***Время выполнения – 95 минут. Максимальное количество баллов – 63 балла***

**LISTENING – 11 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 15 минут**

**Task 1. 4 Listen to two people talking in the kitchen. Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS)?**

**1** Their mother is going to eat the cake today.

**2** Their mother gave the girl the book of recipes.

**3** The girl says that not all of Delia Smith’s recipes are simple.

**4** They decide to make the second cake they find in the book.

**5** The boy thinks that separating the eggs sounds difficult.

**6** The first thing they do is heat the oven.

**7** The girl usually does the washing up in their house.

**Task 2. Listen to the conversation again. What are the ingredients of the ‘fatless’ cake?**

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET** |

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| **READING - 15 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 минут** |

Task 1. Read the text.

Hot Air Ballooning

Most of us have watched a hot air balloon as it has flown quietly across the summer sky. But did you know that people have travelled in hot air balloons for over two hundred years?

In November 1783, after spending months designing and building their balloon, two French brothers called Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier wanted to find out if people could fly in it. Two men climbed into their invention and went up into the sky above Paris. The crowd below was excited, but very frightened. Only two months before, the first hot air balloon in history had flown into the sky, but its passengers were a duck, a chicken and a sheep! However, the men flew for twenty-five minutes and then landed the balloon safely on the ground. Everyone cheered. It was the start of hot air ballooning!

The successful flight of the Montgolfier brothers’ balloon was big news, and a lot of other scientists and engineers wanted to design bigger and better balloons. Only two years after the famous first flight, people were able to fly long distances in a hot air balloon. A French balloonist called Blanchard, and his American co-pilot Jeffries, managed to fly across the English Channel between France and England. It took two and a half hours. People thought that a new age of international travel was about to start. However, in the end, hot air balloons as a form of transport never became popular. It was just too expensive and dangerous, and most people preferred to keep their feet on the ground.

In the nineteenth century, scientists invented trains and steamboats, and, then later, cars and planes, and no one was really interested in developing hot air balloons any more. But then, in the 1930s, with more modern materials, and with the introduction of a different type of gas called helium, a new generation of hot air balloonists discovered the enjoyment of ballooning. They flew higher and higher, reaching heights of over twenty-five kilometers above sea level, and found out that human beings could survive so high in the sky.

In the last forty years, balloonists have become excited about breaking long distance records again, and have managed to achieve what the Montgolfier brothers could only dream of. In the late 1970s, three American pilots crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a hot air balloon for the first time. In 1981, four pilots crossed the Pacific Ocean, flying from Japan to California in just 84 hours. Since then, other adventurers have broken even more records. Travelling at speeds of almost 400 km per hour, Richard Branson and Per Lindstrand went across the Pacific in 46 hours, and in 1999, Bertrand Piccard and Brian Jones went all the way around the in just under twenty days in a balloon.

**Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

1. People have travelled in hot air balloons for almost three hundred years. \_\_\_
2. The hot air balloon that the Montgolfier brothers invented never carried people. \_\_\_
3. The first passengers in a hot air balloon were two men. \_\_\_
4. The first flight with people was five minutes long. \_\_\_
5. People in the crowd were pleased when the Montgolfier brothers landed on the ground. \_\_\_
6. The Montgolfier brothers soon started making bigger balloons. \_\_\_
7. Blanchard didn’t fly across the English Channel alone. \_\_\_
8. Nineteenth century scientists were more interested in trains than hot air balloons. \_\_\_
9. In the 1980s, balloonists flew from California, across the Pacific and landed in Japan. \_\_\_
10. Richard Branson was travelling alone when he crossed the Pacific in a balloon. \_\_\_

**Task 2. Read the following text and match headings a–f with paragraphs 1–5. There is one heading you do not need.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **a** Who added the wheels?  **b** Our modern rollercoasters  **c** The terrifying coaster that stopped  **d** How old is the rollercoaster?  **e** Rollercoasters of the future  **f** Coasters in France and the USA | **C:\Users\User\Downloads\kissclipart--0c006b0d87f2251c.png** |

**A history of the rollercoaster**

**11 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

You probably think that we invented rollercoasters in the 20th century, but they’ve been around for a lot longer than that! Rollercoaster historians believe the first rollercoasters were actually Russian ‘ice-slides’, popular in St. Petersburg in the 16th century. Riders used to climb up the steps at the back of the ice-slide, and then speed down a wooden slope covered in slippery ice.

