longitude and gave everything west of that line to the Spanish and everything east of it to the Portuguese. As long as Europe remained united under the Catholic

Church, people obeyed the 6_____ (**POPE**) edict. The Protestant Reformation began in the first decades of the 1500s, sparking a series of wars between Catholics and Protestants. But it wasn't until nearly a century later that Protestant European nations became strong and 7_____ (**UNIT**) enough to look west. The defeat of the Armada in 1588 was a turning point for seagoing Protestants. As soon as they were able, the English and Dutch sent explorers. The Catholic French, who had been left out of the original 8_____ (**PLANET**) division, took advantage of the lapse of the Roman decree and did the same.

Although it is reasonable to suspect that European fishermen had been visiting the shores of northern regions near the Grand Bank 9_____ (**FISH**) for generations to dry their catches of cod and replenish their drinking water for the trip home, the first successful permanent European settlement on the North American coast was St. Augustine, established in 1585 in the Spanish colony of La Florida. The French followed nearly two decades later, building a fort in 1604 at Port Royal in what is now Nova Scotia and establishing Quebec in 1608. The English had tried settling people on Roanoke Island in 1588, but the colony had mysteriously disappeared by the time resupply ships returned to the area a few years later. The settlement may have been overrun by local Indians, but it is also possible that the abandoned 10_____ (**COLONY**) went to live with the natives when their food ran out and help failed to arrive from England. Throughout the early history of the English settlement, colonial authorities regularly tried to counter stories of poor English people choosing to live with the Indians with frightening tales of captivity and 11_____ (**REDEEM**). After losing both their people and their entire capital

12 _____ (INVEST) at Roanoke, the English tried settling the Chesapeake Bay region again in 1607. The Virginia Company, a joint stock company chartered by King James I in 1606, sent two expeditions to the explore the coast of North America between the Spanish and French settlements. One established Jamestown forty miles inland on the James River; the other established the unsuccessful Popham Colony on the Kennebec River in Maine.

Task 9. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box, using correct grammar form. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

apple	bean	butter	fat	meat
baguette	bread	cookie	grape	milk

Sentences

- 1 Even after he failed, he didn't give up. 'That's the way the _____ crumbles,' he said.
- 2 My father had invited them to break _____ with us in the castle's very heart.
- 3 Tommy looked as if _____ wouldn't melt in his mouth.
- 4 We'll all be there at 6 for the surprise party – now don't spill the _____!
- 5 We sat in a bar most of the evening just chewing the _____.
- 6 Behind that sweet smile, there lies one tough _____.
- 7 He should take recent criticisms seriously, not treat them as sour _____.
- 8 When your programme first started I thought it was the best thing since sliced _____.

Task 10. The answer to each of the definitions is a four-letter word. Each of these words ends in the same three letters, but has a different first letter.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 a special event where people can enjoy a particular activity | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 2 a structure built by birds or insects to leave their eggs in | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 3 a period of time in which you relax | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 4 enthusiasm | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 5 a type of underwear, often with no sleeves | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 6 something that is said or done in order to be funny | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 7 the direction in which the sun goes down in the evening | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 8 an insect or small animal that is harmful or damages crops | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 9 of the highest quality | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |
| 10 a situation that shows how good something is | <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> |

Task 11. Match the two columns.

Fictional character

- 1 Clyde Griffiths
- 2 Quentin Compson
- 3 Seymour Glass

Book and author

- A *Nine Stories*, J.D. Salinger
- B *All the King's Men*, Robert Penn Warren
- C *To the Lighthouse*, Virginia Woolf

4 Jake Barnes
5 Willie Stark
6 Scarlett O'Hara
7 Mrs. Ramsay
8 Atticus Finch
9 Leopold Bloom
10 Dean Moriarty

D *An American Tragedy*, Theodore Dreiser
E *To Kill A Mockingbird*, Harper Lee
F *Ulysses*, James Joyce
G *The Sound and the Fury*, William Faulkner
H *On the Road*, Jack Kerouac
I *The Sun Also Rises*, Ernest Hemingway
J *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell

Task 12. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A Anthony Eden
B Arthur Balfour
C Clement Attlee
D Gordon Brown

E Harold Macmillan
F Harold Wilson
G James Callaghan
H James MacDonald

I Neville Chamberlain
J Stanley Baldwin
K William Pitt
L Winston Churchill

Information

- 1 As Prime Minister, _____ enlarged and improved social services and the public sector in post-war Britain, creating the National Health Service and nationalising major industries and public utilities.
- 2 _____ was Britain's youngest ever Prime Minister, entering office at the age of 24. He fought a duel 27 May 1798 on Putney Heath against George Tierney, a Foxite MP.
- 3 _____ served in both World Wars. He rose quickly through Conservative ranks and, when the Conservatives were elected in 1951, he was made Minister of Housing, then Minister of Defence, Foreign Secretary and finally Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 4 Although achieving poor grades at school, his early fascination with militarism saw him join the Royal Cavalry in 1895. As a soldier and part-time journalist, _____ travelled widely, including trips to Cuba, Afghanistan, Egypt and South Africa.
- 5 In 1921 _____ entered the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, but in October 1922 he played a leading part in a Conservative rebellion that overthrew the coalition government and the premiership of Lloyd George. In Andrew Bonar Law's Conservative government he became Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 6 _____ grew up in poverty during the Depression. Unable to afford the tuition fees for University, he joined the Inland Revenue in the 1930s, helping to set up the Association of Officers of Taxes trade union. He was elected Member of Parliament for Cardiff South in 1945 after spending 3 years in the British Navy during the Second World War.
- 7 _____ carved out a career in the Foreign Office, serving as Foreign Secretary 3 times during important periods in the Second World War and the Cold War. He was acknowledged by many as Winston Churchill's successor and took over as Prime Minister in April 1955 at the age of 57.
- 8 When he was 21, _____ left for the Bahamas to manage a 20,000 acre estate. The venture eventually failed, but he gained a reputation for being a hands-on manager, taking a strong interest in the day-to-day running of affairs. On his return he became a leading manufacturer in Birmingham, where he was elected a councillor in 1911 and Lord Mayor in 1915.
- 9 _____, the son of a chemist and teacher, was born in Yorkshire during the First World War. In 1924, aged 8, he visited 10 Downing Street, which would eventually become his home. He studied Modern History for a year before transferring to Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Oxford University, graduating with a first class BA.

- 10 In 1874 _____ was elected the Conservative Member of Parliament for Hertford. Four years later he became private secretary to Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, Lord Salisbury, then Foreign Secretary in Benjamin Disraeli The Earl of Beaconsfield's government.

Task 13. Match the quote and the author.

Quote	Author
1 Mad, is he? Then I hope he will bite some of my other generals.	A George III
2 I always admired virtue - but I could never imitate it.	B Edward VIII
3 Never make a defense or apology before you are accused.	C King George II
4 Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton.	D Elizabeth I
5 The thing that impresses me most about America is the way parents obey their children.	E Elizabeth II
6 God forgive you, but I never can.	F Charles II
7 Nations, like men, have their infancy.	G Henry IV
8 I have to be seen to be believed.	H Charles I

Task 14. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A Alfred Tennyson	E John Donne	I T. S. Eliot
B Geoffrey Chaucer	F John Keats	J Thomas Wyatt
C George Byron	G Robert Browning	K W. B. Yeats
D John Clare	H Robert Burns	L W. H. Auden

Information

- _____ was born into an aristocratic family and after studying at Cambridge entered Henry VIII's diplomatic service. It was him who introduced the sonnet into English.
- _____ must be counted a major Victorian poet. He was born in 1812, and while his father was a clerk in the Bank of England and a Liberal, his mother was a devout Nonconformist. He met Elizabeth Barrett in 1845 and fled with her to Italy in 1846.
- In his poems, careful observation of nature shows rain drops as 'they dimpt the brook', and _____ often incorporates Northamptonshire dialect. He is fascinated by rural sounds and describes the 'crumping' of feet walking on fresh snow. He never used punctuation and his poems are published in the oral manner in which he wrote them.
- _____ was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire, where his father was a rector. His parents separated when he was a teenager and he grew up fearful of mental illness and worried about money. With the success of *The Princess* and *In Memoriam* he became the most popular poet of the Victorian period.
- Celebrated as the most significant Scottish writer of all time, the popularity of _____ through all of Scotland made him the subject of a real personality cult during the 19th and 20th century. He popularised the use of the Scots language in literature, though most of his work was written in English.
- In his works _____ glorified proud heroes, who overcome hardships. The poet himself was only 5 feet 8 1/2 inches tall and his widely varying weight ranged from 137 to 202 pounds. He spent his early childhood years in poor surroundings in Aberdeen, where he was educated until he was ten.

- 7 _____ is widely regarded as the greatest English poet of the Middle Ages. He was not a professional writer, but a courtier and civil servant who successfully served three kings in a long career.
- 8 _____ was a leading figure of 20th century literature who remains Ireland's most famous poet. He was the first Irish Nobel Laureate.
- 9 _____ is the best known representative of the metaphysical poets. His poems often contain abrupt explosive openings; and various paradoxes, ironies and dislocations. Apart from these features, he is known for frequent dramatic or everyday speech rhythms, tense syntax and tough eloquence.
- 10 The most famous and acclaimed poems of _____ are a series of six odes known as the Odes of 1819. The most highly regarded among these is To Autumn, which has been called one of the most perfect short poems in the English language.

