RNE Training	Reading & Grammar Task 1107

10. *Установите соответствие* ***тем 1 - 8 текстам A- G.*** *Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую* ***ЦИФРУ только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя. Запишите цифры в клетки задания 10***

1. Minuses of hard studies
2. All together
3. Keep on learning
4. Strong agreement
5. Exercise the brain
6. Useful subdivision
7. To improve results
8. Building good habits

A. Lifelong learning, also known as LLL, is a broad, generic term. It has been defined as the "lifelong, life wide, voluntary, and self-motivated pursuit of knowledge for either personal or professional reasons". And of course, it makes sense, in a constantly changing world, that our education should not end on the last day of school.

B. I am rather proud of my mum. She decided to start learning Italian at the age of 76. She didn't give a particular reason — other than she likes Italy. But really it is because she understands that any and all mental exercise is as important for our wellbeing as physical. A good daily workout is a recipe for a long and healthy life.

C. No more libraries, no more exams. An end to homework and revision. No more deadlines and no more research. No more lectures, timetables and days and nights of pressure and anxiety. So, the last day of university passes and we cheer and scream with joy. Our lives can go on without this terrible inconvenience of learning. But isn't it sad that somehow intensive study can put us off from continuing to feed our minds?

D. There is a lot of controversy in academic circles concerning the pros and cons of mixed ability classes. As for me I think that streaming makes sense. I was in the weakest group for maths, for example. I didn't find it demotivating. I accepted that I found maths hard and needed to learn more slowly. I got better at it and was occasionally top (of the bottom) class!

E. In our local primary school, the little children have to get their own books out from the cupboard. They are required to take out and put away their projects and encouraged to mark and grade their own work with the teacher. The idea is that they begin training early to take responsibility for their own education and that in time they will be independent learners.

F. SEN or "special educational needs" covers children who face barriers in their ability to learn like dyslexia and autism and it also refers to children with moderate learning and physical disabilities. The UK policy of inclusive education requires SEN students to spend most or all of their time with non-disabled students. Inclusion rejects the use of special schools to separate students out of respect for their social, civil, and educational rights.

G. The specialist schools programme is a UK government initiative which encourages secondary schools in England to specialise in certain areas of the curriculum to boost achievement. Currently there are nearly 3,000 specialist schools, or 88% of the state-funded secondary schools in England. The government plans that eventually all schools in England will specialise.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. *Прочитайте текст и заполните* ***пропуски A — F*** *частями предложений, обозначенными* ***цифрами 1 — 7.*** ***Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 лишняя.*** *Занесите* ***цифры****, обозначающие соответствующие части предложения, в клетки задания* ***11 без пробелов и знаков препинания.***

Mikhail Lomonosov and Moscow State University

Mikhail Lomonosov was one of the intellectual titans of XVIII century. His interests ranged from history, rhetoric, art and poetry **A**_____. Alexander Pushkin described him as **B**_____, whose lifelong passion was learning.

Lomonosov's activity is a manifestation of the enormous potential of the Russian scientific community. Peter I reformed Russia, which allowed the country to reach the standard of **C**_____ many spheres. Great importance was placed on education.

St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter I, established a university and a grammar school to educate intellectuals and researchers the country needed; however, these educational establishments could not fulfill the task they took on. It was Mikhail Lomonosov **D**_____ of establishing a university in Moscow. An influential courtier and the **E**_____ Count Shuvalov supported Lomonosov's plans for a new university and presented them to the Empress.

In 1755, on 25 January - St. Tatiana's Day according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar— Elizaveta signed the decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. The opening ceremony took place on 26 April, when Elizaveta's coronation day was celebrated. Since 1755 25 January and 26 April **F**_____ Moscow University; the annual conference where students present the results of their research work is traditionally held in April.

