

## Listening & Reading

*Time: 45 minutes*

### Listening

#### Task 1

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

1. Blake's drawing expressed his skeptical view of science.

**A True**                      **B False**

2. The sculpture of Newton shows him admiring nature.

**A True**                      **B False**

3. People are not interested in measuring things.

**A True**                      **B False**

4. The nature of gravity is not like the one of electricity.

**A True**                      **B False**

5. Gravity may be caused by Higg's boson.

**A True**                      **B False**

6. The biggest part of the universe is made of "dark energy".

**A True**                      **B False**

7. Scientists are making fun of a "theory of everything".

**A True**                      **B False**

8. "String theory" is about energy inside a particle.

**A True**                      **B False**

9. Accelerators might help scientists find unknown particles.

**A True**                      **B False**

10. The Large Hadron Collider attracts poets rather than scientists.

**A** True

**B** False

## **Integrated listening and reading**

### **Task 2**

Read the text about DDT – a pesticide extensively used in the post World War II period – and its environmental effects, then listen to a part of a lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions **11-25** 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.**

The insecticidal properties of DDT, a white crystalline compound, were discovered in 1942. During World War II this pesticide was used to control the spread of typhus and malaria. Then in the postwar era it began to be used extensively as an agricultural insecticide. Its success in eradicating malaria and controlling other insect-borne diseases dangerous both to humans and crops led it to be labeled a “miracle” pesticide.

Its image increased and peaked in the early 1960s. In that decade, however, studies began to show that this method of pest control has serious environmental consequences. Perhaps most damaging for the reputation of DDT was the wide popularity of Rachel Carson’s book *Silent Spring*, which exposed the dangers of continued use of this pesticide on bird and animal species and ultimately on human beings. Carson’s influential expose of the harmful effects of DDT showed that several species of birds were experiencing population declines as a result of ingesting this chemical in their customary diet. Research showed that birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon, which are high on the food chain, accumulated excessive amounts of the pesticide in their bodies, and this caused them to lay eggs with thin shells, which would break before hatching. Research also showed that the human population was at risk from increased levels of liver and breast cancer caused by exposure to DDT. Furthermore, environmentalists pointed out that the toxicity of this substance is not easily degraded and can remain in the environment and food chain for prolonged periods. Due to these reasons, and also to the fact that DDT seemed to be losing its effectiveness on the insect populations it was designed to control, many countries banned the use of

this product during the early 1970s.

**Now listen to a part of a lecture on the same topic and then do the task (11-25), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture twice.**

11. DDT was used against the spread of malaria and other diseases transmitted by insects.
12. DDT was called a “miracle” pesticide after the Second World War.
13. Many people know DDT as a substance producing a harmful effect on the environment.
14. Populations of some birds started to decline several decades ago.
15. Bald eagle is known to be high on the food chain.
16. Peregrine falcons laid eggs with thin shells which broke before hatching.
17. Eggshell thinning was caused by excessive amounts of pesticide in the birds’ bodies in the wild.
18. Eggshell thinning was caused by the overdose of DDT used in the experiments.
19. Brown pelicans had been nearly extinct as a result of hunting even before DDT came into use.
20. Oil spills and stress from industrial noise make many birds leave their natural habitats.
21. The link between the use of DDT and population declines of various birds of prey is doubtful.
22. DDT can remain toxic in the environment for long periods of time.
23. Lead and mercury poisoning of the environment can lead to the increase of liver and breast cancer.
24. The pesticide leads to the increase in the levels of cancer in human population.
25. Many countries that banned DDT in the early 1970s are now considering its reintroduction.

## Reading

### Task 3

Read the extracts **A-H** and decide in which extract the information **26-40** is mentioned. An extract may be chosen more than once.

### US National Parks

The United States National Parks stand as the natural wonders of the North American continent.

