

- A offered
C provided
- B suggested
D given
27. It was the first time I _____ Miriam in such a good mood.
A saw
C have seen
- B was seeing
D had seen
28. Cinema is good enough to _____ other forms of art.
A rival
C compete
- B compare
D oppose
29. The concert of Justin Timberlake, _____ I visited last Sunday, turned out to be brilliant.
A which
C that
- B what
D where
30. The roof is leaking. It needs _____.
A cleaning
C being cleaned
- B cleaned
D to clean
31. If it _____ for her dad she would have never brought a new flat.
A was
C had been
- B was not
D hadn't been
32. – I'll do the washing up tomorrow!
– I'd rather you _____ it today.
A do
C did
- B to do
D are doing
33. Having visited Amsterdam we decided to visit _____ Hague.
A –
C an
- B the
D a
34. Next summer he _____ in London for 4 years.
A will live
C will have lived
- B will be living
D will have been living

TASK 2. READ THE TEXT AND INSERT A PREPOSITION:

There is a great difference (35) _____ modern and classical art. The history of modern art started with Impressionism. It all began in Paris as a reaction (36) _____ a very formal style of painting done inside studios and set by traditional institutions. The Impressionists preferred to paint outside and studied the effect of light (37) _____ different objects. Their favourite subjects were landscapes and scenes from daily life. In this way they expressed their personal attitude (38) _____ life and nature.

Cubism, another art movement, also had a major influence (39) _____ the development of modern art. Cubism had strong roots (40) _____ African tribal art. In cubism, everything is reduced to cubes and other geometric shapes. Cubism paved the way for the growing interest (41) _____ abstract art.

Russian-born painter Wassily Kandinsky is said to be the father of abstract art. Wassily Kandinsky took part (42) _____ numerous art exhibitions throughout Europe and earned a reputation (43) _____ promoting new ideas in painting. If you

ever come to Munich, you should not miss a visit to the Lenbachhaus Museum, which has many of his paintings on display.

TASK 3.

READ THE TEXTS AND MATCH THE HEADINGS A-H AND THE TEXTS 44–50. USE EACH LETTER ONLY ONCE. ONE HEADING IS EXTRA.

A. Head-and-heart listening

B. Clear responsibilities

C. Family discussions

D. Flexibility

E. Balanced communication

F. Caring and appreciation

G. Family roots

H. Encouragement

44. Building a successful family is like building a home. Both need a plan. A successful family based on unity and love takes careful planning, but it's worth every moment. The best way to be organized as a family is to talk together about family matters. By doing this, families enjoy a special closeness and stability. Memories made together during this time will bond and sustain your family through the years.

45. Family traditions promote feelings of warmth and unity. Trace your family tree and collect all the photographs of your ancestors that you can find. Public libraries and bookstores have books on genealogy for you to get you started. Compile a family oral history. Ask older relatives to talk about their parents and childhood and record their comments. These stories contain a glimpse of the past that would be lost otherwise.

46. How much time should families spend together? That varies from family to family. Families with young children usually spend most of their time together. Families with teenagers may spend less time together because teens naturally want to spend more time with their friends. Healthy families keep a good balance between 'too much' and 'not enough' time together. They spend enough time to satisfy all family members.

47. Strong families take time to talk to one another. They share their hopes and dreams, feelings and concerns. It means laying aside personal views and really trying to understand the other person's point of view. This involves listening beyond words to the meanings and feelings attached to them. A good listener can better understand and respond to the needs and concerns of others if he or she cares about them.

48. Members of successful families feel they really belong in their family. They feel accepted for what they are and promote one another's self-esteem. They celebrate their victories and help each other learn from mistakes. However, sometimes life gets rough and we need all the support we can get. A cheering word from a family member can really come in handy. Put the words on sticky notes and stick them in places where they can be easily found.

49. Strong families develop predictable routines and rules that govern their everyday life. Stable patterns empower a family to deal with challenges inevitable in family life; without such patterns, chaos would result. At the same time, strong families adapt their relationships and family rules when the need arises. Since no family knows what tomorrow will bring, being adaptive is a good trait for family members to develop.

50. Recent studies confirm the importance of love in families. Research shows that expressions of affection towards children enhance their development. Strong families notice positive aspects of each member. They notice the talents, skills and achievements that make a person unique. They find ways to be positive even when another family member makes a mistake and make a conscious effort to develop closeness and show love at home.

READ THE TEXTS AND MATCH THE HEADINGS A-H AND THE TEXTS 51–57. USE EACH LETTER ONLY ONCE. ONE HEADING IS EXTRA.

