

**Part 1**

**Listening**

**You will hear an interview with four young people talking about their family lives.**

**Listen to this interview and choose the best answer A, B or C for each speaker. Before you listen, read the questions carefully.**

1. In Patrick's opinion, why does his mother help him?  
 A. She enjoys it.  
B. She worries about him.  
C. She has plenty of time.
  
2. What is Tracey's family doing to the house at the moment?  
A. Extending it.  
B. Cleaning it.  
 C. Painting it
  
3. How often do Vicky and her father take exercise together?  
 A. Regularly, once a week.  
B. Occasionally.  
C. Only in summer.
  
4. How does Kostas feel about family celebrations?  
 A. Bored.  
B. Embarrassed.  
C. Amused.

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## Part 2

## Reading

### Text 1

**Read the text and do the task.**

### Culture, Logic, and Rhetoric

Logic, which is the basis of rhetoric, comes from culture; it is not universal. Rhetoric, therefore, is not universal either but varies from culture to culture. The rhetorical system of one language is neither better nor worse than the rhetorical system of another language, but it is different.

English logic and English rhetoric, which are based on Anglo-European cultural pattern, are linear – that is, a good English paragraph begins with a general statement of its content and then carefully develops that statement with a series of specific illustrations. A good English paragraph may also use just the reverse sequence: it may state a whole series of examples and then summarize those examples in a single statement at the end of the paragraph. In either case, however, the flow of ideas occurs in a straight line from the opening sentence to the last sentence. Furthermore, a well-structured English paragraph is never digressive. There is nothing that does not belong to the paragraph and nothing that does not support the topic sentence.

A type of construction found in Arabic and Persian writing is very different. Whereas English writers use a linear sequence, Arabic and Persian writers tend to construct a paragraph in a parallel sequence using many coordinators such as *and* and *but*. In English, maturity of style is often judged by the degree of subordination rather than by the degree of coordination. Therefore, Arabic and Persian style of writing, with their emphasis on coordination, seem awkward and immature to an English reader.

Some Asian writers, on the other hand, use an indirect approach. In this kind of writing, the topic is viewed from a variety of angles. The topic is never analyzed directly; it is referred to only indirectly. Again, such development in an English paragraph is awkward and unnecessary vague to an English reader.

Spanish rhetoric differs from English rhetoric in still another way. While the rules of English rhetoric require that every sentence in a paragraph relate directly to the central idea, a Spanish-speaking writer loves to fill a paragraph with interesting digressions. Although a Spanish paragraph may begin and end on the same topic, the writer often digresses into areas that are not directly related to the topic. Spanish rhetoric, therefore, does not follow the English rule of paragraph unity.

In summary, a student who has mastered the grammar of English may still write poor papers unless he/she has also mastered the rhetoric of English. Also, the students may have difficulty reading an essay written by the rules of English rhetoric unless he/she understands the 'logical' differences from those of his/her native tongue.

**For items 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to the text.**

1. The author's aim is to prove that
  - A. rhetoric is culturally specific.
  - B. foreign learners of English should acquire the rules of English rhetoric.
  - C. Asian and Spanish writers ignore English rhetoric.
  - D. English rhetoric is the best.
2. Mature English style can be characterized by
  - A. digression.
  - B. linear sequence.
  - C. degree of coordination.
  - D. vagueness.
3. Spanish writers tend to
  - A. neglect the central idea in the paragraph.
  - B. develop the topic in reverse sequence.
  - C. give a lot of examples.
  - D. wander away from the main topic.
4. It is difficult for the English reader to understand the Asian authors because
  - A. their texts follow different rules.
  - B. the rendering of ideas is too difficult.
  - C. the paragraphs contain subordinate clauses.
  - D. there is no coordination in the text.
5. The word "those" in the last sentence refers to
  - A. the rules of rhetoric.
  - B. other students.
  - C. logical differences.
  - D. foreign languages.

**You are going to read a magazine article about marathon running. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.**

### **Marathon running – a recipe for health?**

If ever there was living proof that marathon running keeps you fit, Jenny Wood Allen from Dundee is it. (0 – H) She was 71 and she did not even have proper training shoes then.

At first she could only run to the end of her avenue, which is about three quarters of a mile. She had problems getting back and had to either take a bus or ask somebody for a lift. (1 - C) &

Scientifically speaking, human beings are perfectly tuned for jumping and running and walking long distances. (2 - A) One of them, Professor Craig Sharp says that if you are reasonably fit, you can probably run for two hours at a medium pace and feel OK. At this point your muscles run out of glycogen—the best source of energy we have.

This means you start using fat for energy, and your body has to work harder to transform fat into energy. This happens at a time when you are starting to feel exhausted. (3 - D) All this is proof – he believes – that the body isn't designed for long-distance running.

Other specialists have a very different opinion. Dr Percy Brown believes that if you train sensibly and prepare several months in advance, it could even help you live longer. (4 - F)

He believes the only problem you may have when running a marathon is exhaustion or a small injury caused by falling or tripping over things. (5 - ) Only 1 in 1,000 actually makes it to hospital.

Another problem may be post-race exhaustion. Surveys show most runners are much more likely to catch colds or develop chest infections in the week after running a race. (6 - E) There is no evidence of lasting disease or an increased risk of illness.

At 87, Jenny Wood Allen would be doing the London marathon for the 13<sup>th</sup> time this Sunday. And she plans to go on taking part for many years to come.

<del>A</del>	He argues that after 16-20 miles, you have to slow down and running gets really hard.
B	After a quick top up of water and a rest, most go home and make a full recovery.
<del>C</del>	When it comes to marathon running, however, the experts are divided.
<del>D</del>	In spite of this, marathon running is bad for your health.
<del>E</del>	But this weakening effect on the system is short-lived.
<del>F</del>	Within a couple of months, however, she was managing two or three miles.
G	This is because running halves your risk of getting heart disease.
<del>H</del>	She started by running to the shops, wearing an anorak and carrying her shopping bag.

Part 3

Use of English

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition from the box. There is one preposition you do not need to use. Some of the prepositions can be used more than once.

~~at~~   down   ~~off~~   in   over   to   through   on   ~~from~~

1. Can you get the lid from this jar for me, please?
2. The river Thames flows off London.
3. As soon as we got down the plane, we were happy to be on solid ground again.
4. We are flying through Hamburg on 11<sup>th</sup> August.
5. At the end, we decided to move out of the flat.
6. Donna was standing from the top of the stairs! She must have overheard what we were saying.
7. Patty is arriving in Athens at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.
8. Don't run over the stairs! You'll fall and hurt yourself.
9. You can fly to New York in a Helitour helicopter.
10. Rod is a genius. He got his degree in mathematics in the age of 15!

Task 2

Please visit [www.scanitto.com](http://www.scanitto.com)

Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

1. This film is so violent that I can't watch it.  
**me** This film is too violent for me to watch
2. I packed several sweaters because I was afraid I would be cold.  
**case** I packed several sweaters in case I would be cold
3. He hasn't signed the contract.  
**still** The contract is still unsigned.
4. Is it necessary to write this report today?  
**have** Does this report have to be written today
5. Everyone thanked me except Paul.  
**person** The only person who didn't thank me is Paul
6. They are building me a new shed.  
**having** I am having a new shed built

7. I'd prefer him to be back before 11 o'clock.  
**rather** I'd rather he'd be back before 11 o'clock

8. You should never park on double yellow lines.  
**circumstances** Under no circumstances should you park on double yellow lines.

9. I regret ever telling her about my plans.  
**wish** I wish I hadn't told you about my plans

10. The management won't let passengers smoke on the train.  
**are** Passengers are not permitted to smoke on the train.

### Task 3

For questions 1-11, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space line.

### JOB INTERVIEWS

Have you ever taken part in a job interview?

Interviews are an (1) \_\_\_\_\_ method of choosing the best people for jobs, yet human beings like to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ each other in this way. One of the many problems of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as it is commonly practised is that the forms filled in by (4) \_\_\_\_\_ often fail to show people as they really are. This means that you can follow all the best (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when completing your form and still find that you are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at the next stage - the interview. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, in the rare cases where interviews are automatic, a candidate with an (8) \_\_\_\_\_ form may do surprisingly well.

Of course, your form needs to show that you have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in your (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to do the job, but don't try to turn yourself into someone else - a person you have to pretend to be at the interview. Realism and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ are definitely the best approach.

PERFECT  
EXAM  
SELECT  
APPLY  
ADVISE  
SUCCESS  
SIMILAR  
ADEQUATE  
CONFIDENT  
ABLE  
HONEST

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.- \_\_\_\_\_

Part 4

WRITING

*A Proposal*

**Write a letter of proposal to your school principal on how to make the school self-study centre working conditions better. Use ideas from the list below and/or your own ideas.**

**Write your proposal in 180 - 220 words.**

- Up-to-date computers with different gadgets
- Teleconferencing
- Modern software
- Foreign language training facilities
- Library / Resource Centre
- Lighting, Ventilation /Air conditioning, Heating
- More comfortable furniture
- More space for discussion, creative activities and relaxation
- Schedule flexibility / Special hours for training
- Reducing noise
- Tea, coffee, water available
- Rules of conduct

My school is excellent and modern. School has a large area that is looked after by a janitor. And most importantly, we have smart and cool teachers. But the school cannot be perfect in everything. We have excellent teachers, but they are few. By this, we do not have cozy offices. I would suggest to change the menu in the fact that many do not want to have something now.

60.



## Answer sheet

Name Chaprina Viktoria

### I. LISTENING

1.	A ✓
2.	C ✓
3.	A
4.	A ✓

66

### II. READING

1.	B
2.	B ✓
3.	B
4.	A ✓
5.	A ✓
6.	A
7.	H
8.	C
9.	A
10.	F
11.	E ✓

45

### III. USE OF ENGLISH

Пробный период Scanitto Pro окончен

1.	off ✓	Please visit <a href="http://www.scanitto.com">www.scanitto.com</a>	17.	I'd rather he'd be back
2.	through ✓		18.	Under no circumstances
3.	off ✓		19. ✓	I wish I hadn't told
4.	from		20.	are not permitted
5.	in ✓		21.	HONEST
6.	at ✓		22.	SUCCESS
7.	in at ✓		23.	EXAM
8.	down ✓		24.	PERFECT
9.	to		25.	CONFIDENT
10.	at ✓		26.	SIMILAR
11.	for me to watch		27.	SELECT
12.			28.	ADEQUATE
13. ✓	The contact is still		29.	ABLE
14. ✓	Does this report have to be		30.	ADVISE
15.	The only person who		31.	APPLY
16.	I'm having a new shed			

10