

Not for students. For teachers only.

ONE COPY! (ОДНА КОПИЯ)

9 GRADE

I TOUR

LISTENING

Tape script

(A teacher reads the text twice in case of technical gap)

Transcript for **01_audio_английский_область_9 класс_1 тур**

Mark: What's the matter?

Clare: I've got a history exam on Friday and I'm worried I'll fail it.

Mark: Why? You're brilliant at history.

Clare: It isn't difficult but I have to remember a lot of information. These are my notes from today.

Mark: Can I see?

Clare: Yes.

Mark: These aren't notes! This is a full text!

Clare: What do you mean?

Mark: You don't have to copy everything! 'Notes' are just a few words. You have to write the important words. You don't need to write the extra bits. Look. King Henry the Eighth was married six times.

Clare: That's important information.

Mark: But you don't need to write all of those words. You can draw little pictures too. Pictures can help you to remember things and then you don't need to write so many words. Look.

Clare: That's so good! The crown is for 'King' and the 'H' is for Henry. That's cool. Then the heart is 'love' and a number six ... well that is ehm ... six.

Mark: Yes. So look at these notes. Let's test your memory.

Clare: King Henry the Eighth was married six times.

Mark: Exactly! Write notes like this, Clare. Then you won't have six pages of notes, you'll only have two or three!.

9 Grade

1 Tour

Maximum score for the 1st tour = 100 points

Total time for the 1st tour = 150 minutes (2.5 hours)

I. Listening

Maximum score for Listening section = 20 points

Time for Listening section – 15 minutes

NB! You will hear the audio twice

Listening text 1. Task A. Choose True or False for these sentences. Eg.: 0 – true

0. Clare is good at history.
1. Clare's notes are too long.
2. Mark thinks you need to write everything.
3. Mark draws a crown and an 'H' instead of 'King Henry'.
4. Clare doesn't think Mark's idea is very good.
5. Mark's way of taking notes doesn't work for Clare.

Listening text 1. Task B. Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Eg.: 0 – Friday

0. Clare has got a history exam on ...
6. He looks at her ... from today.
7. He explains she doesn't need to ... everything, just the 8... words.
9. She can ... pictures too.
10. Pictures help you ... facts

2 points for each correct answer
____/20 points

II. Reading

Maximum score for Reading section = 20 points

Time for Reading section = 45 minutes

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Gym A

Hi, come in. I'm Maya. Hello everybody. Welcome to the Grange Park Sports Centre. I'll just show you round the centre and explain what we offer here, and then you can ask me questions. Well, as you can see, this is quite a small centre but we offer a lot of different activities at different times of the day. If you'd just like to come through here, you can see the main rooms. These are nice and light and airy and we have a very good air-conditioning system so they are warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Here we have classes of yoga, tai chi, Pilates and Zumba at different levels. We also have different types of dance class: jazz dancing, Indian dancing and Latin dancing. Oh, and we've just started offering flamenco. All our teachers are fully qualified and experienced. We have beginners' classes up to advanced. Some of our students have been coming since we opened, ten years ago.

So, if you could follow me through here - mind the steps here - we've got the sauna and massage rooms. We have very reasonable prices for massages. And over here we have the gym with exercise machines. It's quite a small gym, but usually there's plenty of room for people to move around without any problems. OK, that's about it. Over there we have the changing rooms with showers. You do need to bring your own towel if you want a shower, but you don't need to bring a mat for the yoga and Pilates classes. Oh, and I must mention the café. It's just off the main entrance. That's very popular with our clients; we have a great selection of teas, fresh juices, sandwiches and cakes.

Right, the prices. You can join for three months, six months or a year and that gives you the right to use the gym and go to two classes a week. If you want to go to more classes or use the sauna, there's a small extra charge. For three months the fee is ...

Gym B

OK, let me show you the gym. My name's Bill and I'm the main sports trainer here, but we have a team of four specialists who are always around to help you with exercise programmes and give advice about lifestyle and diet. We strongly recommend that you talk to one of us as soon as you sign up and set up your personalised training programme. So, through here we have the main gym. As you can see, it's enormous and we have lots of brand-new machines. You can do everything here, running, cycling, rowing, weights ... you name it. Although we have a lot of clients, it's very unusual to have to wait for a machine. Over there is the area for

weight-training. If you want a closer look at the machines, you can come back later. Oh, by the way, you can only come in here with trainers on. No outdoor shoes, please.