#### **A. Acadia National Park: Cadillac Mountain**

Acadia National Park holds a symbolic place because its mountain peaks are the first places to experience sunlight every single day in the United States. In order to enjoy this spectacle, hikers walk two miles to the top of Cadillac Mountain. From this height, there are stunning views around the Atlantic coast. If you arrive early enough, you might be lucky enough to witness the ceremony of the Wabanaki honoring the sun. This particular ceremony is symbolic to the Native American tribe's efforts to reclaim and strengthen their heritage.

#### **B. Arches National Park: Park Avenue**

Anyone who comes to this park will receive a lesson in geology. These natural sandstone arches and towers make one feel like they were planned to resemble Park Avenue in New York, hence the site's name. Walking round the area you will enjoy sights of rock pools, animal footprints and some sagebrush. The Park Avenue Hike is considered an easy one by the rangers but visitors are still advised to bring hats, water and supplies. With the right pace, hikers can finish walking around the area in one hour.

#### **C. Badlands National Park: Sheep Mountain Table**

Prior to colonization by modern day Americans, tribes of the Lakota and the Sioux Nation used the Badlands as hunting grounds for bison and other herd animals. The Battle of Wounded Knee took place in this region. It was the last conflict of its kind and is an event remembered to this day. To enjoy the Badlands, travel southwards to the Sheep Mountain Table and keep going until you reach the end of the ridge where you will see some extraordinary rock formations.

#### **D. Channel Islands National Park: Inspiration Point**

These unspoilt islands compose the Channel Island group and each of them hosts an ecology of 150 animal species which are not found in any other location in the world. The harbor fox makes these islands its home and the waters surrounding them are roaming grounds for the blue whales. The point got its name thanks to its inspiring beauty, a beauty so remarkable that a group of poets meet there every month to discuss their works. To get to the islands, you need to take an hour's boat ride. Unfortunately, camping, especially overnight, is not permitted. The boat will wait for you until you've had your fill of nature.

#### **E. Crater Lake National Park: Watchman Peak**

The Crater Lake National Park is large volcanic rock formation on the tip of the Cascade range in southern Oregon. According to experts the cataclysm that caused this was the eruption of a volcano called Mount Mazama some 7,700 years ago. The eruption was so violent that the mountain's walls collapsed forming the crater that holds the national park. Hike up the mountains to Watchman's Peak where a lookout tower has been monitoring volcanic activity since the 1930s. In the middle of

the lake, there is an island called Wizard Island because it has the shape of a wizard's hat.

#### **F. Denali National Park: Sable Pass**

One of Alaska's natural best kept secrets, Denali national park hosts one of the most interesting long hikes in the North American continent. Since the sun does not set in this area until midnight, you can make considerable progress on a single hike. The sights of this particular walk up to and through Sable Pass include grassy terrain containing willow brush. Once you cross Igloo Creek, Cathedral Mountain comes into view. Hiking through the pass is never a solitary experience even when undertaken on your own as many animals inhabit the area you will be walking in. Prepare to share space with moose, sheep, wolf, caribou and grizzly bear.

#### **G. Glacier National Park: Hidden Lake**

Experts predict that the glaciers responsible for the beauty of Glacier National Park are melting away. Before much longer not a trace of these glaciers will be left which is considerably sooner than previously predicted. So do your best to take advantage of the park's views now while they are still there. A hike to the park's Hidden Lake is particularly recommended. This walk is relatively short, around 2 kilometers, but has a few challenging sections. Speak with the ranger before going on the trail as grizzly bears are known to cross it once in a while.

#### **H. Yosemite National park: Sentinel Dome**

In 1864 President Abraham Lincoln drafted a resolution that Yosemite Valley was to be preserved for the public. Thanks to him the rapids, geological stone formations and the sequoia towering over the area have been saved. Today, people meet around Glacier Point, easily the most famous spot, to enjoy amazing views of the park. However, for a less crowded destination that offers a 360 degree panorama of the features of Yosemite, the Sentinel Dome is a viable alternative. From the top of the hill, you will be able to see the famous rock formations known as the Half Dome and El Capitan as well as the Yosemite Falls.

