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Вариант: 1

Part 1

Listening

Circle the correct answer 1 – 3 .

Questions 1 – 7

1. The speaker compares a solar eclipse today to a

- 1) religious experience.
- 2) scientific event.
- 3) popular spectacle.

2. The speaker says that the dark spot of an eclipse is

- 1) simple to predict.
- 2) easy to explain.
- 3) randomly occurring.

3. Concerning an eclipse, the ancient Chinese were

- 1) fascinated.
- 2) rational.
- 3) terrified.

4. For the speaker, the most impressive aspect of an eclipse is the

- 1) exceptional beauty of the sky.
- 2) chance for scientific study.

3) effect of the moon on the sun.

5. Eclipses occur rarely because of the size of the

1) moon.

2) sun.

3) earth.

6. In predicting eclipses, the Babylonians were restricted by their

1) religious attitudes.

2) inaccurate observations.

3) limited ability to calculate.

7. Concerning the gravity, astronomers were

1) absolutely right.

2) in the wrong.

3) under a delusion.

Part 2

Reading

You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 8-13, choose the answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) which you think fits best according to the text.

An awfully big adventure

There are few big adventures left and very few heroes. Children's stories used to specialise in them - courageous explorers with sunburnt, leathery skin and eyes narrowed by straining to see into far horizons on their journeys into the unknown. These days you no longer find such people in fiction, let alone in real life. Or so I thought until I met Charles Blackmore.

Blackmore's great adventure consisted of leading an expedition across one of the last unexplored places on earth, the Taklamakan Desert in western China. Its name means 'once entered you never come out', but local people call it the Desert of Death. He recalled the dangers and exhilaration of that amazing trek, in the calm atmosphere of his family home.

The team he led was composed of four Britons (one of them the party's medical officer), an American photographer, four Chinese (all experts on the area), 30 camels and six camel handlers. It later turned out that the camel handlers had never worked with camels before, but were long-distance lorry drivers: a misunderstanding that could have cost everyone their lives and certainly jeopardized the expedition's success. This mixed bunch set out to cross 1,200 kilometers of the world's least hospitable desert and Charles Blackmore has written a mesmerizing account of their journey.

At the time, he was about to leave the Army after 14 happy years. He launched the expedition for fun, to fill the gap in his life, to prove something. 'I had always assumed I'd spend my whole life in the Army. I had been offered promotion but suddenly I felt I wanted to see who Charles Blackmore really was, outside all that. It was a tremendous gamble. Tina, my wife, was very worried that I wouldn't come back as nobody had ever done that route; we went into it blind. In the event, it took 59 days to cross from west to east, and the desert was very kind to us.'

Anyone reading his extraordinary account of that crossing will wonder at the use of the word 'kind'. The team suffered unspeakable hardships: dysentery; extremes of temperature; severe thirst and dehydration; the loss of part of their precious water supply. 'But', Blackmore explains, 'when we were at the limits of our own endurance and the camels had gone without water for seven days, we managed to find some. We didn't experience the Taklamakan's legendary sandstorms. And we never hit the raw, biting desert cold that would have totally immobilized us. That's not to say that we weren't fighting against hurdles the whole time. The fine sand got into everything, especially blisters and wounds. The high dunes were torture to climb, for us and for the heavily laden camels, which often rolled over onto us.'

'What drove me on more than anything else was the need to survive. We had no contingency plan. Neither our budget nor time allowed one. No aircraft ever flew over us. Once we got into the sandhills we were completely on our own.'

'I knew I had the mental stamina for the trip but I was very scared of my physical ability to do it. I remember day one - we sat at the edge of the desert and it was such an inferno that you couldn't breathe. I thought, "We've got to do it now!" At that moment I was a very scared man.'

If it was like that at the beginning, how did they feel towards the end? 'When you've walked for 1,000 kilometres you're not going to duck out. You've endured so much; you've got so much behind you. We were very thin, but very muscular and sinewy despite our physical exhaustion. My body was well-toned and my legs were like pistons. I could walk over anything.'

Midway through the book, Blackmore went on to describe lying in the desert gazing up at a full moon, thinking of his family. How conscious was he of the ordeal it must have been for them? 'Inside me there's someone trying to find peace with himself. When I have doubts about myself now, I go back to the image of the desert and think, well, we managed to pull that together. As a personal achievement, I feel prouder of that expedition than of anything else I've done. Yet in terms of a

lifetime's achievement, I think of my family and the happiness we share - against that yardstick, the desert does not measure up, does not compare.'

Has Charles Blackmore found peace? 'I yearn for the challenge - for the open spaces - the resolve of it all. We were buoyed up by the sense of purpose. I find it difficult now to be part of the uniformity of modern life.'

8. Meeting Charles Blackmore changed the writer's opinion about

- 1) the content of children fiction.
- 2) the nature of desert exploration.
- 3) the existence of desert heroes.
- 4) the activity of explorers.

9. When the expedition members set off, some of the group

- 1) posed an unexpected risk.
- 2) disagreed with each other.
- 3) were doubtful of success.
- 4) went on ahead of the others.

10. Blackmore had decided to set up the expedition because

- 1) he was certain he could complete it.
- 2) he wanted to write a book.
- 3) his aims in life had changed.
- 4) his self-confidence was low.

11. Which of the following best describes the team's experience of the desert?

- 1) They were not able to have enough rest.
- 2) It presented continual difficulties.
- 3) They sometimes could not make any progress at all.
- 4) It was worse than they had expected.

12. Which of the following did Blackmore experience during the trip?

- 1) frustration at the lack of funding
- 2) regret about the lack of planning
- 3) realization that they would receive no help
- 4) fear that he would let his companions down

13. According to Blackmore, what enabled him to finish the expedition?

- 1) his strength of will
- 2) his physical preparation

- 3) his closeness to his family
- 4) his understanding of the desert'

Part 3

Use of English

For questions 14 – 28 select the most appropriate word (1 - 4) to complete each gap. Mark the correct number on your answer sheet.

Secretaries

What's in a name? In the case of the secretary, it can be something rather surprising. The dictionary calls a secretary 'anyone who 14___ correspondence, keeps records and does clerical work for others'. But while this particular job 15___ looks a bit 16___, the word's original meaning is a hundred times more exotic and perhaps more 17___. The word itself has been with us since the 14th century and comes from the mediaeval Latin word *secretarius* meaning 'something hidden'. Secretaries started out as those members of staff with knowledge hidden from others, the silent ones mysteriously 18___ the secret machinery of organisations.

A few years ago 'something hidden' probably meant kept out of sight, tucked away with all the other secretaries and typists. A good secretary was an unremarkable one, efficiently 19___ orders, and then returning mouse-like to his or her station behind the typewriter, but, with the 20___ of new technology, the job 21___ upgraded itself and the role has changed to one closer to the original meaning. The skills required are more 22___ and more technical. Companies are 23___ that secretarial staff should already be 24___ trained in, or at least familiar with, a 25___ of word processing packages. In addition to this they need the management skills to take on some administration, some personnel work and some research. The professionals in the 26___ business see all these developments as intensifying the jobs which secretaries are being asked to do.

It may also encourage a dramatic 27___ in office practice. In the past it was usual to 28___ the secretary as almost dehumanized, to be seen and not heard.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 14 | 1) orders | 2) handles | 3) runs | 4) controls |
| 15 | 1) explanation | 2) detail | 3) definition | 4) characteristic |
| 16 | 1) old | 2) unfashionable | 3) outdated | 4) aged |
| 17 | 1) characteristic | 2) related | 3) likely | 4) appropriate |
| 18 | 1) operating | 2) pulling | 3) driving | 4) effecting |
| 19 | 1) satisfying | 2) obeying | 3) completing | 4) fulfilling |

20	1) advent	2) approach	3) entrance	4) opening
21	1) truly	2) validly	3) correctly	4) effectively
22	1) thorough	2) demanding	3) severe	4) critical
23	1) insisting	2) ordering	3) claiming	4) declaring
24	1) considerably	2) highly	3) vastly	4) supremely
25	1) group	2) collection	3) cluster	4) range
26	1) appointment	2) hiring	3) recruitment	4) engagement
27	1) turn	2) change	3) advance	4) turnover
28	1) consider	2) view	3) regard	4) imagine

In each sentence one of the words or phrases (1, 2, 3 or 4) must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

29. Although a number of voters has cast their ballots in the city election, the election was temporarily ended because of a malfunction in the voting mechanism.

- 1) has cast
- 2) temporarily
- 3) malfunction
- 4) the voting mechanism

30. Before administering the exam, the proctor required that the students take their seats and removing all items from their workplaces.

- 1) administering
- 2) required
- 3) take
- 4) removing

31. Some people enjoy preparing their own meals while other would rather eat out regularly.

- 1) enjoy preparing
- 2) while

- 3) other
- 4) would rather

32. The news of the decision to invade with armed forces were not well received by the citizens.

- 1) to invade
- 2) with armed forces
- 3) were
- 4) well received

33. Hurricanes hardly ever reach the east coast of Florida, but some that have were extreme hazardous.

- 1) ever reach
- 2) that have
- 3) extreme
- 4) hazardous

34. Some professors enjoy writing articles and making research, while others would be more content to devote all their time to teaching.

- 1) enjoy writing
- 2) making
- 3) more content
- 4) to devote

35. Tests have been performed to determine whether studying TOEFL questions will help students rise their test scores.

- 1) been performed
- 2) whether
- 3) studying
- 4) rise

36. The professor decided to allow the students to take the examination a second time because the low scores.

- 1) to allow
- 2) to take
- 3) a second time
- 4) because

37. Having withdrawn from the race, the candidate decided supporting his opponent despite the opponent's representing the other political party.

- 1) having withdrawn
- 2) supporting
- 3) despite
- 4) representing

38. Suzy had better to change her study habits if she hopes to be admitted to a good university.

- 1) had
- 2) to change
- 3) to be admitted
- 4) to a good university

39. Overeating, in addition to lack of attention to nutrition, are said to be the major cause of obesity in the US.

- 1) to lack
- 2) are said
- 3) cause
- 4) obesity

40. Hardly the plane had landed when Adam realized that he had left the file that he needed in the office.

- 1) hardly
- 2) the plane had
- 3) realized

4) had left

Part 4

TKT

For questions 41 – 45, look at the following incomplete statements about interaction patterns. Two of the options in each question are appropriate ways of completing the statements. One of the options is NOT appropriate.

Mark the option which is NOT appropriate.

41. Pairwork is helpful for

1) checking accuracy. 2) practicing fluency. 3) encouraging shy learners.

42. Whole-class work helps the teacher to

1) get everyone's attention. 2) decide who will answer. 3) train learners to help one another.

43. Group work gives learners the opportunity to

1) learn from one another. 2) get clear guidance. 3) practice their skills.

44. Mingling activities allow learners to

1) get individual help from the teacher. 2) relax when speaking. 3) have a change of pace.

45. Individual work allows learners to

1) practice their fluency. 2) have time to think. 3) work at their own speed.

For questions 46 – 50, match the underlined mistakes in the student composition with the types of mistake listed 1, 2, 3 or 4. You need to use some options more than once.

46. Every day I have new idea. I don't know which idea I

47. should use, one of my ideas is a house on the beach.

48. First of all, I would like the house to be long way from

49. the city. I also want it being big and strong. That way

50. I can relax and to have fun. Secondly, the design of the living room is very important.

Types of mistakes

1 articles 2 spelling 3 punctuation 4 verb forms