A. Harvest

B. Etymology

C. Toxicity

D. Growing indoors

E. Breeding

F. Cultivation

G. Culinary uses

H. History

51. The avocado originated in Mexico. The native uncultivated variety is small, with dark black skin, and contains a large seed. The oldest evidence of avocado use, which dates to around 10 000 BC, was found in a cave in Mexico. The avocado tree also has a long period of cultivation in Central and South America. A water jar shaped like an avocado, dating to AD 900, was discovered in the pre-Incan city of Chan Chan.

52. The word ‘avocado’ comes from the Spanish ‘*aguacate*’. Avocados were known by the Aztecs as ‘the fertility fruit’. In some countries of South America, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, the avocado is known by its Quechua name ‘*palta*’. The fruit is sometimes called an ‘avocado pear’ or ‘alligator pear’ due to its shape and the rough green skin. It is known as ‘Butter Fruit’ in parts of India.

53. The avocado tree does not tolerate freezing temperatures, and can be grown only in subtropical or tropical climates. High winds reduce the humidity, dehydrate the flowers, and affect pollination. When even a mild frost occurs, premature fruit drop may occur. The trees also need well-aerated soils, ideally more than 1m deep. These soil and climate conditions are available only in a few areas of the world.

54. An average avocado tree produces about 500 avocados annually. Commercial orchards produce an average of seven tonnes per hectare each year, with some orchards achieving 20 tonnes per hectare. The avocado is a climacteric fruit, which means it matures on the tree, but ripens off the tree. Avocados used in commerce are picked hard and green and kept in coolers until they reach their final destination.

55. Avocados are often grown from pits. This is done by removing the pit from a ripe, unrefrigerated avocado. The pit is placed in a jar or vase with tepid water. In four to six weeks, it should split and out should come roots and a sprout. Once the stem has grown a few inches, it is placed in a pot with soil. It should be watered every few days. Avocados have been known to grow large, so owners must be ready to replot the plant several times.

56. The fruit is not sweet, but fatty, and distinctly yet subtly flavoured. It is used in both savoury and sweet dishes, though in many countries not for both. The avocado is very popular in vegetarian cuisine as substitute for meats because of its high fat content. Generally, avocado is served raw, though some cultivars can be cooked for a short time without becoming bitter. Avocados are also used to make salads.

57. Avocado leaves, bark, skin, or pit are documented to be harmful to animals. Cats, dogs, cattle, and horses can be severely harmed or even killed when they consume them. Avocado leaves contain a fatty acid derivative, persin, which in sufficient quantity can cause equine colic and, without veterinary treatment, death. Birds also seem to be particularly sensitive to this compound. Negative effects in humans seem to be primarily in allergic individuals.

TASK 4. READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE ONE OF THE ANSWERS TO POINTS 58–64:

Side by Side

Melissa dropped into a chair in front of her manager's desk. 'I don't know how people with kids can do this job,' the 25-year-old radio advertising sales rep said. Her boss, Laurie Thompson, had heard such self-doubt before. Her six salespeople often popped into her office to give vent to their **58** _____ about a tough day of cold-calling.

Laurie nodded. She didn't have children, **59** _____ herself instead to a sales career, cycling, sailing and spending time with her husband. 'I don't think I'll ever have kids, **60** _____ that would really disappoint my parents,' Melissa said.

'Why? Because you're an only child?' Laurie asked. Melissa explained her parents would be disappointed because they **61** _____ for grandkids. Then she added, almost as an afterthought, 'I was adopted.'

From the time she was tiny, Melissa knew that she was adopted. Her new parents were always open with their daughter about where she came from. Along the way, Melissa grew **62** _____ to questions from people who had learnt she was adopted. So she wasn't at all **63** _____ about answering her boss that afternoon.

'Have you ever had a desire to meet your real parents?' Laurie asked.

'Not really,' Melissa said. 'It's not that I don't want to. It's just that I haven't got around to it. And I don't feel like I'm missing anything. My parents are wonderful.'

Melissa laughed and was about to leave when Laurie asked her another question.

'When were you born?' 'April 14, 1981.' Then, feeling she'd taken **64** _____ enough of her boss's time, Melissa said goodbye and headed home.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 58. | 1) happiness | 2) joy | 3) frustrations | 4) tears |
| 59. | 1) preparing | 2) concentrating | 3) involving | 4) devoting |
| 60. | 1) therefore | 2) despite | 3) however | 4) although |
| 61. | 1) wanted | 2) needed | 3) desired | 4) longed |
| 62. | 1) accustomed | 2) annoyed | 3) anxious | 4) ashamed |
| 63. | 1) conscious | 2) embarrassed | 3) interested | 4) reluctant |

64. 1) over 2) on 3) up 4) in

TASK 5. READ THE TEXT AND FILL IN THE GAPS (65–70) WITH A SUITABLE PHRASE OR SENTENCE (1 – 7) BELOW. ONE POINT IS EXTRA.

‘Tune In, Turn On, and Drop Out’ was the motto of the hippie movement that grew out of people’s disillusionment with the Vietnam War. Hippies were mainly white teenagers and young adults **65** _____.

The immediate precursor to the hippies was the so-called Beat Generation of the late 1950s. But where the intellectual beats tended to stay out of politics, the hippies were known as much for their political outspokenness **66** _____.

Their opposition to the Vietnam War became one of the most significant aspects of the growing antiwar movement in the second half of the 1960s.

To express their protests, and to ‘turn on’ others, the hippies used art, street theatre and music. This culture reached its peak in the summer of 1967, when a concert in San Francisco’s Golden Gate Park introduced the music of the hippies to a wider audience. The concert inspired thousands of young people around the country to head for San Francisco, **67** _____.

In the 60’s, hippies sought to free themselves from societal restrictions, choose their own way and find new meaning in life. This made hippies instantly recognizable to one another and served **68** _____.

Hippies often chose brightly coloured clothing. Much of hippie clothing was self-made, and hippies often purchased their clothes from flea markets and second-hand shops. Tie-dyeing was very fashionable **69** _____.

Hippie culture spread worldwide through a fusion of rock music, folk and blues. It also found expression in literature, fashion, and the visual arts, **70** _____. Eventually the hippie movement extended far beyond the USA and appeared in the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many other countries.

1. which were against the war and the government
2. who shared distrust towards traditional values and authority
3. some wearing flowers in their hair
4. including film, posters and album covers
5. as part of hippie style and still is today
6. as a visual symbol of their willingness to question authority
7. as for their long hair and colourful clothing

TASK 6. READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS (71–77)
CHOOSING ONE OF THE ANSWERS:

The risk of catastrophic climate change is getting worse, according to a new study from scientists involved with the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Threats, ranging from the destruction of coral reefs to more extreme weather events like hurricanes, droughts and floods, are becoming more likely at the temperature change that is already underway.

‘Most people thought that the risks were going to be only for certain species and poor people. But all of a sudden the European heat wave of 2003 came along and killed lots of people. Hurricane Katrina caused the increased intensity of droughts and floods. Plus, there’s a dramatic melting of Greenland that nobody can explain,’ says climatologist Stephen Schneider of Stanford University. ‘There is evidence everywhere that what was believed to be likely has happened. Unfortunately, nature has been cooperating with the climate change theory, and this fact certainly has to increase our concern.’

Schneider and his colleagues updated a graph, **dubbed** the ‘burning embers’, that was designed to map the risks of damage from global warming. The initial version of the graph drawn in 2001 had the risks of climate change beginning to appear after 3.6° F (2° C) of warming, but the years since have shown that climate risks kick in with less warming.

According to the new graph, risks to ‘unique and threatened systems’ such as coral reefs as well as risks of extreme weather events become likely when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8° F from 1990 levels, which is likely to occur by mid-century given the current concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases. Risks of negative consequences such as increased droughts and the complete melting of ice caps in Greenland and Antarctica definitively outweigh any potential positives such as longer growing seasons in countries like Canada and Russia.

‘We’re definitely going to overshoot some of these temperatures where we see these very large vulnerabilities manifest,’ says economist Gary Yohe of Wesleyan University in Middletown. ‘That means we’ll have to learn how to adapt.’

Adaptation notwithstanding, Yohe and Schneider say that scientists must also figure out a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reverse the heating trend and to prevent further damage.

Several bills pending in Congress would set a so-called cap-and-trade policy under which an overall limit on pollution would be set. Companies with low output could sell their allowances to those that fail to cut emissions as long as the total stays within the total pollution cap. ‘Any federal policy would put a price on carbon dioxide pollution, which is currently free to vent into the atmosphere,’ Yohe notes. He, however, favours a so-called carbon tax that would set a fixed price for climate-changing pollution.

But even with such policies in place climate change is a foregone conclusion. Global average temperatures have already risen by at least 0.6° C and further warming of at least 0.4 C is virtually certain, according to the IPCC. A host of studies, including a recent one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have shown that global

warming is already worse than predicted even a few years ago. The question is: 'Will it be catastrophic or not?' 'Nobody knows,' Schneider says. 'But it's time to move.'

71. The current temperature change

- 1) is less than it was predicted.
- 2) is too little to cause any concern.
- 3) makes natural disasters more probable.
- 4) has caused the catastrophic climate change.