Task 15. Match the campaign slogan and the politician.

Slogan

- 1 *The Buck Stops Here*
- 2 *A Time for Greatness*
- 3 *Now, More Than Ever*
- 4 *Let's Make America Great Again*
- 5 *For People, For a Change*
- 6 *A Safer World And a More Hopeful America*
- 7 *Happy Days Are Here Again*
- 8 *Tippecanoe and Tyler Too*
- 9 *Return to Normalcy*
- 10 *The Stakes are too High for You to Stay at Home*

President

- A Richard Nixon
- B Bill Clinton
- C Harry Truman
- D Warren G. Harding
- E William Henry Harrison
- F John F Kennedy
- G Lyndon B. Johnson
- H Franklin D. Roosevelt
- I Ronald Reagan
- J George W. Bush

WRITING

You have decided to enter an international short story competition. Your story should be based on the poem Jabberwocky by Lewis Carroll.

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
 Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
 All mimsy were the borogoves,
 And the mome raths outgrabe.
 "Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
 The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
 Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
 The frumious Bandersnatch!"
 He took his vorpal sword in hand;
 Long time the manxome foe he sought—
 So rested he by the Tumtum tree
 And stood awhile in thought.
 And, as in uffish thought he stood,

*The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
 Came whiffing through the tulgey wood,
 And burbled as it came!*
*One, two! One, two! And through and through
 The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!*
*He left it dead, and with its head
 He went galumphing back.*
*"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
 Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
 O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"*
He chortled in his joy.

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
 Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
 All mimsy were the borogoves,
 And the mome raths outgrabe.

Write your **story**.

Use the following words in your text:

resolute, rainbow, prayer, separation, heal

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 250-300 words.

Remember to:

- include a title;
- use an appropriate style;
- include direct and indirect speech;
- describe feelings and emotions;
- describe at least two characters;
- make an unexpected ending.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to open a school museum dedicated to a famous politician. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **Abraham Lincoln** to persuade your classmates to open the museum bearing his name.

Speak about:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ■ Family | ■ Career |
| ■ Education | ■ Presidency |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to open a school museum dedicated to a famous politician. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **George Washington** to persuade your classmates to open the museum bearing his name.

Speak about:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ■ Family | ■ Career |
| ■ Education | ■ Presidency |

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. Listen to a part of the lecture.

Script

A Ralph Vaughan Williams was not only a composer of the utmost importance for English music but also one of the great symphonists of the 20th century. He was born on 12 October 1872 in the Cotswold village of Down Ampney, where his father was a vicar. Antecedents included the interconnected families of Wedgwood and Darwin. Following his father's death in 1875 he was brought up at Leith Hill Place in Surrey and educated at Charterhouse School, the Royal College of Music and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a pupil of Charles Stanford and Hubert Parry, later studying with Max Bruch in Berlin and Maurice Ravel in Paris.

B At the turn of the century he was among the very first to travel into the countryside to collect folk songs and carols from singers, notating them for future generations to enjoy. As musical editor of *The English Hymnal* he composed several hymn tunes that remain popular (including *Sine Nomine*, "For all the Saints" and *Down Ampney*, "Come down O love Divine"). A long and deep friendship with Gustav Holst was a constructive relationship which was crucial to the development of both composers.

C Vaughan Williams took three years off his age in order to volunteer for the army during the 1914-1918 war; after a long period of training and waiting he was sent to France in 1916, serving as a stretcher-bearer in the Royal Army Medical

Corps. Later, he was given a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery and found himself in charge of both guns and horses. The carnage and the loss of close friends such as the composer George Butterworth deeply affected him and influenced his music after the war.

D Youthful atheism eventually settled down into cheerful agnosticism. He was widely read, and heavily influenced by poets and writers including Shakespeare, Bunyan, Blake and Walt Whitman. Vaughan Williams was married twice: in 1897 to Adeline Fisher, and in 1953 to the poet Ursula Wood. A knighthood was offered and refused, but the Order of Merit was conferred upon him in 1935.

E He died on 26 August 1958; his ashes are interred in Westminster Abbey, near Henry Purcell. In a long and productive life, music flowed from his creative pen in profusion. Hardly a musical genre was untouched or failed to be enriched by his work, which included nine symphonies, concertos for piano, violin, oboe and tuba, five operas, chamber, ballet and film music, a large body of songs and song cycles, and various important unaccompanied and orchestral choral works. His orchestral works include such popular favourites as *The Lark Ascending*, *Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis*, *Five Variants of Dives and Lazarus*, *The Wasps Overture* and the *English Folk Song Suite*.

Decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

	A	B	C
1 He began to collect folk songs in the early 1920s.			
2 He went to Trinity College, Cambridge to study both history and music.			
3 He became a close friend of Gustav Holst, a musician.			
4 He lost his religious father early in life.			
5 When World War II broke out, the composer enlisted into the military service.			

6	He organised choral singing and other entertainment in the trenches.			
7	His achievement ranks equal in genius with that of Henry Purcell.			
8	He was related to the Darwin family.			
9	He was one of the key figures in the 20th century music in England.			
10	Since the composer's death there have been a number of new publications.			
11	He was eager to earn a great many awards.			
12	His <i>The Lark Ascending</i> received international acclaim.			
13	He didn't like American poetry.			
14	A lot of British composers never wrote operas.			
15	He was popular during his lifetime.			

Task 2. You are going to read five reviews of Leo Tolstoy's novels. For questions 1–10, choose from the reviews (A–E). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

This novel is based on the writer's own life.	1	
One of the main characters is a rebellious person.	2	
This novel is comparatively short.	3	
The main character learns his life lessons.	4	
This novel is gigantic.	5	
This is a work of exceptional emotional honesty.	6	
The novel reflects its author's opinion on an unjust system of criminal law.	7	
Its plot includes numerous heroes.	8	
The hero is a lawyer.	9	
The novel tells of the doomed love affair.	10	

A War and Peace

At over 1,000 pages long and with 580 unique characters (some historical, many fictional), you'd be forgiven for skipping War and Peace in favor of something slightly less intimidating if you're after a light, easy read. This masterpiece of Russian literature should not, however, be avoided lightly, as any who undertake this apparently mammoth task are sure to reap the abundant rewards buried within the pages of the dauntingly epic novel. Following the lives of a network of aristocratic Russian families at the time of Napoleon's invasion, War and Peace was greatly influenced by the battle scenes in Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*.

B A Confession

By the time of his 50th birthday, Tolstoy had already written the hugely acclaimed novels that would guarantee his position as one of the

giants of Russian literature, yet, on a personal level, he had succumbed to a profound moral and spiritual crisis. On the brink of suicide, he committed himself to finding the 'meaning of life' with a wide and voracious reading of major religious texts. The autobiographical *A Confession* is a painfully frank and extraordinarily honest account of this troubling time, and narrates his journey from deep moral crisis to his subsequent spiritual reawakening.

C The Death of Ivan Ilyich

Another of Tolstoy's celebrated novellas, *The Death of Ivan Ilyich* treats the sensitive theme of death and dying, when the high court judge and protagonist Ilyich is confronted, for the first time, with his inevitable and inescapable mortality. Written at a time of profound spiritual crisis in Tolstoy's personal life, *The Death of Ivan Ilyich* is the artistic culmination of a nine-year

professional hiatus following the publication of *Anna Karenina*. Often darkly captivating and terrifyingly engrossing, this artistic novella also develops Tolstoy's exploration of philosophy and the redeeming salvation of Christianity – the same exploration that led to his excommunication from the Russian Orthodox Church.

D Anna Karenina

The greatest novel ever written according to top authors and laymen alike, *Anna Karenina* is the 1877 masterpiece which paints a glaringly vivid picture of contemporary Russian society. Tolstoy's first self-proclaimed novel, *Anna Karenina*, tells the story of the eponymous Russian society woman who, initially trapped by societal conventions, dares to leave her loveless marriage for an illicit love and meets with tragic consequences. Another titan of Russian literature, Fyodor Dostoyevsky,

described *Anna Karenina* as a “flawless work of art”, so if you're only going to read one Tolstoy novel, this should probably be the one.

E Resurrection

This late 19th-century novel about nobleman Dmitri Ivanovich Nekhlyudov's efforts at redemption after a life of sin is Tolstoy's last major novel before his death in 1910. The readers will have a complex relationship with the tormented protagonist and his desperate attempts at redemption and forgiveness, since Nekhlyudov's misguided decisions and youthful errors are often not so dissimilar from our own. *Resurrection* is a scathing exposition of the myriad prejudices of the man-made justice system and the hypocrisy of the establishment, while it also explores the economic philosophy of Georgism – of which Tolstoy had become a strong advocate toward the end of his life.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Put one word in each gap in correct grammatical form.

Lifelong learning implies that globalisation and the growth of the fast-changing knowledge economy require people to keep updating and upgrading their skills throughout their life course to cope with changing circumstances, both in the **1** _____ (*a building where people perform their jobs*) and in their private lives.

As this phenomenon of lifelong learning quickly gains social and political **2** _____ (*agreement that something is true*), governments can use virtual universities to take the lead in producing **3** _____ (*the supply of people who are able to work*) with the requisite skills for growing modern economies.