**12 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

However, the 16th century ice-slides didn’t use the wheeled cars that our rollercoasters have today. Historians can’t quite agree who first added wheels and created a true ‘rolling coaster’. Some think the Russians did this in 1784 when they made little carriages which went over hills on a kind of tiny railway track. Other historians say it was the French who started using wheeled carriages on the top of long slides.

**13 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A French coaster did have the first loop, though. In 1846, in Paris, they opened a 13-metre high rollercoaster ride with a four-metre loop in it. The layout was simple: people rode down a gentle slope in a little carriage and went through a small metal circle. And then in 1884, LaMarcus Thompson created the first rollercoaster in the United States – with a top speed of six miles per hour. The rollercoaster industry was born!

**14 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

During the 20th century, the rollercoaster really took off. In 1999, thrill-seekers saw the opening of nearly 120 new or rebuilt rollercoasters around the world. The number of coasters on the planet now stands at just under 900 rides. The world’s tallest rollercoaster is called ‘Superman, The Escape’, and is in California. The train races up to a height of 125 metres, then falls backwards at 100 miles per hour! And there are record-breaking continuous-circuit coasters in Japan, which can cost as much as $15 million to build.

**15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

For the next generation of rollercoasters, people are talking about Arrow Dynamics’ ‘Pipeline’ prototype. The cars run between rails which are at the same height as the riders’ stomachs. Not good to ride on if you’ve just eaten! So far, the high price of this coaster means it’s still at the design stage, but we’ll probably be able to ride on the Pipeline one day in the future. People are always looking for new thrills – and perhaps Charles Lindbergh was right when he said ‘a certain amount of danger is essential to the quality of life.’

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| **TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET** |

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| **USE OF ENGLISH – 27 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут** |

**Task 1. Replace the words in brackets with one of the following words.**

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| --- |
| enormous fascinated astonished terrifying tiny terrible exhausted freezing |

**A Day to Remember**

Last summer I went climbing with some friends in Scotland. We took an experienced mountain guide with us, and we were all very excited because it was our first time climbing a Scottish mountain. The mountain wasn’t really very high, but from the bottom it looked **1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (big)!

The walk was lovely at first – the path was quite easy, the sun was shining and we were **2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (interested) by how many different wild flowers our guide pointed out to us. Later on, however, the climbing got more difficult, and it started to get colder. I couldn’t keep warm, and my feet were **3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (cold). It got very windy and started to rain.

Our guide decided we should go back, but the journey down was **4** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (frightening) because it was much harder to go back down. And we only had one **5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (small) bar of chocolate left between us all, so we were very hungry. Then it started to get dark. I thought we were never going to get home! I was **6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (surprised) when we finally reached the bottom – at nine o’clock at night! We were **7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (tired). I went straight to bed, and the next day I woke up with a **8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (bad) cold. But I’m still going climbing next weekend – this time it’s a Welsh mountain!

**Task 2. Circle the correct word.**

9. According to an old legend**, their/there/they’re** is treasure buried on that island.

10. Juan and Pancho just called to let us **know their/there/they’re** coming for dinner.

11. **Their/There/They’re** is a mouse in my closet!

12. I can’t wait to see the looks on **their/there/they’re** faces when I tell them the truth.

13. I wonder if **their/there/they’re** planning to go shopping with us.

14. The children went upstairs to play after clearing **their/there/they’re** plates at dinner.

15. It’s **their/there/they’re** decision, so I’ll just stay out of it.

16. I don’t know what **their/there/they’re** doing to cause all that noise, but it’s giving me a headache!

17. The kids haven’t called yet; I’m concerned about **their/there/they’re** being out so late at night.

18. I believe Barbara left her glasses over **their/there/they’re**.

**Task 3.** **Choose the words from the box to fit into the sentences. There is one extra word.**

|  |
| --- |
| articles bars carton loaves lumps means piece jugs bowl pair |

19. She was playing a beautiful … of music

20. I bought two … of soap as a present for my friend.

21. How many … of sugar would you like in your coffee?

22. You can take up to five … of clothing into the fitting room.

23. There was only a … of cereal and a spoon on the table.

24. The bus is the main … of transport on the island.

25. I need a new … of trousers for the party.

26. I’d like two … of bread, please.

27. Can I have a … of milk, please?

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| **TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET** |

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| **WRITING - 10 баллов, 30 минут** |

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

**Write a tale (сказка) of any people (народ) that you like or remember best of all. The tale must have the beginning, body (основное содержание) and the ending. Give the tale a name.**

**Write 90-200 words.**

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