**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Task 1**

**Listen to the TV programme about education and match the people (1-4) with their ideas. One idea is not stated by any of the speakers.**

1. Mr. Davis
2. Stuart Downs
3. Penny Little
4. Jackie Nash
5. He/she considers the government should help students from poor families to pay.
6. He/she thinks universities don’t need more money because students pay to become a doctor or a lawyer.
7. He/she thinks the government spends money on the wrong things.
8. He/she thinks university education shouldn’t be free.
9. He/she wouldn’t like to pay for someone to get good job.

**Task 2**

Listen to Daniel Ash talking about his new book, *What do you do*?.**Tick the true sentences. Correct the false sentences.**

1. The jobs in the book are from different countries.
2. Brad Fields’s company only cleans gum from the Statue of Liberty.
3. Americans chew 56 billion pieces of gum a year.
4. Food stylists take photos of food.
5. The paint sausages with washing –up liquid and coffee.
6. Worm farmers use worms to eat rubbish.

**Task 3**

**Listen to Josh and Sarah talking about a friend who goes to school in the USA. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C for each question.**

1. When did Emma start school in the USA?

**A** Last year.

**B** Last week.

**C** Very recently.

1. At her school, Emma

**A** has to wear school uniform.

**B** isn’t totally free to decide what to wear.

**C** can wear what she likes.

1. At Emma’s school, you can

**A** never wear T-shirts.

**B** only wear T- shirts for one subject.

**C** always wearT-shirts.

1. Emma

**A** has already bought some new clothes for school.

**B** will buy new clothes on Saturday or Sunday.

**C** is going to buy new jeans and T-shirts.

1. Why does Josh think school uniforms are OK?

**A** You don’t spend time deciding what to wear.

**B** It’s easy to wear.

**C** He doesn’t like his weekend clothes.

**READING**

**Time: 30 minutes**

From 1700 unit 1100 BC, the area of China around the Yellow River was **ruled** by a family of kings called the Shang. They were rich and very powerful. The king and his family lived in large palaces, **decorated** with beautiful objects. They had made **servants** who made them food and did all the work in the palaces, so they had an easy life. When a king died, they buried him in an underground tomb and filled it with expensive objects – **jewellery**, works of art and **weapons**.

The richest people of ancient China were priests and warriors. They lived in cities with very high walls. Their houses were large and made of wood and **brick**. They wore beautiful **gowns** made of **silk**. They didn’t work, and spent their time hunting and horse riding.

Other people lived outside the walls, in houses made of mud. They were **merchants** and **craftsmen**, so they worked for their living. They were not poor, but they were not protected during wars. Most of the people during this time were farmers. They lived in villages in the countryside. They worked in fields with tools made of stone, grew **grain** such as rice, and kept animals. The best place for farming was by the Yellow River. Here the warm, wet conditions were perfect for growing rice.

The farmers lived in small houses made of mud or bamboo. Inside, there wasn’t any furniture, and they slept on the mud floor. They were very poor. They had to **obey** the kings and the rich people all the time and give them food and gifts. They didn’t have a very easy life.

During the time of the Shang, there were some interesting inventions. The Chinese discovered how to make bronze, by mixing other metals together. Bronze is an important metal because it is strong and last for a very long time. The Chinese made all kinds of things from bronze – pots for cooking, cups for drinking, jewellery and weapons.

But perhaps the most important development during the time of the Shang was writing. Once a civilization can write, people can pass on information about themselves, their lives and what they believe. Although the Chinese started writing at this time, they didn’t have paper yet, so people wrote on animal bones, on stone, on bamboo, and even on turtle shells!