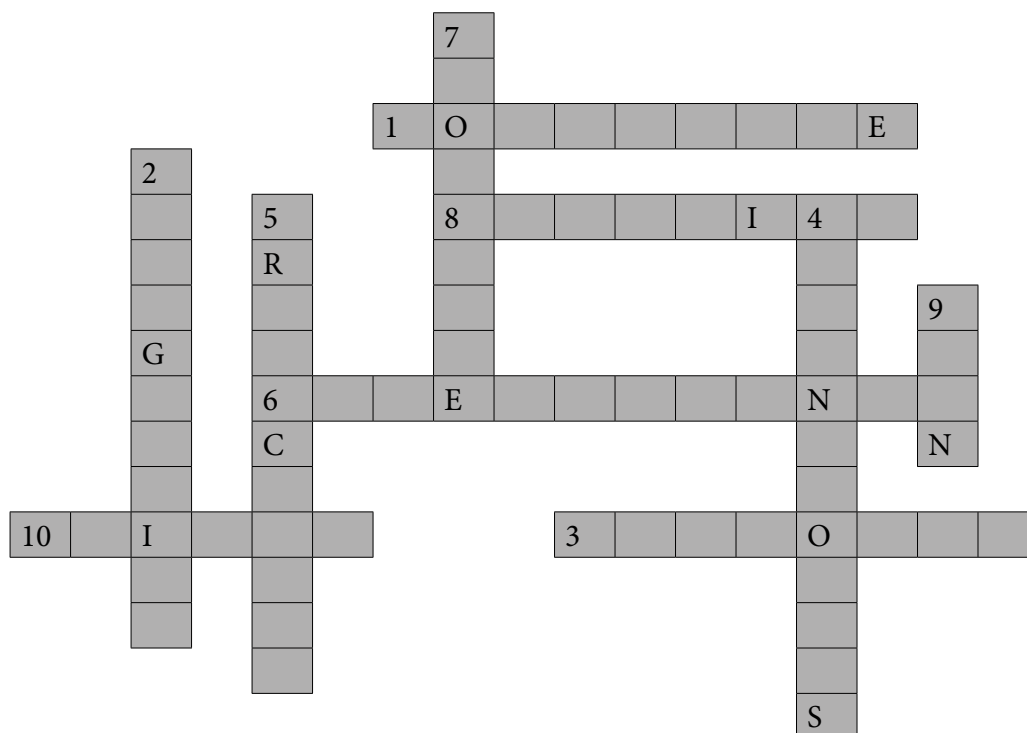
As the fourth industrial revolution gathers momentum and many jobs continue to be automated via **4** _____ (*the methods for using scientific discoveries for practical purposes*), a recent research survey indicates that the skills in highest demand with employers are soft skills: communication skills, digital **5** _____ (*the fact of having the skill and experience for doing something*), innovation, critical thinking, emotional **6** _____ (*the ability to learn and understand*), technical skills, self-learning and data-based decision making.

The growing demand from labour markets for knowledge and skills that require regular updating in view of the fourth industrial revolution should drive virtual universities to be more **7** _____ (*taking action by causing change and not only reacting to change*) and take the lead in offering online courses that address individual needs on a continuous basis.

I believe that virtual universities must have the right leadership and the **8** _____ (*the ability to do a particular thing*) to adapt to the constant demand for education and technical innovation such as mobile learning, micro-credentials, student data analytics, **9** _____ educational resources (*free*), artificial intelligence and blockchain technology. They must also be able to address the challenges related to implementing these innovations in their respective environments.

The student data collected through online learning management systems have become a critical **10** _____ (*something that makes other things progress and develop*) of knowing learners, improving the quality of teaching and learning, personalising student support and meeting their needs.

Grid



Task 2. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

adorn
appease
convert
crisscross
deteriorate
dispatch
encounter
ensue
intrigue
pioneer
surrender
team

Sentences

- 1 His watercolour designs _____ a wide range of books.
- 2 The offer has not _____ separatists.
- 3 On their way home yesterday they _____ a woman selling flowers.
- 4 The streets in that part of town _____ confusingly.
- 5 The signal will be _____ into digital code.
- 6 The novelty of the situation has _____ him.
- 7 She was taken into hospital last week when her condition suddenly _____.
- 8 After his outburst, a long silence _____.
- 9 John _____ with Jack to develop the vaccine five days ago.
- 10 Most major airlines have had to adopt many of the cost-saving innovations _____ by their low-cost competitors.

Task 3. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

Historical studies demand that we learn something about the past but it also requires us to ask how it is we know what we think we know about the past. When you read an academic history text, you'll observe that 1 _____ (**HISTORY**) typically want to prove something about events in the past. For example, they want to show that one individual played a critical role, or that environmental change was a silent

but critical player, or that prejudices affecting one group had an 2 _____ (**ANTICIPATE**) outcome. At the same time, however, scholars are keen to prove the value of their sources. They might argue, for example, that this census record or that judicial file or some set of private 3 _____ (**CORRESPOND**) offers special insights that have not before been made available.

Although it may be simplistic, perhaps too simplistic, you may find it 4 _____ (**HELP**) to think about the study of history as a 5 _____

(**COMBINE**) of the “what” and the “how.” That is, what happened and how we know it happened.

Task 4. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

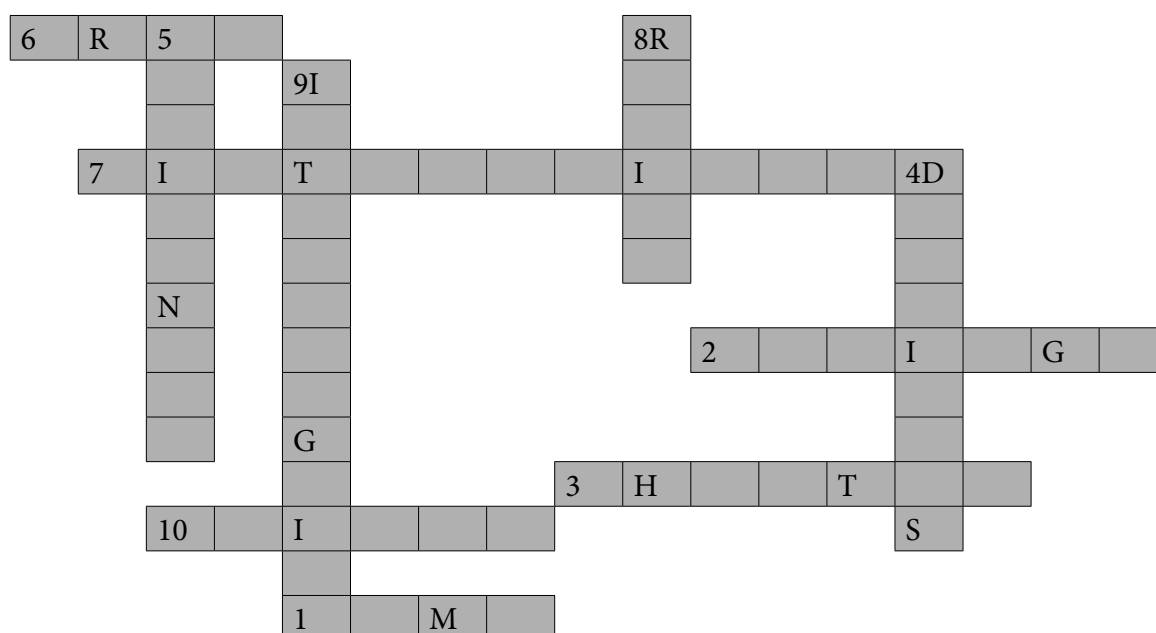
Between 10,500 BCE and 9,500 BCE (11,500 – 12,500 years ago), the broad-spectrum, big 1 _____ (*wild animals*) hunters of the Great Plains began to focus on a single animal species: the bison, an early cousin of the American Bison. The earliest of these bison-oriented hunting traditions is known as the Folsom tradition. Folsom peoples traveled in small family groups for most of the year, returning yearly to the same 2 _____ (*a natural outflow of ground water*) while others favored locations on higher grounds. There they would camp for a few days, moving on after erecting a temporary 3 _____ (*protection*), making and/or repairing stone tools, or processing meat. Paleo-Indians were not numerous, and population 4 _____ (*the number of inhabitants per unit area*) were quite low during this time.

These bison-oriented 5 _____ (*naturally existing in a place or country*) peoples mostly inhabited a portion of the North American continent known as the “cultural region” of the Great Basin. The Great Basin is the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, in what is now modern-day Nevada,

Utah, California, Idaho, Wyoming, and parts of Oregon. The original inhabitants of the region are believed to have arrived as early as 10,000 BCE. The climate in the Great Basin was and is very 6 _____ (*very dry*); this affected the lifestyles and cultures of its inhabitants.

While anthropologists can point to many distinct peoples throughout the region, most peoples of the Great Basin shared certain common cultural elements that 7 _____ (*to mark off as different*) them from other surrounding cultures. Except for the Washoe, most of the groups spoke Numic languages. Some groups may have not have spoken Numic languages, but no 8 _____ (*a surviving memorial of something past*) of their linguistic patterns remain today. There was considerable 9 _____ (*to become mixed together*) among the groups, who lived peacefully and often shared common territories. These groups were all predominantly hunters and gatherers. As a result of these similarities, anthropologists use the terms “Desert Archaic” or more simply “The Desert Culture” to refer collectively to the Great Basin 10 _____ (*a group of people who live together*).

