

## LISTENING 7-8

Time: 30 minutes

Maximum points - 40

### Task 1

Listen to the texts on the **education in the UK and the USA**. For questions **1-10** decide in which country's education system the statements are true. For questions **11-20** do the **vocabulary tasks** that follow. You will hear the recording **twice**.

**1.1.** Decide in which country's education system the statements (**1-10**) are **true**. Write **UK, US, BOTH, or NEITHER** next to each.

- 1 All children must go to school from the age of six.
- 2 To get into some secondary schools, children must pass an exam.
- 3 Eton, Harrow and Winchester are most famous state schools.
- 4 There are boys-only and girls-only schools.
- 5 Among the core subjects there are Foreign Languages, Creative Writing, Visual Arts, Drama and Computer Science.
- 6 Many state schools make children wear uniforms.
- 7 In secondary school, pupils have to study maths.
- 8 There are important exams at age sixteen and at age eighteen.
- 9 The school year consists of two halves.
- 10 Students who want to go to university are assessed over four years.

**1.2.** Now do the **vocabulary tasks** about the **Education words or phrases** from the text (**11-20**). For questions **11-15** choose the correct options (**True or False**). For questions **16-18** complete the sentences (the number of letters is specified). For questions **19-20** unscramble the letters.

**11** *Comprehensive schools* are selective schools and to study there one has to pass entry exams. **True or False?**

**12** Students take *GCSEs* prior to *A-levels*. **True or False?**

**13** *SAT* and *GPA* are exams taken by American students who want to go on to university. **True or False?**

**14** The school year is divided into *terms* in the UK and *semesters* in the US. **True or False?**

**15** The *sixth form* is the 6<sup>th</sup> year of school education. **True or False?**

16 The policy of dividing school students into groups of the same level of ability is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

17 Education that must be done because of a law or a rule is called \_\_\_\_\_  
*education / schooling*.

18 The first years of education are called \_\_\_\_\_ *school* in the UK and  
\_\_\_\_\_ *school* in the US.

19 A course or subject at a school that a student can choose to do is called a(n)  
\_\_\_\_\_. VICELETE

20 Pupils have to complete both written and oral \_\_\_\_\_ .  
SIGMENNTASS

### Task 2

**“The limits of my language mean the limits of my world”**

*(Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889–1951), Austrian-born philosopher: Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus)*

Listen to the text about **the spread of English** around the world. For questions **21-30** complete **the mixed-up timeline**. Then answer questions **31-40** about **the words and phrases from the text**. You will hear the recording **twice**.

2.1. The **timeline** below has been **mixed up**. For questions **21-30** **match** the **dates** (21-30) with the **events** (A-J) correcting the underlined words with the appropriate ones according to the audiotext. (You have all the necessary words in the table.) Write the letter (A-J) next to the number (21-30) and then two correct words for each question on your answer sheet. Study the example first.

*E.g. 0 The 17<sup>th</sup> century      K The colonization of Australia completed at the beginning of the 17th century.*  
**Key: 0 K America ... started**

Time period	Event
21 The early 1600s	A Captain <u>British</u> , a British sailor and explorer, reached <u>Canada</u> .
22 1720s	B Britain became the ruling power in <u>South Africa</u> and English became the <u>official</u> language.
23 1760	C English became the <u>dominant</u> language in <u>Canada</u> .
24 1765	D English <u>prisoners</u> arrived in America and <u>Australia</u> .
25 1770	E Some people moved from the new United States to <u>Australia</u> in order to live under <u>Cook</u> rule.
26 1776	F British <u>rule</u> in <u>India</u> began.
27 1788	G Britain started transporting <u>settlers</u> to Sydney, <u>Canada</u> .
28 1806	H British <u>control</u> began in <u>South Africa</u> .
29 1822	I The Irish and <u>British</u> emigrated in large numbers to <u>New Zealand</u> .
30 1840	J <u>America</u> became a <u>Scottish</u> colony.