**Task 4**

**Use the highlighted words from the text to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make different things by hand – shoes, pots, tables- anything!
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are dangerous tools that kill people.
3. When my mum asks me to do something, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her. I always do it.
4. My sister’s wedding dress was beautiful but expensive. It was made of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her new house with paintings, plants and flowers.
6. In the past, rich people had lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cook and clean for them.
7. My father and my uncles built our house. They laid every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one by one.
8. My mother wore beautiful gold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at her wedding – a ring, a necklace and a bracelet.
9. In Asia, rice is the most common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but in North America it’s wheat.
10. Queen Victoria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ England from 1837 to 1901.
11. At the market, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selling lots of different things – fruits, clothes and sweets!
12. She is so beautiful in that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 5**

**Write True of False.**

1. The kings were buried with many things. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Rich and poor people lived together in the cities. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Some houses were made of wood, but some were made of mud. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. There were more farmers than anyone else. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Farmers didn’t have servants to help them. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The Chinese made jewellery from gold. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The Chinese wrote books about animals and turtles. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 6**

**Complete the facts.**

1. The Shang ruled the area near the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people liked hunting in their free time.
3. Farmers’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were made of stone.
4. An important metal discovered by the Chinese was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most important development during the time of the Shang.

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Task 7**

**Read the text and put the verbs in brackets 40 - 51 in the correct tense.**

Dear Maggie,

I’m sorry I **40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/be)** in touch lately but I **41)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(study)** hard for my exams. I can’t wait to finish!

Anyway, I’ve got some great news! After the exams, I **42)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** onholiday for a week. Guess where? Madrid! My pen friend Gabriela **43)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ **(live)** there and she **44)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(invite)** me to visit.

I **45)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(already/book)** my flight. It **46)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(leave)** on June 10th. Her dad will be waitingfor me at the airport. After I arrive, Gabriela and I **47)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ **(visit)** famous sights such as the Prado Museum and the Opera House. Of course, there **48)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** time for me to do my shopping as well.

Oh, I nearly **49)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(forget)**. On June 20th, I **50)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** a garden party to celebrate by birthday. Please try to come. You’re welcome to spend the night here.

Well, that’s all for now. I promise I **51)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(send)** you a postcard from Madrid.

Love,

Julie

**Task 8**

**Write the words with the categories below. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

Egypt, Hindi, Muslim, ~~The United States~~, Czech, Arabic, Turkish, Christian.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| country | nationality | language | religion |
| The United States | **53.** | **55.** | **57.** |
| **52.** | **54.** | **56.** | **58.** |

**Task 9**

**Write the opposite of the sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Example**

0 He put on his glasses. He took off his glasses.

**Answer: 0 Took off**

1. She got out of the taxi. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He turned up the music. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The students stood up. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. She got off the bus. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The price of computer went down. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He turned on the TV. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 10**

**Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

|  |
| --- |
| **About at ~~by~~ in on to with** |

**Example**

My father has always been fascinated **by** architecture and loves visiting old castles.

**Answer: 0 by**

1. I’m not very keen \_\_\_\_\_\_ science fiction films, but my family loves them.
2. I’m interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking up scuba diving, but it’s an expensive hobby.
3. John is very excited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_starting tennis lessons next week.
4. Maria is quite please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her daughter’s progress in her ballet class.
5. Some people can become addicted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games.
6. Antonia is brilliant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking.

**Task 11**

**Complete the sentences with a noun formed from a word in the first box and suffix from the second box. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

|  |
| --- |
| **~~similar~~**  tired know govern react perform |

|  |
| --- |
| ledge **~~ity~~** ion ment ance ness |

**Example**

**0** A **similarity** between the diet in Spain and Portugal is that people in both countries eat a lot of fish and seafood.

**Answer: 0 similarity**

1. People with nut allergies have to be very careful. Even if they only eat a small amount they can have a very serious allergic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. My sister lived in Osaka for a year, so her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Japanese food is really excellent.
3. I think the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should do more to improve young people’s diets and encourage them to do more exercise.
4. Doctors say that a healthy died can improve your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in exams.
5. After drinking a cup of coffee, my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almost completely disappeared.