Grid



Task 5. Match to make sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1 | Never memorize something | A | is waiting to be known. |
| 2 | Somewhere, something incredible | B | that can be made in a very narrow field. |
| 3 | If we knew what it was we were doing, | C | whether or not you believe in it. |
| 4 | Time is a drug, | D | in an impossible universe. |
| 5 | An expert is a person who has made all the mistakes | E | that you can look up. |
| 6 | Everything must be made as simple as possible, | F | it is only to be understood. |
| 7 | The good thing about science is that it's true | G | is indistinguishable from magic. |
| 8 | Nothing in life is to be feared, | H | it would not be called research. |
| 9 | Any sufficiently advanced technology | I | but not simpler. |
| 10 | We are an impossibility | J | too much of it kills you. |

Task 6. Put one word in each gap in correct grammatical form. (William Blake)

And did those feet in 1 _ n _ i _ _ _ time (*very old*) Bring me my 5 _ r _ o _ _ of desire: (*a stick with a sharp point*)

Walk upon England's mountains green? Bring me my Spear: O clouds unfold!

And was the 2 _ o _ _ Lamb of God (*used in worship*) Bring me my 6 _ h _ r _ _ _ of fire. (*a vehicle with two wheels and no roof*)

On England's pleasant 3 _ a _ t _ _ _ _ seen? (*land covered with grass*) I will not cease from Mental Fight,

And did the Countenance Divine Nor shall my 7 _ w _ _ _ sleep in my hand (*a weapon with a metal blade*)

Shine forth upon our clouded 4 _ i _ _ _ ? (*a slope*) Till we have built Jerusalem

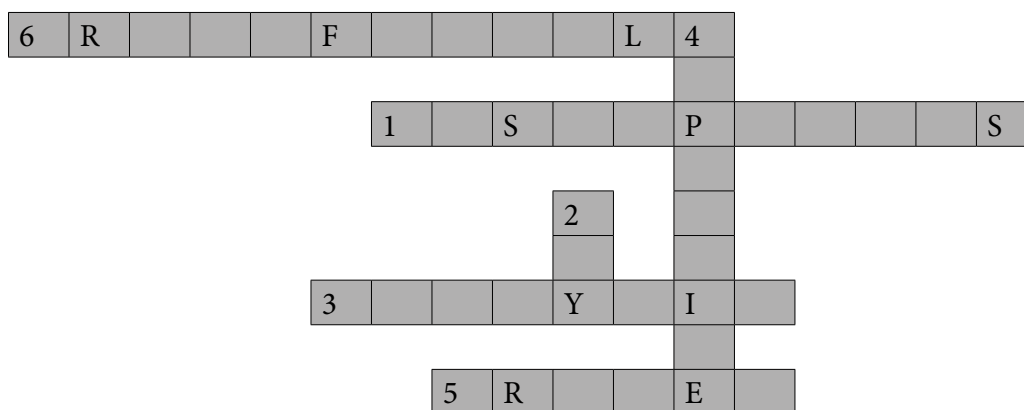
Bring me my Bow of burning gold: In England's green and 8 p _ _ _ s _ _ _ Land. (*enjoyable*)

Task 7. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

Our BA in Ancient History and Classical Archaeology uniquely brings the two 1 _____ (**subjects**) together and is based on our extensive experience in developing and teaching both archaeology and ancient history courses and our world-leading research. This course will introduce you to 2 _____ (**main**) issues in the study of the past through textual and material remains, encouraging you to reflect on the contrasting and complementary images that these approaches create. You will be introduced to two ancient languages and develop your skills in textual 3 _____ (*the process of examining*

something) and interpretation of archaeological information. We will provide you with an intellectually challenging and stimulating curriculum that draws on the full 4 _____ (*a high level of knowledge*) of members of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History and our 5 _____ (*shown to be true*) track record of delivering archaeology by distance learning. Our courses will enable you to gain the 6 _____ (*suitable for different situations*) skills necessary for successful career development or further academic study. As a result, our courses are highly valued by employers.

Grid



Task 8. Write one word in each gap.

We often hear about the importance of cultural heritage. But what is cultural heritage? And whose heritage is it? Whose national heritage, for example, does the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci belong **1** _____? Is it French or Italian?

First of all, let's have a look **2** _____ the meaning of the words. "Heritage" is a property, something that is inherited, passed **3** _____ from previous generations. In the case **4** _____ "cultural heritage," the heritage doesn't consist of money or property, but of culture, values and traditions. Cultural heritage implies a shared bond, it represents our history and our identity; our bond to the past, to our present, and the future.

Cultural heritage often brings **5** _____ mind artifacts (paintings, drawings, prints, mosaics, sculptures), historical monuments and

buildings, as well **6** _____ archaeological sites. But the concept of cultural heritage is even wider **7** _____ that, and has gradually grown to include all evidence of human creativity and expression: photographs, documents, books and manuscripts, and instruments, etc. either as individual objects or as collections. Today, towns, underwater heritage, and the natural environment are also considered **8** _____ of cultural heritage since communities identify themselves with the natural landscape.

Moreover, cultural heritage is not only limited **9** _____ material objects that we can see and touch. It also consists **10** _____ immaterial elements: traditions, oral history, performing arts, social practices, traditional craftsmanship, representations, rituals, knowledge and skills transmitted from generation to generation within a community.

Task 9. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

black	golden	orange	red
blue	green	pink	white
brown	grey	purple	yellow

Sentences

- The teacher, unless he happened to be six feet tall or a _____ belt in karate, would have no chance to control the class.
- You're already on a _____ card, so watch it!
- Installation of a _____ box allows all emails sent and received to be monitored.
- I don't know what's wrong – I just feel _____.
- Many technology firms have fallen deep into the _____ after a collapse in revenues from the telecoms industry.

- 6 The kids were caught ____ handed stealing cookies.
 7 The government's new-found enthusiasm for ____ issues has been welcomed by environmentalists.
 8 This new device is seen as the great ____ hope of the industry.
 9 He sank back on his pillow and fell into a ____ study.
 10 He started to turn ____ in his mid-forties.

Task 10. Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, today is God's gift, that's why we call it the _____.
 2 Neither a wise man nor a brave man lies down on the tracks of history to wait for the _____ of the future to run over him.
 3 If you are _____ in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor.
 4 I believe our _____ is more than just cloth and ink.
 5 History will _____ if I'm a villain or a hero.
 6 Never throughout history has a man who lived a life of _____ left a name worth remembering.
 7 The _____ is the heart of every home, for the most part.
 8 History is dependent on the new generation to write a new _____.
 9 History teaches us that _____ is strength, and cautions us to submerge and overcome our differences in the quest for common goals.
 10 I know of no _____ in human history where ignorance was better than knowledge.

Task 11. Read the sentences and find words that do not fit as they make the sentence they are used in meaningless. Unscramble the words by rearranging the letters in these words.

Sentences

- 1 Everyone crowded round, agree and excited.
 2 The crowds around him began to kitchen.
 3 They lived together in a mixed household on the finger of a campus.
 4 The teacher is eventually exposed, and life goes on.
 5 We walked in the sitting room and my two cats were please on the sofa.
 6 Bits of croissant flake into the bushy bread, which he strokes proudly.
 7 The humeral weakness refers to the biceps and triceps muscles, causing weakness of below flexion and extension.
 8 The carthorse performed the Rite of Spring with great spirit.
 9 The lunch and cruelty trolleys were brought into the room.
 10 The fire alarm goes off accidentally so often that when it's the real night nobody will take any notice.

Task 12. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 He is trying to _____ an idea for a TV show.
We are going to _____ him our car.
The phone interview is your one chance to _____ yourself.
- 2 This computer stores _____ amounts of data.
The coat is available in small, medium, and _____.
He considers that, by and _____, his business was successful.
- 3 Every decision has to be approved by the _____.
Will passengers waiting to _____ please go to the ticket counter?
When you went to school were you a day student or did you _____?
- 4 The other children hated her because she was the teacher's _____.
He's always sending me flowers - he's a real _____!
Football is one of her _____ hates.
- 5 Children from a broken _____ are never happy.
Her _____ is in the east of France.
Make yourself at _____, there's nothing to worry about.
- 6 Come on, _____ my curiosity - what happened to them?
You _____ all the requirements for the job.
Why do we get so many possible solutions that all _____ the same differential equation?
- 7 Who would think we would _____ someone who speaks Middle English in Moscow?
To make ends meet he began rummaging through garbage and junk in the neighborhood to sell at the local swap _____.
The company has agreed to _____ all our expenses.
- 8 It makes my _____ boil when people talk to me as if I'm stupid.
They are related by _____.
There was too much _____ and guts in the movie for my liking.
- 9 Earlier today a man was arrested for attacking a motorist in a _____ rage incident.
That moment was my _____ to Damascus, everything changed after that.
Yeah, well, the _____ to hell is paved with good intentions.
- 10 That bird might be a rare sight where you come from, but around here they're a dime a _____.
The table shows average basic salaries in the top _____ countries.
To help you decide where to go, we've picked out a baker's _____ of top events between April and September.

