

**МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)**

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *You will hear a short radio report about the computer mouse twice. Before you listen to it, you have **1 minute** to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have **3 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

**1. In 2018 the computer mouse is turning 50.**

A) True.      B) False.      C) No information in the text.

**2. Very few people attended the first public demonstration of the “position indicator” at the conference in California.**

A) True.      B) False.      C) No information in the text.

**3. In the beginning, the revolutionary new device had a wooden body.**

A) True.      B) False.      C) No information in the text.

**4. Nobody in Engelbart’s team remembers which of them first came up with the nickname “mouse” for the device.**

A) True.      B) False.      C) No information in the text.

**5. The correct plural of the word ‘mouse’ for the device is *mouses* only.**

A) True.      B) False.      C) No information in the text.

**6. The computer mouse made its inventor rich.**

A) True.      B) False.      C) No information in the text.

**Directions:** *You will hear an advertisement about a painting holiday in Spain twice. Before you listen to it, you have 2 minutes to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have 4 minutes to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing A, B, C or D. Then you will hear the text again and will have 1 minute to check your answers.*

**7. The painting holiday in Andalucia, Spain, is open to**

- A) only students from art schools.
- B) only beginners in the art of painting.
- C) only advanced painters with experience.
- D) beginners as well as to experienced painters.

**8. The holiday-makers will be**

- A) taken on tours all around Spain.
- B) taught painting by famous Spanish artists.
- C) put up at a local hotel.
- D) treated to foods from different countries.

**9. The holiday-makers are asked to bring their own**

- A) drawing boards.
- B) paints and brushes.
- C) folding chairs.
- D) sun umbrellas.

**10. On the day of arrival, the travel agency provides**

- A) free transportation from the airport.
- B) two shuttle bus rides in the morning.
- C) shuttle bus service every two hours.
- D) free lunch on arrival at the hotel.

**11. If you opt for a taxi from Torrox to Malaga Airport, you will have to**

- A) pay extra to the travel agent.
- B) leave money with the hotel receptionist.
- C) give 16 euro to the driver.
- D) pay 60 euro for the ride.

**Directions :** *You will hear a tale about a boy, an old man, and a donkey twice. Before you listen to it, you have 2 minutes to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have 4 minutes to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing A, B, C or D. Then you will hear the text again and will have 1 minute to check your answers.*

**12. Why did the boy get off the donkey?**

- A) He believed the old man was too weak to walk.
- B) He thought he was too heavy a load for the animal.
- C) He overheard some people criticising him for leaving the old man to walk.
- D) The old man insisted that they should change places.

**13. How did the old man and the boy react to the comments of the second group of people?**

- A) They got very angry at being so unfairly criticised.
- B) They decided that the boy should get back on the donkey.
- C) They didn't pay attention to the onlookers' remarks.
- D) They agreed that both of them should walk.

**14. Why did the old man and the boy finally decide to carry the donkey?**

- A) Because they felt bad about being cruel to the animal.
- B) Because the villagers made fun of their stupidity.
- C) Because the animal was too tired to walk further.
- D) Because the villagers advised them to do so.

**15. Which of the following statements best captures the moral of the story?**

- A) Nobody should be criticised for their beliefs.
- B) Don't let other people's opinions kill your own inner voice.
- C) Be willing to take into account the opinions of others.
- D) Always be alert to the challenges when crossing a bridge.

**PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among A, B or C, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

**TV Allowance**

In the 1990s, parents were given the ultimate weapon to win the war over how much TV their children watched. Instead of constantly fighting to limit TV time, they had the job done for them by an electronic device. It would switch off the TV set once the previously fixed period of screen time ran out, leaving the child to turn to other activities such as reading or playing in the fresh air.

The gadget called *TV Allowance* was invented by Miami photographer Randal Levenson, a former engineer, who despaired of ever reducing his three children's screen time. "There was a

lot of anger in the house about the TV and Nintendo usage,” said Mr Levenson. His response was to build a calculator-sized box to be plugged into the TV. Using a code, the Levensons set the four hours that their three boys were allowed to watch per week. Each kid had his own code, and when his time was up, the screen went blank. The gadget could block out specific periods such as homework time and could not be disconnected by frustrated youngsters.

“They’ve got their lives back,” said Mr Levenson’s wife. “Not that they were total couch potatoes, but they spent a lot of time in front of the TV. However, the problem was, in fact, that we were giving up. After all, you could only say ‘No’ so many times. But the unemotional gadget can go on saying ‘No’ for as long as necessary.”

Of course, being children and therefore devious, the boys soon found ways of getting round the gadget, if not beating it. They switched the set off for advertisements and they bartered with each other for TV time.

“It took the kids a couple of weeks but then they accepted the situation,” said Mr Levenson, who decided to market the gadget after neighbors asked him to make units for them. “The device teaches youngsters time management. They come to find that there are other things in life besides watching TV.”

Today the gadget, which also controls video games, is still popular with parents and sells on Amazon for less than \$30.

**16. *TV Allowance* was invented by a frustrated parent.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**17. According to Mrs Levenson, the real problem was that her kids were completely obsessed with watching TV.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**18. Mrs Levenson thinks the gadget can discipline children better because it has no emotions.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**19. After their TV time was limited, the kids’ reading skills improved enormously.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**20. Today, *TV Allowance* is considered old-fashioned and is out of use.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

## МОДУЛ 2 (Време за работа: 90 минути)

### PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

**Directions:** Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among *A, B, C* or *D*, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

#### Clever Hans

Do animals use language? Can they think like humans? These questions have long haunted man, both scientifically and in the popular imagination. The dream of an intellectual interaction with animals came true about a century ago and caused enormous excitement worldwide.

It began with a German mathematics teacher by the name of Wilhelm Von Osten. He strongly believed that animal intelligence was greatly underestimated by the human race. To prove his point, Von Osten decided to attempt to teach three different animals – a cat, a bear and a horse named Hans. The first two didn't turn out so well and he abandoned his attempts, but to his delight, the horse did seem to respond to Von Osten's mathematical training.

First the horse learnt to identify any number under 10 written on a blackboard by tapping his hoof. Von Osten was excited by this progress and decided to test the horse further. He began writing out basic mathematical problems and attempted to train Hans to recognize simple symbols. This proved relatively easy for the animal and before long he was able to provide correct answers to a variety of problems, including fractions, square roots and multiplication.

Von Osten decided to take Hans on the road and soon he was performing free shows all over Germany. The horse could count the number of persons in the audience, perform arithmetic operations, read the clock, recognize and identify playing cards, and knew the calendar of the whole year. In response to a question he would tap with his hooves either to indicate a number or the right option among many given.

Despite the fact that his accuracy wasn't 100%, Hans' abilities were impressive enough to draw large crowds, as well as attract the attention of skeptics such as Germany's board of education. The latter decided that they wanted to investigate Hans' abilities, which Von Osten readily agreed to. After all, he knew he was no charlatan and there was no fraud to be exposed.

The investigation team became known as the Hans Commission and included a psychologist, a few school teachers, a circus manager, two zoologists, and a horse trainer. After thorough investigation and testing, the commission concluded in 1904 that there was nothing fake about Hans' abilities and that he really was a gifted horse!

**21. What firm belief did Wilhelm Von Osten have about animals?**

- A) That some of them are brighter than others.
- B) That their intelligence is lower than human intelligence.
- C) That they are much more intelligent than people imagine.
- D) That they can never be taught like humans.

**22. What was the first maths lesson the horse learnt?**

- A) To add small numbers together.
- B) To multiply numbers by 10.
- C) To recognise numbers smaller than 10.
- D) To interpret simple symbols.

**23. Which of the following is true of Von Osten's experience of animal training?**

- A) He gave up teaching the cat and the bear.
- B) He was disappointed at Hans' slow progress.
- C) He punished his 'student' for wrong answers.
- D) He made money by showing Clever Hans from town to town.

**24. Who expressed doubt in Hans' abilities?**

- A) Most people in the audience at shows.
- B) The education authorities.
- C) The mass media.
- D) All experts in psychology and zoology.

**25. What was the purpose of the Hans Commission?**

- A) To plan a broad animal training programme.
- B) To determine if Hans' maths accuracy was 100%.
- C) To decide if the claims made about Hans were genuine.
- D) To attempt to improve the horse's abilities.

**Directions:** Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among **A**, **B** or **C**, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

No matter what type of store you walk into – from big supermarkets to stores for technical appliances – you’ll find all types of carefully engineered tricks that get you to part with cash. Here are some subtle ways marketers use to tempt you into buying more.

First, they break you in with cheap items. It’s no coincidence that the first thing you see in most stores is a bargain bag of candy or half-priced socks. Such small inexpensive buys are often called “open-the-wallet” items, and are designed to break a psychological anti-spending barrier when you enter a store.

Also, they tempt you with scents. When you walk into a grocery store, you smell bread baking or chicken roasting in the delicatessen area because retailers know that those yummy smells get customers to buy more. And it’s not just true for food shops. Working with an appliance store, researcher Martin Lindstrom pumped in the smell of apple pie, and the sales of ovens and fridges went up 23 percent.

The bag of tricks is really big. Many stores play music with a rhythm that’s much slower than the average heartbeat, which makes you spend more time in the store – and buy 29 percent more. They tease you with color as they know that bright colors put you in a good mood and inspire you to make impulse purchases. They let you touch and even handle the merchandise. Research confirms that the more time you spend handling a product, the more likely you are to pay for it. It’s little wonder why Apple stores line their tables with demo phones and computers, or why car salesmen are happy to offer a test drive.

**26. According to the text, shops display cheap little items near the entrance to give customers a little push to start spending.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**27. Perfume counters are often positioned at the front of department stores in order to attract customers with pleasant smells.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**28. Many stores play fast, energising music to inspire customers to buy more.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**29. Sales are bigger when customers are allowed to only look at the items without touching them.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

**30. The main idea of the text is that we are all being manipulated when we shop.**

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) No information in the text.

### PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

#### Section One: Cloze

**Directions:** Read the text below and for each numbered gap choose the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best suits the gap, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

#### Looking Good

In her *Little Black Book of Style*, Nina Garcia, fashion director of U.S. *Elle* magazine, says: "The secret to looking fabulous is not about slavishly (31) \_\_\_\_\_ fashion or looking like a supermodel. It's about finding your own style." It means that young people can (32) \_\_\_\_\_ practically (33) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes they want and needn't bother about the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ trendy item on the glitzy shop windows. Nina advises young people to (35) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of clothes until they find the ones they feel most (36) \_\_\_\_\_ in. There are two important factors they should (37) \_\_\_\_\_ in mind. First, clothes should fit properly and be (38) \_\_\_\_\_ too large nor too small. Second, they should (39) \_\_\_\_\_ the customer's lifestyle because in the end, it is a person's lifestyle that should dictate their wardrobe.

Our choice of clothing says a lot about our personalities and our positive or negative (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to life. Some people like to (41) \_\_\_\_\_ to the same colours and design year after year, (42) \_\_\_\_\_ others cannot do without constant changes. One way or another, the refreshing news is that we are becoming less (43) \_\_\_\_\_ on the decisions of the big fashion bosses when it comes to choosing our clothes. Ironically, it is often the people with less money who seem to understand style best, maybe because they (44) \_\_\_\_\_ purchases more carefully, or because they perfect the art of mixing expensive items with cheaper finds. As Giorgio Armani said once, "Elegance is the result of a natural balance between simplicity and intelligence. It is a quality which, contrary to popular (45) \_\_\_\_\_, does not require deep pockets."

31.	A) keeping	B) holding	C) following	D) trailing
32.	A) dress	B) dress up	C) wear	D) put
33.	A) any	B) every	C) some	D) each
34.	A) last	B) latest	C) final	D) up-to-date
35.	A) try on	B) try up	C) attempt	D) examine
36.	A) suitable	B) appropriate	C) convenient	D) comfortable
37.	A) bear	B) carry	C) bring	D) remember
38.	A) not	B) nor	C) neither	D) either
39.	A) correspond	B) agree	C) answer to	D) match
40.	A) behaviour	B) attitude	C) manner	D) position
41.	A) stick	B) stay	C) remain	D) insist

42.	A) meanwhile	B) while	C) as far as	D) as long as
43.	A) controlled	B) subject	C) governed	D) dependent
44.	A) consider	B) look	C) think	D) overthink
45.	A) agreement	B) acceptance	C) belief	D) trust

**Section Two: Sentence Completion**

**Directions:** For each of the sentences below, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best completes its meaning, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

46. From the earliest times \_\_\_\_\_ legends of men attempting to fly.  
 A) have been      B) there are      C) it has been      D) there have been
47. I told him this would end badly. Why \_\_\_\_\_ listen to me?!  
 A) ever he can't      B) won't he ever      C) can't he never      D) he never will
48. Excuse me, do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of us?  
 A) to take      B) taking      C) if you make      D) making
49. When they woke up, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ over the mountain.  
 A) has already risen      B) had already risen      C) was already raised      D) already had raised
50. If you want, you can make a short speech but you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) wouldn't      B) needn't to      C) mustn't      D) don't have to