72. According to Stephen Schneider, people should be more worried because

- 1) the heat wave is going to kill more people.
- 2) the intensity of floods and drought will increase in the near future.
- 3) nobody can explain the dramatic melting of Greenland.
- 4) nature has proved the climate change theory.

73. In paragraph 3 'dubbed' means

- 1) added.
- 2) named.
- 3) doubled.
- 4) showed.

74. According to the updated graph, risks of negative consequences begin to appear

- 1) when the temperature change reaches 1° C.
- 2) when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8° C from 1990 levels.
- 3) after 3.6o F of warming.
- 4) after 2o C of warming.

75. Global warming has

- 1) only negative consequences.
- 2) only positive consequences.
- 3) more negative than positive consequences.
- 4) more positive than negative consequences.

76. Cap-and-trade policy implies that

- 1) companies will have to cut their emissions.
- 2) companies could sell their emissions.
- 3) the overall amount of emissions must stay within a certain limit.
- 4) companies will have to pay a fixed carbon tax.

77. According to the IPCC, global warming

- 1) is no worse than predicted a few years ago.
- 2) will have catastrophic effect.
- 3) is still uncertain.
- 4) is inevitable.

TASK 7. READ THE TEXT. MAKE THE WORDS OF THE RIGHT COLUMN SUIT THE CONTENT OF THE TEXT GRAMMATICALLY OR/AND LEXICALLY (GAPS 78 – 100).

The history of education in the United States has certain **78**_____ which are closely connected with the specific conditions of life in the New World and the history of the American society. PECULIAR

The early Colonies and different politics of education for the **79**_____ white settlers who came to North America from Europe in the 17th century brought with them the educational ideas of the time most typical of the countries they represented. ONE

In Virginia and South Carolina, for example, education was **80**_____ private. ENTIRE

The children of the rich either had tutors or were sent to Europe for **81**_____. SCHOOL

At the very beginning, school **82**_____ were often rough shacks. BUILD

They were poorly equipped with a few benches, a stove, and **83**_____ enough textbooks. RARE

Old English

Old English was not static, and its **84**_____ covered a period of 700 years, from the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain in the 5th century to the late 11th century. USE

While indicating that the **85**_____ of dates is an arbitrary process, Albert Baugh dates Old English from 450 to 1150, a period of full inflections, a synthetic language. ESTABLISH

Perhaps around 85 per cent of Old English words are no **86**_____ in use, but those that survived, to be sure, are basic elements of Modern English vocabulary. LONG

Anglo-Saxon literacy developed after Christianisation in the late **87**_____ century. SEVEN

The **88**_____ surviving text of Old English literature is Cædmon's Hymn, composed between 658 and 680. OLD

After the Norman Conquest of 1066, English was replaced for a time as the language of the upper classes by Anglo-Norman, a

relative of French, and Old English developed into the next
89 _____ form of English, known as Middle
English.

HISTORY

Nationalism

From the origins of national school systems in the 19th century,
the teaching of history to promote national sentiment has been a
high 90 _____.

PRIOR

In the United States after World War I, a strong movement
emerged at the university level to teach courses in
91 _____ Civilization, so as to give students a
common heritage with Europe.

WEST

In the U.S. after 1980 attention 92 _____ moved
toward teaching world history or requiring students to take
courses in non-western cultures, to prepare students for life in a
globalized economy.

INCREASE

At the university level, historians debate the question of whether
history belongs more to social science or to the
93 _____. Many view the field from both
perspectives.

HUMAN

The teaching of history in French schools was influenced by the
Nouvelle histoire as 94 _____ after the 1960s by
Cahiers pédagogiques and Enseignement and other journals for
teachers..

DISSEMINATE

Louis François, Dean of the History/Geography group in the
Inspectorate of National Education advised that teachers should
provide historic documents and promote "active methods" which
would give pupils "the immense 95 _____ of
discovery.

HAPPY

Albert Schweitzer, a Nobel Peace Prize Winner

Albert Schweitzer is known throughout the world for his
missionary work in Africa. He was born on January 14, 1875 in
Alsace, which was part of Germany and 96 _____
Part of France after World War I.

LATE

He was a talented person. By the age of thirty, he
97 _____ as an author, a lecturer, and a musician.

KNOW

It was at this time that he learned of the great need of medical

doctors in Africa. He decided to become a doctor of medicine. In 1913, Doctor Schweitzer and his wife **98**_____ for Africa.

LEAVE

The morning after the Schweitzers arrived, they started to treat their patients in an old farmhouse. However, a new hospital building **99**_____ with the help and the trust of the African people.

BUILD

In 1953 Dr. Schweitzer **100**_____ the Nobel Peace Prize.

GIVE

Председатель предметной комиссии _____