OK, through here we have the swimming pool. It's great, isn't it? We're very proud of it. You can use it most of the time without booking, but there are certain times of day when we have swimming classes and water aerobics. There is always a lifeguard in attendance who will also offer informal swimming tips. OK, just over there you have the changing rooms and lockers, and on the right are the bathrooms and showers. We have our own shop, here, where you can buy our own brand of sportswear and sports drinks and supplements. Right, I can see you're impressed, and as I said, we're very proud of our centre. However, I should warn you that we are slightly more expensive than other gyms in the area – but then we offer a much higher level of services and a very wide range of activities. Here's a brochure with the timetables of the extra classes that we offer, such as boxing, taekwondo and capoeira and quite a few others, besides swimming activities: swimming classes, diving classes, water aerobics and water polo. OK, so have a look at the brochure, then you can speak to one of the secretaries in reception about the best combination of activities for you.

Task 1. Gym A or Gym B for these sentences. Which gym has ...? Eg.: 0 – Gym A

0. a good air-conditioning system?

1. dance classes?

2. a shop?

3. a café?

4. a bigger gym with more machines?

5. a swimming pool?

Task 2. Choose the best option to complete these sentences. Eg.: 0 – lots of activities at different times of day.

0. Gym A has lots of activities in the evenings / a few different activities at different times / lots of activities at different times of day.

6. Gym A moved into a new building / built a sauna / opened ten years ago.

7. In gym A, you can have a massage at a reasonable price / free if you are a member/ if you book in advance.

8. You can borrow towels and yoga mats / towels / yoga mats from the gym.

9. In the main gym, you must use a towel / wear trainers / take a bottle of water

10. The timetable for the classes is available online / in a brochure / on the noticeboard

2 points for each correct answer

____/20 points

III. Use of English

Maximum score for Use of English section = 20 points

Time for Use of English section = 30 minutes

Task 1. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D. Eg.: 0 – B

How to become more intelligent

Many scientists believe that people (0) ... do a variety of activities can improve their intelligence. It doesn't (1) ... how old you are, the more you learn, the stronger your brain can become. (2) ... scientists also think the opposite is true. (3) ... a person stops learning new things, their brain stops growing. You can improve your brain in different (4) For example, you can read a book (5) ... a writer you haven't read before. You can (6) ... up a new hobby such as painting, cooking, writing stories or photography. Visiting new places is (7)... an excellent thing to do. Read a (8)... books on the subject before you go or look up information on the Internet. If you start doing new things now, you'll soon (9) ... a difference. You'll have more to talk about and (10) ... will think you're an interesting person.

0 A which

B who

C whose

D when

1 A mind

B worry

C matter

D care

2 A So

B Because

C While

D However

3 A If

B Unless

C Since

D Until

4 A kinds

B habits

C methods

D ways

5 A with

B by

C for

D to

6 A bring

B get

C take

D make

7 A also

B too

C well

D else

8 A some

B Few

C little

D several

9 A notice

B watch

C look

D appear

10 A all

B everyone

C anyone

D non

Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words. Eg.: 0 – on

0 Niko really enjoys playing basketball.

Niko is very keen ... basketball.

11 Last year, Niko was shown how to play basketball by his older brother.

Niko's older brother ... him how to play basketball last year.

12 Niko joined a basketball team three years ago.

Niko has been in a basketball team ... 3 years.

13 Niko practises at a stadium quite near his house.

Niko's house is not very ... from the stadium where he practises.

14 Niko walks to the stadium in ten minutes.

It ... Niko ten minutes to walk to the stadium.

15 Niko's team had an important match last week.

There ... an important match last week for Niko's team.

16 When I was younger, I practised the piano every day.

I used ...the piano every day when I was younger.

17 Only music students can go to the concert in London.

You can only go to the concert in London ... a music student.

18 My music teacher asked me if I liked classical music.

My music teacher said to me, "... classical music?"

19 I prefer listening to music to playing music.

I like listening to music ... playing music.

20 If you want to learn a musical instrument, you need to practise every day.

You can't learn a musical instrument ... you practise every day.

1 point for each correct answer
____/20 points

IV. Writing

Maximum score for Writing section = 40 points

Time for Writing section = 60 minutes

Write an answer to ONE of questions A, B or C. Write 100-120 words.

Question A

You have just spent the weekend with your English friend, Josh.

Write a card to send to Josh. In your card, you should

- thank him for the weekend
- say what you enjoyed most
- invite him to stay with you.

Question B

This is part of a letter you receive from an English friend.

Last week, I went sailing with some friends.

Tell me about the activities you like doing. Why do you enjoy doing them?

Now write a letter, answering your friend's questions.

Question C

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story.

•Your story must begin with this sentence:

I woke up in the middle of the night.

Total maximum score for this section - 40

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10 GRADE

I TOUR

LISTENING

Tape script

(A teacher reads the text twice in case of technical gap)

Transcript for **01_audio_английский_область_10класс_1 тур**

Good morning, everybody. Today I'm going to talk about one of the most terrible wars of the twentieth century. Although it took place mainly in Europe, it involved countries from all over the world. I'm talking, of course, about the First World War, from 1914 to 1918, which resulted in the death of about ten million military personnel. Despite the enormous human cost, the war did have some positive consequences. In fact, it was precisely because of the nature and scale of the horrors of the battlefield that many important medical advances were made, as new equipment and techniques had to be developed quickly to cope with the huge number of injuries.