#### **In which extract are the following mentioned?**

26. The wild life in this area is different from that seen elsewhere.
27. The walks here can be difficult but not because of their length.
28. Scientific observations are carried out here.
29. This park has witnessed a difficult period in history.
30. You should make a point of visiting this park before one of its special features has disappeared.

31. Although this is considered an easy area to walk in, hikers still need to come prepared.
32. There is a less well-known viewpoint which is an excellent place to go.
33. Visitors like to come here at dawn.
34. A feature in this park got its name from an item of clothing worn by an imaginary character.
35. You are unlikely to feel alone in this area.
36. There are no places where visitors can stay overnight in this park.
37. The park owes its status to an important figure in American history.
38. The rock formations here resemble a certain area of the city.
39. Local people are making efforts to keep their history alive here.
40. It is possible to cover a lot of ground here in one day.

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## Use of English

*Time: 60 minutes*

### Task 1

**For items 1 - 10 read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V) by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word down.**

Have you ever been to a clairvoyant to find out what the future may have in store for you? Have you ever had your palm looked at or have you ever been made to believe that your future might be predicted?	<b>0</b>	<b>V</b>
	<b>00</b>	<b>it</b>
	<b>1</b>	
	<b>2</b>	
	<b>3</b>	
	<b>4</b>	
	<b>5</b>	
	<b>6</b>	
	<b>7</b>	
	<b>8</b>	
	<b>9</b>	
	<b>10</b>	

### Task 2

**For questions 11 - 30 read the four emails below. Solve the crossword puzzle by filling in the gaps in the emails. Pay special attention to the register (formal/informal) and the variant of English (British/ American) needed. MIND YOUR SPELLING. In some cases synonyms are given in brackets (in two cases synonyms are not given). (0) in the first email has been done as an example to help you.**

<p><b>Date: 20/05/2012</b></p> <p><b>Subject: Conference (0) (across) <u>invitation</u></b></p> <p>Dear Mr Hammond,</p> <p>I attended your lecture on public speaking at the Communication Skills conference in London last week and I was very impressed.</p> <p>I am involved in organising a similar conference in Exeter in September and I would be very <b>(11) (down)</b> _____ (<i>appreciative</i>) if you could come and speak at our conference on 15 September. The talk would need to last for 60 minutes (45 minutes for the talk and 15 minutes for questions). Please let me know if you <b>(12) (across)</b> _____ (<i>need</i>) any special equipment for your presentation.</p>
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The **(13) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*preliminary version*) of the conference programme can be found on our website.

**(14) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*if*) you have any further questions, please do not **(15)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*be reluctant*) to contact me.

Looking forward to your **(16)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*answer*).

Best **(17)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*wishes*),

Helen Brown

Conference Organiser

**Date: 05/21/2012**

**Subject: Re: Conference invitation**

Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your email of May 20, inviting me to speak at the conference in Exeter. I am afraid that I will be unable to attend the conference this year due to a **(18)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*previous*) engagement. If you wish, I could recommend one of my colleagues to speak in my place.

Please contact me if you organize another conference in the future. Once again I would like to **(19)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*say sorry*) for not attending the event this year and for any **(20)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*trouble*) caused.

Yours **(21) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ ,

James Hammond

**Date: 18/06/2012**

**Subject: A talk in October?**

Hi James,

Great talk last week on public speaking. Really enjoyed it.

**(22)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*want*) giving a talk at an industry thing I'm getting together in Manchester in October?

Session needs to be an hour (45 mins for the talk and 15 mins questions). I know that you have a busy timetable in your Language Centre in Denver for this autumn semester, but still hope you can come.

I **(23)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*send with the email*) the full prog. If you have any **(24)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*questions*) about your ticket for the Conference dinner, just let me know (remember to bring a dinner jacket for the event!).

