

A) True

B) False

8. We can be satisfied with the achievements in dealing with the climate change on the international scene.

A) True

B) False

9. We as individuals can't add to the reductions of the greenhouse gas emissions.

A) True

B) False

10. Energy efficiency measures include less use of private cars.

A) True

B) False

Task 2

*For items 11–15 listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to answer questions 11–15. You will hear the text **only once**.*

1. The first photo Mike saw in the old photograph album was that of...
 - A) his wife as a baby.
 - B) his wife's sister Paula.
 - C) his wife's mother.

2. In the photo of Paula she was with her...
 - A) mother.
 - B) sister.
 - C) boyfriend.

3. When Mike says "she takes after you" he means that Paula ...
 - A) looks like his wife.
 - B) behaves like his wife.
 - C) tries to mock his wife.

4. What does Mike think about the hat his wife's mother is wearing in the photo?
 - A) It's too old.
 - B) It looks strange.
 - C) It's very fashionable.

5. What does Mike's phrase "you'll probably look like her..." suggest?
 - A) He doesn't like the way his wife's mother looks now.
 - B) He thinks about hats his wife would wear in twenty years.

C) He thinks that Paula would look nice in twenty years.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 20 minutes (10 points)

Task 1

For items 1-10 fill in the gaps. Choose a line to complete the sentences in the text.

1. they had reached a new world
2. the point at which the West began
3. such as rooms and partitions
4. they were very much a distinctive feature of the American city
5. they became the target of terrorism
6. in the late nineteenth century
7. since those early days
8. in particular railway stations
9. but it also gave them plenty of opportunities
10. a symbol of twenty-first century urban civilization

America has given a lot of things to the world; but in terms of urban lifestyle, none is as significant and as visible as the skyscraper. Tall buildings, their tips sometimes hidden in the clouds, skyscrapers have become the symbol of modern urban civilisation, and today they are found worldwide. But until the mid 20th century, **A** _____.

If you ask a person to describe an American city, the chances are that he will mention the word skyscraper. Tall buildings, their tips sometimes hidden in the clouds, have become the symbol of the American metropolis, **B** _____. American cities have not always had skyscrapers, but it is now almost a century and a half since the first skyscrapers began to distinguish their skylines.

For millions of people coming to America from Europe, the first proof that

C_____ was the moment when they first caught sight of the skyline of Manhattan. Surrealistic, superhuman, the skyline was like nothing they had ever seen in the old world — a concentration of tall buildings, their tops scraping the sky, hundreds of feet above the ground. These were New York's famous skyscrapers! This was America!

The first skyscrapers, however, did not develop in New York, but in Chicago,

D _____. Chicago at that time was the boom town of the United States — New York was just the front door.

Chicago was at the centre of the new American adventure, and the new adventure was the West.

Chicago was **E**_____.

In the year 1871, a large part of booming Chicago was destroyed as a major fire engulfed much of the downtown area. The fire, however, was a great stimulus to architects: not only did it show them the need to design modern buildings that would not be liable to burn very rapidly, **F**_____ to put their new theories into practice.

In the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution resulted in the development of new techniques, notably the use of iron. This allowed the building of much bigger buildings, **G** _____, the "cathedrals of the Industrial Revolution", and exhibition buildings. Opened in 1889, the nineteenth century's most famous iron and steel structure reached unheard-of new heights. The Eiffel Tower, 1010 feet high, pointed the way to the future: upwards!

Yet plain iron and steel structures had their limitations. They were not really suitable for the design of human habitations or offices — and in the event of fire, they could collapse very rapidly.

It was in fact the combination of the old and the new that allowed the development of the skyscraper: the combination of metal frames and masonry cladding. The metal frame allowed much greater strength and height, without the enormous mass and weight of stone-built structures; the masonry cladding allowed traditional features, **H**

, to be included in the design with relatively few problems. The man generally considered as the father of this new technique was the Chicago architect William Jenney.

I _____, and in particular since the Second World War, skyscrapers have mushroomed in all the world's big cities; and they keep getting higher and higher. Before the First World War, New York's "Woolworth Building" had reached 792 feet (241 metres) ; and by the Second World War, the Empire State Building —for many years the world's tallest — had actually passed the Eiffel Tower. In the 1970s, the enormous twin towers of the World Trade Center, 107 stories high, went even further. But did they go too far? As bold icons of modern America, **J** _____when radical Islamic terrorists used passenger jets to destroy them, in the terrible events of 9/11 - the 11th of September 2001.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 3

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes (25 points)

I. For items 1-15 choose the correct answer:

1. She really regretted _____told him to go home.

- a) have b) to have c) having

2. If I _____, I'd never have gone there.

- a) knew b) will know c) had known

3. He always remembered _____ a big bottle of water if he went walking in the mountains. a) to take b) take c) taking

4. It was quickly looked _____ by the editor.

- a) through b) for c) at

5. More and more people are living into _____age and it's a serious social problem

- a) high b) far c) old

6. _____the directors increased sales, we'd have to close this shop.

- a) in case b) unless c) if

7. the President asked _____ the Prime Minister was aware of the growing social problem

- a) him b) what c) if

8. The government should do more for _____ people.

- a) typical b) ordinary c) usual

9. John told he really _____ him at the barbecue party.

- a) enjoyed b) pleased c) interested

10. Tell him I'll call him on Friday if you _____ him

- a) will see b) see c) saw

11. I can't get a car yet because I'm not _____ to drive

- a) enough old b) quite old c) old enough

12. She could _____ in the garage when we came round which would explain why she didn't hear the bell

- a) be working b) have been working c) have worked

13. My grandfather is over 80 and is _____ pretty good health these days

- a) in b) to) c) with

14. My feet are _____. I guess my shoes are a little bit tight.

- a) sore b) pain c) hurt

15. Mum doesn't like cooking so we've got a pizza _____.

- a) deliver b) be delivered c) delivered

Task 2

For items **16-25** complete the text with the words from the box. There are 5 extra words, which you do not need to use.

the Tower of London	the Houses of Parliament	Westminster Abbey	Robert Catesby	James I	Queen Mary II	Queen Elizabeth I	Charles I
Guy Fawkes	Lord Monteaagle	money	cellar	penny	effigies	gunpowder	

In 1605, thirteen young men planned to blow up **16)** _____. Among them was Guy Fawkes, Britain's most notorious traitor.

After **17)** _____ died in 1603, English Catholics who had been persecuted under her rule had hoped that her successor, **18)** _____, would be more tolerant of

their religion. He had a Catholic mother and did not turn out to be tolerant. So, a number of young men, 13 to be exact, decided that violent action was the answer.

A small group took shape, under the leadership of **19)** _____ who felt that violent action was warranted. The plotters were going to kill the King, maybe even the Prince of Wales who were making life difficult for the Catholics.

To carry out their plan, the conspirators got hold of 36 barrels of

20) _____ – and stored them in a **21)** _____.

But as the group worked on the plot, it became clear that innocent people would be hurt or killed in the attack, including some people who even fought for more rights for Catholics. Some of the plotters started having second thoughts. One of the group members even sent an anonymous letter warning his friend, **22)** _____, to stay away from the Parliament on November 5th. Was the letter real?

The warning letter reached the King, and the King's forces made plans to stop the conspirators.

23) _____ was caught by the authorities near the barrels, tortured and executed. The Plot was foiled in the night between the 4th and 5th of November 1605. Already on the 5th, agitated Londoners who knew little more than that their King had been saved, joyfully lit bonfires in thanksgiving. As years progressed, however, the ritual became more elaborate.

Soon, people began placing **24)** _____ onto bonfires, and fireworks were added to the celebrations. Preparations for Bonfire Night celebrations include making a dummy of Guy Fawkes, which is called “the Guy”. Some children even keep up an old tradition of walking in the streets, carrying “the Guy” they have just made, and beg passersby for “a **25)** _____ for the Guy.” The kids use the money to buy fireworks for the evening festivities.

On the night itself, Guy is placed on top of the bonfire, which is then set alight; and fireworks displays fill the sky.

Part 4

WRITING

Time: 40 minutes (10 points)

Express your opinion on the following problem:

Some students live away from home and go to live in another city when they go to university. Do you think the advantages of living away from home will outweigh the disadvantages?

Write **150 -200 words**.

Remember to

- make an introduction,
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion,
- make a conclusion.

