

LISTENING

Time: 30 min

Task 1

CONVERSATION

You will hear a recording about the system of writing for the blind known as Braille and you will have to answer questions (1-10) on what you hear. You'll hear the recording twice. You now have one minute to look at the questions.

Questions 1-3

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

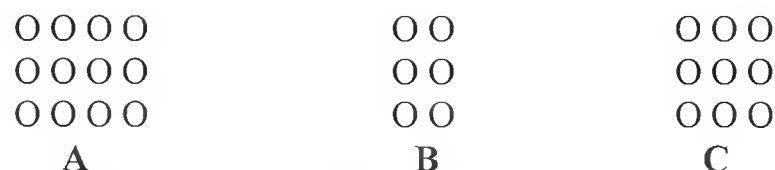
Braille - a system of writing for the blind.

- Louis Braille was blinded as a child in his 1. *1807*
- Braille invented the writing system in the year 2. *1824*
- A military system using dots was called 3. *night writing*

Questions 4-7

Circle the correct letters A-C.

4. Which diagram shows the Braille positions?



- What can the combined dots represent?
 - both letters and words
 - only individual words
 - only letters of the alphabet
- When was the Braille system officially adopted?
 - as soon as it was invented
 - two years after it was invented
 - after Louis Braille had died
- What is unusual about the way Braille is written?
 - It can only be written using a machine.
 - The texts have to be read backwards.
 - Handwritten Braille is created in reverse.

Questions 8-10

List **THREE** subjects that also use a Braille code.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each answer.

- 8
- 9
- 10

Task 2

REPORT

You will hear a report on working dogs. You will have to answer questions (11-20) on what you hear. You'll hear the recording twice. You now have one minute to look through the tasks.

Questions 11-12

Complete the sentences below.
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

11. The story illustrates that dogs are *extremely loyal* animals.
12. The people of the town built a *statue* of a dog.

Questions 13-20

Complete the table below.
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

TYPE OF WORKING DOG	ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE JOB	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Sheep dogs	Smart, obedient	Herd sheep and 13 <i>control</i> them
Guide dogs	Confident and 14 <i>gentle</i>	Training paid for by 15 <i>donations</i>
Guard dogs and 16 <i>rescue</i> and <i>rescue</i> dogs	Tough and courageous	Dogs and trainers available through 17 <i>Internet</i>
Detector dogs	Need to really 18 <i>love their food</i>	In Sydney they catch 19 <i>9</i> a month
Transport dogs	Happy working 20 <i>and well adapted</i>	International treaty bans huskies from Antarctica

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

READING

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1

Read the text. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer 1 B. A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so the first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first one, 2 F. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. The pronunciation of Chinese appears to be very difficult for many foreign learners, too. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning this language will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, 3 D. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, 4 A. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day-to-day life.

British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many. But the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 grammatical cases. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, 5 C. Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, 6 E.

- A. as well as each learner's motivation for learning
- B. because there are many factors to take into consideration
- C. so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it
- D. while others find it very difficult
- E. while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy
- F. the harder it will be for most people to learn
- G. as it might seem

Task 2

Read the text. For situations 7-20, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

§ 1. China's new marriage bureaus are doing a roaring business among frustrated singles. The world's most populous nation, where young love once was considered almost a crime, recently opened its matchmaker service in the bustling seaport of Shanghai.

§ 2. Now one has opened in the capital of Peking. Both are doing so well that youth organizers dare to talk about a string of marriage bureaus across the country to cater for tens of millions of lonely hearts.

§ 3. The marriage bureaus are run by earnest young Communist Party cadres. They are serious business.

§ 4. The Peking bureau is in a beautiful temple courtyard with a curved green tile roof where China's former emperors used to dress before praying at the nearby Sun Altar.

§ 5. It has quickly become the liveliest spot in town on Sunday afternoons.

'We're overwhelmed with people,' said Liu Lian, 29, one of the seven part-time employees who helps singles fill out lengthy application forms. 'We cannot cope with the number of people we have.'

§ 6. As he explained bureau operations, dozens of eager males lined up in the courtyard. Women registered in a smaller building.

§ 7. 'There are more men than women at present,' Liu said. 'Perhaps the girls are shy. Often one will send her mother to register her.'