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Lisa



**Date: 06/19/2012**

**Subject: Re: A talk in October?**

Hi Lisa,

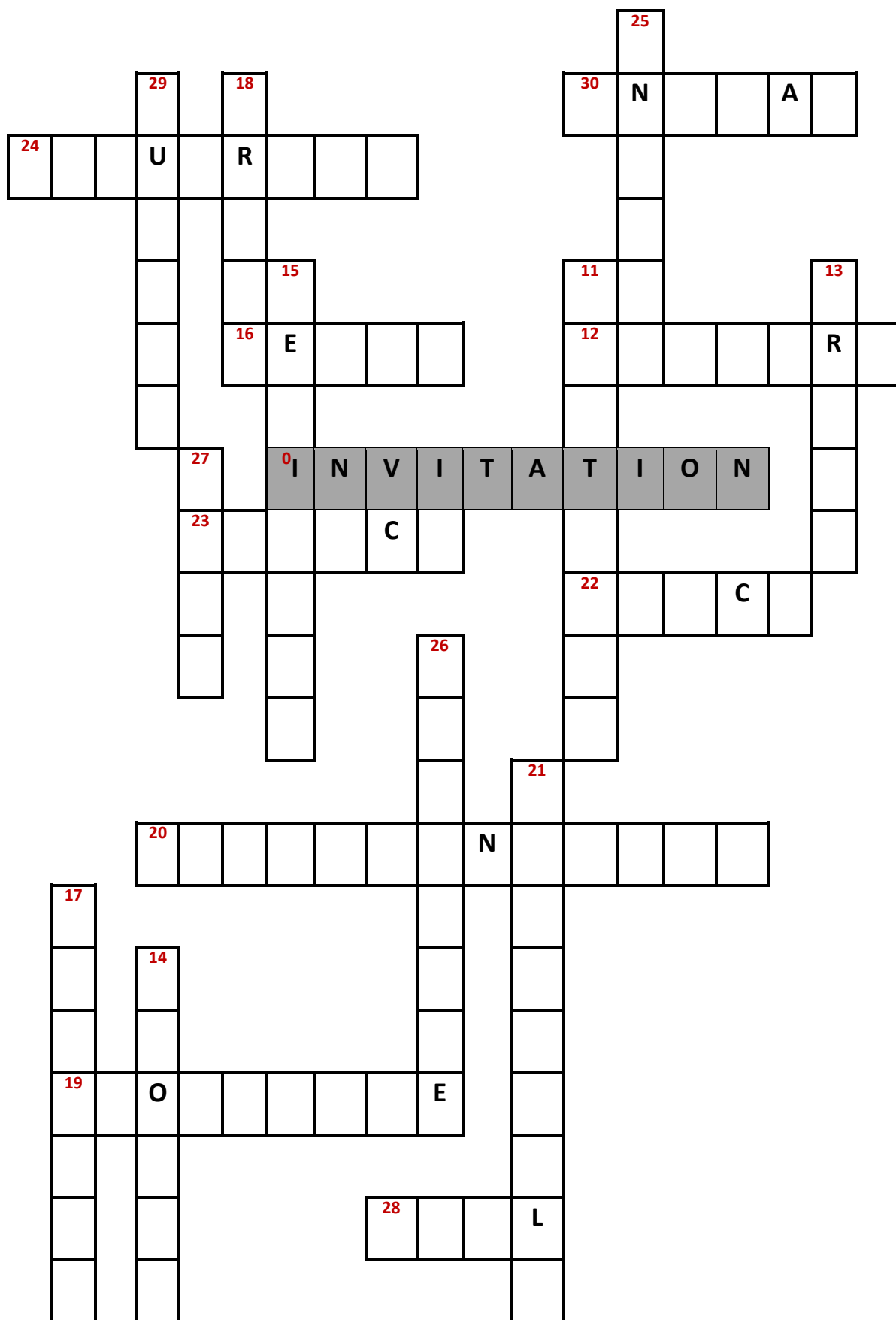
Thanks for your **(25)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*invitation*) to talk at the conference in Manchester. Sorry, but I won't be able to make it as I've already gotten a busy **(26)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*timetable*) for this **(27)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*autumn*) semester in the Language Center. If you want, I can see if I can find someone to step in.