Task 13. Put the cities from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Atlanta	E	New Orleans	I	San Francisco
B	Chicago	F	New York	J	Santa Fe
C	Detroit	G	Philadelphia	K	St. Augustine
D	Montgomery	H	San Antonio	L	Washington, DC

Information

- 1 Since its establishment as a French colony in 1718, _____ has witnessed some fascinating episodes in history, changing hands multiple times through Spanish conquests and the Louisiana Purchase.
- 2 _____ is a city of many historic firsts for the US. Established in 1697, it's the country's oldest state capital. It's home to the nation's first public building, the magnificent Palace of the Governors, and the oldest religious building in the US, San Miguel Chapel.
- 3 Established by the Spanish in 1565 and commonly referred to as the "Old City", _____ is the oldest permanently occupied European settlement in the US, predating the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth Rock and the founding of Jamestown, Virginia by several decades.
- 4 Founded in 1718 around the Alamo mission, _____ is unmatched as a destination for learning about fascinating Texas state history, from its Native American occupation, to colonial conquests and the fight for independence.
- 5 _____ is the place where American independence was declared, and today you'll find its streets still soaked with history. You can visit the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall or the Museum of the American Revolution.
- 6 Founded as a French fort but made world-famous by Henry Ford, many momentous events have happened in _____. Here one can make a pilgrimage to Hitsville USA at the Motown Museum and explore Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History.
- 7 While many think of the Big Apple as the ultimate modern city, _____ is full of history. Ellis Island is the natural place to start as it is the precise place where millions began their quest for the American Dream. Walk down Wall Street, stop at the Statue of Liberty and scale the Empire State Building—arguably the nation's most iconic skyscraper.
- 8 The capital of the country since 1790, _____ is crawling with stories. For starters, the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History is home to over three million objects that trace the progress of the nation.
- 9 _____ is more associated with cutting-edge technology and forward-thinking these days, but it still makes for a great place to look back. Make a pilgrimage to Mission Dolores—the oldest building in town—to see where the city was founded before taking a tour of the Cable Car Museum.
- 10 While the Great Fire of 1871 wiped out much of _____, history buffs will still find plenty of impressive sights. The gorgeous Old Water Tower survived the blaze and offers a glimpse into the past while a stroll along the Magnificent Mile presents many 20th century architectural gems like the Wrigley Building and Tribune Tower.

Task 14. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Big Brother	E	Fitzwilliam Darcy	I	James Bond
B	Dorothea Brooke	F	Gandalf	J	Leopold Bloom
C	Dorothy	G	Holden Caulfield	K	Miss Havisham
D	Eliza Doolittle	H	Humpty Dumpty	L	Nick Carraway

Information

- 1 He is the dictator of the totalitarian empire of Oceania in the novel *Nineteen Eighty-four* (1949) by George Orwell. Though he does not appear directly in the story, his presence permeates Oceania's bleak society. Ubiquitous posters displaying his photograph feature the slogan "_____ is watching you"; hidden devices in every room enable his Thought Police to monitor the activities of all citizens.
- 2 His wanderings through Dublin during one 24-hour period on June 16, 1904, form the central action of James Joyce's *Ulysses* (1922). _____ is curious, decent, pacific, and somewhat timid. Though he never leaves the streets of Dublin, he is a wanderer like the Greek mythological hero *Ulysses* (Odysseus), to whom he is compared throughout the book.
- 3 _____, designated Agent 007 (always articulated as "double-oh-seven") in the British Secret Intelligence Service, or MI6, was the creation of British novelist Ian Fleming, who introduced the character in his 1953 thriller *Casino Royale*. He was first conceived as a Cold War-era operative.
- 4 _____ is the heroine of *Middlemarch* (1871–72), George Eliot's acknowledged masterpiece. Her intelligence and idealism lead her to blindly marry Edward Casaubon, a middle-aged scholar she hopes to assist, who proves both pompous and ineffectual.
- 5 _____ is the compassionate young narrator of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* (1925). As Jay Gatsby's neighbour in West Egg, Long Island, he has ample opportunity to observe the unfortunate Gatsby as he pursues his version of the American dream.
- 6 _____ is the teenaged protagonist and narrator of J.D. Salinger's novel *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951). A sensitive, rebellious 16-year-old, he is expelled from prep school. Afraid to go home to his parents in New York City, he spends a few days alone in Manhattan; he relates his experiences there in vivid and insightful prose.
- 7 _____ is the suitor of Elizabeth Bennet in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) by Jane Austen. At first Elizabeth spurns him because of his extreme pride, but when he and Elizabeth come to know one another, his true character is revealed.
- 8 _____ is a Cockney flower girl who is transformed into a woman of poise and polish in George Bernard Shaw's play *Pygmalion* (performed 1913).
- 9 _____ is the youthful heroine of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1900), a book-length tale for children by L. Frank Baum, and most of its sequels. Her down-to-earth Kansas upbringing serves her well in the fantastic Land of Oz, where she travels in the company of the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, the Cowardly Lion, and her little dog Toto.
- 10 _____ is a wise wizard who guides and advises the hobbits Bilbo and Frodo Baggins throughout their many adventures in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Hobbit* (1937) and *The Lord of the Rings* (1954–55).

Task 15. Unscramble the names of the cities.

- 1 _____ is home to 7.5 million people, or 12.5 per cent of the UK's population. NODOLN
- 2 Scotland's capital and the seat of its Parliament, _____ combines the young and modern sensibilities of a great university city and national capital with a historic and dramatic setting. BUGEDINRH
- 3 Today, some of the most exciting architecture in Britain can be found in _____ and the nearby Salford Quays area. TERMCHESAN
- 4 A combination of entrepreneurial daring and engineering know-how made _____ the manufacturing engine of Britain through the 19th century and most of the 20th. BNGHAMIRMI
- 5 When visitors think of _____, the Beatles come immediately to mind. And, of course, there's plenty to do that's Beatles related - not least of which is a visit to the famous Cavern Club. RPOEOLLVI
- 6 _____, on the borders of Somerset and Gloucestershire, is a small, attractive city with a history of creativity and innovation. BSTORIL
- 7 _____ has England's oldest public museum, The Ashmolean, recently refurbished with its exhibition space doubled. FRODXO
- 8 _____ grew out of an association of scholars who settled in one place and founded the colleges. CBRIDAMGE
- 9 _____, the capital of Wales and its largest city, has experienced a virtual renaissance. DICARFF
- 10 Currently the UK's third largest city, _____ is also the fastest growing city in Britain. LDSEE

WRITING

You are on the student committee at the College where you study. The College recently held an art exhibition. The College Principal has asked you to write a report, explaining its strengths and weaknesses. You should also make recommendations for improvements for future exhibitions.

Write your **report**.

Use the following words in your text:

exceed, part, adequately, workshop, publicise

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a title and subtitles;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- make a critical evaluation of the event;
- give recommendations.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING**Set 1**

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a volunteer program overseas for students to take part in summer. Your classmates need to choose one place to go. Make a speech about **the Peak District National Park** to persuade your classmates to work there in summer.

Speak about:

- History
- Geography
- Flora and fauna
- Recreation

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a volunteer program overseas for students to take part in summer. Your classmates need to choose one place to go. Make a speech about **the Lake District National Park** to persuade your classmates to work there in summer.

Speak about:

- History
- Geography
- Flora and fauna
- Recreation

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

LISTENING AND READING

Task 1. You will hear part of a lecture.

The ruler of Russia from 1587-1598 and Tsar from 1598 to 1605, Boris Godunov played an important role in Russian history.

According to legend, Godunov's family originated from the Tatar Prince Chet, who immigrated from the Golden Horde to Russia. Boris was the son of Fyodor Godunov, an average landowner. After his father's death, he was brought up by his uncle Dmitry Godunov, who reached a high post at the court of Ivan the Terrible. Boris Godunov's career of service began as an "oprichnik"- a member of the organization "Oprichnina," established by Ivan the Terrible as a prototype police force but also as an instrument to expose, torture and murder his internal enemies.

Godunov married a daughter of the Tsar's favorite, Malyuta Skuratov, which further strengthened his position. In 1580 Boris Godunov's sister married the Tsar's son Fyodor and after that Godunov received the aristocratic title of boyar.

The role of the entire family of Godunov gradually increased and by the end of the 1570s they obtained a footing at Ivan the Terrible's court. Still, Boris Godunov himself was very cautious in his actions and preferred to stay in the background. Unexpectedly, the year of 1581 brought a series of changes to Godunov's life: Ivan the Terrible had an argument with his son Ivan and hit him with a staff, which caused the death of the prince. Boris Godunov's brother-in-law, Fyodor, became the heir to the throne.

Until 1584 Boris Godunov was not very close to Ivan the Terrible, though he did use his positions at court to favor of his family. According to some historians, Godunov, together with Bogdan Belsky, was a confidante to the Tsar during the last year of the Tsar's life. Boris Godunov's role in the death of Ivan the Terrible remains unclear. There were rumors that the ruler was suffocated or poisoned by Belsky and Godunov.

The official version stated that the Tsar died from a long-term illness. But, the truth remains unknown.

Ivan the Terrible's son Fyodor ascended to the throne. According to various sources, the new ruler had physical and mental problems and was not able to control the country. A board of noblemen was created to serve as Fyodor's advisors and guardians. Starting as a member of the board, Boris Godunov soon became the factual head of the country. Among the 14 years that Fyodor held the throne, 13 of them were the years of the rule of Godunov.

Boris Godunov's internal and external policies were aimed at the all-round strengthening of the country. He played an important role in the implementation of a patriarchate in Russia and in 1589 Metropolitan Job was appointed as the first Russian patriarch. This event increased the prestige of Russia.

In terms of internal policy, a massive construction of cities and fortresses was undertaken, among them Voronezh Fortress and Belgorod City. Moscow experienced unbelievable innovations for the times, including the building of a water supply system, which pumped water from the Moscow River. The economic crisis of the 1570s – 1580s led to the introduction of serfdom and a corresponding law that all peasants who ran away from their masters must be returned if caught within five years from the time they fled.

In his external policy Godunov showed himself a talented diplomat. In 1595, having taken advantage of a complicated domestic situation in Sweden, Boris Godunov signed a peace treaty and returned several cities and regions to Russia.

In 1598 Tsar Fyodor died. Since he didn't have children, his death designated the end of the Moscow branch of the Rurik Dynasty and also marked the beginning of the so-called Time of

Troubles (a period between 1598 and 1613, preceding the establishment of the Romanov Dynasty). Immediately after Fyodor's death the Zemsky Sobor (the first Russian parliament) appointed Boris Godunov Tsar.

The period of Godunov's official reign was characterized by the unprecedented closeness of Russia to many western countries. Documents show that he sought to found a high school in Russia, with foreign teachers, though the idea was criticized by the Church authorities. The foreign specialists (doctors, metalworkers and tradesmen) were greeted in Russia as never before. His external policy was generally peaceful.

Regarding internal policies, the Tsar allowed peasants (except those from the Moscow Region) to move from one landowner to another. Godunov put great effort into finding royal spouses for his son and daughter, in order to reinforce the positions of his family line, but he was not very successful.

1601 was the beginning of bad luck for Boris Godunov. Three years of failing crops, caused by frosts and heavy rains, led to a famine. Godunov's orders to keep the price of grain at the same level were not followed, and instead prices increased a hundredfold. The Tsar opened the state granaries for the poorest and also provided them with money. Nevertheless,

there were not enough resources for everyone. Having heard about the Tsar's help, people from all over Russia left behind their homes and their poor, personal stores of food, and headed to Moscow. During 1604 a minimum of 127 thousand people died of hunger in the capital city. Godunov's position dramatically deteriorated; word spread that his reign was not lawful, and thus cursed by God.

Rumors began circulating that Ivan the Terrible's son Dmitry was still alive and was going to take the throne. Evidently, there were three impostors who claimed, during the Time of Troubles, to be the youngest son of Ivan IV. In 1604 False Dmitry I gathered some troops and headed towards Moscow in order to attack it. Godunov's army crushed the attackers, who had to abandon their positions.

Boris Godunov's son Fyodor, an intelligent and educated man, became the next Russian tsar. In a few months' time False Dmitry I organized a coup in Moscow and took the throne. He ordered the death of the young tsar and his mother. Fyodor's sister Ksenia was spared, but was forced to become a concubine for the newly-appointed Tsar False Dmitry I.

Boris Godunov's personality inspired many famous artists to create pieces of art named after him, including a drama by Aleksandr Pushkin and an opera by Modest Musorgsky.

For questions 1-10, put the events A-E in chronological order.

1		List of events
2		A The last Rurikid Tsar of Russia dies
3		B Godunov gives his sister to be the bride of the tsarevich Fyodor
4		C Boris Godunov is elected Tsar of Russia
5		D Boris Godunov is promoted to the rank of boyar
6		E Boris Godunov arranged for the head of the Muscovite Church to be raised to patriarch
7		F The Tsar's army impede the False Dmitry's advance toward Moscow
8		G Boris Godunov marries the daughter of a close associate of the tsar
9		H Ivan IV the Terrible, Russian Tsar, dies
10		I Boris Godunov is faced with problems of famine
		J Boris Godunov begins his career of service

Task 2. You are going to read a review.

Our story for December, Truman Capote's "Miriam" (1945), is disquietingly similar to our story from November, Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "The Yellow Wallpaper." Once again, we, as readers, are invited into an uncomfortable space inhabited by characters who may be figments of the imagination. Once again, we become witnesses to the ways in which the power of emotion drives the story to its dramatic end. And once again, we must consider the delicate relationship between reality and fantasy, between things that can be described through actions, and things that can only be perceived or intuited, but never quite articulated through words.

There is, however, a crucial difference between these two stories. Gilman's story has its origins in her own lived experience; she captures the horror of that experience, that reality, and transforms it into a 1 _____ fantasy. By contrast, Capote's story has its origins in fantasy, plain and simple. And yet the fantasy elements of the story are initially hidden from view, obscured by the focus on realism, on the humdrum of everyday existence. In our discussion of "The Yellow Wallpaper," we talked about the ways in which many of the details concerning daily life were missing from the story. Not so in "Miriam," where there is an almost obsessive focus on the little details of Mrs. H. T. Miller's life. But is this focus on the details of everyday life a distraction? Is Capote trying to shift our attention away from something else that is lurking in the pages, something that will catch us 2 _____, just as it caught Mrs. Miller after her spouse's death?

"Miriam" is a ghost story, and a rather fantastic one, too. It conforms brilliantly to the classic features of the genre, most notably in its refusal to offer a rational explanation for any of the irrational or 3 _____ occurrences. Ghost stories are often characterized by a feeling of tension that is caused when something familiar inexplicably becomes too familiar, unfamiliar, strange. As you read, pay close attention to those moments when a feeling of familiarity is immediately followed by a

feeling of fear, or when feelings of attraction give way to feelings of repulsion. There are several of these moments for us to talk about on Tuesday, such as when old Mrs. Miller first sees young Miriam outside the movie theater, and also later in the story when she sees the old man while out shopping. Such moments are never explained, and we are left wondering about their meaning and purpose. Indeed, such passages are important 4 _____ as they contribute to an overall sense fear and unease that permeates the story. Which passages in particular made your spine tingle or gave you goose bumps? We are perhaps more familiar with the type of ghost story that takes place in a haunted house; why, in your opinion, does Capote set his ghost story in New York City, turning ordinary places such as a movie theater or a flower shop into sites of haunting?

Capote is best known for his long fiction, particularly *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, published in 1958, and adapted for the cinema in 1961. The film adaptation has contributed greatly to the 5 _____ of Capote's reputation, but don't be fooled by its glamorous portrait of post-war Manhattan. Behind the dazzling skyscrapers of Manhattan lurks the presence of the Southern Gothic; and this is precisely what makes Capote's short fiction so powerful, even if it isn't as well-known. The driving force of *Breakfast at Tiffany's* is the darkness contained in its heart: the lonely desperation of its whimsical protagonist, Holly Golightly. This desperation, this loneliness, is felt more keenly in "Miriam," in the solitary life of Mrs. Miller, putting on her galoshes for the rain, heading to the cinema alone, and sharing her peppermint candies with a new friend. Is it this loneliness, this solitariness, that makes her the target of the ghost-child Miriam's unnatural interest? Or is it Mrs. Miller's desire for company that conjures up Miriam as a terrifying companion, one who will never leave? Winter is here. Curl up with the story and a warm drink, and savor the feeling of solitude...it might not last. Happy reading.

Some words are missing in the text. These words in a different word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 1-5.

1		aware, compel, long, much, nature
2		
3		
4		
5		

For questions 6-10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 6 In the first paragraph, the reviewer suggests that
 - A the central figures of these stories are usually imaginary people.
 - B these stories have similar plots.
 - C the authors create highly charged images and symbols.
 - D words are meticulously chosen for their evocative power.
- 7 What point is made about "The Yellow Wallpaper" in the second paragraph?
 - A Throughout the story, the author explores her own original ideas.
 - B The narrator is obsessed with the yellow wallpaper in the room.
 - C The character starts to notice unsettling things about her room.
 - D The plot lacks a description of the routines.
- 8 What does the reviewer say about Mrs. Miller?
 - A She is a widow who lives alone in New York City.
 - B She often goes to the movies.
 - C Her appearance separates her from the typical elderly.
 - D She demonstrates a large vocabulary.
- 9 What does the reviewer suggest in the third paragraph?
 - A The ghost's behaviour makes your imagination soar with what it could mean.
 - B There are some points for further discussion with readers.
 - C The whole plot of "Miriam" is very derivative.
 - D The ghost is a symbol of the old woman's past and younger self.
- 10 What does the reviewer say about "Breakfast at Tiffany's" in the final paragraph?
 - A It is shorter than "The Yellow Wallpaper".
 - B The reader is told Holly Golightly's real-life horror story.
 - C One of the main characters in the story is a capricious person.
 - D There are many similarities between Holly Golightly and Mrs. Miller.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

Advising is often equated with course 1_____, but there's actually a lot more to this relationship than PIN numbers and 2_____ planners. Advisors want to help students meet any and all 3_____ goals. And it is because of this broad 4_____ that the advisor/student relationship can take on many forms. In fact, some students benefit most by meeting with their advisors more often to share stories, gain advice, and map their road to 5_____ success.

