

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.

17

For sale!
\$300,000 or near offer
Flat near city centre
3 bedrooms & 2 bathrooms
Big kitchen
Dining room and living room with a fireplace

18

A large range of services from formal to casual.
Any corporate event, private event or wedding.
All dietary needs and preferences (gluten free, vegan, vegetarian).

19

Extras for crowd shots are needed. Preference is given to short childish-looking youngsters of both sexes. Hourly payment. At least 5-hour working day.

20

Clearance sale!
The shop is selling the rest of the autumn collection before introducing a new one.
Up to 80 % off!
Don't miss!
Fri.—Sun., 10 a.m.—10 p.m.

21

Tuesday, April 25.
Mid-term exams in two weeks! So, here are some changes in timetable.
Soccer practice rescheduled. Will be next Friday, 5 p.m.
Trip to the mountains delayed. Ask Mr Davis for the details.

- A Retail stores
- B Sports
- C Accommodation
- D Education
- E Medicine
- F Entertainment
- G Catering
- H Travelling

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.

Every living creature needs energy to live. Every time animals or people perform an activity, they use energy in order to do this. All energy originally comes from the sun. Plants and trees

can't shop for food or hunt for it, so they use sunlight, nutrients and water to get energy. This process is known as photosynthesis. Plants are those which are considered to start food chains. They are called producers. At the same time, anything or anybody that eats plants to get energy is called a consumer. Animals that feed on plants are called herbivores. In a food chain they represent the primary consumers. Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores while those which eat both plants and animals are omnivores. In a food chain they play the roles of secondary and tertiary consumers. A food chain shows the way each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy pass from creature to creature. Each part of the chain is food for the next link. If one of the links breaks, then all the other in the chain are in danger of extinction. A food chain also demonstrates how the organisms are related with each other through food eaten by them. Food chains vary in length from three to six or more levels. Food chains usually begin with plant life, and end with dead animals that fungi, bacteria and worms use as their food. They break down the animals which then appear back in the soil and this way plants reuse them. Food chains were first introduced by an African-Arab scientist in the 9th century and later popularised in a book published in 1927 by Charles Elton, which also introduced the food-web concept.

22 What is stated in the text about energy?

- A All the animals and people need energy to get food.
- B Plants and trees use only solar and hydroenergy.
- C Photosynthesis is a process distinctive for all flora and fauna.
- D Originally all the energy we all get comes from the sun.

23 What are the links of a chain food?

- A Consumers and carnivores.
- B Herbivores and omnivores.
- C Producers and carnivores.
- D Consumers and producers.

24 Omnivores are animals which _____

- A feed on anything.
- B feed on plants and meat.
- C produce energy.
- D consume smaller animals.

25 How can the connection between the links of a food chain be described?

- A They all depend on each other.
- B They match very accurately.
- C They are represented by plants and animals only.
- D They consist of two or three levels.

26 What is true about Charles Elton?

- A He was born in 1927.
- B He introduced a food chain.
- C He lived in Africa.
- D He published a book about food chains.

Task 6

Read the texts 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.

Nowadays on the territory of the UK banknotes with denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 pounds are used. Traditionally the face side shows the portrait of a monarch while the tail side has portraits of noteworthy British citizens.

27 A banknote with denomination of 5 pounds has been in use since 2002. It shows Elizabeth Fry, an English prison reformer. She fought for improving the level of the prisoners' treatment and making their conditions more humane. It's worth saying that she was supported by the reigning monarch. Elizabeth had always taken interest in the poor and the sick. During a visit to Newgate Prison she was horrified by the conditions there and tried to change the situation. Since then she had done a lot of humanitarian work. Elizabeth is also known as «the angel of prisons» though she helped not only the prisoners but also the homeless and the poor. Besides her portrait on the banknote there's also a picture of Elizabeth reading books for the prisoners at Newgate Prison. The colours of the banknote are turquoise, azure, brown and yellow.

28 A 10-pound banknote is two years older than the 5-pound one and it represents Charles Darwin, an English naturalist, geologist and traveller. He's become famous all round the world due to his theory of evolution which has been accepted by many scientists and the public as a fact. Darwin stated that natural selection with the struggle for existence resulted in the branching pattern of evolution. Charles Darwin has been recognised as one of the most influential figures in human history. After his death he was honoured by burial at Westminster Abbey. The banknote also contains the image of a hummingbird, a lense and the ship which Darwin sailed. The core colours of the banknote are violet and orange.

29 A 20-pound note is of violet and blue colours. The reverse side displays the image of Adam Smith, an outstanding Scottish economist and philosopher. He's the first Scot whose portrait is printed on a British banknote. It happened in 2007. Smith is considered to lay the foundation of the free-market economic theory. His published works include *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* and *The Wealth of Nations*. The latter entered the list of the 100 Best Scottish Books.