1. who suggested in his letter to Count Shuvalov the idea

2. to mechanics, chemistry and mineralogy

3. a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind

4. favourite of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, the patron of arts and science

5. the contemporary European powers in

6. are marked by special events and festivities at

7. famous among all educated people

A	B	C	D	E	F

12-18 *Прочитайте текст и выполните задания* ***12-18*** *отметьте на карточке вариант, соответствующий номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The School Council

In the Lower Sixth form (year 12) my school announced the formation of a School Council. This was a type of parliament comprising teachers, school governors and elected pupils representing each of the four school houses. Little did I believe when I got elected to represent " the kids in my house that I would get into the deepest trouble of my whole school life: trouble, I believe, that affected the course of my whole life!

On the whole I didn't get into very much trouble at school. I wasn't exactly a "goody two shoes" but on the other hand I managed to successfully avoid getting caught for most of my misdemeanors. When I did get caught — the punishment»; *was* either detention or "units". Detention involved staying behind after school to write a punishment

LIVEWORKSHEETS

essay of utter meaninglessness. For example, "in no less than 1000 words, describe the inside of a table tennis ball". "Units" were blocks of 30 times hand written "Junior members of this school ought always to be seen and not heard". But my brief appearance before the School Council was to bring much worse punishment — and I suppose it was my fault. Here's what happened so you can decide.

The school houses traditionally took part in fund raising activities with the money going to charity — famine relief and the like. The Council voted on a suggestion that in the future all money raised would go towards building a new classroom needed by the school. Encouraged by my voters and supporters, and with all the grace of a bull in a china shop, I said that this decision was an "utter disgrace". I banged on about social justice and the uncaring nature of the privileged classes. In my debut speech (actually my ONLY speech — I was promptly sacked) instead of politely offering an opinion, I managed to insult everyone in the room. This included the chair of the governors and the Head Master!

The next day I was called to the Head's office and given a thorough dressing down. I was, he told me, rude, arrogant, a disgrace and disloyal to the school. He also told me that he was writing my school reference for University applications and dismissed me — my ears red with shame.

Sometime later I applied to university. I wanted to go to study in London. I did two interviews (with charm and aplomb I thought), completed their entrance exam and offered my A Level results: 3 A's — the highest possible. But I was turned down! I couldn't understand it so I reapplied and was turned down again. Why? It didn't make sense. I was (so I thought) a perfect applicant. And then I remembered.

The result was I didn't go to London as I had hoped and dreamed but ended up studying on the south coast — in Brighton! I had no proof (the references were confidential) but I had my suspicions. I still do. But I can honestly say I am so glad it turned out the way it did. I loved university and have lived in Brighton ever since. In Brighton I met my wife and brought up my family and I can honestly say there is no other place I'd rather live. Thank God — for The School Council.

12. Who was to be elected to the School Council?

1) teachers
2) students
3) school governors
4) parliamentarians

13. According to the author when he was at school he was

1) a real troublemaker.
2) an obedient student.
3) neither too naughty nor perfect.
4) notorious for getting into trouble.

14. The author's speech at the School Council was promoted by

1) his classmates.
2) his sense of justice.
3) his hatred to the privileged.
4) the chair of the governors.

15. The author's speech was against

1) the Head Master.
2) the School Council.
3) a Council's decision.
4) fund raising activities.

16. A "thorough dressing down" in paragraph 4 means

1) a physical punishment.
2) an angry speech.
3) an instruction.
4) a warning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

17. **What, according to the author, could have been the reason of his admittance failure in London?**

1) His A level grades.
2) His interviews.
3) The result of the entrance exam.
4) The Head Master's reference letter.

18. **The author thinks that because of the School Council**

1. he never got the education he wanted.
2. he found the place where he is happy.
3. he became suspicious of the Head Master.
4. his reputation was ruined.

19-24. *Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами* ***19-24,*** *так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы. (ПЕЧАТНЫМИ ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ, без пробелов и знаков препинания!)*

	Typical School Day (Tuesdays)	
19	9.00 am is Assembly time. This _____ our being counted, told to be good and fifteen minutes of mind-numbing boredom.	**INVOLVE**
20	On Tuesdays we begin with double biology. We have to learn about various species of tiny organisms wriggling on a microscope slide. But I have started to enjoy _____ double lessons (or periods as we call them).	**THIS**
21	This means 90 minutes instead of 45. You feel as if you are actually learning something if you have a bit more time. Then follows a 20-minute (too short) break and two single periods on History and French which leave my head spinning and every part of _____ more than ready for the lunch break.	**I**
22	Lunch lasts an hour. We spend about 10 minutes on _____ and then have 50 minutes for football (actually kicking around a tennis ball).	**EAT**
23	One time a tournament _____ between two classes. We got so involved in the game we failed to notice the bell and got into terrible trouble for being late for class.	**ORGANISE**
24	Three more lessons (Chemistry, Geography and Maths) and our day finishes at 3.40 pm. It is generally not too bad and Tuesday is certainly not the most difficult day. The last period — Maths with Mr Corner — is the toughest but at least when it _____ over we get to go home.	**BE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

25-29. *Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров* ***25 - 29*** *так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержании) текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы* ***25-29.***

	Moscow State University	
25	One of the oldest Russian institutions of higher education, Moscow University was established in 1755. In 1940 it was named after Academician Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765), an outstanding Russian _____, who greatly contributed to the establishment of the university in Moscow.	**SCIENCE**
26	From the very beginning elitism was alien to the very spirit of the University community. The Decree Elizaveta Petrovna signed stated that the university was to educate commoners; it was the academic _____ of a student that mattered, not his social position or family background.	**ACHIEVE**
27	In the late part of XVIII century there were only three noblemen among the 26 professors at Moscow University, most of the students were commoners too. The best students were sent to continue their education abroad, establishing the contacts with the international _____ community.	**SCIENCE**
28	Originally tuition at Moscow University was free for all students. Later only poor students were exempt from tuition fees. The state funding did not cover all the University expenses; thus, the administration had to find ways to raise _____ funds.	**ADD**
29	The University was partly funded by its patrons, such as the rich merchants of the Demidov and Stroganov families and some others, who donated laboratory equipment, books, various collections and established scholarships for University students. University alumni supported their alma mater through hard times raising money by public _____. University professors traditionally bequeathed to the University library their private book collections.	**SUBSCRIBE**

30-36*. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами* ***30-36****.*
Эти номера соответствуют заданиям ***30-36****, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.*

Education in the UK: Modern schools

The 1976 Education Act abolished the Tripartite System in favour of a system of free Comprehensive Schools that were **(30)**_____ to provide Grammar School education for all. In the UK today, schools reflect elements of both the Tripartite and the Comprehensive models.

The UK system of state schools is complex and **(31)**_____the following types: *Primary Schools* (ages 4-11), *Secondary Schools* (ages 11-16), *Sixth Form Colleges* (non-compulsory, ages 16-18), *Special Schools* for children with physical, emotional and behavioral learning needs, *City Technology Colleges* (CTCs) and *City Colleges for the Technology sof the Arts (CCTAs) (ages* 11-18). These schools provide a broad secondary education with special emphasis on science and technology and offer a **(32)**_____range of vocational qualifications.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar Schools remain and continue to select almost all of their pupils **(33)**_____ reference to high academic ability. *Independent Schools* are private schools that obtain most of their finances from **(34)**_____ paid by parents and income from investments. Some of them are selective but many are not. Some of the larger independent schools are **(35)**_____ as *Public Schools.* Most Independent Schools are Church Schools.

Most state schools (primary and secondary) are co-educational day schools, but some secondary schools accept boarders. Independent Schools include day and boarding schools and are mostly single-sex, although an increasing number of junior and some senior schools are coeducational. There has been a sharp increase in the number of children **(36)**_____ Independent Schools, owing to the increasing dissatisfaction with academic standards at State Comprehensive Schools.

(30)	1) intended	2) aimed	3) offered	4) proposed
(31)	1) fits	2) includes	3) engages	4) composes
(32)	1) high	2) intensive	3) extensive	4) wide
(33)	l) by	2) at	3) for	4) about
(34)	1) costs	2) bills	3) fees	4) taxes
(35)	1) famous	2) known	3) notorious	4) familiar
(36)	1) accepting	2) entering	3) going	4) attending

LIVEWORKSHEETS