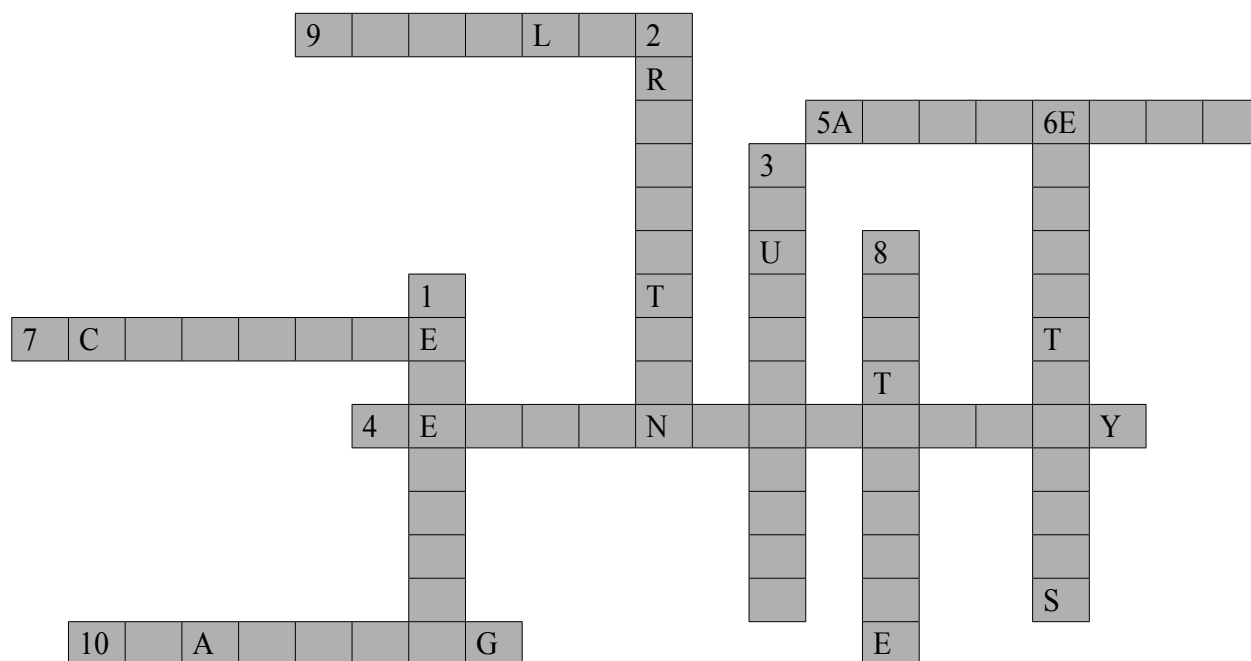
Here's a list of practical **6** _____ for both students and their advisors.

- Familiarize yourself with the academic policies in the 9_____.

You should:

- Not wait until the last minute to 7_____ your appointments;
- Not hesitate to ask questions – take the 8_____;

In the end, you make all decisions. Only you know your long and short-term goals and how they are evolving. Seek out others for help in deciding what courses are important in **10**_____ these goals, but don't forget your own responsibilities to the process.



Task 2. Match the two columns.

	Idiom		Meaning
1	As right as rain	A	a big fuss about a small problem
2	A storm in a teacup	B	busy
3	Calm before the storm	C	have more energy after having been tired
4	Get a second wind	D	look everywhere
5	Get wind of something	E	the worst possible situation
6	Leave no stone unturned	F	perfect
7	Snowed under	G	make people feel more comfortable
8	When it rains it pours	H	something bad is coming
9	A perfect storm	I	everything is going wrong at once
10	Break the ice	J	hear news of something secret

Task 3. Write blend words in each gap ('blend' means a new word formed by combining two other words).

- 1 British + exit
- 2 breakfast + lunch
- 3 hungry + angry

			X		
			N		
			G		

4 mock + cocktail

			K				
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

5 flexible + vegetarian

			X							
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6 stay + vacation

			Y						
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

7 costume + play

			P			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

8 skirt + shorts

			R			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

9 jeans + leggings

			G			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

10 glamorous + camping

			M				
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Task 4. Write one word in each gap.

1 Give me such shows — give me the _____ of Manhattan!

	T				T	
--	---	--	--	--	---	--

2 New York is the meeting place of the _____, the only city where you can hardly find a typical American.

P			P			
---	--	--	---	--	--	--

3 One belongs to New York _____, one belongs to it as much in five minutes as in five years.

	N				N			
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

4 I love New York City. The _____ I live in New York City is because it's the loudest city on the planet Earth.

				O	
--	--	--	--	---	--

5 So I went to New York City to be _____ again. It was and remains easy for most Americans to go somewhere else and start anew.

	O		
--	---	--	--

6 Practically everybody in New York has half a mind to write a book — and _____.

	O		
--	---	--	--

7 There is something in the New York _____ that makes sleep useless.

	I	
--	---	--

8 In New York you've got to have all the _____.

			K
--	--	--	---

9 Anytime four New Yorkers get into a cab together without arguing, a bank _____ has just taken place.

R					R	
---	--	--	--	--	---	--

10 The true New Yorker secretly believes that people living anywhere else have to be, in some sense, _____.

		D	D			
--	--	---	---	--	--	--

Task 5. Write one word in each gap.

1 Good _____ someone who helps people in need

						T		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

2 According to in accord with the highest _____ authority

H				
---	--	--	--	--

3 _____ come to judgement someone who makes a wise judgement

				E	
--	--	--	--	---	--

4 Keeping up with trying to match one's neighbours the _____ in spending and social standing

						S
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

5 As happy as very happy

	A			
--	---	--	--	--

6 As pleased as very pleased

	U			
--	---	--	--	--

7 Before you could in a very short time say Jack _____

R							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8 John _____ a typical Englishman

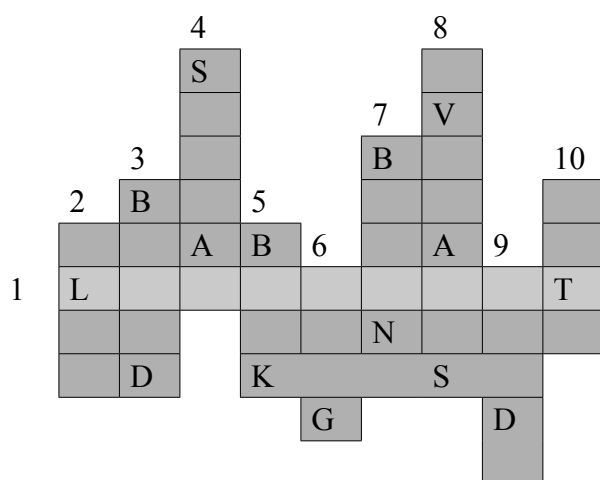
	U		
--	---	--	--

9 _____ has left the show is over the building

				S
--	--	--	--	---

Task 6. Complete the crossword.

Grid



Sentences

- 1 The experimental car certainly stole the _____ at the motor show.
- 2 The boys in _____ thought it was time to investigate.
- 3 I can't believe how much he charged me for those books. He robbed me _____.
- 4 He'll _____ blue murder if he doesn't get his way.
- 5 Well, the last time I was up before the _____ it was for careless driving.
- 6 You'll never get away with leaving work early; the _____ arm of the law is bound to catch you.
- 7 Until the court hearing, they will remain _____ bars.
- 8 I can't believe that team has lost 12 games in a row. The law of _____ says that they should have won at least one game by now.
- 9 One day, after years of violent abuse from her enemy, she took the law into her own _____.
- 10 John never fills in the record forms but then he's a law _____ himself.

Task 7. Read the text and find 5 words that do not fit as they make the sentence they are used in meaningless. Correct the logical mistakes ('wrong words') in the sentences below.

Example: There's a clock on the church *towel*.

WRONG

towel

RIGHT

tower

Parliament's attempts in the 1760s and 1770s to raise enough revenue to pay for the defense of the American colonies and the cost of the Seven Years War treated on increasingly unstable constitutional grounds. Although many people on both sides of the Atlantic continued to adhere to the traditional view of

the British constitution that collective freedom was guaranteed by a sovereign Parliament that represented the shared interests of its peoples, an increasing number of Americans came to believe that was not so. Arguments against the Stamp Act and Townshend duties, for instance, gave rise to claims to constitutional liberty in the colonies that were at once ancient and new-claims that were seen as increasingly threatened by a government in London corrupted by self-interest and detached from the fundamental principles of British freedom.

Task 8. Use the clues below to complete the grid.

collections of original documents

_____ Across 1

historians of population trends and mechanisms

_____ **historians** Across 2

the belief that the events of the past are directly responsible for conditions in the present

presentist _____ Across 3

equitable co-existence within a community of people from distinct cultural traditions

_____ Across 4

documents that examine primary documents and provide an interpretation

secondary _____ Down 5

a branch of academic studies that bridges anthropological and historical approaches

_____ Down 6

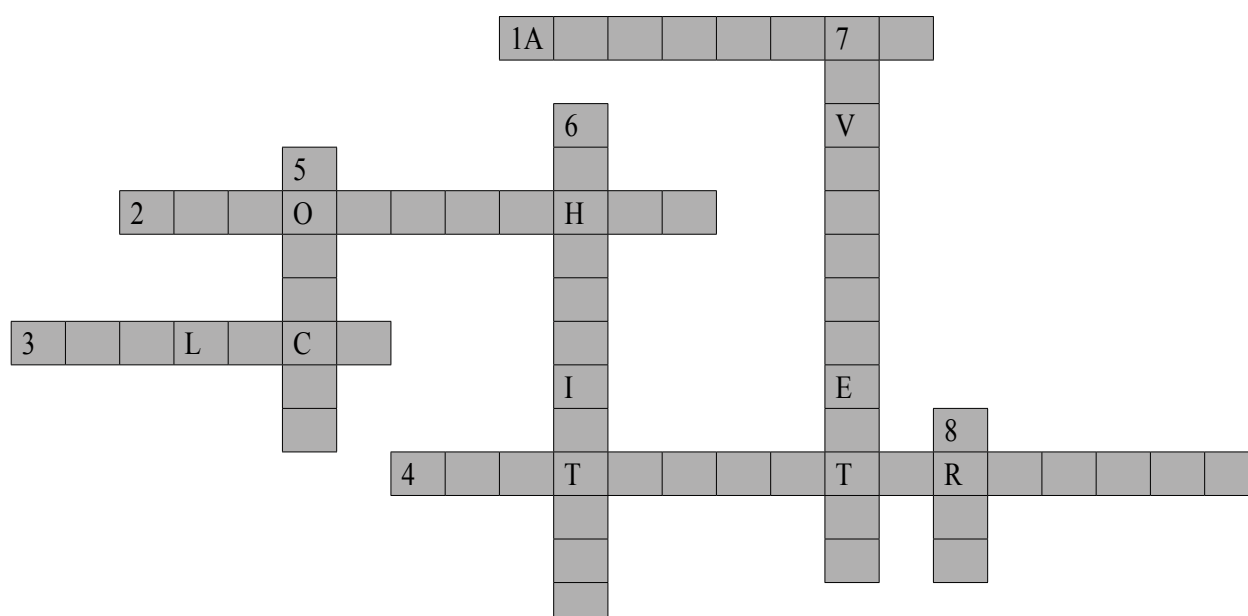
the history of human interaction with natural and human-made settings

_____ **history** Down 7

non-written accounts of events in the past

_____ **histories** Down 8

Grid



Task 9. Form new words by affixation.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1 | Due to performance issues caused by unprecedented demand and reported _____, we have had to temporarily remove the free access to textbooks. | USE |
| 2 | We apologise for the _____ caused and are working to address these concerns to reinstate free access as soon as possible. | CONVENIENT |
| 3 | For more _____ on how you can access content from our textbooks please visit our purchasing models page. | INFORM |
| 4 | You can also download our _____ leaflet by clicking here. | INTRODUCE |
| 5 | Trials to our textbooks are available to prospective institutional _____ worldwide. | SUBSCRIBE |
| 6 | If you would like to speak directly to a publisher _____ about setting up a trial, please use the details found on the contact us page. | REPRESENT |
| 7 | Developed and designed with learning and teaching in mind, we partner with leading instructors and _____ to provide pedagogically focused and up-to-date textbooks. | EDUCATE |
| 8 | If you experience any technical difficulties please visit the contact us page or speak to your _____ administrator. | LIBRARY |

Task 10. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

decisively
effectively
harshly
infinitely
intellectually
invariably
knowingly
paradoxically
purely
remarkably
swiftly
universally

Sentences

- 1 They decided to close the museum _____ and simply because it cost too much to run.
- 2 Police quickly arrived on scene amid jostling in the crowd but order was _____ restored.
- 3 It is a _____ noisy and crowded city
- 4 As the epidemic ravaged the community, it _____ strengthened it.
- 5 I've never _____ offended him.
- 6 John was _____ late.
- 7 She's hoping to find a job which is more demanding _____.
- 8 Travel is _____ more comfortable now than it used to be.
- 9 The electorate voted _____ to change the country's electoral system.
- 10 I thought she'd been treated too _____.

Task 11. Solve anagram puzzles.

Isaac Asimov was born in Petrovichi in Smolensk Oblast, the son of a family of millers. Although his exact date of birth is uncertain, Asimov himself celebrated it on January 2. His family emigrated to Brooklyn, New York and opened a candy store when he was three years old. He **1** _____ (TAHTUG) himself to read at the age of five.

He began reading the science fiction **2** _____ (ULPP) magazines that his family's store

carried. Around the age of eleven, he began to write his own **3** _____ (STRIEOS), and by age nineteen, he was selling them to the magazines. He graduated from Columbia University in 1939. He married Gertrude Blugerman in 1942. During World War II he worked as a civilian at the Philadelphia Navy Yard's Naval Air Experimental Station. After the war, he returned to Columbia University and **4** _____ (ENEARD) a Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1948. He then joined the **5** _____ (FLTACUY) of

the Boston University School of Medicine until Janet O. Jeppson the same year. He was a highly 1958, when he became a full-time 6 _____ 8 _____ (OLIPRFIC) writer, having written (RITWER). His first 7 _____ (VNOEL), or edited more than 500 books and an estimated Pebble in the Sky, was published in 1950. He 9,000 letters and postcards. and his wife divorced in 1973, and he married

Task 12. 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. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms.

- 1 He started studying English because he thought that that would help him find a better job.
HOPE
He started studying English _____ a better job.
(4 words)
- 2 He has an impressive knowledge of Latin grammar.
BREADTH
The _____ Latin grammar is impressive.
(5 words)
- 3 I thought the exam was going to be complicated, but it actually was a walk in the park.
SAILED
I thought the exam was going to be complicated, but I _____ it.
(3 words)
- 4 When he started using my books without permission, I had to warn him not to do it again.
FOOT
When he started using my books without permission, I had _____ down.
(4 words)
- 5 In Moscow, he bought a house similar to the one he had when he was living in London.
LINES
In Moscow, he bought a house _____ the one he had when he was living in London.
(4 words)
- 6 You are not staying out late tonight!
NO
Under _____ stay out late tonight!
(5 words)
- 7 Shortly after they met, John asked her out.
HAD
Scarcely _____ John asked her out.
(4 words)
- 8 Steve fully intends to complain about the attitude of the staff.
EVERY
Steve _____ a complaint about the attitude of the staff.
(5 words)
- 9 Only club members are allowed to use the swimming pools at weekends.
LIMITED
Weekend use of the swimming pools _____ members.
(4 words)
- 10 How likely is John to accept our suggestion?
GOING
What is the _____ with our suggestion?
(5 words)

Task 13. Match the book with its author.

1	<i>Vanity Fair</i>	A	Mark Twain's tale of a rebel boy and a runaway slave seeking liberation upon the waters of the Mississippi remains a defining classic of American literature.
2	<i>The Scarlet Letter</i>	B	Jerome K Jerome's accidental classic about messing about on the Thames remains a comic gem.
3	<i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>	C	Theodore Dreiser was no stylist, but there's a terrific momentum to his unflinching novel about a country girl's American dream.
4	<i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>	D	Lewis Carroll's brilliant nonsense tale is one of the most influential and best loved in the English canon.
5	<i>Three Men in a Boat</i>	E	The influence of William Faulkner's immersive tale of raw Mississippi rural life can be felt to this day.
6	<i>The Red Badge of Courage</i>	F	Nathaniel Hawthorne's astounding book is full of intense symbolism and as haunting as anything by Edgar Allan Poe.
7	<i>Sister Carrie</i>	G	In Kipling's classic boy's own spy story, an orphan in British India must make a choice between east and west.
8	<i>Kim</i>	H	Hemingway's first and best novel makes an escape to 1920s Spain to explore courage, cowardice and manly authenticity.
9	<i>The Sun Also Rises</i>	I	William Thackeray's masterpiece, set in Regency England, is a bravura performance by a writer at the top of his game.
10	<i>As I Lay Dying</i>	J	Stephen Crane's account of a young man's passage to manhood through soldiery is a blueprint for the great American war novel.

Task 14. Match the two columns.

1	Great Depression begins	A	1917
2	First Moon landing	B	1941
3	President Richard M. Nixon resigns after Watergate break-in	C	1945
4	U.S. enters World War I	D	1962
5	Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	E	1965
6	Women gain the right to vote	F	1974
7	Cuban Missile Crisis	G	1929
8	Pearl Harbor bombed	H	1933
9	Bombing of Vietnam begins	I	1969
10	Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated	J	1920

Task 15. Match the two columns. / American cities which are not capitals/

City	State	City	State
1 Los Angeles	A Florida	6 Seattle	F New York
2 Buffalo	B Washington	7 Portland	G Pennsylvania
3 Miami	C Louisiana	8 Philadelphia	H Michigan
4 Las Vegas	D California	9 Detroit	I Nevada
5 New Orleans	E Texas	10 Houston	J Oregon

WRITING

You study at an international school in Russia. Your history teacher is planning a one-day study trip for your class and has asked the students for suggestions. Write a proposal considering a place for students to visit in Saint Petersburg.

Write your **proposal**.

Use the following words in your text:

educational, worksheet, accessible, expense, accommodate

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write 200-250 words.

Remember to:

- include a heading and subheadings;
- use an appropriate style;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- put forward some suggestions for activities to do;
- suggest a place of destination, and the best way to get there.

You should use your own words and expressions as far as possible.

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a library exhibition for foreign guests. Your classmates need to choose several items to present to international students. Make a speech about ***The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*** by Mark Twain to persuade your audience to read this book.

Speak about:

- Main characters
- Major themes
- Plot
- Adaptations

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Set 2

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a library exhibition for foreign guests. Your classmates need to choose several items to present to international students. Make a speech about ***The Last of the Mohicans*** by James Fenimore Cooper to persuade your audience to read this book.

Speak about:

- Main characters
- Major themes
- Plot
- Adaptations

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (2- 3 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers (2-3 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

Links

- <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/amelia-bloomer>
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Of-Mice-and-Men-by-Steinbeck>
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- <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/elizabeth-monarchy/>
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