**Writing**

**Time: 30 minutes**

**Look at this short article and editorial from a newspaper. Write your letter to the editor and follow the paragraph plan in the model letter.**

|  |
| --- |
| **A short article**Results of recent IQ tests of British fourteen – years – olds are going down, not up. Professor James Flynn thinks the explanation is probably that teenagers spend so much time on the Internet and playing video games.  |

**The editor says**

I am worried about teenagers today. When I was a child, I played outside with my friends after school. There were no computers and no games consoles. We had television but we could only watch at the weekend. But we were happy, healthy and we had a lot of imagination. Now results of IQ tests show that teenagers in the past were more intelligent than now. Today’s teenagers need to change fast, or the future looks very dark.

**Do not forget about:**

* Give an explanation of why you are writing and a quick statement of opinion.
* Give a first opinion and explanation.
* Give a second opinion and explanation.
* Ask for other people’s opinions.

**Write 70 - 90 words.**

**Answer Sheet**

**Listening**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task 1** | **Task 2** | **Task 3** |
| **1** | E | **5** | T | **11** | C |
| **2** | D | **6** | F They also clean gum off streets and famous building in New York. | **12** | B |
| **3** | A | **7** | T | **13** | B |
| **4** | C | **8** | F they make food look good in adverts. | **14** | B |
|  |  | **9** | T | **15** | A |
|  |  | **10** | T |  |

**Reading**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task 4** | **Task 5** | **Task 6** |
| **16** | craftsmen | **28** | T | **35** | Yellow River |
| **17** | weapons | **29** | F | **36** | the richest  |
| **18** | obey | **30** | T | **37** | tools |
| **19** | silk | **31** | T | **38** | bronze |
| **20** | decorated | **32** | T | **39** | writing  |
| **21** | servants | **33** | F |  |
| **22** | brick | **34** | T |  |
| **23** | jewellery |  |  |
| **24** | grain |  |  |
| **25** | ruled |  |  |
| **26** | merchants |  |  |
| **27** | gown |  |  |

**Use of English**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task 7** | **Task 8** | **Task 9** | **Task 10** | **Task 10** |
| **40** | haven’t been | **52** | Egypt | **59** | got into | **65** | on | **71** | reaction |
| **41** | have been studying  | **53- 54**TurkishCzech | **60** | turned down | **66** | in | **72** | knowledge |
| **42** | am going  | **61** | sat down | **67** | about | **73** | government  |
| **43** | lives  | **55- 56**HindiArabic | **62** | got on | **68** | with | **74** | performance |
| **44** | has invited  | **63** | went up | **69** | to | **75** | tiredness |
| **45** | have already booked | **57-58**ChristianMuslim | **64** | turned off | **70** | at |  |
| **46** | leaves |  |  |  |
| **47** | will visit  |  |  |  |  |
| **48** | will be |  |  |  |  |
| **49** | forgot |  |  |  |  |
| **50** | am having  |  |  |  |  |
| **51** | will send  |  |  |  |  |

**Audioscripts**

**Task 1**

**Chairperson:** Welcome to Q and A. With me are Jackie Nash from The National Union of Students, Penny Little, Heard of Bingham University, and Stuart Downs from the Ministry of Education. And the first question, please.

**MR Davis:** Hello. My name’s Jon Davis and my question is «Do you think university education should be free?»

**Chairperson:** Stuart Downs, what do you think?

**Stuart:** I’m sorry, I don’t agree. Universities need more money, as we know, and students get good jobs when they leave university. So they should all pay.

**Penny:** I’m not sure about that. I don’t think everyone should pay. I didn’t have to pay for my university education and neither did you, Stuart.

**Stuart:** But there are many more students now than there were 20 years ago, Penny. It’s impossible for the government to pay for everyone.

**Penny:** Yes, maybe you’re right. But I think the government should help people who haven’t got the money to pay.

**Chairperson:** What about you, Jackie? Do you think students should pay?

**Jackie:** No, definitely not. The government can always find money to pay for wars, so why can’t they find money to educate the young people of Britain?

**Chairperson:** So do you think that universities in the future will only be for rich people?

**Jackie:** Yes, definitely. That’s what’s happening now.

**Penny:** I agree with Jackie. That’s why we have to help students from poor families to go to university.

**Chairperson:** Do you agree with that, Stuart?

**Stuart:** Yes, I think so. We can help them, certainly. But I don’t think the government should pay for everything. The students should pay something too.

