

**Задания
заочного этапа
Многопрофильной олимпиады школьников КГУ**

Предмет: Английский язык

Выполните предложенные задания и внесите Ваши варианты ответов в бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Тип 1 (чтение)

Задание 1. Reading Comprehension (Part 1)

Questions 1-6 are based on Text 1.

Read the article on why going back home can be dangerous. Choose the most suitable heading (A–H) for each paragraph (1–6). There are two headings you will not need.

- A*** ***Separating the emotions of then and now***
- B*** ***Unconscious reactions to parental comments***
- C*** ***Shaking up old memories***
- D*** ***We are the same as our parents***
- E*** ***Witnessing the inner teenager emerge***
- F*** ***The lasting impact of early criticisms***
- G*** ***Moving on to freedom***
- H*** ***Blame incites defensiveness***

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Why going back home can be dangerous

An American psychologist discusses the downsides of a family visit after a person has left home to live independently.

1 _____

A friend of mine, Julia, recently took her boyfriend along on a visit to her parents' house. It was the first time he'd met her parents, whom he found to be kind, laid-back people and certainly not critical in any way. Yet several times during the visit, he noticed Julia's voice take on an uncharacteristically high-pitched tone as she defensively reacted to seemingly innocent comments from her parents. When he mentioned this observation on the drive home, Julia was taken aback by how his description of what she had said sounded like her teenage self arguing with her parents over their strict, controlling style.

2 _____

It is not uncommon for people returning to visit their parents to react in this way. Although there are obviously real joys in reconnecting with one's loved ones, the downside is that it can stir up implicit memories. These are memories that exist deep down and can surface without conscious awareness, automatically triggering feelings we had in the past. Dr Daniel Siegel, author of *The Mindful Brain*, says that 'When we retrieve an element of implicit memory into awareness, we just have the emotional response without knowing that these are activations related to something we've experienced before. This is distinct from an explicit memory – a concrete experience that exists in our minds, such as learning to ride a bike.' It is implicit memories that make it possible to experience even a seemingly pleasant visit home while at the same time unconsciously taking on the identities and attitudes we had as children and reacting as we would have done then.

3 _____

If Julia's boyfriend hadn't made her aware of her childlike reaction, she would in all likelihood have carried on being defensive or defiant in less appropriate situations. This regression to the past would not seem so significant if it was restricted to interactions with parents but the closer someone gets to another person or the more we let them mean to us, the more likely it is that the strong feelings we have will spark off sub-conscious memories from early relationships. When this happens, negative feelings are re-experienced that are irrelevant to the present. The impact is particularly obvious in romantic relationships but can be observed in many areas of people's personal and professional lives. When someone has an emotional reaction to something, for example something a boss said, it's helpful for them to evaluate how they feel. When a feeling is particularly intense, it indicates a connection to childhood occurrences. The more people fail to recognise the way they have grown up and differentiated themselves from their parents, the more likely they are to act out old behavioural patterns in their current life.

4 _____

Of course, not all parental influences are negative. Yet it's an unfortunate fact that children are more likely to be affected by a single destructive outburst from a parent than by a series of positive experiences with them. This is simply because humans are programmed to remember what scares them. Even the most aware of parents have lapses in which they lose their temper or fail to respond sensitively to their children. Sadly, it's in these moments that children tend to identify with their parents or internalise the message being communicated to them. For example, if a parent accused a child of being lazy whenever the parent was feeling overwhelmed with work, the child would be more likely to identify themselves as lazy and still hear this accusation in their heads as adults.

5 _____

Why should this be? If a parent suddenly responds with harsh anger, the size difference alone between an adult and a child causes a difference in the way we perceive things. While the child experiences the adult's angry outburst or severe annoyance as intensely threatening, to the adult the interaction is just something that irritated them at the time. When children feel frightened by the very person they depend on for survival, they don't know which way to turn; they want to run both towards and away from the parent. Their only solution is to unconsciously identify with the parent's point of view, finding it too emotionally threatening, not to mention physically impossible, to fight back.

6 _____

By remaining aware of what triggers reactions from the past, people are less likely to re-create past scenarios and relive the emotions they produced. The more people make sense out of implicit memories and construct a cohesive narrative of their lives, the more they can live free from the limitations created by the past.

Задание 2. Reading Comprehension (Part 2)

Questions 7-16 are based on Text 2.