2.2. For questions **31-35** match the words and phrases (**31-35**) from the recording with their meanings (**a-j**). You have **more** definitions than necessary. *E.g. 0 k*

<b>0</b> a world language	<b>k</b> <i>a language that is known or spoken in many countries</i>
<b>31</b> mother tongue	<b>a</b> <i>a way of talking in which you use words or phrases that rhyme with the word you mean, instead of using that word</i>
<b>32</b> pidgin (English)	<b>b</b> <i>very informal language, used by a particular group of people</i>
<b>33</b> an idiom	<b>c</b> <i>believed to be correct and used by most people</i>
<b>34</b> rhyming slang	<b>d</b> <i>a way of pronouncing the words of a language that shows which country, area or social class a person comes from; how well somebody pronounces a particular language</i>
<b>35</b> a second language	<b>e</b> <i>English taught to people for whom it is not the first language</i>
	<b>f</b> <i>a language that the government recognises</i>
	<b>g</b> <i>a simple form of a language, with a limited number of words that are used together with words from a local language</i>
	<b>h</b> <i>the language that you first learn to speak when you are a child</i>
	<b>i</b> <i>a language that somebody learns to speak well and that they use for work or at school, but that is not the language they learned first</i>
	<b>j</b> <i>a phrase which has a special meaning, not a literal 'word for word' meaning</i>

2.3. For questions **36-38** provide **the realia** from the recording for the clues below.

*E.g. 0* An English sailor and explorer (1728-79) who made three journeys by sea to the Pacific Ocean and was the first European to arrive on the east coast of Australia. He drew maps of the coasts of Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea. He was also the first European to arrive at Hawaii, where he was killed in a fight with the local people. \_\_\_\_\_ **James Cook**

**36** a way of referring to North, Central and South America, used especially in the past  
\_\_\_\_\_

**37** a dish of fish that has been fried in batter served with potatoes fried in oil or fat, and usually bought in the place where it has been cooked and eaten at home, etc., especially in the UK  
\_\_\_\_\_

**38** the way of speaking that is typical of people from the East End of London  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.4. Check questions **39-40** for **mistakes** with the **words from the recording**; if there is one, put a cross (✗) and write the correct word/words; if there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). *E.g. 0* Our professor of economical history has a strong ascent. **economic ... accent**

**39** Some emigrants (*people who have come to live permanently in a different country from the one they were born in*) preferred to live under British rule rather than in the new United States.

**40** The verb 'rebel' (*to fight against or refuse to obey an authority, for example a government, a system, your parents, etc.*) is pronounced /rɪ'bel/ and the noun 'rebel' is pronounced /'rebl/.

**Transfer the answers to the answer sheet.**

## READING 7-8

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Maximum points - 40**

### Task 1

The year **2023** was declared by President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin **the Year of the Teacher and Mentor** in order to recognize the special status of teachers, including those engaged in mentoring. This decision speaks of the high status of these specialists in our society and the importance of their work and is another important step towards enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession.

Read the text about **a famous school** in the UK called **Gordonstoun** /'gɔ:dnstən/. For questions **1-10** complete **the tables** below summarizing the information in the text. For questions **11-20** do the vocabulary tasks about **the words or expressions** from the text.

### GORDONSTOUN

#### *the school Prince Charles loathed*

Gordonstoun is a famous and very expensive boarding school in a **remote** part of Scotland. It has its own fire station, theatre, yacht, and Mountain Rescue Unit.

Wealthy parents from all over the world are eager to pay up to £35,000 a year for its special **brand** of 'character education'. It has many famous 'old boys', including four princes from the British royal family.

#### **THE SCHOOL'S HISTORY**

The school was founded in 1934 by the German educator, Kurt Hahn. He was born in Berlin in 1886, and studied at Oxford University. As a young man he read Plato's *The Republic* and **came up with** the idea of a modern school. In 1933, Hahn was arrested for **daring to speak out** against the Nazis. He was **exiled** to Britain and it was there that he decided to start a new school in Scotland. Its beginnings were very small, with only two students. The numbers gradually increased, and included the young Prince Philip of Greece, who went on to become the husband of Queen Elizabeth II. By the end of the 1940s, there were 250 boys.

Outdoor activities and risk-taking were **central** to Hahn's beliefs, so skills such as mountaineering and sailing were taught. Boys were expected to **endure** hard conditions, followed by icy cold showers. They wore shorts in all weathers, slept on hard bunk beds with the windows open, even in the freezing Scottish winters, and were made to go on long walks in pouring rain.

Hahn also believed that it was very important to understand different cultures, and encouraged the boys to work overseas. Over the years, they have helped build schools in Africa, wells in Thailand, and cared for orphans in Romania.