As I said, the scale of the First World War was huge. New weapons were used that were designed to kill on an industrial scale, such as machine guns, tanks and poison gases. These produced brutal results: many deaths and about twice as many injuries. Those injured suffered very severe wounds and this pushed the medical establishment to build on recent discoveries and to come up with solutions for the new problems faced by doctors. I'm going to tell you about a few of these.

You probably know that X-rays were discovered in 1895, and were developed for limited medical use in the following year. But their use became much more widespread during the war, when they helped detect fragments of bombs and bullets buried in tissue. They allowed doctors to extract these elements, which would otherwise have caused serious infections. Stretchers for carrying injured people had also been in use before the war, but the development of rescuing the wounded from the battlefield, by sending in stretcher-bearers to bring them back as quickly as possible, was completely new. The modern concept of a paramedic, who is able to apply first aid in the field, also comes from this time.

Blood transfusion was in its early days at the time of the Great War. It was done person-to-person, that is, with a tube transferring blood from one person to another. This was extremely impractical and carried a very high risk. The rigours of the war demanded a better solution and by 1917 indirect transfusion had been developed. It was possible to store blood on ice for up to 26 days and deal much better with battle injuries. For many, this was the most significant medical breakthrough of the war.

The war also saw advances in treating wounds which demanded that the patient be unconscious while undergoing procedures. In 1917 the anaesthetist Henry Boyle invented a machine which could provide a steady flow of oxygen, nitrous oxide and ether, and this provided the basis of all the anaesthesia machines that followed. Operations without pain – a wonderful innovation, I'm sure you'll agree.

So the next time you have an X-ray, donate blood or undergo an operation, spare a thought for those doctors, nurses, researchers and patients back at the time of World War I – we owe them a lot!

Transcript for **02_audio_английский_область_10класс_1 тур**

Interviewer: Today I'm going to talk to two young people who are both doing voluntary work in the sports sector. First there's Liam Parker, who is a keen BMX biker and does a lot

of work at a sports centre. And then there's Debbie Sanford, who has volunteered to help with many different sports, and who now has a paid job with a sports organisation. So, Liam, tell us a bit about the place you work – it sounds really interesting.

Liam: Yes, it's really cool. Basically it's a huge space where lots of sports and cultural events take place. It used to be a shipbuilding hangar, but the company went bust years ago. The building was taken over and completely renovated and repurposed about five years ago. Now we have facilities for all kinds of urban sports like skateboarding, breakdancing, Parkour, kick scooter ...

Interviewer: Hang on a moment, can you explain the last two?

Liam: A kick scooter is just a normal scooter with a handlebar, deck and wheels. But now we have stunt scooters and special ones for racing. And Parkour has been around for a while now. It's a way of moving around an urban environment – it developed from military training. It involves climbing, running, vaulting, jumping, swinging and stuff like that. Everyone's seen it on TV and videos, people jumping off incredibly high buildings, between roofs and things.

Interviewer: So what are you involved with?

Liam: My passion is for BMX, and I want to get other people involved in the sport. But I do all kinds of things at the centre. I make sure the bikes and scooters meet safety standards. I check the tracks and ramps so that they are clean and no one can slip and hurt themselves. I teach kids the basics of BMX and do demonstrations. I sometimes cook in the burger van too.

Interviewer: Right, so you've learned a lot of skills?

Liam: Yeah. At first I was a bit nervous about speaking to groups, but now I have no problem giving safety inductions to people. I had to learn sports-specific first aid in case anyone hurts themselves, cooking hygiene for the burger van, maths for taking money at the till. I've had a lot of training in different areas and gained useful certificates.

Interviewer: So all that training will be valuable when you come to look for paid work?

Liam: Absolutely. I'm still only 18 and I've been volunteering for two years. I'd like to stay in this sector and find full-time paid work, so obviously all my experience and skills will help a lot.

Interviewer: Thank you, Liam. And now, our other guest has made that jump from voluntary work to paid work. Debbie, you've been involved in many different sports in your 22 years, haven't you?

Debbie: Yes, quite a few! I started off playing football at county level and then got into coaching. I reckoned that I wouldn't have been able to play football without the help of volunteers, so when I had the chance to help other people, I did. Then I started a degree in Sport Development and I realised that lots of people like me would soon have a degree and be looking for a job and I'd need more experience to compete with them all!

Debbie: Yes, I spent a year helping with an online sports volunteering bureau and volunteered at various events including a cricket tournament, a table tennis championship and a half marathon.