Read the following magazine article. For questions 7-16, decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

7. Old tyres and a full tank always result in a slower lap time. _____
8. Sebastian can be completely open with his team because they trust each other implicitly. _____
9. Whilst Sebastian's race engineer is responsible for maintaining his vehicle, he has also taught him tricks to improve his concentration. _____
10. As a result of thorough preparation and role-playing, Sebastian has learnt how to contend with difficult events that may occasionally occur. _____
11. Whilst Sebastian's family were fairly well-off, he still needed the help of sponsors to make his lucky break into racing. _____

12. Sebastian's mentor had the strength and wisdom to realise when it was time to let others take his place. _____

13. Sebastian was instrumental in instigating major developments in his F3 team. _____

14. There are three key aspects to consider if you want to remain at the top of motor racing, aside from the driving. _____

15. Sebastian has a great awareness of what he can and cannot control. _____

16. According to Sebastian's engineer, face-to-face communication is an essential part of preparing for a race. _____

TEAM VETTEL

A The special adviser

'It wasn't until 2004 that I nailed down seventeen-year-old Sebastian with a contract and went on to guide his career. In his first year at Formula BMW, he won 18 out of 20 races before going into Formula 3. He had a difficult first half season but the second half was good, after we'd made quite big changes in the team on Sebastian's insistence. He can be extremely determined when he feels he needs to be. Sebastian always knew that driving is only a part of motor racing and that if you don't have the right knowledge and the right support, then you won't be a regular winner. Over the years, I've had to slow him down a bit because he's wanted to do too much too soon. But we've always had a very good working relationship and I'm a great admirer of his courage and powers of concentration, which are unbelievable.'

B The race engineer

'They call me his "second brain". At the track, I'm the team's "face" for him. During a race weekend, essentially I make sure the car is set up to his liking. There's also the human dimension, as I help him with motivation and how to deal with the inevitable ups and downs. When his car blew up while he was leading in the final stages, he was able to deal with it because we'd rehearsed exactly that type of scenario. To do my job, you have to be as unflappable and confident as possible. If the highs are too high and the lows are too low, then it can become difficult. Generally an understanding of the phrase "There's only so much you can control," and an ability to rationalise things, only come with age, but Seb has that already. It helps that we talk a lot; what you see at a race track is the putting into place of everything we've discussed by phone and email since the last race.'

C The technical director

'Nobody made Vettel. He made himself. But I remember when I was watching him once, I saw him do a lap that was extraordinarily fast even with worn tyres and a heavy fuel load. When we spoke about it and he looked at the data, he wasn't quite sure how he'd done this, so I told him to go away and give it some thought. The next day he told me "I know what I did." But I didn't ask him exactly what that was. That's for him to know. It's his secret of being fast, if you like. I just wanted him to think about how he actually did it and register it mentally. Something else that we gave him as a team was our complete trust, and that enabled him to trust us, too. In his first race for us, he made a mistake in qualifying and immediately said, "I made a mistake." Normally, the racing driver's book of excuses is longer than War and Peace, so this was refreshing.'

D The mentor

'He caught my attention even as a toddler on my go-kart track because he was very good at what he was doing. The Vettel family wasn't awash in cash – quite the contrary – and I felt I had to try and prevent his career from stalling in the event of him running out of money, so I helped find him sponsors. I rented out my go-kart business so I could have time to fully support his career,

when he was only 10. When he entered Formula 3, I realised it was time for me to step aside. As soon as he got involved in bigger teams, I wasn't able to actively contribute any more so I went back to karts. I knew he was in good hands. When he took his first Formula 1 title, it was the greatest gift to me I could think of because it was the perfect acknowledgement that I hadn't been wrong about him.'

Задание 3. Reading Comprehension (Part 3)

Questions 17-22 are based on Text 3.

For questions 17-22, read four reviews of a photography exhibition and questions 1-6, choose from the reviewers (A-D). The reviewers may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which reviewer	
does not appear to be impressed by the backgrounds used for the portraits?	17.
observes that some of Penn's sitters look uncomfortable with the minimalistic backgrounds?	18.
feels that an attempt at modernisation reflected badly on Penn?	19.
thinks the exhibition is inadequate in some way?	20.
believes that not all the portraits are of the highest standard?	21.
says that contemporary photographers have been unable to match Penn's skills?	22.

Beneath the façade

Four reviewers comment on an exhibition of the works of portrait photographer, Irving Penn

A

Irving Penn Portraits at the National Portrait Gallery follows the progress of the American photographer's studio portraits from 1947-2007, emphasising the continuity of his vision, sensitivity to his subject and technical skill. It celebrates his interest in the power of photography (and its limitations) as a means of depicting the inner life of sitters and to discover, as Penn states, 'what lies behind the façade'. Penn's success lies in the importance of precision, attention to detail and meticulously planned composition. Penn is and will continue to be a giant in the world of photographic portraiture. But while he transformed the style of studio portraiture, his relevance also endures as a fashion photographer and the omission from this exhibition of some of his most iconic images for Vogue results in an incomplete portrayal of his achievements.

B

As Penn's reputation inevitably begins to fade, those unfamiliar with his work might at first see only a collection of slightly out-of-date black and white portraits. But a closer inspection will reveal how Penn turns the face into a landscape to be explored and discovered. Every feature is highlighted in a manner that most photographers appear incapable of capturing today.

The exhibition spans some fifty years of his work and one clearly sees a development in his confidence and style. The majority of these portraits were taken in his studio using a plain

background and very few props. This helps to create a mood which, together with his expert use of light and shadow, make his images never less than exhilarating. Only in the last decade of his life does his work lose some of its magic: he experiments more with modern trends in lighting and appears to have been persuaded by celebrity publicists and fashion stylists to flatter his famous subjects.

C

What is most apparent from this exhibition of Irving Penn's portraits, which covers the photographer's entire career, is his commitment to quality and style. From the 1940s until his last work in 2007, he remained constant in his approach, never failing to deliver anything less than utter perfection. As his career progressed, Penn moved from classic fashion shots to focus more on portraits, investigating how far a person's character can be portrayed on their face. He managed to shine a light on the inner qualities of his subjects by exaggerating an expression or gesture. The simplicity of the sets he used in all his portraits cleverly leaves his subjects nowhere to hide, exposing the individual behind the icon. The result is, for some, awkward, but for others it is liberating and only serves to magnify their status. The collection offers a fascinating insight into the true nature of some of the most significant cultural figures of the twentieth century.

D

Irving Penn once wrote that 'very often what lies behind the façade is rare and more wonderful than the subject knows or dares to believe'. The exhibition displays portraits of some of the most celebrated figures of the last century, including John F Kennedy, Pablo Picasso and Truman Capote. The less obvious points of his subjects' personalities are unashamedly portrayed by the photographer in characterless, bare surroundings. In showing the sitters without any of the trappings of celebrity, Penn successfully reveals qualities not seen in other portraits of such superstars.

The development in style that takes place over Penn's fifty-year career is clearly shown, from his full-body images of the forties, to more intimate close-up portraits of later years. These all demonstrate that Penn's technical mastery is without equal. He undoubtedly created a style that later generations of photographers have found impossible not to imitate.

Задание 4. Reading Comprehension (Part 4)

Questions 23-26 are based on Text 4.

For questions 23-25, read the following text and do the tasks below.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A detailed look into the past 13,000 years of human history reveals an important trend. The ascent of European civilization and its conquest of other cultures is not a result of some sort of inborn superiority on the part of the European conquerors. Rather, this cultural "success" is attributable to the confluence of favorable environmental conditions and fortuitous cultural events. Or so argues Diamond, in his well received analysis of the Western world's rise to dominance. Diamond provides a wealth of data to support his point. Citing variables as varied as the mineral composition of a local region, fluctuations in weather, and access to docile animals, he argues that the development and evolution of any civilization is contingent on external variables. Since these variables are inherently uncontrollable, the civilizations for which these factors were aligned favorably were the ones that were most likely to thrive. Though Diamond's use of detailed evidence is refreshing, and his ability to use such disparate information to draw broad conclusions is creative, it is the sweeping nature of his conclusions that makes his argument problematic. The very act of making inferences about local environments thousands of years ago is fraught with the potential for error, but Diamond gives little weight to these concerns. Indeed, by placing excessive emphasis on this data, he paints a simplistic portrait of the past 13,000 years of human history that only passingly acknowledges

the roles of the individual human actors and their cultures. Paradoxically, in rightfully trying to debunk myths about Eurasian supremacy, Diamond marginalizes the cultures that he is attempting to defend.

23. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- A) highlighting the importance of certain cultural trends
 - B) introducing and evaluating a theory about why civilizations thrive
 - C) explaining the role of data in making predictions
 - D) discussing the factors that shape the evolution of a civilization
 - E) analyzing the critical reception of a recent theory
24. The author most likely mentions “the mineral composition of a local region, fluctuations in weather, and access to docile animals” (lines 9–10) in order to
- A) provide examples that Diamond uses to support his theory
 - B) suggest that Diamond’s theory is simplistic
 - C) analyze the logical cohesiveness of Diamond’s theory
 - D) highlight the factors relevant to a civilization’s ascent
 - E) rebut Diamond’s central thesis
25. In the context in which it appears, “fraught” (line 19) most nearly means
- A) defined
 - B) regarded
 - C) determined
 - D) rife
 - E) coincided

Задание 5. Reading Comprehension (Part 5)

Questions 26-35 are based on Text 5.