Prince Philip so enjoyed his years at Gordonstoun that in 1962 he and the Queen decided to send their shy, sensitive 12-year-old son, Prince Charles, there. Charles **loathed** it. He called it ‘a prison sentence’, ‘Colditz in kilts’, ‘Absolute hell!’ He was **bullied**, cold-shouldered, and **mocked** for having big ears. Kinder boys were afraid to **befriend** him. His father wrote him letters **urging** him to be strong. He wrote back, ‘I wish I could come home.’

### **THE SCHOOL TODAY**

Girls finally joined the school in 1972. There are now about 600 pupils, from the age of eight to 18, and 100 teachers, so there is a very low student-teacher **ratio**. There are nine boarding houses on the campus, three for the girls and six for the boys. They all have TVs, a common room, and a kitchen. It's a truly multicultural school, with about 35% of the students coming from 40 different countries. There is also an international summer school, attended every year by 250 children from all over the world. Nowadays, pupils are allowed to use email, **text**, Skype, and Facebook if they feel homesick.

Sport still plays a central role in the school's crowded timetable. Outdoors, there are tennis courts, and playing fields for rugby, football and cricket, and a 400 metre running track. Students can also do horse riding, rifle shooting, and golf. Indoors, there's a large sports centre with a rock climbing wall, a swimming pool, a weights room, squash courts and a hall for basketball, badminton, netball, and karate.

On the arts side there's a first-class music department with its own recording studio, drum studio, and concert room. Over 40% of the students learn to play an instrument. Also, there's an excellent drama department, which has its own 200 seat theatre. Like the school's talented musicians, its drama groups often tour overseas, most recently to the US.

Community service is an important part of Gordonstoun life. Every Wednesday, pupils help in the local area, visiting retirement homes, nursery schools, and hospitals. They also help with local fire and emergency services. The school has two fire engines and a Mountain Rescue Service.

Schools nowadays are often accused of being 'exam factories' – this cannot be said of Gordonstoun. It aims to produce much more '**rounded**', 'risk-taking' adults.

### **Postscript: Old Gordonstounians**

There are many other famous 'old boys' – Prince Charles' brothers, Princes Andrew and Edward **followed in** his and their father's **footsteps**. Princess Anne, the Queen's second child, was not educated at Gordonstoun, which at that time was for boys only, but she sent her two children, Zara and Peter, there. Other famous sons and daughters include, Oona Chaplin, granddaughter of Charlie Chaplin; Jason Connery and Duncan Jones, sons of Sean Connery and David Bowie **respectively**.

**1.1.** For questions **1-10** **sort out** the given information and **complete the tables** below summarizing the information in the text. Some examples are provided (do not write them on your answer sheet).

**1-2** Which of these **dates or numbers** are about **the school's history** / about **the school today**? What do the figures **refer to**? For items **1 and 2** write the appropriate figures and the letters (**A-J**) next to them.

**Figures:** 2 40 100 250 600 1933 1934 1940s 1972

**Facts:** *A* when the school had 250 boys / *B* when the school was founded / *C* when girls joined the school / *D* when the founder of the school (Kurt Hahn) was arrested for speaking out against the Nazis / *E* the number of different countries all the pupils come from today / *F* the number of pupils when the school first opened / *G* the number of pupils at the school now / *H* the number of teachers at the school now / *I* the number of boys at the school at the end of the 1940s / *J* the number of children who attend the international summer school every year

**3-4** Where can you find the information below? In the introduction / postscript or nowhere? For items 3 and 4 write the appropriate letters (K-R).

**Information:** *K* Gordonstoun is not in England. / *L* 'State' schools in the UK are free for all children to attend. / *M* Gordonstoun is very expensive. / *N* In the US 'public' schools are non-fee paying, publicly funded schools. / *O* Members of the royal family have attended the school. / *P* Top British 'private schools' are strangely called 'public schools'. / *Q* Boarding schools are almost always private and fee-paying in the UK. / *R* Many rich and famous people send their children to Gordonstoun.

Part of text	Information
<b>1</b> The school's history	<b>Facts and figures:</b> 1933 <i>D</i> ; 1940s <i>A</i> ;
<b>2</b> The school today	<b>Facts and figures:</b> 1972 <i>C</i> ; 100 <i>H</i> ;
<b>3</b> Introduction or postscript	<b>What is special about this school?</b> <i>M</i>
<b>4</b> Nowhere	<b>Extra information</b> <i>N</i>

**5-10** Locate the information below under the appropriate headings (with the information referring to the past coming first). For each item (5-10) write two appropriate letters (a-l).

**a)** Music and drama. It has a recording studio, drum studio, concert room and theatre, and its drama groups have toured overseas. / **b)** Sports and outdoor activities are still important to the school because it aims to produce 'rounded', risk-taking adults (not just students who can pass exams). / **c)** They were all boys. One of them was Prince Philip (who came from Greece). / **d)** The conditions were hard – they had to wear shorts even in cold weather, have cold showers, sleep on hard bunks with the window open, and go on long walks in the pouring rain. / **e)** Tennis, rugby, football, cricket, athletics, horse riding, rifle shooting, golf, rock climbing, swimming, weights, squash, basketball, badminton, netball, karate. / **f)** Hahn encouraged the pupils to work overseas. They helped build schools in Africa, wells in Thailand, and cared for orphans in Romania. / **g)** Yes – pupils can use Skype or Facebook if they're homesick. / **h)** Fairly comfortable – all the boarding houses have TVs, a common room, and a kitchen. / **i)** They're international – about 35% come from 40 different countries. / **j)** No. Prince Charles was bullied and nothing appears to have been done by the school to stop this. / **k)** Mountaineering, sailing, long walks in the pouring rain. / **l)** Risk-taking and outdoor activities were central to the founder of the school's beliefs.

Details about the school	Past/present
5 What were/are living conditions for pupils like?	
6 Who were/are the pupils? Where did/do they come from?	
7 Was/Is the school sensitive to problems students face when boarding?	
8 What sports and outdoor activities were/are part of the school's curriculum?	
9 Why were/are sports and outdoor activities important to the school?	
10 Which other subjects or activities were/are important to the school? How?	

1.2. For items 11-20 do the vocabulary tasks about **the words or expressions** from the text.

11 Match the names of the **sporting activities** mentioned in the text with their **definitions**. Write the correct letters next to the games.

<i>0 squash B</i>	<i>A a game played on grass by two teams of 11 players. Players score points (called runs) by hitting the ball with a wooden bat and running between two sets of vertical wooden sticks, called stumps</i>
<b>cricket</b>	<b>B a game for two players, played in a court surrounded by four walls, using rackets and a small rubber ball</b>
<b>rugby</b>	<b>C a game played over a large area of ground using sticks with a special shape to hit a small hard ball into a series of 9 or 18 holes, using as few shots as possible</b>
<b>golf</b>	<b>D a game played by two teams of 13 or 15 players, using an oval ball which may be kicked or carried. Teams try to put the ball over the other team's line</b>

12 Give **two** examples of **members** of the **British royal family** and **two** examples of **representatives of the film or music industry** from the text.

the British royal family	the film or music industry

13 Match the **phrasal verbs /idioms** used in the text with their definitions (**A-J**). You have some **extra** definitions. On your answer sheet write three letters for the definitions in the order the phrasal verbs /idioms are given. *E.g. in all weathers ... K (in all kinds of weather, good and bad)*

<b>Phrasal verb/idiom</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<i>in all weathers</i>	<b>A</b> (disapproving) to take care of somebody's needs so well that they do not have to do anything for themselves
<b>come up with something</b>	<b>B</b> to do something after completing something else
<b>speak out</b>	<b>C</b> usually used in orders to tell somebody to speak more loudly
<b>follow in somebody's footsteps</b>	<b>D</b> used to ask somebody politely if they would like something or would like to do something, or if they would be willing to do something
	<b>E</b> to reach an acceptable level or standard
	<b>F</b> to state your opinions publicly, especially in opposition to something and in a way that takes courage
	<b>G</b> to look after somebody who is sick, very old, very young, etc.
	<b>H</b> to find or produce an answer, a plan, a sum of money, etc.
	<b>I</b> to continue without changing
	<b>J</b> to do the same job, have the same style of life, etc. as somebody else, especially somebody in your family
	<b>K</b> <i>in all kinds of weather, good and bad</i>

**14** What do **these words in bold mean** in the text? Choose the appropriate letters (**a-c**) and write them next to the letters (**A-D**) on the answer sheet.

**A rounded**

**a)** having a round shape    **b)** having a wide variety of qualities that combine to produce something pleasant, complete and balanced    **c)** produced with the lips in a narrow round position

**B central**

**a)** most important    **b)** in the centre of an area or object    **c)** easily reached from many areas

**C text**

**a)** a piece of writing that you have to answer questions about in an exam or a lesson  
**b)** a book that teaches a particular subject and that is used especially in schools and colleges    **c)** a written message that you send using a mobile phone

**D respectively**

**a)** with a strong feeling of approval of somebody/something because of their good qualities or achievements    **b)** showing polite behaviour towards or care for somebody/something that you think is important    **c)** in the same order as the people or things already mentioned



**15** Choose **the correct word and the definition** for each sentence below. Write the correct letters next to the words in the given order.

I gave him my butter <b>ratio</b> / <b>ration</b> at breakfast one morning.	<b>A</b> <i>the relationship between two groups of people or things that is represented by two numbers showing how much larger one group is than the other</i>
The <b>ratio</b> / <b>ration</b> of applications to available places currently stands at 100:1.	<b>B</b> <i>a fixed amount of something that you are officially allowed to have when there is not enough for everyone to have as much as they want, for example during a war</i>

For items **16-20** complete each sentence with **two words in bold** from the text in the correct form. (Not all the words in bold will be used.) The **definitions** are provided.

**16** I \_\_\_\_\_ (*dislike somebody/something very much*) his unique \_\_\_\_\_ (*a particular type or kind of something*) of sarcasm.

**17** The government decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (*force somebody to leave their country, especially for political reasons or as a punishment*) him to the \_\_\_\_\_ (*far away from places where other people live*) colonies.

**18** He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (*be brave enough to do something*) (to) say that the pain was almost too great to \_\_\_\_\_ (*experience and deal with something that is painful or unpleasant without giving up*).

**19** At last, after having been \_\_\_\_\_ (*frighten or hurt a weaker person; use your strength or power to make somebody do something*) for years, I was \_\_\_\_\_ (*become a friend of somebody, especially somebody who needs your help*) by an older girl.

**20** The police are \_\_\_\_\_ (*advise or try hard to persuade somebody to do something*) anyone with new information about the children \_\_\_\_\_ (*laugh at somebody/something in an unkind way, especially by copying what they say or do*) her to contact them immediately.

## Task 2

**2023** is the **200<sup>th</sup>** anniversary of the great Russian dramatist **Aleksandr Ostrovsky**. Read the text below and for items **21-28** choose from the options (**a** or **b**) the correct ones to fill the numbered gaps (**21-28**). There are some **words missing** (gaps **A-H**) in the text. Complete the sentences by **changing the form** of the words given in brackets. For items **29-36** write down **the derived words** for gaps **A-H** in the **order** they appear in the text. The words **in bold** in the text have been mixed up. For items **37-40** put them in the correct places. Write **the necessary words** on the answer sheet in the **order** they should appear in the text.

<i>0 dramatist</i>
<b>29</b>
<b>30</b>
<b>31</b>
<b>32</b>
<b>33</b>
<b>34</b>
<b>35</b>
<b>36</b>
<b>37</b>
<b>38</b>
<b>39</b>
<b>40</b>

**Aleksandr Ostrovsky, the greatest Russian playwright**

**Aleksandr Nikolayevich Ostrovsky**, (born March 31 [April 12, New Style], 1823, Moscow, Russia – died June 2 [June 14], 1886, Shchelykovo), Russian **(0) \_\_dramatist\_\_** (DRAMA) who is **(21) a) generally considered / b) generally regarded like** the greatest **A** ..... (PRESENT) of the Russian **B** ..... (REAL) period.

The son of a government clerk, Ostrovsky attended the University of Moscow law school. From 1843 to 1848 he was employed as a clerk at the Moscow **(00) outcry juvenile** court. He wrote his first play, *Kartiny semeynogo schastya* (“Scenes of Family Happiness”), in 1847. His next play, *Bankrot* (“The Bankrupt”), later **C** ..... (NAME) *Svoi lyudi sochtemsy* (*It’s a Family Affair, We’ll Settle It Among Ourselves*), written in 1850, provoked a(n) **juvenile** because it exposed **banned** bankruptcy cases among Moscow merchants and brought **(22) a) out / b) about** Ostrovsky’s **D** ..... (DISMISS) from the civil service. The play was **single-handedly** for 13 years.

Ostrovsky wrote several historical plays in the 1860s. His main dramatic work, **(23) a) despite / b) however**, was **(24) a) concerned with / b) concerned about** the Russian merchant class and **(25) a) included / b) involved** two tragedies and numerous comedies, including the **E** ..... (PIECE) *Bednost ne porok* (1853; “Poverty Is No **F** ..... (GRACE)”). His *Snegurochka* (1873; “The Snow Maiden”) was **(26) a) adopted like / b) adapted as** an opera by Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov in 1880–81.

Ostrovsky was closely associated with the Maly (“Little”) Theatre, Moscow’s only dramatic state theatre, where all his plays were first performed under his **G** ..... (VISION). He served as the first president of the Society of Russia Playwrights, **(27) a) that / b) which** was founded on his initiative in 1874, and in 1885 he became artistic director of the Moscow **H** ..... (EMPIRE) theatres. The author of 47 original plays, Ostrovsky almost **bogus** created a Russian national repertoire. His dramas are **(28) a) among / b) between** the most widely read and frequently performed stage pieces in Russia.

**Transfer the answers to the answer sheet.**

## USE OF ENGLISH 7-8

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Maximum points - 40**

### Part 1. Culture

#### Task 1

You learned about the spread of English around the world from the 1600s. Now **complete the timeline** of other events in **the history of the English language**. There are **some words missing** from the timeline. For questions **1-8 unscramble the anagrams**. The **first letter** of each word is **in its place**. Several **clues** are provided.

<b>450–480 AD</b>	The first surviving Old English inscriptions, in <b>0) <u>runic</u></b> letters. ( <i>of letters, symbols or writing</i> ) <i>belonging to or using an alphabet used by people in northern Europe in ancient times and cut into wood or stone</i> ) <b>RICUN</b>
<b>700</b>	The first <b>1) _____</b> records of Old English from about this time. ( <i>a very old book or document that was written by hand before printing was invented</i> ) <b>MUSCANTRIP</b>
<b>865</b>	The Danes <b>2) _____</b> Northumbria, establish a kingdom at York, and Danish begins to influence English. <b>OPUCCY</b>
<b>871</b>	Alfred becomes king of Wessex, translates works of Latin into English, and establishes the writing of <b>3) _____</b> in English. ( <i>writing that is not poetry</i> ) <b>PEROS</b>
<b>1000</b>	The approximate date of the only surviving copy of the Old English <b>4) _____</b> poem <i>Beowulf</i> . ( <i>a long poem about the actions of great men and women or about a nation's history; this style of poetry</i> ) <b>ECIP</b>
<b>1066</b>	The Norman <b>5) _____</b> . William defeats Harold Godwin at Hastings, and sets in train the Normanization of the upper classes of the Britain Isles. England multilingual: English the majority language, Danish in the north, Cornish in the far south-west, Welsh on the border with Wales, Norman French at court and in the courts, and Latin in church and school. <b>CESONQUT</b>
<b>1348</b>	English replaces Latin as <b>6) _____</b> of instruction in schools, but not at Oxford and Cambridge. ( <i>something that is used for a particular purpose</i> ) <b>MUMIED</b>
<b>1362</b>	Through the Statute of Pleading, written in French, English replaces French as the language of law in England, but the records continue to be kept in Latin. English is used for the first time in <b>00) <u>Parliament</u></b> . <b>PENARMILAT</b>
<b>1476</b>	The first English book printed: <i>The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye</i> , translated from French by William Caxton, who printed it at Bruges in Flanders. Caxton sets up the first printing press in England, at Westminster. In 1478, he publishes Chaucer's <b>7) _____</b> <i>Tales</i> . <b>CERABURNTY</b>
<b>1611</b>	The publication of the Authorized or King James <b>8) _____</b> of the Bible, intended for use in the Protestant services of England, Scotland, and Ireland. A major influence on the written language and in adapting Scots towards English. <b>VISONER</b>

## Task 2

For questions **9-16** complete the following **idioms and expressions** with the names of **subjects and courses** in the appropriate form. The **definitions** are provided.

**E.g. 0** When she said they would make a profit, it was \_\_\_\_\_ to Richard's ears. (*news or information that you are very pleased to hear*) **music**

**00** Now that discovery has made medical \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be or do something so important that it will be recorded*), she has earned her place in the \_\_\_\_\_ books. (*the record of great achievements*) (*one word in both parts*) **history**

**9** Teachers should encourage students to write in plain \_\_\_\_\_. (*simply and clearly expressed, without using technical language*)

**10** As a teenage, amateur photographer, I learned all the technical jargon so I could impress people by blinding them with \_\_\_\_\_. (*to confuse somebody by using technical or complicated language that they do not understand*)

**11** The others all ran off, leaving me to face the \_\_\_\_\_. (*informal*) *to accept and deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done*

**12** Do the \_\_\_\_\_ before you take on more debt. (*to think carefully about something before doing it so that you know all the relevant facts or figures*)

**13** Sally always makes a \_\_\_\_\_ out of the smallest of events. (*to make a small problem or event seem more important or serious than it really is*)

**14** She tried to explain how the system works, but it's all \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (*informal, saying*) *I cannot understand it*

**15** These criminal gangs only recognize the \_\_\_\_\_ of the jungle. (*a situation in which people are prepared to harm other people in order to succeed*)

**16** I spend so much time travelling that I've got packing down to a fine \_\_\_\_\_ (*informal*) *to learn to do something well and efficiently*

## Part 2. Language

### Task 3

*"Education is what survives when what has been learned has been forgotten."*

**(B. F. Skinner, 1904–90, American psychologist)**

For items **17-24** complete the **quotations on the topic Education** by doing the grid.

**0** *The aim of education is the knowledge not of facts but of \_\_\_\_\_ . values*

**William Ralph Inge, 1860–1954, English writer; Dean of St. Paul's, 1911–34**



#### Task 4

For items **25-34** complete the sentences with the missing 'Education words' by **unscrambling the anagrams** contained in the sentences.

*E.g. 0* We cautioned him against making a hasty decision to finish his \_\_\_\_\_ . *education*

**25** With a broad smile, she said, "I'll write it up on the \_\_\_\_\_."

**26** He was raged because of his poor \_\_\_\_\_.

**27** Even when he had \_\_\_\_\_ the note he didn't dare (to) say what he thought.

**28** We went trout fishing with my \_\_\_\_\_.

**29** If you get another bad school \_\_\_\_\_ next term, you will have to work as a porter.

**30** I absolutely detest him but he is a tried and \_\_\_\_\_ method for solving the problem. (*British English*) that you have used or relied on in the past successfully)

**31** He refused to \_\_\_\_\_ in the room which was dark and dusty.

**32** I wouldn't play a game with my maths \_\_\_\_\_ – he's a cheater.

**33** Write very neatly in blue \_\_\_\_\_ that you can't release his name until we have informed his next of kin.

**34** He was the most distinguished \_\_\_\_\_ in his field, and his favourites were Chorals and Hymns.

#### Task 5

Check sentences **35-40 for grammar mistakes**; if there is one, put a cross (✗); if there is no mistake, put a tick (✓).

**35** I can speak French at the end of this course.

**36** We asked the teacher to explain us the rule.

**37** The teacher smiled friendly at us.

**38** The children are taking part in research to investigate technology-enabled learning.

**39** He failed his final exam, what surprised everybody.

**40** Our school has two gymnasia.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## **WRITING 7-8**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20**

You have had a class discussion on **the influence of English on the Russian language**. You cannot deny that the influence of English on the Russian language is obvious, young people's speech in particular is full of English borrowings. Some people think that, undoubtedly, language is not a stable quantity, it is dynamic and capable of development; languages are not isolated, in the process of globalization under the influence of intercultural communication they interact and interpenetrate each other; consequently, borrowings are natural. Others, who would like to preserve the national language, are sure that we should avoid unnecessary borrowings, and even that the Russian language should be cleansed of foreign words.

Following the discussion, you were offered to participate in a **competition** entitled ***The Influence of English on the Russian Language***.

Write your **competition entry** in about **120 – 150 words**, including **your own title**.

**Cover the following points:**

How has English influenced the language spoken in your country? Can you name some words that have come into your language from English? Who uses them? Do you use any English words in your language? How do people feel about these changes? What do you think about the arrival of English words in your language? Do you think the influence of English borrowings on the Russian language is positive or negative?

**Remember to**

- engage the reader with your introduction outlining the problem of the foreign influence on your mother tongue;
- use original ideas about the topic of English influence on Russian and give reasons for your opinion; provide examples of English borrowings to illustrate your reasons, using your background knowledge;
- state whether you consider the English influence on the Russian language positive or negative in the conclusion.

Write your **competition entry** covering the points above on the **answer sheet** in around **120-150 words**, including **your own title**.

**Write in your own words. DO NOT quote from the input.**

**Don't forget to check and transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**