**Максимальный балл – 100 баллов**

**PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION. Maximum: 20 points.**

**TASK 1.1. Read the text and answer the questions (1-10). Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

Hundred Plays

Over two thousand years ago, Chinese farmers had a problem. Even though they were very industrious, the weather became too cold outside to plant rice. So what did they do? Since they had so much free time during the long, cold winters, the inventive farmers were very resourceful and started performing tricks to entertain themselves. They used their farm tools and anything they could find to make their tricks more spectacular and full of energy. They even twisted their bodies into abnormal shapes and performed awesome jumps. Over time, they became great acrobats, and their art form came to be known as “Hundred Plays”.

Hundred Plays involves doing many kinds of tricks. For example, in Mandarin-speaking parts of China, performers do the lion dance. They wear costumes and mimic the animal’s movements. Early performers also did tricks on ropes and vines that were high above the ground.

Even though the acrobats’ fluid movements may have looked easy, they took a lot of practice and required great technical skill.

Learning Hundred Plays is a communal event.  A veteran of the acrobatic arts usually teaches young people in the village. They spend a lot of time rehearsing. The young performers also learn an old philosophy. The teachings help them harmonize the sensory aspects of acrobatics with the mental aspects. In other words, it teaches them to use their physical and mental strength together.

Since the art has its origin with poor farmers, rich people used to scorn the acrobats. They thought acrobats were villains, who just wanted to trick them. But later, their misguided opinions changed. Acrobats came to be respected in Chinese society. They were invited to perform in metropolitan areas as well as in small villages, and they performed for important people.  Arts support groups convinced the government to support Chinese acrobatics. As a result, there is now a law that made several villages the center of training future acrobats.

1. The Chinese farmers became great acrobats while planting crops like rice. TRUE/FALSE
2. The farmers created special tools for their tricks. TRUE/FALSE
3. The version of the lion dance in Mandarin-speaking areas involves performers copying the movements of the lion. TRUE/FALSE
4. Modern acrobats perform the lion dance only on the ground. TRUE/FALSE
5. Chinese acrobats gain their fluid motions by rehearsing often. TRUE/FALSE
6. The art form of Hundred Plays harmonizes the sensory and mental aspect of acrobatics. TRUE/FALSE
7. Support groups worked to get a law that would protect acrobats from being scorned. TRUE/FALSE
8. Which word in the text describes acrobats as cheaters? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Which word in the text means “an old experienced performer”? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Which word in the text means “smooth and slow”? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 1.2. Read the text and complete each gap (11-20) with a phrase (A-M). There are three phrases that you do not need. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

THE BOY WHO SAVED THE TOWN

Marcus lived in a small suburb near the sea. He was a stubborn boy, and he only (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His father worked as a chemist for a large institution and wanted Marcus to get a job there. Instead, the boy (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Every morning, he took dairy products to the grocers.

One day, Marcus was jogging down the street that (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the town with a gallon of milk to give to the merchant. He didn’t want to be late. He ran down a path beside the large canal. A wall there (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coming into the town during high tide. But Marcus saw a small hole in the wall. Marcus knew that if the wall broke, it (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

At first, he hesitated. He had to choose between (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and helping the town. There was only (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the town. It seemed crazy to him, but it was the only thing he could do. He poked his finger into the hole. This (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forever, but it did postpone the tragedy.

His finger ached. He felt the chill of the arctic water as it splashed him. There was no one else around. He knew he had to wait (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again. It was very difficult, but Marcus stayed there and saved the town.

Once the tide (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Marcus told everyone what happened. A group of people went to the wall. They saw the hole and fixed it. Everyone was very happy with Marcus. The local congress even gave him a gift for saving the town. He was a hero.

A. one way to save

B. cared about himself

C. had gone out

D. swimming ashore

E. delivered milk

F. dreamed about science

G. helping himself

H. descended into the lower part

I. didn’t fix the problem

J. nothing interesting in

K. kept water from

L. until the tide went out

M. would be a tragedy for the town

**PART 2. USE OF ENGLISH. Maximum: 42 points.**

**Task 2.1. Which two words (A, B, C, D) in each group (1-10) are most closely related? Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.**  | **A** | collapse  | **B** | alter  | **C** | wire  | **D** | crush |
| **2.**  | **A** | distributor  | **B** | envy  | **C** | jealous  | **D** | wipe |
| **3.**  | **A** | ginger  | **B** | autumn  | **C** | receipt  | **D** | flour |
| **4.**  | **A** | flash  | **B** | curl  | **C** | fireworks  | **D** | pipe |
| **5.**  | **A** | mix | **B** | pastry  | **C** | blend  | **D** | punish |
| **6.**  | **A** | dynasty  | **B** | marine  | **C** | navy  | **D** | merit |
| **7.** | **A** | bench  | **B** | seat  | **C** | meal  | **D** | spare |
| **8.** | **A** | hardworking  | **B** | diligent  | **C** | apprentice  | **D** | thread |
| **9.** | **A** | fancy  | **B** | toss  | **C** | beam  | **D** | throw |
| **10.** | **A** | justice  | **B** | pill  | **C** | straw  | **D** | medicine |

**Task 2.2. Each correct answer is worth 2 points. Match the idioms with the definitions. There are extra definitions that you do not need. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | ***To twist someone’s arm’ means to……*** | 1. ask them questions about a certain topic
2. be sick
3. be wet
4. convince someone to do something
5. do it properly in accordance with the rules
6. do something based on research
7. have come to the wrong conclusion
8. have sent an email to the wrong person
9. have something bad happen to you that you have done to someone else
10. hurt someone’s feelings
11. it took longer than you thought it would
12. learn how to drive
13. say you are better at something than everyone else
14. something has gone wrong
15. something is expensive
16. start something
17. work out the culture and processes at a new workplace
 |
| 12. | ***‘To be under the weather’ means to…...***  |
| 13. | ***To get a taste of your own medicine’ is to …..***  |
| 14. | ***To do something ‘by the book’ means to…***  |
| 15. | ***To ‘learn the ropes’ is to…***  |
| 16. | ***If something goes ‘pear-shaped’, it means…*** |
| 17. | ***To ‘get the ball rolling’ is to…*** |
| 18. | ***If you are ‘barking up the wrong tree’, you …..*** |
| 19. | ***If you ‘pick someone’s brain’ about something, you……*** |
| 20. | ***If you say that something costs an arm and a leg, you mean that …*** |

**Task 2.3. Read the text and look carefully at each line (21-32). Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. Look at the examples 0 and 00 to help you. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nobody imagines that, one day, they might be stranded on a desert island – | **(0) \_✓\_\_** |
| but it could happen. So it’s a good idea to learn in a few key skills that would  | **(00) \_in\_\_\_** |
| help you to survive if it had happened to you. The first thing you need to do  | **(21) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| is make a shelter on the beach, near by the sea, so that you have a good  | **(22) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| view of any ships that pass your island. Your most important task is to  | **(23) \_\_\_\_\_\_**  |
| finding a way to get off the island, so you can’t miss any opportunities of  | **(24) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| seeing somebody who could rescue you. It’s a good idea to build your  | **(25) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| shelter near some trees. It will provide a shade from the hot sun. If you get  | **(26) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| sunburned you won’t be able to carry out the tasks you need to do not to  | **(27) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| stay alive. If there are coconut trees, you could also use the oil from the  | **(28) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| coconut to protect your skin. One of the most important things had is to drink  | **(29) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| as much water as you can. If you’re out in the most hot sun all day you will  | **(30) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| need about ten litres per day of the freshwater. If you can’t find a stream on  | **(31) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| the island, rain water will be your best chance of surviving.  You need to make containers to catch and store rain water.  | **(32) \_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**PART 3. COUNTRY STUDY. Maximum: 18 points.**

**Task 3.1. Match the country with its capital city, flag’s name, floral emblem and a famous actor. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| maple | Washington | the Ulster Flag | shamrock | thistle and bluebell | Belfast |
| Edinburgh | William Bradley Pitt | Ryan Reynolds | rose | Ottawa | Hugh Jackman |
| Richard Madden | Old Glory | Canberra | the Maple Leaf | golden wattle | the Saltire |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Capital** | **Flag’s name** | **Floral Emblems** | **Famous actors** |
| **Australia** | (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Canada**  | (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (11) \_\_\_\_\_ | (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Scotland**  | (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Northern Ireland**  | (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ |
| **The USA**  | (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Student’s ID \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part 4. WRITING. Maximum: 20 points.**

You have seen this announcement on an English-language website.

|  |
| --- |
| **Competition!**Write an article on ***“The person that I want to make happy”*** *and explain why****.****Remember to make your article interesting to read.* *Use the introduction (введение) and conclusion (заключение).*The article must be **180-220 words long**.We will publish the best articles on our website. |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_