Interviewer: Wow, that's a lot of experience!

Debbie: Yes. I must add that I don't actually play cricket or table tennis myself, though I do run. You don't have to be an expert in a sport to volunteer – there are lots of jobs that need doing.

Interviewer: And now you've finished your degree and you're working.

Debbie: That's right. I wrote my dissertation on the retention and recruitment of volunteers, and now I manage volunteers for an organisation promoting swimming. I also organise events at a national level. I would never have got the job without all my volunteering experience. It helped me loads.

Interviewer: And finally, a question for you both. Do you think we sometimes exploit volunteers in this country? Are they doing things for free when they ought to be getting paid? Liam, I believe that you volunteer for about ten or twenty hours a week. Do you ever feel that you should be paid for what you do?

Liam: Well, of course, it would be nice. But the organisation I help is non-profit-making and it couldn't really afford to pay all the volunteers. At the moment, I'm happy to do what I love and gain experience of dealing with the public. I'm living with my parents and they are paying my keep. In the future I'll have to look for paid work.

Debbie: I think many volunteers feel they want to give something back to their sport. It was like that for me with football. Ideally it would be good to have more paid positions, but we also need volunteers. Sport just couldn't function without them. It is really important to give people recognition for what they do, though.

Interviewer: Thanks very much for sharing your experiences. And now, we're going to move on ...

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11 GRADE

I TOUR

LISTENING

Tape script

(A teacher reads the text twice in case of technical gap)

Transcript for **01_audio_английский_область_11класс_1 тур**

Presenter: Hi, everyone. On today's Tech-times podcast we're lucky to have Sam Wogan, a well-known digital journalist, with us. So, Sam – what interesting techie-topic would you like to talk about today?

Journalist: Hi, Brad. Today I'd like to talk about some of the reasons why we shouldn't automatically believe everything we read online, and how false information spreads so easily with the help of technology. One of the reasons for this is a phenomenon known as circular reporting.

Presenter: Circular reporting? What's that?

Journalist: Well, it's basically reports which are based on other reports, rather than on the primary evidence or source. To the reader, it looks like the information is coming from several different independent sources, which normally means it can be trusted. But, in actual fact, all the reports are based on each other. Imagine a piece of false information is published, for example on Wikipedia, and then is referenced in a newspaper article or other publication. Then, in turn, the original Wikipedia entry references or quotes the article as validation that the information is true. In a nutshell, it's the confirmation of false information by more than one publication.

Presenter: OK, let me see if I've understood this correctly. So, someone writes an article on Wikipedia which contains some false information ...

Journalist: That's right, false information which is not referenced or checked and in no way is obvious as being false.

Presenter: OK, and then this false information is copied from Wikipedia by a journalist and included in a newspaper article.

Journalist: Yes, or other type of article, as if it were true information.

Presenter: And then Wikipedia references the newspaper article, which verifies the information in the original Wikipedia article as being true.

Journalist: That's right! And sometimes it's not just one newspaper article that cites the false information. Several publications may include it and so it becomes very difficult to prove that the original information is false. Let me give you an example. A few years ago a 17-year-old American student was on holiday with his family in Brazil. He spotted what he believed to be an armadillo, but which was in fact a type of Brazilian raccoon called a coati. When the boy got home after his holiday, he went online and changed the Wikipedia entry by adding the name 'Brazilian armadillo' to the information on the article, as a sort of joke, and then he forgot about it and thought nothing more of it. However, what started to happen was that articles and blogs began to quote the information from Wikipedia and then those articles were re-reported as evidence in Wikipedia. Before long, everyone was talking about the 'Brazilian armadillo' as if it were factual information.

Presenter: So when information makes its way from a Wikipedia page into a published article, the article could be spreading false information without even realising it?

Journalist: Exactly! It makes you wonder how many hoaxes initiated by people in this way have ended up as truths in many people's minds just because people copy and paste vandalised Wikipedia pages. That's not to say that all information on Wikipedia is false by any means. There's a ton of really valid information there and it is constantly being updated – many people consider it to be the most up-to-date and unbiased encyclopaedia in the world. However, it is the open structure of Wikipedia, compared to a traditional encyclopaedia, which makes it a target to be tampered with.

Presenter: So we just have to be aware that there may be a certain amount of inaccuracies on Wikipedia?

Journalist: Yes, and it's also worth mentioning that circular reporting is not just restricted to harmless information like the 'Brazilian aardvark'.

Presenter: Isn't it?

Journalist: No. For example, some time ago, claims that certain vaccines could cause autism in children were published in a prestigious medical publication by a British surgeon. The problem was that the unsupported claims were picked up by the media and the news spread like wildfire. Soon enough the general public were understandably concerned about the risks and huge numbers of parents refused to vaccinate their children. