

29 09

# КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

## LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes

**Task 1. You will hear a conversation between two students. Listen and complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.**

The name of the assignment is "Museums - their 1 costs and benefits +."

The number one problem with local museums is that they are

2 smallness +.

The purpose of the museum shop is to 3 raise money +. The boat was 4

hundred + years old.

The 5 his display cabinets + are dark.

**Task 2. Listen to the continuation of the conversation and answer the question below by choosing the correct answer:**

A by the state

B by local government

C by private funding.

**How does Tom think the museums should be funded?**

6 local history museums B +

7 natural history museums C +

8 science museums A +

9 craft museums C +

10 working farms B +

**Task 3. You will hear five different people talking about an after-school art group. Choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker likes most about the group. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters that you do not need to use.**

A It's fun to learn different forms of art.

B It's good to meet people with the same interest. C It's fun to spend more time with your friends. D It will be useful for the future.

E It's interesting to find out about painters from other times.

F The teacher really helps you achieve good results.

G It's good to practise sports in a club.

H It brings out your creative side.

11 (Speaker 1) B +

*Ворошилова Т.В. А  
Маценевич Е.П. В*

765

12 (Speaker 2) AF +

13 Speaker 3 XH +

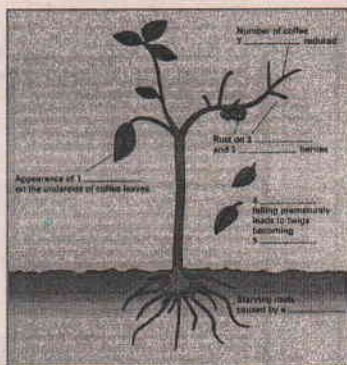
14 Speaker 4 A +

15 Speaker 5 E +

## READING

Time: 35 minutes

**Task 1.** You are going to read an article in which you will learn why the British became a nation of tea drinkers. For questions 1-7 complete the chart below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.



Why do the British drink so much tea? The answer to this question can be traced back, unexpectedly, to a humble fungus, *HEMILEIA vastatrix*, which attacks the leaves of coffee plants causing a disease popularly known as coffee rust. The appearance of this disease was first reported in the British colony of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in 1867. Over the next twenty years, coffee production in Asia and Africa was virtually wiped out. Following a period of severe economic and social upheaval,

planters in British colonies shifted to planting tea, and the British were gradually transformed into a nation of tea drinkers.

Under British rule, the island of Ceylon was stripped of its forests to turn over every available acre to coffee production. By the 1870s, Ceylon was exporting nearly 100 million pounds of coffee a year, much of it to England. This empire, however, was swiftly devastated by the arrival of the coffee rust fungus. The rust organism can be recognized by the presence of yellowish powdery lesions on the undersides of the leaves of the coffee plant. Occasionally green shoots and even the green coffeeberries can be infected. The infected leaves drop prematurely, leaving long expanses of bare twigs. This defoliation causes shoots and roots to starve and consequently to die back, reducing the number of nodes on which coffee can be produced the following season.

The rust fungus is dispersed by both wind and rain. By observing the patterns of infection on individual leaves, it can be deduced that splashing rain is the most important means of local, or short-range dispersal. Dispersal over wider areas is primarily by wind, although insects such as flies and wasps may also play a

small part. How the fungus first made its way from its native Ethiopia to Ceylon is unknown, but human intervention seems to be the only plausible explanation. Insects as carriers can be ruled out, and it is doubtful whether the fungus could have been blown so far. The coffee growers probably hoped at first that the disease would disappear as quickly and unaccountably as it had begun. By 1879, however, it was clear that it was not going away, and the Ceylon government made an appeal for someone to be sent to help. The British Government responded by sending Harry Marshall Ward, whose brief was to investigate the coffee rust phenomenon and hopefully come up with a cure.

Ward recommended that to effectively protect the plant from invasion, the leaves should be treated with a coating of fungicide (lime-sulphur). Unfortunately, in the case of the Ceylon plantations, the rust epidemic was too well established for this

protective measure to save the coffee trees. He also pointed out the risks of intensive monoculture. The continuous planting of coffee trees over the island, without even the benefit of windbreaks, had created a perfect environment for a fungus epidemic to spread. Despite Ward's warning, when the coffee trees were replaced with tea bushes, they were planted at the same density. It was only by good fortune that no similar fungus arrived to invade the tea bushes and that improved fungicides were soon available to protect the crop. With the destruction of the coffee plantations in Ceylon and subsequent arrival of coffee rust in Java and Sumatra, the world's coffee production shifted to the Americas. Plantations were swiftly established in the tropical highlands of Brazil, Colombia, and Central America, and Brazil soon became the world's major coffee supplier, closely followed by Colombia.

Coffee rust was successfully excluded from the Americas for over 100 years by careful quarantine measures. However, in 1970, the fungus was discovered in Brazil, again probably brought in accidentally by humans. Once the barrier of the oceans had been breached, wind dispersal came into play. Infected trees were isolated by creating an 80 km coffeeless 'safety zone' around the infected area, but within eighteen months the rust had jumped the gap in the direction of the prevailing winds. Today, the fungus has spread throughout all the coffee-growing areas, including Colombia and the countries of Central America.

Fungicide applications are now part of the routine production practices on coffee plantations, despite the expense for small growers. Good cultural management, taking into account the density of planting and the climate, is also paramount. Rust-resistant strains of coffee have also been developed but the crop is of poorer quality. Unless a truly rust-resistant variety with more desirable genetic traits can be produced, coffee rust will have to be managed as a continuous epidemic on a perennial crop.

**Task 2. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D for questions 8 and 9** The most important means of long-range dispersal is

- A rain.
- B wind.
- C wasps.
- D flies.

9 Coffee rust spread easily in Ceylon  A due to the density of the coffee trees.  B due to the

windbreaks.

C because the fungicide didn't work.

D because it was well established.

**Task 3. Complete each sentence 10-14 with the correct ending A-G**

- 10** The move of coffee production to the Americas was triggered by **C** <sup>+</sup>
- 11** Before 1970, American plantations were protected through **E** <sup>+</sup>
- 12** Attempts in the Americas to isolate the infected trees failed due to **G** <sup>+</sup>
- 13** The coffee trees now have to be protected continuously by **B** <sup>+</sup>
- 14** In the management of the coffee crops, it is also important to consider **A** <sup>+</sup>
- A** the density of planting and the climate.  
**B** the application of fungicide.  
**C** the coffee rust devastation in Ceylon.  
**D** the increased demand for coffee in Europe.  
**E** careful quarantine measures.  
**F** the genetic traits of the coffee tree.  
**G** the prevailing winds.

**Task 4. You are going to read an article in which four teenagers talk about how they met their best friend. For questions 15-24, choose from the teenagers (A-D). The teenagers may be chosen more than once.**

**Which teenager**

- 15** feels that they met their best friend at the perfect time? **B** <sup>+</sup>
- 16** has changed their attitudes to best friends several times? **B** <sup>+</sup>
- 17** has known their best friend for most of their life? **D** <sup>+</sup>
- 18** felt an instant connection with their best friend? **C** <sup>-</sup>
- 19** thinks it can be a good thing to have a small number of very close friends? **B** <sup>+</sup>
- 20** gets on with their best friend because they can discuss different topics? **A** <sup>+</sup>
- 21** feels that their best friend also helped them to get on better with people at school? **C** <sup>+</sup>
- 22** thinks that distance helps keep a relationship healthy? **D** <sup>+</sup>
- 23** made best friends with the new kid in class straight away? **C** <sup>+</sup>
- 24** thinks it's a good thing that their best friend doesn't know their other friends? **A** <sup>+</sup>

**A Don**

My best friend is Liam and I've only known him for about three months. I met Liam at a youth club and I

knew immediately that he was going to be a great friend. We share exactly the same sense of humour. We like the same bands. I'm quite interested in politics and he shares exactly the same concerns as I do. It was great to finally be able to talk about something other than football and girls. Don't get me wrong, I still like talking about those things, but it's good to have a change. Also, because Liam doesn't go to the same school as me, it means that we don't waste time talking about other friends.

### B Janice

I've had a lot of best friends. I remember when I was a kid I'd have a new best friend every week. Then when I was a bit older, I thought it was silly to have one best friend and just tried to have as many friends as I could. Recently though, I realised that

although it's good to have lots of friends, it's good to have one or two extra special ones that you know will always be there for you no matter what. I guess at the moment Chloe would be that friend.

I really haven't known her very long, probably about a year at the most. She was the new kid in school and at first I wasn't very friendly to her at all, probably because I already had my gang of friends. But she was in lots of my classes and I started to get to know her better and realised she was really cool.

### C Anna

I still remember the first time I met Robin. I must have been about ten or eleven. I was at school when the teacher introduced him as the new student and told him to sit next to me. We started chatting immediately and have hardly stopped talking since. Mum says I didn't have a lot of friends at that age and I found it difficult to get on with the other kids. She says that Robin helped me find the confidence I needed to make new friends. Now we're at secondary school and we still spend lots of time together. Of course, I tend to hang out with the girls and Robin hangs out with the boys but we often meet up after school or at the weekend.

### D Colin

I've known my best friend Tom since I was two. Of course, I don't remember him from then but we met because our dads took us to the same park to play when we were toddlers. They became best friends and we grew up almost as brothers. When I was about seven, Mum and Dad moved away but they kept in touch with Tom's parents so Tom and I would still see each other most holidays. These days we keep in touch on Facebook and we text each other loads. It's great having someone who knows you so well and I think the fact that we live more than 100 km apart has meant that we've become even better friends because we really value the time we have together. We don't get tired of each other because we're not living in each other's pockets.

## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1. For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

### Reasons to be cheerful

Despite what *you* may hear on the news, the future is looking bright for teenagers. According to a government report, the economy is 1 reaching <sup>at</sup> the point of making a dramatic recovery. And 2 if <sup>+</sup> the report is correct, those who will benefit most are the young. In fact, it predicts that 3 at <sup>-</sup> the time today's thirteen-year-olds leave school, unemployment will 4 be <sup>-</sup> fallen to an all-time low. The report, which was carried 5 out <sup>+</sup> by a leading employment agency, predicts that this growth will principally be in IT technology. It strongly recommends 6 to <sup>-</sup> increase in the funding of science and technology and points out that failure to do this will mean that the UK will fall behind its competitors. The message is clear: as 7 long <sup>+</sup> as the country continues to take education seriously, tomorrow's school leavers 8 will <sup>+</sup> enjoy a prosperous future.

**Task 2. Read the text about archeology and complete it with derivatives of the given words in capitals. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

Many years ago, archaeology was about making (0) *spectacular* discoveries and finding buried treasure. Now, however, it has become a more (9) *Scientific +* subject, and archaeologists are becoming increasingly (10) *interested +* in finding out more about the lives of ordinary people rather than the (11) *Dramatic +* lives of kings and emperors.

Much of the work of an archaeologist can be tedious and (12) *Repetitive +* ~~Dangerous~~; 99% of archaeology is concerned with reading, excavating, recording and classifying, and, unlike the world of Indiana Jones, it is neither thrilling nor (13) *Dangerous +*.

However, the real (14) *Excitement +* of archaeology comes through an (15) *Ending -* stream of new (16) *discoveries -*, any one of which may alter the way we look at history. Even the smallest piece of pottery, however (17) *importance -* it may appear at first glance, can change our whole (18) *understanding +* of things that happened in the past.

0 SPECTACLE

14 EXCITE

9 SCIENCE

15 END

10 INTEREST

16 DISCOVER

11 DRAMA

17 IMPORTANCE

12 REPEAT

18 UNDERSTAND

13 DANGER

**Task 3. 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 must use between three to five words, including the word given.**

19 I've been studying all day and I'm really tired.

me

Studying all day has really been tiring me - out.

20 I wish I hadn't gone to bed so late.

regret

I ~~regret~~ regret going + to bed so late.

21 I got really annoyed by Paul and Dave laughing all the time.

which

Paul and Dave kept laughing, which annoyed + me.

22 I don't know how you tolerate him.

put

I don't know how you \_\_\_\_\_ him.

23 Oh no! I didn't post my letter on the way home.

forgot

I forgot to post <sup>+</sup> my letter on the way home. 24

Getting up early in the morning is the worst thing. stand

I \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning. 25 I

regret not taking the park ranger's advice. taken

I should have taken <sup>+</sup> ..... the park ranger's advice.

26 I think it's better for the children to stay inside in bad weather.

rather

I rather have <sup>+</sup> children stay inside <sup>-</sup> inside in bad weather.

27 What a pity we didn't see any wildlife on our trip.

only

If only <sup>+</sup> we had seen <sup>+</sup> ..... wildlife on our trip.

28 I'm sorry there's not enough time to explain.

too

I'm sorry there's too little time <sup>+</sup> <sup>-</sup> you an explanation. 29

Why not turn professional, as you are such a good swimmer? so

You swim \_\_\_\_\_ turn professional.

## WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Write your answer to the following task in 150-180 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have seen this advertisement in a magazine.

625

Write a letter of application. Do not write any postal addresses. Make sure you cover all the relevant points in the advertisement. Use the appropriate style and format for a formal letter. Use a new paragraph for each main topic.

Write your letter.

2. You have been asked to write a short story for an international young people's magazine. The story must begin with the words:

*I was planning to give my friend a surprise.*

Write your answer following the given plan:

### Introduction

Who was your friend? What was his/her name? What sort of person was he/she? How old was he/she?

### Main events

Why were you planning a surprise? What sort of surprise were you planning? Where did you plan to hold it? When? What happened exactly? How did your friend react to the surprise? How did you feel? If your plans failed, say why. What happened? How did other people react?

### Ending

How did the story end? How did you all feel? Is there a lesson to be learned from what happened?

Write your story. I'm going to tell a story about a surprise for my friend

I was planning to give my friend a surprise

His name is Sam. He was a very difficult workaholic friend he was working 11 hours a day with no weekends on a minimum wage job. We don't hang out much.

I heard that he saves up for a car he really likes he said that he wanted it since childhood. And so me and other friends decided to make him a surprise. We saved up money and got him a very realistic toy car for him to motivate him. When he got it he was very happy.

He said I heard that he got a better and more high paying job and bought himself the real car but he still keeps the toy car on the car's dash board. I was very pleased to see that it costs 123 value 140

PK3-3

0-3

17-8

07-5



27	01			
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Шифр участника

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ 5-6

LISTENING

1	D	-
2	B	+
3	A	+
4	E	+
5	C	+
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

READING

1	E			+
2	H			+
3	G			+
4	F			-
5	D			-
6	(A)	B	C	-
7	A	(B)	C	+
8	A	B	(C)	-
9	A	B	(C)	-

10	(A)	B	C	+
11	(A)	B	C	-
12	A	(B)	C	+
Шифр участника				
13	The Dodo			+
14	The sabre-toothed cat			+
15	The Dodo			+
16	The Wolly rhinoceros			-
17	The sabre-toothed cat			-

### USE OF ENGLISH

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C
8	A	B	C
9	A	B	C
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265

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 Маушевщ Е.П. *Франц*