Please **(28)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ free to let me know about any other stuff you are doing in the future. I prefer something where you need to wear jeans and sneakers, but not a **(29)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*dinner jacket*)!

**(30)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*Well*), sorry again for not coming and I hope it doesn't put you out too much.

Best,

James



### Task 3

For questions 31 – 40 fill in the gaps with the words, DERIVED FROM or RELATED TO the words on the right. Put the words in the correct grammar form. Put only ONE WORD in each gap. There is an example (0) for you.

<p>There exist different sorts of (0) <u>collections</u> in the world. People collect a large (31) _____ of objects: stamps, postcards, dolls. Some people collect objects which are connected with (32) _____ events or with famous people. Some people collect kitchen utensils or similar (33) _____ items, such as spoons, plates or glasses.</p> <p>Kevin Baker from Cardiff has 10 000 eggcups at home. Not (34) _____, his favourite eggcup is one in the shape of a typical (35) _____. Kevin's hobby began several years ago, after he lent an elephant eggcup to his granddaughter who took such a (36) _____ to it that she insisted on keeping it. Kevin saw a few eggcups he liked at a (37) _____ at a local shop, and started collecting them</p> <p>Others like Kevin's eggcups too. "I've just bought a (38) _____ for one of my favourites, which mysteriously (39) _____ last week," he said. Nowadays he locks the cupboard with the eggcups to (40) _____ that nobody can steal them.</p>	<p><b>COLLECT</b></p> <p><b>VARY</b></p> <p><b>MEMORY</b></p> <p><b>HOUSE</b></p> <p><b>SURPRISE</b></p> <p><b>WALES</b></p> <p><b>LIKE</b></p> <p><b>SELL</b></p> <p><b>PLACE</b></p> <p><b>APPEAR</b></p> <p><b>SURE</b></p>
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### Task 4

For questions 41 – 50, read the text about the 19th century British novelists and fill in the gaps with the appropriate names and titles from the box. There are some extra names and titles in the box.

#### NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRITISH NOVELISTS

**Writers:** Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, William Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, William Makepeace Thackeray, Oscar Wilde  
**Literary works:** *Ivanhoe*, *Jane Eyre*, *King Lear*, *The Lady in White*, *Oliver Twist*, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, *Pride and Honour*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Vanity Fair*, *The Woman in White*

The 19<sup>th</sup> century in British literature was marked by the triumph of the novel. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ brought the novel of family life to its highest point of perfection. Her works were untouched by the ugliness of the outside world; she kept the action to scenes familiar to her through her own experience. Though she wrote her books in troubled years which included the French revolution, her novels are calm pictures of society life. She understood the importance of the family in human affairs and, though two of her brothers were in the navy, she paid little attention to the violence of nations.

The title given to her first novel was *Elinor and Marianne* (1795), but this was later rewritten and published as *Sense and Sensibility* (1811). In 1796 she started *First Impressions*, which was later published as (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (1813). *Mansfield Park* appeared in 1814 and *Emma* in 1816. *Northanger Abbey* (1818) and *Persuasion* (1818) were published in the same year and were her last novels.

Before he turned to the historical novel, (43) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote historical verse — a kind of verse that formed for him a suitable introduction to the prose that he wrote later.

The writer soon discovered that he could not write poetry as good as Byron's, and so he turned away from it; but as a historical novelist he has no rival. He read the older novelists, and began to write *Waverley* in 1805. It appeared in 1814, and for the next eighteen years he wrote novel after novel. In 1826 he lost all his money through the business failure of his publisher and printer. He owed £100,000, but refused the money with which his friends offered to help him. He sat down to pay the immense debt by writing, but died before he could do so. In spite of that, his books brought in enough money after his death to pay off his debts. Among his best-known novels are (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (1819), *Kenilworth* (1821), *Quentin Durward* (1823), *The Talisman* (1825), *Woodstock* (1826), and *The Fair Maid of Perth* (1828).