**Chairperson:** What do you think, Mr. Davis? Should universities be free for everyone?

**MR Davis:** No, I don’t think so. I didn’t go to university and I don’t earn much money. Why should I pay for someone to become a doctor or a lawyer and watch them get rich?

**Chairperson:** Thank you, Mr Davis. And the next question. Yes, the lady in the front row…

**Task 2**

**Interviewer:** Daniel Ash, your new book is a collection of articles about people with strange jobs.

**Daniel:** Yes, I collected stories about unusual jobs from all over the world.

**Interviewer:** So, you’re not talking about actors or shop assistants.

**Daniel:** No, all the people in the book have very strange jobs.

**Interviewer:** I see it’s organised into different industries, like the cleaning industry. But isn’t cleaning a normal job?

**Daniel:** Normally, yes. But did you know there’s aman in America called Brad Fields and he cleans chewing gum off the Statue of Liberty? Well, actually, now he’s got a company called Gumbusters. But that’s all they do – they clean gum off the streets and famous buildings of New York.

**Interviewer:** Oh, what a horrible job!

**Daniel:** Yes, apparently Americans chew 56 billion pieces of chewing gum a year. Then they throw most of it onto the street. That’s a lot of cleaning.

**Interviewer:** Ok, that job is quite unusual. But what about in the food industry?

**Daniel:** Well, when a company wants to advertise food they sometimes need a food stylist. Their job is to make food look good in advertisements.

**Interviewer:** I’ve never heard of that job before.

**Daniel:** Well, there are only about 20 food stylists in Britain. For example, when we look at a picture of strawberries and cream we’re really looking at strawberries and white paint.

**Interviewer:** Really?

**Daniel:** Yes, and they paint sausages with washing – up liquid, then coffee, to make them look natural.

**Interviewer:** So what’s the strangest job in your book, do you think?

**Daniel:** Well, how about a vermiculturalist?

**Interviewer:** What’s that?

**Daniel:** Avermiculturalist is a worm farmer. These people manage farms that only have worms. No other animals, only worms.

**Interviewer:** But why?

**Daniel:** Well, worms like eating rubbish and that’s good for the environment. So companies pay a worm farmer to clean up their rubbish.

**Interviewer:** Fascinating, but ugh, not a job for me. I see there’s also a chapter about artists. What strange jobs did you find in….

**Task 3**

**Sarah:** Do you remember Emma? She studied here last year.

**Josh:** Yes, she went to school in America, didn’t she?

**Sarah:** Yes, I had an email from her yesterday.

**Josh:** Has she started school yet?

**Sarah:** Yeah. She just started. This is her first week. She told me about school there. It’s quite different from here.

**Josh:** Different? How?

**Sarah:** Well, for example, she doesn’t have to wear school uniform.

**Josh:** That’s good.

**Sarah:** Yeah, but she says there are lots of rules about what you can and can’t wear.

**Josh:** Really?

**Sarah:** Yeah, you can’t wear jeans.

**Josh:** What, never?

**Sarah:** Never. And you have to wear a shirt, not a T-shirt.

**Josh:** No T-shirts!

**Sarah:** No, you can only wear them for PE.

**Josh:** Those are the only clothes Emma’s got! That’s all she likes.

**Sarah:** I know. She says she’s going to go shopping at the weekend because she needs to buy a lot of clothes just for school. She has to buy skirts and dresses.

**Josh:** I’ve never seen Emma in a skirt! I can’t imagine her wearing one.

**Josh:** Can girls wear jewellery?

**Sarah:** They can have earrings, but that’s all. And they can’t wear hats or caps.

**Josh:** Are all American schools like that?

**Sarah:** Mmm. I don’t know.

**Josh:** I think I prefer just having school uniform. It’s easier. You don’t have to think about what to wear.

**Sarah:** OK. You don’t have to decide – that’s true- but I know I prefer the clothes I wear at the weekend!

**Критерии оценивания и подсчет баллов**

* Конкурс понимания устной речи **(Listening)** –  15 баллов (за каждый правильный ответ дается 1 балл);
* Конкурс понимания письменной речи **(Reading)** – 24 балла (за каждый правильный ответ дается 1 балл)
* Лексико-грамматический тест **(Use of English)** – 36 баллов (за каждый правильный ответ дается 1 балл);
* Конкурс письменной речи **(Writing)** – 10 баллов. Задание оценивается по Критериям оценивания.

При подведении итогов баллы за все конкурсы суммируются. Максимально возможное количество баллов по итогам четырех конкурсов: **85 баллов**.

**WRITING - КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ**

**Максимальное количество баллов: 10**

**Внимание! При оценке 0 по критерию "Содержание" выставляется общая**

**оценка 0.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Баллы за содержание **(максимум 5 баллов)** | **СОДЕРЖАНИЕ****(максимум 5 баллов)**Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена – написано официальное письмо - мнение по заданным параметрам. Содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании. Нормы вежливости соблюдены.Стиль оформление выбрано правильно. обращение, завершающая фраза, подпись автора в соответствии официальным стилем. Объем работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чемна 20% (в сторону увеличения – не больше 110 слов) или на 10 % в сторону уменьшения. (не меньше 50 слов). | **Оформление максимум 5 баллов** |
| **Лексика** **2 балла** | **Грамматика**  **2 балла** | **Орфография** **1 балл** |
| Участник демонстрирует лексический запас, необходимый для написания официального письма – мнения. Работа имеет 1 – 2 незначительные ошибки с точки зрения лексического оформления. | Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. Работа имеет 1 – 2 незначительные ошибки с точки зрения грамматического оформления. |  |
| 4-1 балла | **Коммуникативная****задача** выполненачастично . Содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании (один аспект полностью отсутствует). Есть одно- два нарушения в стилевом оформлении. **Объем** превышает заданный более, чем на 20%. или объем меньше заданного более, чем на 10%– за нарушение объема снимается 1 балл за содержание. | **1 балл**Участник демонстрирует лексический запас, необходимый для написания официального письма- мнения. В работе имеются 3 - 4 незначительные лексические ошибки. | **1 балл**Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 3 – 4 незначительные грамматические ошибки. | **1 балл**В работе имеются 3 или менее незначительные орфографические ошибки. |
| 0 баллов  | Коммуникативная задача **не** выполнена. Содержание письма **не** отвечает заданным параметрам.Или: Объем менее 50% от заданного (менее 50 слов). | **0 баллов**Участник демонстрирует крайне ограниченный словарный запас. Или:Имеются многочисленные ошибки в употреблении лексики (5 и более). | **0 баллов**В тексте присутствуют многочисленные грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие его понимание (5 и более). | **0 баллов**В тексте присутствуют многочисленные орфографические ошибки, затрудняющие его понимание (более 3). |

**Процедура проверки работ в конкурсе письменной речи**

Каждая работа проверяется в обязательном порядке двумя членами жюри независимо друг от друга (каждый член жюри получает чистую копию работы без каких-либо пометок). Члены жюри записывают замечания и выставляют баллы не в работе, а в своем бланке протокола. Итоговым баллом является средний балл между баллами, выставленными двумя членами жюри, проверяющими работу. В случае значительного расхождения выставленных оценок 25 (расхождение оценок более 3-х баллов), назначается еще одна проверка, затем выставляется средняя оценка между двумя ближайшими баллами (третья оценка при этом не учитывается). Если после третьей проверки все три оценки значительно расходятся (расхождение оценок более 3-х баллов), работа считается «спорной». «Спорные» работы проверяются и обсуждаются коллективно.

**ПРОТОКОЛ ОЦЕНКИ КОНКУРСА «ПИСЬМО»**

Эксперт № \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IDучастника | К1содержание | К2лексика | К3грамматика | К4орфография | Суммабаллов(мах 10) |
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