

## Reading

### Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (17—21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Where can you read the following?

17

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18

Welcome back! As you may see we've just been freshened and now the navigation is easier and the information is more accessible. A number of pages are still in progress, but keep on visiting the site as they are becoming available. You don't need to register again unless you have troubles with your previous password. Hope you'll enjoy the new layout and we'll be glad to receive your comments.

19

We collect and swap postcards.  
The club meetings are held every second Wednesday of a month in Room 54.  
Those who want to share the hobby are welcome!

20

Paying is available at exit.  
Please, note that machines don't give the change.  
Keep the ticket.

21

City Pass owners can skip the line.  
Children under 14 enter free of charge.  
Please, queue here to book a guided tour.

- A Parking lot
- B Vending machine
- C Gallery of modern art
- D Online shop
- E Post office
- F Hobby club
- G Internet forum
- H Underground entrance

### Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22—26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Citizens of Salzburg are often called Stierwaschers which means «Bullwashers». Maybe the nickname really originated due to the tradition of washing fresh beef meat in the river. But



there is another version which is told all the tourists as a legend. Hohensalzburg Castle, situated in Salzburg, is one of the biggest burgs in Europe. Once in the Middle Ages an enemy took up positions round the fortress. The siege was long and the city inhabitants had run out of food supplies. They had only one bull left. It seemed impossible to go on defending the city. Suddenly one man proposed an idea of how to cheat the enemy. The brown bull was taken for a walk on the fortress wall so that the enemy could see it. In the evening the citizens painted the bull. The following morning they showed a walking bull again but this time the bull was black. And once again they repainted the bull so that the enemy saw a white one. In such a way the enemy was made to think the city inhabitants had plenty of food available. The siege was withdrawn and thus the citizens were saved. The happy people went out of the fortress gates and headed to the river. Everybody wanted to wash the bull which had helped them survive. Since then the citizens of Salzburg have been called «Bullwashers» and a monument to the bull was erected in one of the squares of the fortress.

- 22 How did the word «Bullwashers» start to be used about Salzburg citizens?
- A They used to wash bulls in the river.
  - B They used to wash meat before eating it.
  - C They repainted the bull several times and washed it afterwards.
  - D There exists more than one version as for its origin.
- 23 What is true about Hohensalzburg?
- A It's a castle not far from the fortress of Salzburg.
  - B It was built in the Middle Ages by Salzburg citizens.
  - C An enemy tried to capture it at least once.
  - D It has a river within its territory.
- 24 What was the enemy supposed to think about the situation?
- A There were three bulls in the castle.
  - B The citizens had enough food to survive the siege.
  - C The citizens played a trick on the enemy.
  - D The citizens were very smart.
- 25 The bull was initially of \_\_\_\_\_
- A brown colour.
  - B black colour.
  - C white colour.
  - D different colours.
- 26 After the enemy had gone \_\_\_\_\_
- A the citizens repainted the bull again.
  - B the citizens washed the bull in the river every day.
  - C the citizens were grateful to the bull.
  - D the citizens erected a monument to the bull outside the city of Salzburg.

#### Task 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (27—32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The British system of education suggests several types of educational establishments to fit every parent's requests and possibilities. Here are the main ones.

- 27 State schools are maintained by local authorities. They are usually free to be attended by all children aged 5—16. Parents are expected to provide their child with necessary office supplies, while all the books and other equipment are covered by the school. Sometimes school uniform and



sportswear are also bought by parents. Besides, schools may ask for voluntary contributions to hold after-school activities, but any child can participate no matter if his or her parents agree to donate. 90 % of children in the UK go to state schools.

- 28 About 88 % of secondary-school students attend comprehensive schools. These schools teach children of all abilities and provide a wide range of secondary education for pupils aged 11—16.
- 29 Grammar schools are fully selective and they are academically oriented. Entrance is made based on the results of the ability test, usually at the age of 11. Grammar schools are mostly single-sexed ones and this is their other distinctive feature.
- 30 Boarding schools in the UK teach a mix of international students and locals. «Day pupils» leave school at the end of a school day and live with their families. However, most pupils live at the school. Boarding schools are usually co-ed ones with separate accommodation and mixed classes. Boarding schools could be both private and free-state ones, which only demand a charge of boarding accommodation, although the free-state boarding schools accept UK citizens or pupils from the European Economic Area only.
- 31 A parochial school is a private educational establishment of primary and secondary levels which is affiliated with a religious organization. Its curriculum usually includes general religious education in addition to common subjects such as maths, language and science.
- 32 Special schools for students aged eleven or older usually specialize in one of the areas of special educational needs. These include social, emotional and mental health; sensory and physical needs; cognition and learning or communication and interaction. Such schools often further specialize within the main categories to reflect the special needs they help with like Autistic spectrum disorders or any other of a kind.

These schools \_\_\_\_\_

- A select pupils according to their knowledge and abilities.
- B provide education for students who demand a different approach.
- C are usually run by the church.
- D are attended by the majority of the UK students offering them non-academically oriented secondary education.
- E teach children from the UK and EEA only.
- F are non-fee-paying, funded from taxes and usually organized by the local government.
- G offer both teaching and accommodation.
- H are based on general religious education.

### Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (33—38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The gulper eel, (33)\_\_\_\_\_, is famous for its enormous mouth. The eel's mouth is much larger than its body. But that's not (34)\_\_\_\_\_. The gulper eel's mouth can suddenly expand like a soap bulb (35)\_\_\_\_\_, though the fish is expected to eat mainly small species. The prey is then deposited into a pouch-like lower jaw, (36)\_\_\_\_\_. Because of such a jaw the gulper eel is also called the pelican eel. The stomach of this incredible fish is also stretchable, (37)\_\_\_\_\_. However, scientists believe that the eel's usual diet consists mainly of small crustaceans. The reason for this theory is that the eel's teeth are tiny and it probably can't eat large fish on a regular basis. Gulper eels themselves (38)\_\_\_\_\_.

- A so that it can accommodate its large meals
- B what makes this creature so bizarre
- C which resembles that of a pelican



- D that is known for his unusual nose
- E which allows it to scoop up much larger prey
- F one of the weirdest creatures in the underwater world
- G are preyed upon by deep-sea predators
- H can feed their babies

## Use of English

### Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (39—48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Scottish fold cat can be easily (39)\_\_\_\_\_ by its small ears which fold forward and downward, giving it a mischievous look. Attentive and sweet-tempered, devoted but not demanding, the Scottish fold (40)\_\_\_\_\_ a perfect pet. It's famed for being highly adaptive, playful attitudes and is definitely easy to be introduced to people, other pets and (41)\_\_\_\_\_. The fold is often (42)\_\_\_\_\_ with another cat breed, the American curl, which also has folded ears. However, the ears of the (43)\_\_\_\_\_ curl upwards and back. Kittens of the Scottish fold are not born with folded ears. It usually happens when a kitten (44)\_\_\_\_\_ the age of three weeks. Scottish folds can have (45)\_\_\_\_\_ short or long coats, and the short fur should be (46)\_\_\_\_\_ while the longer coats should be full. They come in a wide variety of colours, and the colour of the eyes and nose (47)\_\_\_\_\_ also varies and (48)\_\_\_\_\_ to the dominant colour of the coat.

	A	B	C	D
39	distinguished	defined	noticed	seen
40	has	takes	makes	plays
41	sights	settings	habitats	seats
42	confused	combined	mistaken	mixed
43	last	other	second	latter
44	grows	becomes	reaches	stays
45	either	or	neither	and
46	slim	fat	deep	dense
47	edge	leather	cover	fur
48	suits	corresponds	reflects	matches

### Task 9

Read the text below. For questions (49—58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Eurovision Song Contest is a (49)\_\_\_\_\_ competition which is held annually among the member countries of the European Broadcasting Union. Each country is represented (50)\_\_\_\_\_ only one candidate who is chosen beforehand. The songs performed shouldn't last longer than three minutes. The festival takes place on (51)\_\_\_\_\_ television. After all the candidates (52)\_\_\_\_\_ their songs, the judges and the audience vote for the other countries' songs to determine the most popular song in the competition. The contest has been broadcast (53)\_\_\_\_\_ its inauguration in 1956 and it has proved to be one of the most watched non-sporting events in the world.



	A	B	C	D
49	dancing	singing	reading	watching
50	by	with	for	as
51	life	living	live	the live
52	performance	have performed	performing	to perform
53	since	from	for	at

Since 2000 Eurovision has also been broadcast (54)\_\_\_\_\_ its internet website. The winners of the contest usually have short-term success. Among the (55)\_\_\_\_\_ notables there are ABBA (winner of 1974), and Celine Dion (winner of 1988). The record for the highest number of wins belongs to Ireland (56)\_\_\_\_\_ has won the competition seven times. The first contest was held in Lugano, Switzerland and was won by the host country. The second one was hosted in Germany. After that it (57)\_\_\_\_\_ that henceforth the winning country would host the contest the next year. In the 1960s and 1970s some countries declined for particular reasons, so other countries agreed to host instead. As Eurovision is a live show it gives every participant an opportunity to rehearse on the stage of the Eurovision auditorium during several days before (58)\_\_\_\_\_ Saturday show. The participants should observe numerous detailed rules, and their new version is produced each year.

	A	B	C	D
54	across	through	via	by
55	very	little	much	few
56	who	where	which	because
57	was decided	had been decided	has decided	decided
58	a	the	an	—