30 The tail side of the note with denomination of 50 pounds shows two people. They are an industrialist Matthew Boulton and an inventor James Watt. In the XVIII century they helped to cope with forgery by using a new steam press for printing money. The banknotes made with the help of this printer were difficult to imitate. The dyad Boulton-Watt was very effective. Watt improved the Newcomen steam engine into a new one which appeared to be fundamental to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in the UK. Boulton promoted Watt's inventions, renewed his patents with the help of the parliament and encouraged Watt's scientific researches.

31 The banknote which was replaced with the one with Boulton and Watt's portraits had an image of John Houbton, the first Governor of the Bank of England. It was issued in 1994, the year of the Bank's 300th anniversary. The design also included the image of Houbton's house which is the site of the present Bank of England. The banknote was legal up to April, 2014.

32 British coins exist with different denominations. 1p and 2p coins have been used since 1971, which makes them the oldest-in-use in the UK. The 5p coin shows a thistle, that is actually a Scottish symbol, but it's topped with the British crown. The 10p coin is about the size of a US quarter and it features a lion. The lion has been a proud symbol of Britain's strength for many centuries. The lion on the 10p coin is wearing a crown. The 20p coin shows the Tudor rose with a crown above it. The 50p coin has a picture of Britannia and a lion. Besides, the British also use coins which value 1 pound and 2 pounds.

Which item _____

- A displays an image of a person who can be honoured for his/her attitude towards other people?
- B shows symbols of different periods of history and parts of the country?
- C has a portrait of a person who's not of English origin?
- D is violet, blue and orange?
- E is not in use anymore?
- F contains an image of a small flying creature?
- G honours somebody who printed the first British money?
- H shows an example of successful cooperation?

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.

Have you ever witnessed a flashmob? It's a relatively recent phenomenon, which is becoming more and more popular (33)_____. The first flashmob took place in 2003. In a flashmob, a group of people get together and do (34)_____. The most important feature of such an activity is that flashmob members gather in a public place and do (35)_____ for the people who become witnesses. When the performance is over, (36)_____. There is no any particular aim of these performances; they are usually organized just for fun. To prepare for a flashmob, leaders use social media, in (37)_____ and discuss the future event. As a rule, videos of flashmobs (38)_____ or similar sites.

- A it absolutely unexpectedly
- B are uploaded on YouTube
- C which they publish messages
- D something for a short time
- E which the flashmob is described
- F the flashmobers disperse
- G among young people all over the world
- H something useful

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.

Among other (39)_____ problems there is a problem of destroying rainforests. Every second a part of rainforest that (40)_____ the size of a football field disappears. It's certainly the time to get alarmed. Rainforests are considered very wet, warm, (41)_____ forests which can be found along the equator and in which half of the plants and trees of the Earth grow. Such rich vegetation is very important (42)_____ solving the problem of cleaning air, because the plants absorb carbon dioxide and (43)_____ oxygen instead. Different types of fruit which are food for animals and people also grow in rainforests. What is even more important, rainforests are home for some plants which are used in medicine and which don't grow in other areas. Plenty of animals, birds, insects and reptiles are found in these dense forests, too. Deforestation has become a(n) (44)_____ problem during recent years. People cut down rainforests for timber or to have lands available for cattle to (45)_____. As a result, hundreds of plants, animals and insects disappear. If nothing is done in the nearest future it will (46)_____ into a real disaster. The aftermath of deforestation is global warming, which could result (47)_____ extinction of lots of animal and plant species. Plenty of them are already considered endangered ones. People will undoubtedly (48)_____, too, because everything in our nature is interrelated. Protecting nature is our responsibility and we mustn't forget about it.

	A	B	C	D
39	environment	environment's	environmental	environments
40	equals	eliminates	covers	repeats
41	rich	bushy	thin	dense
42	if	for	that	far

	A	B	C	D
43	free	produce	make	provide
44	important	basic	major	main
45	graze	gaze	feed	chew
46	turn	face	start	come
47	at	with	in	on
48	survive	suffer	struggle	save

Task 9

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

The term «hipsters» first appeared in the 1990s and started (49) widely used about twenty years later. It describes a subculture of young people which (50) in the USA and Europe. This subculture is extremely popular among young people who are (51) their 20s or 30s and who live in urban areas. Hipsters (52) with creativity, independent thinking, progressive politics and intelligence. Besides, indie music also (53) to mind when the talk turns to hipsters.

	A	B	C	D
49	to be	been	to have been	be
50	originating	has originated	have originated	originate
51	in	at	of	on
52	associate	have associated	are associated	had been associated
53	will come	come	is coming	comes

The Louvre museum in Paris is considered one of the most famous and important (54) museums in the world. It was initially established as (55) private collection of King Francis I. At the time of the French Revolution it (56) into a national art museum. Everyone who (57) Paris will always try their best to have a look at Mona Lisa, one of the highlights of the museum collection. Speaking about the whole collection which belongs to the Louvre, over a million of works should be mentioned, though only around 35,000 of (58) are on display.

	A	B	C	D
54	art's	art	arts	arts'
55	the	that	—	an
56	has turned	is turning	was turned	had turned
57	visit	is visiting	visited	visits
58	this	their	that	these