§ 8. In the middle of the courtyard, one elderly lady (who did not seem to mind she was ignoring bureau rules) spoke enthusiastically about the qualities of her daughter. A crowd of men gathered to listen.

§ 9. 'Marriage seekers are allowed three tries. If they reject a series of partners without good reason, they are removed from the books,' Liu said.

§ 10. As he talked, an anxious-looking tile worker, Liang Zhe Cheng, 27, hustled into the room. He was the first to sign up when the bureau opened earlier this month. He had returned twice to ask if a suitable partner had been found.

§ 11. Liu told him that a meeting, under strict supervision, would be arranged shortly. Liang said his only alternative to the marriage bureau was to ask his parents' help, 'but their circle of friends is too small, and I haven't been able to find a partner myself at work.'

§ 12. The newspaper *China Youth News*, reporting on the new marriage bureau, wrote, 'These young people are suffering badly from their failure to get married. Their enthusiasm for work and study is dampened by lack of love, and this is not good for China's modernization and their own development.'

§ 13. It explained why marriage bureaus are necessary in a country where there are few if any bars or clubs for meeting young people of the opposite sex: 'The proportion is quite out of balance in various industries,' it said. 'There are more young men than girls in porcelain, thermos flasks and bicycles, and vice versa in clocks and watches and the foodstuff trade. This has confronted the young people with not a few marriage difficulties, and our service wants to help them overcome their problems.'

7. Who are meant by 'frustrated singles' in the first sentence?

Men and women who

- A. do not dare to marry. C. have got no friends.
☒ B. have failed to find a marriage partner. D. have no one to live with.

8. What do the words 'where young love once was considered almost a crime' from the second sentence make clear?

- A. In China young people have to wait a long time before they can marry.
 B. In China young people in love behave differently from old people in love.
☒ C. Things have changed in China.
 D. Young people in China have to keep their love a secret.

9. 'Both are doing so well' (§ 2) can be replaced by ...

- A. Both marriage bureaus are making so much money.
 B. Both marriage bureaus are organized so efficiently.
 C. Both marriage bureaus are so popular with young organizers.
☒ D. Both marriage bureaus have so many clients.

10. Which of the following is true about the "string of marriage bureaus" (§ 2)?

- A. It is already in existence all over the country.
☒ B. It is a possibility youth organizers are thinking of.
 C. It is a youth organizers' dream that cannot come true.
 D. It is going to be realized in the near future.

11. What is the problem mentioned by Liu Lian in § 5?

- A. Clients get confused by having to deal with so many people.
 B. Clients get confused by the lengthy application forms.
 C. The bureau cannot always find the right partner.
☒ D. The bureau does not have enough staff.

12. Why did the elderly lady speak enthusiastically about her daughter's qualities? (§ 8)?

- ☒ A. She realized this was the only way to attract the men's attention.
☒ B. She thought it might help to find a suitable partner for her daughter.
 C. She thought it would make the bureau accept her daughter as a client.
 D. She wanted to find the best possible husband for her daughter.

13. Under what circumstances are applicants "removed from the books" (§ 9)?

- ☒ A. If, in the bureau's opinion, they have proved to be unreasonably critical.
 B. If they have not behaved correctly towards a partner.
 C. If they keep turning up at the bureau without an appointment.

- ☒ D. If they refuse to meet more than one partner.
14. Which of the following can be concluded about Liang Zhe Cheng from § 10?
- A. He knew in his heart that no marriage partner could ever be found for him.
- ☒ B. He wanted very much to hear about a possible partner.
- C. He was nervous because that day's visit was his last chance.
- D. He was sure the bureau had not paid enough attention to his case.
15. What is the attitude of the *China Youth News* towards the marriage bureaus (§ 12)? It considers them ...
- ☒ A. a good thing for the country and the young people.
- B. a guarantee for long-lasting marriages.
- C. a means of making the population grow.
- D. a sign of the country's modernization.
16. Which "proportion" is meant in § 13?
- A. of married and unmarried people.
- ☒ B. of men and women.
- C. of skilled and unskilled workers.
- D. of young and old people.

In this reading, what do the following words mean?

17. populous (§ 1)
- A. popular
- B. intelligent
- ☒ C. numerous
18. to cater for (§ 2)
- ☒ A. to be useful to
- B. to service
- C. to look after
19. earnest (§ 3)
- ☒ A. serious
- B. honest
- ☒ C. professional
20. to dampen (§ 12)
- ☒ A. to weaken
- B. to stress
- ☒ C. to worsen

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

Dr. Graycar: Well, as you said, Braille is a system of writing used by and for people who cannot see. It gets its name from the man who invented it, the Frenchman Louis Braille who lived in the early 19th century.

Chairman: Was Louis Braille actually blind himself?

Dr. Graycar: Well ... he wasn't born blind, but he lost his sight at the age of three as the result of an accident in his father's workshop. Louis Braille then went to Paris to the National Institute for Blind Children and that's where he invented his writing system at the age of only 15 in 1824 while he was at the Institute.

Chairman: But he wasn't the first person to invent a system of touch reading for the blind, was he?

Dr. Graycar: No - another Frenchman had already come up with the idea of printing embossed letters that stood out from the paper but this was very cumbersome and inefficient.

Chairman: Did Louis Braille base his system on this first one?

Dr. Graycar: No, not really. When he first went to Paris he heard about a military system of writing using twelve dots. This was a system invented by an enterprising French army officer and it was known as 'night writing'. It wasn't meant for the blind, but rather ... for battle communications at night.

Chairman: That must've been fun!

Dr. Graycar: Anyway, Braille took this system as a starting point but instead of using the twelve dots which 'night writing' used, he cut the number of dots in half and developed a six-dot system.

Chairman: Can you give us a little more information about how it works?

Dr. Graycar: Well, it's a system of touch reading which uses an arrangement of raised dots called a cell. Braille numbered the dot positions 1-2-3 downward on the left and 4-5-6 downward on the right. The letters of the alphabet are then formed by using different combinations of these dots.

Student: So is the writing system based on the alphabet with each word being individually spelt out?

Dr. Graycar: Well ... it's not quite that simple, I'm afraid! For instance, the first 10 letters of the alphabet are formed using dots 1, 2, 4 and 5. But Braille also has its own short forms for common words. For example, 'b' for the word 'but' and 'h' for 'have' - there are many other contractions like this.

Chairman: So you spell out most words letter by letter, but you use short forms for common words.

Dr. Graycar: Yes. Though, I think that makes it sound a little easier than it actually is!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 25 min.

Task 1

Read the text. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of the words from the right column.

Juliet spent her first year after leaving college working one
for three solicitors. It was her job for her at that. She says, work, good
“they were very supportive people, I was gently introduced to support
work, learnt my way round an office and improved word gentle, I
processing skills. However, there was no scope for advance process
gave in my notice, bought an air ticket and travelled for a year.” advance

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

Task 2

Choose the appropriate answer.

9. How many stadiums (to erect) by the beginning of the Olympic Games in Paris in 2024?
 - a. will erect;
 - b. will have been erected;
 - c. will be erected;
 - d. will be erected
10. Adeline said to Luke: “You ... ever ... (to exaggerate) things!”
 - a. have exaggerated;
 - b. will exaggerate ;
 - c. had exaggerated;
 - d. are exaggerating
11. No sooner ... she (to wring) out the blouse than it faded.
 - a. had wrung;
 - b. would wring
 - c. has wrung;
 - d. wrung
12. The niece thought of going to ... hospital until it was too late for visitors.
 - a. -;
 - b. a;
 - c. the;
 - d. an
13. If the policeman (to spy) on the criminal yesterday, he would have investigated the crime already.
 - a. would spy;
 - b. has spied;
 - c. had been spied;
 - d. had spied
14. The producer thought that there was no point ... staging the play in summer as the company would have to tour the country then.
 - a. of;
 - b. on;
 - c. at;
 - d. in
15. Have you ever heard Christine (to complain) about the misfortunes she has gone through?
 - a. complain;
 - b. to complain;
 - c. to have complained;
 - d. being complained

16. Scarcely had the apartment been swept ... the cleaners were enveloped in a cloud of dust.
a. than; ☒ b. when; c. then; d. while
17. The owner of the plant knew he would have to fire 50 people and at last he was made (to give) the definite answer.
☒ a. to give; b. give; c. have given; d. having given
18. The conductor decided ... playing this piece of music one more time as the musicians were really tired.
a. on; ☒ b. against; c. for; d. with
19. You will never master the technique of ballet dance without (to practise) every day for more than 7 hours.
a. to practise; c. being practised;
b. having practised; ☒ d. practicing
20. Isabel wondered: "Can he (to lie) to Maggie on purpose now?"
a. have lied; ☒ b. be lying; c. has lied; d. will lie

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

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WRITING

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN OUR REGION

Time: 45 minutes

Task I

Imagine that your school wants to organize the festival CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN OUR REGION. You need to think of an interesting programme to be sent to participants and guests and write it down in the provided space. Do not forget to give details of the festival events, time schedule and place. Give any additional information concerning the festival which you think is important.

Write 100-120 words.

Revival day or the Balkar day is a national holiday dedicated to the return of the Balkars to their historical homeland. But nowadays many students know nothing about deportation itself, so I think that we need to ~~it~~^{will} show and tell them about it.

First of all we need to visit archive and look through official documents to understand reasons, number of victims and the results of deportation.

After this we will organise the meeting with the victims of deportation to have a more personal point of view.

~~And in the end we will discuss everything~~
this new information so everybody would surely understand it.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN OUR REGION

Programme

DAY 1

TIME	EVENT	PLACE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
11:00	Visiting of the archive	Archive	We will again visit the archive to look through official documents

DAY 2

TIME	EVENT	PLACE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
12:45	Meeting with the victims of the deportation	Our school	We will organise meeting with the deported ones and listen their stories

DAY 3

TIME	EVENT	PLACE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
14:00	Discussion	Our school	We need to discuss new information

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Task II

Write a letter to your friend from another school. Describe the festival programme and persuade him/her to take part in the festival. Specify the event you want him/her to take part in (100-120 words).

Dear Ali,

I'm so sorry for such a long silence from my side. I have just been really busy lately. Our school ~~is starting a~~ prepares the festival for March 28 in which we must tell stories of the deported people and I would appreciate if you help me.

I know that your family have several interesting stories about deportations so it would be great if you tell them and if you have any photos of those times could please bring them with.

It's okay if you can't come but please warn me in advance so I could prepare something else.

Your friend,

Kuanch.

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1

Item	
1	a ge of three
2	1824
3	night writing
4	B
5	B A
6	A
7	B
8	Mathematics
9	scientific notation
10	music notation

—
+
+
+
+
—
—
+
+
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Task 2

Item	
11	extremely loyal
12	statue
13	count
14	general
15	donations
16	rescue
17	international database
18	love their food
19	eighteen people
20	and well adapted

+
+
+
+
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+
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READING

Task 1

Item	
1	B

P

2	F	+
3	D	+
4	A	+
5	C	+
6	E	+

Task 2

Item					
7	B	+	17	C	+
8	C	+	18	A	-
9	D	+	19	A	+
10	B	+	20	C	-
11	D	+			
12	B	+			
13	A	+			
14	B	+			
15	A	+			
16	B	+			

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USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1

Item		
1.	First	+
2.	working	+
3.	the best	+
4.	supportive	+
5.	gently	+
6.	my	+
7.	processing	+
8.	advancement	+

Task 2

Item		
9.	d	-
10.	a	-

11.	a	+
12.	c	+
13.	d	+
14.	d	+
15.	a	+
16.	b	+
17.	a	+
18.	b	+
19.	d	+
20.	b	+

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LISTENING

SCRIPT

Task 1

CONVERSATION

Chairman: We're very pleased to welcome to our special interest group today, Dr. Linda Graycar who is from the City Institute for the Blind. Linda is going to talk to us about the system of writing for the blind known as Braille. Linda, welcome.

Dr. Graycar: Thank you.

Chairman: Now we'd like to keep this session pretty informal, and I know Linda won't mind if members of the group want to ask questions as we go along. Let's start with an obvious one. What is Braille and where does it get its name from?

Dr. Graycar: Well, as you said, Braille is a system of writing used by and for people who cannot see. It gets its name from the man who invented it, the Frenchman Louis Braille who lived in the early 19th century.

Chairman: Was Louis Braille actually blind himself?

Dr. Graycar: Well ... he wasn't born blind, but he lost his sight at the age of three as the result of an accident in his father's workshop. Louis Braille then went to Paris to the National Institute for Blind Children and that's where he invented his writing system at the age of only 15 in 1824 while he was at the Institute.

Chairman: But he wasn't the first person to invent a system of touch reading for the blind, was he?