(45) \_\_\_\_\_ is generally considered to be one of the greatest English novelists. He began with *The Pickwick Papers* (1836-7), which came out in parts and gave English literature some of its most charming and amusing characters. Sometimes his novels were written partly with the purpose of improving social conditions. (46) \_\_\_\_\_ (1837-8), the story of a poor boy's cruel treatment and miserable adventures, includes descriptions of hunger, stealing, murder and hanging. *David Copperfield* (1849-50) is based on the writer's own life, which had a sad beginning. It is one of the most popular of his novels, but it cannot be called cheerful.

His prose varies in quality, but he is nearly always readable. In his different novels he describes and attacks many kinds of unpleasant people and places - bad schools and schoolmasters, government departments, bad prisons and dirty houses. His characters include thieves, murderers, men in debt, stupid and unwashed men and women, hungry children, and those who do their best to deceive the honest. Although many of his scenes are terribly unpleasant, he usually keeps the worst descriptions out of his books; therefore, the reader does not throw the book into the fire, but continues to read.

(47) \_\_\_\_\_ studied and described the nobility instead of the poor. His best-known book, (48) \_\_\_\_\_ (1847-8), describes the adventures of two girls of different sorts: Rebecca (Becky) Sharp, a clever, brave and poor girl without a conscience; and Amelia Sedley, the gentle daughter of a rich Londoner.

He was not a romantic, and he did not produce his characters for the purpose of expressing violent feelings. From this point of view, his novel was very different from Shakespeare's, for example. However, he could describe strange qualities in human beings, and he could also show life's cruelties and people's weaknesses. He wrote as an educated

man. Some of the characters in one novel are related to those in another. This gives an appearance of reality to the families concerned; yet many people find him hard to read. He is suspected of being very conscious of the importance of noble rank and good family, and this is looked on as a fault in the twenty first century.

Practically the first English novelist to write detective stories was (49) \_\_\_\_\_. The book (50) \_\_\_\_\_ (1860) is a complicated story about Walter Hartright, a drawing-master, who teaches a rich girl, Laura Fairlie. A famous character in the book is the fat, calm and evil Count Fosco, who is at last killed by a member of a secret society.

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

Participant's ID number

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***Write your own version of the story based on the picture.***

***Remember to:***

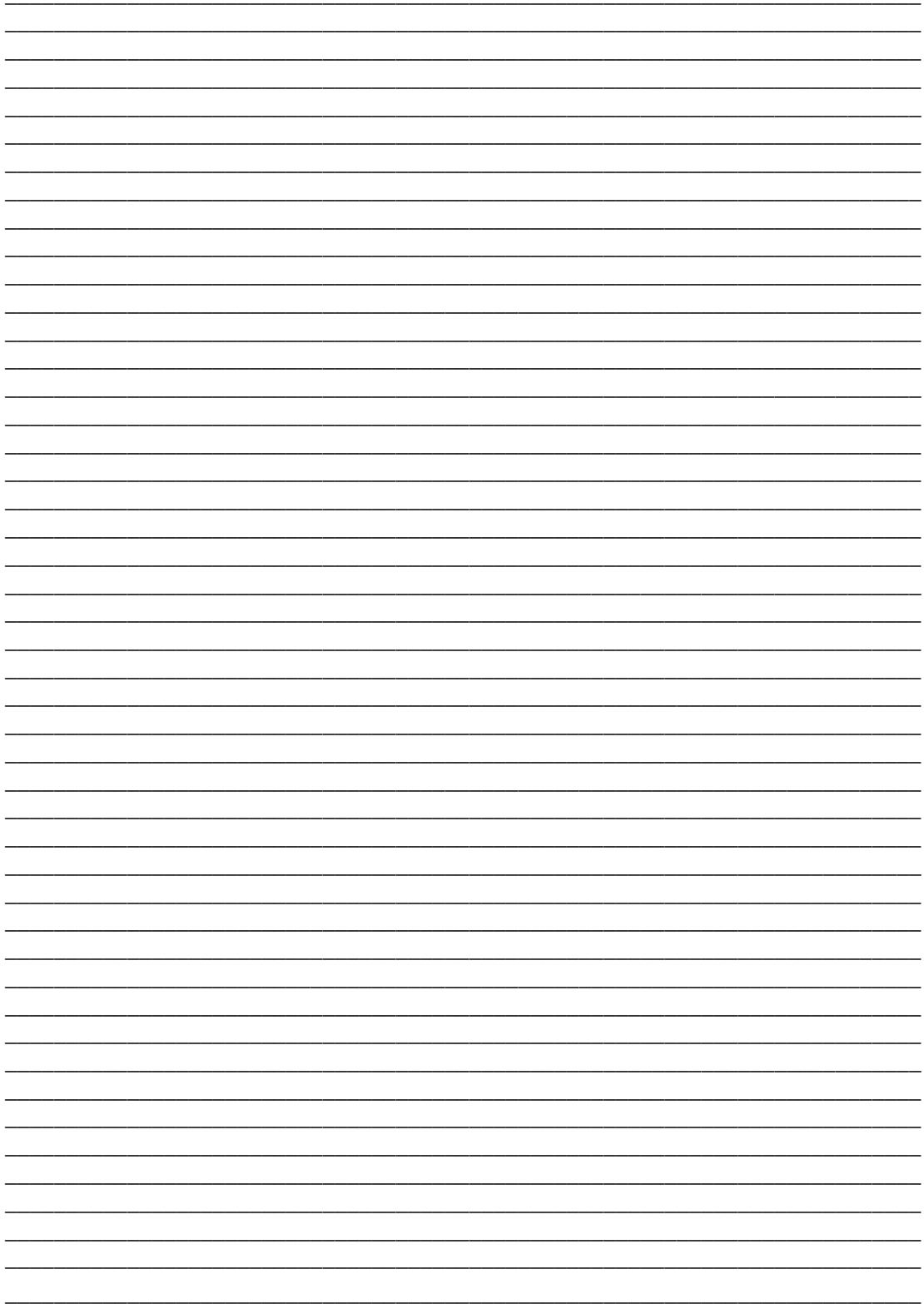
- *include a title;*
- *describe events in an entertaining way;*
- *include elements of direct speech, description of feelings and emotions;*
- *make an unexpected ending.*

***Write 220 - 250 words.***

**Time: 60 minutes**



YOU CAN USE THE REVERSE SIDE



## Speaking

### Set 1 Student 1

#### **PREPARATION: Prepare a video tour presentation**

**You are given 15 minutes to get prepared.** During the preparation time:

- watch video clip № 1, The Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (you will be able to hear the original sound track during the preparation time) and
- use the FACT FILE to be able to speak about your museum.
- Include information on
  - museum specialization
  - year of establishment
  - admission fees
  - number of visitors

in your presentation.

#### **PRESENTATION: Make your video tour presentation and discuss your partner's presentation**

### Task 1

Imagine you are a “guide” (“гид-экскурсовод”) who gives a “foreigner” (your partner) A VIDEO TOUR of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.

#### **1. Make your VIDEO TOUR presentation:**

- Narrate the video clip, coordinating your narration with the action on the screen (you won't be able to hear the original sound track during the presentation).
- You are NOT allowed to repeat word for word what you heard in the video clip during the preparation time.
- You are NOT allowed to read from your notes during your presentation.

(Monologue; Time: 3-4 minutes, depending on the episode length)

2. **After that answer 3 QUESTIONS from your partner**, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL FACTS and INFORMATION** not mentioned in your presentation.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

### Task 2

Now you are “a foreigner”. Listen to the video tour presentation of your partner, **ask 3 QUESTIONS about your partner's museum** to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**.

(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)

**YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED**