

ФИО

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Task 1

You are going to read a text about New-Age travelers. 8 sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-I the one that fits each gap (1-8). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use.

It is estimated that the total number of travelers in England is about 90,000. "New-Age Travelers" account for 50,000. The remainder are gypsies.

Whereas Gypsies traditionally traveled around the country in brightly-colored wagons nowadays there are more likely (1) D. New-Age Travelers follow a more itinerant lifestyle, traveling around the country (2) B.

Who are the New-Age Travelers? Some New-Age Travelers are well-educated, literate people, mainly in their 20s and 30s who are anti-consumerist and have "green" beliefs. (3) E. Others opt for the Traveling life for different reasons. (4) A. New-Age Travelers try to live as close to nature as the modern world will allow. They also try to stop new development schemes such as road building and airport extensions.

Fiona Earle is a typical New-Age Traveler. She lives in a truck with her three children but (5) C. "I use teaching to get the money I need to fund my alternative lifestyle," she says. (6) G. When I eventually mention it, teaching colleagues say "Oh, you don't look like one of those".

Whereas Gypsy parents generally insist on primary education for their children, and withdraw them as soon as they reach secondary age to join in the working life of the family, New-Age Travelers do things differently. (7) H

The problem comes at secondary age. Because they want their children to get a proper education, many parents (8) F. But when parents are dependent on nomadism for their livelihood, settling down can be difficult.

- ~~A.~~ In many cases it is their strongly-held opinions that make them take to the road.
- ~~B.~~ in convoys of trucks following seasonal work and music festivals.
- ~~C.~~ as she needs to supplement her income Fiona puts on smart clothes and teaches in secondary schools.
- ~~D.~~ to live in modern caravans and stay in one place, usually a municipal caravan site.
- ~~E.~~ Some have had their homes repossessed or have otherwise fallen on hard times.
- ~~F.~~ decide to come off the road and move into houses so that their children can attend school regularly.
- ~~G.~~ Initially schools I work in don't know that I am a New-Age Traveler.
- ~~H.~~ One third educate their young children at home.
- I. Should the people have the right to live where they want?

Task 2

Complete each of the sentences with a word derived from the word given in capitals on the right.

- 9. Animals have a natural instinct for survival. SURVIVE
- 10. National parks and zoos aid in the conservation of endangered species. CONSERVE
- 11. Global warming has a disasterous effect on the planet. DISASTER

31. Your blood pressure is a little high, but there is no reason to worry about it.
32. She was kept in isolation to reduce the risk of transmitting the virus to other people in hospital.
33. The exercise tests children's ability to remember a random sequence of numbers.
34. The cost of buying new cars in Europe is expected to fall in the next year.
35. It is very difficult to work with Chris because of his unwillingness to acknowledge that he ever makes mistakes.

Task 4

You are going to read an extract from a book on linguistics. Five phrases have been removed from the text. Fill the gaps with the phrases from the list. There are extra phrases you do not need to use. Write your answers on YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Example: There is a vast array of literature on the topic.

~~vast array of~~ ~~order to transform~~ ~~that is to broadcast~~ ~~whatever reason~~
~~take it or leave it~~ ~~whether it~~ ~~you hang out~~

Slang words are "bad." Everybody says so — everybody 36 that is to broadcast, except linguists! When linguists look at who uses slang and 37 whether it affects the quality of language, what they find is quite the opposite. A healthy language is one where there's a lot of variation among speakers. Slang is a normal part of that variation and is one of the ways that you, as a speaker, use language 38 order to transform your social identity. The way you talk — including the slang words that you use — reflects your personal style, where you grew up, how old you are, and the people 39 you hang out with. And yesterday's "bad" slang often becomes tomorrow's "good language" — this is part of the normal course of language change. A language without slang is a language in trouble: It means that, for 40 whatever reason, speakers aren't playing with their language anymore.

TASK 5

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

School in 15th century England

How different was life for school children in Tudor England over 400 years ago? The biggest difference is that not many children (41) A had the chance to go to school. Those that went were mainly boys (42) C rich families could afford to pay the fees. Girls were (43) D kept at home to help with housework or sent out to work to (44) C some money. They weren't (45) B to go to school.

At school, boys often had to speak in Latin. There were very few books, so each pupil read from a wooden board (46) D. They attended school six days a week, and teachers were very (47) B boy-

were punished if they broke the school (48) A. When boys left school, they could go to university, with some boys as

(49) D as fourteen attending classes. (50) B, at that time there were only two universities – Oxford and Cambridge.

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|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 41 | A even | B never | C just | D only |
| 42 | A who | B which | C whose | D what |
| 43 | A neither | B or | C such | D either |
| 44 | A collect | B bring | C earn | D win |
| 45 | A approved | B allowed | C agreed | D admitted |
| 46 | A altogether | B meanwhile | C otherwise | D instead |
| 47 | A heavy | B strict | C annoyed | D exact |
| 48 | A rules | B duties | C laws | D orders |
| 49 | A soon | B small | C early | D young |
| 50 | A Although | B however | C despite | D because |