For questions 26-35, read the following text and do the tasks below.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Questions 26-35 are based on the following passage adapted from *A Study in Scarlet*, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's first story in his acclaimed Sherlock Holmes series. In this excerpt the narrator, Dr. Watson, observes Mr. Holmes, with whom he has recently entered into a shared housing arrangement, although he knows very little about this new room-mate as of yet.

As the weeks went by, my interest in him and my curiosity as to his aims in life gradually deepened and increased. His very person and appearance were ³such as to strike the attention of the most **casual** observer. In height he was rather over six feet, and so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller. His ⁵eyes were sharp and piercing, save during those intervals of **torpor** to which I have alluded; and his thin, hawk-like nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness and decision. His chin, too, had the prominence and squareness which mark the man ⁸of determination. **His hands were invariably blotted with ink and stained with chemicals, yet he was possessed of extraordinary delicacy of touch, as I frequently had occasion to observe when I watched him manipulating his fragile philosophical instruments....**

¹²**He was not studying medicine. He had ¹²himself, in reply to a question, confirmed Stamford's opinion upon that point.** Neither did he appear to have pursued any course of reading which might fit him for a degree in science or any other recognized portal which would give him an entrance into the learned world. ¹⁶**Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily ample and minute that his observations have ¹⁸fairly astounded me. Surely no man would work so hard or attain such precise information unless he had some definite end in view.** Desultory readers are seldom

remarkable for the exactness of their learning. No man burdens his mind with small matters unless he has some very good reason for doing so.

²²His ignorance was as remarkable as his knowledge. Of contemporary literature, philosophy and politics he appeared to know next to nothing. Upon my quoting Thomas Carlyle, he inquired in the naivest way who he might be and what he had done. My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found incidentally that he was ignorant of the Copernican Theory and of the composition of the solar ²⁷system. **That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be aware that the earth travelled round the sun appeared to be to me such an extraordinary fact that I could hardly realize it.**

“You appear to be astonished,” he said, smiling at my expression of surprise. “Now that I do know it I shall do my best to forget it.”

“To forget it!”

“You see,” he explained, “I consider that a man's brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with such furniture as you choose. A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things so that he has a difficulty in laying his hands upon it. Now the skillful workman is very careful indeed as to what he takes into his brain-attic. He will have nothing but the tools which may help him in doing his work, but of these he has a large assortment, and all in the most perfect order. It is a mistake to think that that little room has elastic walls and can distend to any extent. Depend upon it there comes a time when for every addition of knowledge you forget something that you ⁴²knew before. **It is of the highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts elbowing out the useful ones.**”

“But the solar system!” I protested.

“What the deuce is it to me?”

26. According to the passage, as time passes, Watson finds Holmes
- A) increasingly intriguing.
 - B) frequently irritating.
 - C) somewhat snobby.
 - D) occasionally generous.
27. As used in line 3, "casual" most nearly means
- A) impulsive .
 - B) comfortable.
 - C) relaxed.
 - D) occasional.
28. As presented in the passage, Sherlock Holmes is best described as
- A) very secretive and hard to understand.
 - B) an excellent companion to Watson.
 - C) highly regarded by his peers.
 - D) an unusual and extraordinary man.
29. As used in line 5, "torpor" most nearly means
- A) agitation.
 - B) sluggishness.
 - C) alertness.
 - D) illness.
30. The passage most strongly suggests that which of the following is true of Holmes?
- A) He tried, but failed, to become a doctor.
 - B) He was an excellent student at the university.

- C) He studies things he is passionate about.
- D) He is considered an expert in philosophy.

31. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 8-11 ("His hands were ...instruments")
- B) Lines 12-13 ("He was not ... that point")
- C) Lines 16-18 ("Yet his ... astounded me")
- D) Lines 18-19 ("Surely no man ... in view")

32. The passage most strongly suggests that Holmes believes which of the following about learning?

- A) People should study broadly to know something about everything.
- B) Philosophy is not a valid field of study to pursue.
- C) The brain is limited in capacity, so you should prioritize what you learn.
- D) The Copernican Theory is unfounded and therefore should not be studied.

33. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Line 22 ("His ignorance ... his knowledge")
- B) Lines 22- 23 ("Of contemporary ... nothing")
- C) Lines 27-29 ("That any ... realize it")
- D) Lines 42-43 ("It is of the ... ones")

34. The comparison of the brain to an attic mainly serves to

- A) demonstrate Holmes's unique views on how a person should make use of knowledge.
- B) illustrate Watson's combative nature.
- C) provide an alternate explanation for why Holmes doesn't know about Copernicus.
- D) resolve the conflict between Watson and Holmes.

35. The decision to tell the story from Watson's point of view suggests that the author

- A) wants the reader to dislike Holmes.
- B) needed a sympathetic narrator.
- C) will focus the rest of the story on Watson's actions.
- D) hopes the reader will share Watson's curiosity about Holmes.

Задание 6. Reading Comprehension (Part 6)

Questions 36-45 are based on Texts 6 and 7.

The text boxes in the left panel have been placed in a random order. For questions 36-45, restore the original order by putting the numbers from 1 to 5 (Text 6) and from 6 to 10 (Text 7) in the right panel.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Text 6

A	Clearly, a number of factors have contributed to its remarkable appearance.	
B	The result is a unique story of land collisions and erosions, and of rising and falling water levels.	
C	Experts who have analysed the rock formations say that, historically, it goes back nearly two billion years.	
D	Anyone who has ever visited the Grand Canyon will agree that it is one of the most incredible Sights in the world.	
E	The geological processes that have taken place since then are exposed for everyone to see, not hidden beneath vegetation or a fast-flowing water course.	

36 / 1	37 / 2	38 / 3	39 / 4	40 / 5

Text 7

A	It was a time when managers had to take a critical look at every aspect of their production process and make improvements where necessary.	
B	As a result, some people believe it is now time to re-assess many companies in terms of the standards they agreed to some years ago.	
C	In the late 1900s, food manufacturers were challenged by the organic community to ensure they were using ingredients that had been produced in natural, healthy ways.	
D	Whether these systems have been maintained seems questionable, particularly as contracts depend so heavily on efficiency and quick sales.	
E	Over the last half-century, organic farming has become a driving force in the world's food market.	

41 / 1	42 / 2	43 / 3	44 / 4	45 / 5

Задание 7. Reading Comprehension (Part 7)

Questions 46-50 are based on Text 8.

For questions 46-50, read the following text and do the tasks below.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Dunstan Baby Language

It is common knowledge that a crying baby is a discontent baby. The trick for caregivers is to figure out why infants are unhappy. A new method of parent/infant communication has been introduced that might make determining what a baby wants much easier. Dunstan Baby Language is a concept stating that all babies aged zero to three months, regardless of nationality and ethnicity, use five distinctive sounds to communicate their needs.

Dunstan Baby Language was conceived in Australia in 2006 by Priscilla Dunstan when she recognized that her infant son repeatedly made certain noises, or “sound reflexes.” The sound reflexes are cues that the baby has needs to be met, such as hunger or tiredness. If the need goes unattended by the caregiver, the infant begins to cry. Dunstan took notes detailing the specific sound reflexes and whether the action she took in response had soothing effects. Through her empirical studies, she determined there are five sounds. “Neh” indicates hunger, “owh” communicates tiredness, “heh” expresses discomfort like needing a new diaper, “eairh” indicates flatulence, and “eh” signals the need for burping. Dunstan claims these noises are produced by the infant’s body in response to a need. The theory states that once caregivers can recognize the different sound reflexes, they can respond accordingly to the needs indicated by the cues.

The Dunstan Baby Language websites claim that eight years of research has gone into testing this theory of infant communication. According to Dunstan, research involving over a thousand babies and parents has been performed in seven countries with over thirty different nationalities. Independent research conducted in Australia, the United States, and the United Kingdom confirmed the system is effective. The Dunstan website also gives percentage statistics. For example, it claims that ninety percent of all mothers found Dunstan Baby language to be very beneficial, while one hundred percent of all new mothers rated it as highly valuable.

Caregivers subscribing to the Dunstan Baby Language theory seem to benefit from its use. Seventy percent reported that their babies were easier to calm and they felt more

confident in their childcare skills. Thus, they gained more self-esteem and experienced a reduction in stress. Also, two out of three fathers reported less stress and a happier marriage as an immediate result of more paternal involvement while using the Dunstan system. Some of the statistical data regarding the benefits is specific to the United States and Australia. For example, fifty percent of caregivers were able to engage in more uninterrupted sleep and reported feeling a closer bond with their babies. The technique for learning Dunstan Baby Language is sold on DVDs available for order online. This makes it a source of information that can be watched at leisure, repeatedly if needed, until parents are confident in their ability to recognize the sound reflexes.

In spite of supposed benefits, there are several criticisms that have surfaced regarding the claims made by Dunstan. One problem is that there is no methodology given for Dunstan's research, only vague claims of success from caregivers who participated in the research process. This does not give the concrete data needed to prove the validity of the theory. Dunstan claims that this "language is shared by all babies throughout the world." Yet there is no specific information on how many babies were studied, where they were studied (except a brief mention of three English-speaking countries), what language the babies were commonly exposed to, or how the studies were conducted. Also, researchers in the fields of linguistics and early language can be construed as such. They do not consider the sound reflexes to be formal. They have not been recorded in the International Phonetic Alphabet, and it is not clear what the phonemes comprising the five sound reflexes mean. It is also unclear if babies make these sounds inherently or if they are conditioned to make these sounds. For example, if a mother feeds her baby every time the baby utters the sound reflex "neh," the baby may make the connection after a time. The baby may then make the sound to get food when desired.

If Dunstan Baby Language does what it claims, then it will certainly be a sought-after technique to aid parents and infants alike. If it does not live up to what it promises, then caregivers will just have to go back to the old-fashioned way of baby care, which has worked for centuries.

For questions 46-48, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

46. The author's description of the steps in the Dunstan Baby Language process mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Parents determine what the sound reflex means.
- B) Babies begin to cry before giving the sound reflex.
- C) Babies vocalize the sound reflex to indicate a need.
- D) Parents respond to a sound reflex with an appropriate action.

47. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Mothers using Dunstan Baby Language felt less stress.
- B) If babies' needs are not met, they start to cry.
- C) Sound reflexes are recognized by linguists as language.
- D) Eight years of research has tested the validity of Dunstan Baby Language.

48. According to the passage, all of the following are criticisms of Dunstan Baby Language EXCEPT:

- A) There is no methodology given for the research.
- B) Babies may be conditioned to make the sound reflexes.
- C) There is no information on what the sound reflexes mean.
- D) Fathers had less paternal involvement when using it.

For questions 49-50, fill in the gaps in the following summary of the text above. You can use only one word.

The passage discusses Dunstan Baby Language, which operates on the belief that babies make five reflexes to indicate their needs. Through her **49** _____ studies, Priscilla Dunstan

claimed that these sounds are produced by a baby in response to a need, tiredness, or **50** _____. However, there is no concrete proof that Dunstan's theory is valid. Critics claim that no methodology was given for the research and that the sounds babies make may not be construed as language. Furthermore, babies may be conditioned to make these sounds by their caregivers.

Түр 2 (лексика и грамматика)

Задание 1. Use of English (Part 1)

Questions 1-15 are based on Task 1.

For questions 1-15, choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. Sales of the popular book began to _____ after the author admitted that most of her information was fictional.
A) Teem
B) Accumulate
C) Dabble
D) Diminish
2. The removal of _____ from the collapsed building took several weeks to complete.
A) Speculations
B) Debris
C) Sediment
D) Quirks
3. The water in the shallow pool quickly _____ after the sun came out.
A) Evaporated
B) Attained
C) Defied
D) Metabolized
4. The teacher _____ her young students in class by using songs, chants, and funny stories.
A) Surveyed
B) Honed
C) Engaged
D) Accumulated
5. According to the park's rules and _____, campfires must not be unattended.
A) Equilibrium
B) Conservation
C) Ambitions
D) Regulations
6. Investing in the successful fast food chain became a(n) _____ decision for the wealthy businessman.
A) Extensive
B) Profitable
C) Preferred
D) Sophisticated
7. After receiving treatment at the best hospital in the country, the patient _____ quickly from his illness.
A) Recovered
B) Flourished
C) Reinstated

- D) Perceived
8. The damage to the bank's security system resulted in the _____ of the employee responsible.
- A) Cue
 - B) Resurgence
 - C) Termination
 - D) Acquaintance

In the following sentences, choose the word or phrase closest in the meaning to the underlined part of each sentence.

9. The python is a snake that kills its victims by **squeezing** them, which cuts off the circulation of air.
- A) Constricting
 - B) Dwindling
 - C) Corroding
 - D) Inscribing
10. The human body is not as **delicate** as some might think.
- A) Susceptible
 - B) Fragile
 - C) Inherent
 - D) Definitive
11. The most famous film **version** of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein was made in 1931 and starred Boris Karloff.
- A) Adaptation
 - B) Sample
 - C) Observatory
 - D) Motivation
12. In about one-third of all cases of hepatitis B, it is unknown how the patient **became infected with** the virus.
- A) Constituted
 - B) Deposited
 - C) Engaged
 - D) Contracted
13. Comparison of the languages written on the Rosetta Stone **allowed** linguists to read Egyptian hieroglyphics.
- A) Enabled
 - B) Adapted
 - C) Replicated
 - D) Averted
14. The juror in the trial was excused from service because she was thought to have an unfair **prejudice** against immigrants.
- A) Quirk
 - B) Variation
 - C) Bias
 - D) Quota
15. The presidential candidate **referred** to the recent war overseas when she said that the country had made many sacrifices.
- A) Exposed
 - B) Cued
 - C) Perceived
 - D) Alluded.

Задание 2. Use of English (Part 2)

Questions 16-40 are based on the following task.

For questions 16 - 40, complete each of these phrasal verbs with a preposition(s) or particle(s) from the box. The meaning of the phrasal verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

forward	of	over	on	out
up	into	back	to	in
behind	with	off	down	

16. Some parents are criticized for the way they **bring** _____ their children. (**raise**)
17. The committee members **fell** _____ over plans for the new health centre. (**argued**)
18. They refused to **face** _____ their responsibilities, with disastrous consequences. (**accept an unpleasant state of affairs, and try to deal with it**)
19. The President decided to **call** _____ his visit to Europe. (**not to go ahead with something**)
20. It is only at election time that Members of Parliament **count** _____ support from their constituents. (**rely / depend**)
21. Many developing countries are failing to **catch** _____ their more developed neighbours. (**get to the same level**)
22. It can take months or even years for political scandals to **die** _____. (**become less strong**)
23. An alarming number of students **drop** _____ school early every year. (**leave**)
24. Major international companies can't **figure** _____ the popularity of the anti-capitalist movement. (**find it hard to understand**)
25. If they examined the issues more closely, they would **find** _____ the reasons for the changes. (**discover**)
26. As we **grow** _____ our priorities change. (**change from being children to being adults**)
27. Students can be quite creative with the reasons they give for not **handing** _____ their homework. (**giving their teachers**)
28. Salaries very rarely **keep** _____ the cost of living. (**rise at the same speed as**)
29. The latest Avicenna report **leaves** _____ the reasons for demographic shifts. (**does not include**)
30. It does **point** _____ the mistakes made by the agency over the last few years. (**show**)
31. Before you write your essay, you should **look** _____ the Party's history. (**research**)
32. Many employees **carried** _____ working despite pressure from the unions. (**continued**)
33. Once people **fall** _____ with their mortgage payments, they come under extreme financial pressure from their bank. (**become late**)
34. The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to **cut** _____ the number of cigarettes you smoke each day. (**reduce**)
35. It is becoming more common for people to **cut** _____ meat from their diet. (**stop eating**)
36. During the 1990s, a lot of hospitals were **taken** _____ by private trusts. (**become controlled by another organisation**)

37. When computer technology fails us, we have to **make do** _____ more primitive methods. They are called “pen and paper.” (**use something because there is nothing else available**)
38. In this essay, I'd like to **put** _____ the arguments in favour of advertising. (**suggest or state the case for something**)
39. When I **look** _____ my childhood, I remember the many sacrifices my parents made for me. (**think about something that happened in the past**)
40. When parents **split** _____, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope. (**start to live apart**)

Задание 3. Use of English (Part 3)

For questions 41- 50, complete the following sentences with a word or phrase that will make an idiomatic expression.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

41. He may be shy now, but he'll soon come out of his _____ when he meets the right girl.
 A) Shoe
 B) Shell
 C) Shed
 D) Hole
42. It's true, I tell you! I got it from the _____. My sister works at the Town Hall. She's the one who made the decision!
 A) Nag's head
 B) Cat's whiskers
 C) Horse's mouth
 D) Lion's den
43. Just look at the way he goes round giving people orders. He's getting a bit too big for his _____, if you ask me.
 A) Boots
 B) Braces
 C) Trousers
 D) Brains
44. I'm afraid you've caught me on the _____. I wasn't expecting you until this afternoon.
 A) Stove
 B) Grapevine
 C) Spot
 D) Hop
45. Nagging Susan because she smokes too much has no effect on her whatsoever – it's like water off _____!
 A) A windmill
 B) A duck's back
 C) A dripping tap
 D) An umbrella
46. In my opinion, anyone who would risk his life just to climb a mountain must be _____.
 A) Off colour
 B) Off his head
 C) The worse for wear
 D) Long in the tooth
47. He worked at a car factory and usually _____ at 7.30 every morning.

- A) Signed the pledge
 - B) Called the shots
 - C) Clocked in
 - D) Opened an account
48. Do you mind if I give you my decision tomorrow? I'd like to _____.
- A) Read between the lines
 - B) Pass the buck
 - C) Sleep on it
 - D) Take it to heart
49. The police are working _____ with the Football association in an effort to stamp out soccer violence.
- A) Hand over fist
 - B) Hand in hand
 - C) Hand in glove
 - D) Head over heels
50. When Jack retired, he was given a _____ of £50,000.
- A) Consolation prize
 - B) Golden handshake
 - C) Blank cheque
 - D) Parting shot

Задание 4. Use of English (Part 4)

For questions 51-60, match the idioms with their definitions from the list A to M. There are two extra idioms that you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|------------------------|
| 51. | Something very unpleasant to look at (e.g. a building) | A. | A blessing in disguise |
| 52. | Something extremely easy to do | B. | A scapegoat |
| 53. | A very important day in someone's life | C. | A dead-end job |
| 54. | Unnecessary bureaucracy | D. | A storm in a teacup |
| 55. | Something which appears bad at first but then turns out well | E. | A false alarm |
| 56. | A wild guess | F. | Grey matter |
| 57. | A tiresome, irritating person | G. | A nest-egg |
| 58. | Someone who is blamed for other people's mistakes | H. | A pain in the neck |
| 59. | A lot of excitement and discussion about something trivial | I. | A piece of cake |
| 60. | An amount of money saved for future use | J. | Red tape |
| | | K. | A red-letter day |
| | | L. | An eyesore |
| | | M. | A shot in the dark |

Задание 5. Use of English (Part 5)

For questions 61-75, read the text and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Danger Facing Antarctica

Antarctica is becoming a popular destination and, in the last decade, there has been a dramatic increase in visitors to the area. (61) _____ tourists simply want to see the last unspoiled continent, (62) _____ others have more active pursuits such as adventure sports in mind. And of course, there are also those adventurous souls who want to follow (63) _____ the footsteps of the great polar explorers. (64) _____, environmentalists are concerned that the booming tourist industry may (65) _____ endangering the Antarctic environment and sowing (66) _____ seeds of its own destruction.

One of the problems facing the area is pollution resulting from tourism. Careless visitors throw rubbish into the sea, not realizing (67) _____ harmful this can be to wildlife. (68) _____ danger is oil spills. In the freezing waters, oil does (69) _____ disperse effectively. Consequently, oil from even a small spill (70) _____ remain a hazard to wildlife for many years. And this is a very real danger: some of the cruise ships visiting Antarctica have not been reinforced to (71) _____ into account the dangers. A collision (72) _____ an iceberg could cause a disaster of major proportions. This is (73) _____ no means a far-fetched notion. From (74) _____ to time icebergs do appear in these waters, and global warming means that massive chunks of ice are breaking (75) _____ the continental ice sheet more and more frequently. If a ship collided with one of these, it could spell disaster for tourism.

Задание 6. Use of English (Part 6)

For questions 76-80, think of **one** word that can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

76. _____
- When Frank was entertaining the children, I saw a _____ of him I hadn't seen before.
 - Ken works as a teacher, but he also sells insurance on the _____.
 - Ellen fell off her bike and got scratches all down her left _____.
77. _____
- That kind of music leaves me _____, I'm afraid.
 - Jenny has been so _____ towards me lately that I think I may have done something to upset her.
 - Tom and Bianca were supposed to get married last month, but she got _____ feet and now the wedding is off!
78. _____
- It is only possible to dive safely from the _____ end of the pool.
 - Sally was nervous as she walked onto the stage, but she took a _____ breath and began to sing.
 - You'll get into _____ trouble if you get caught.
79. _____
- The house _____ south, with a beautiful view of the sea.
 - Sanchez _____ Martinez in the final of the tournament, and won.
 - Wendy finally _____ up to the fact that Fred wouldn't be coming back.
80. _____
- Our football coach always said that teamwork was the _____ to success in life.
 - If you aren't sure of the answer to a question, there's a _____ on page 274.
 - I pressed the wrong _____ and deleted the file from the computer

Бланк для ответов (AnswerSheet)

Тип 1(чтение)

	Тип 1. Reading
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	
36.	
37.	
38.	
39.	
40.	
41.	
42.	
43.	
44.	
45.	
46.	
47.	

48.	
49.	
50.	

Тур 2 (лексика и граматика)

	Тур 2. Use of English
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	
36.	
37.	
38.	
39.	
40.	
41.	
42.	
43.	
44.	

45.	
46.	
47.	
48.	
49.	
50.	
51.	
52.	
53.	
54.	
55.	
56.	
57.	
58.	
59.	
60.	
61.	
62.	
63.	
64.	
65.	
66.	
67.	
68.	
69.	
70.	
71.	
72.	
73.	
74.	
75.	
76.	
77.	
78.	
79.	
80.	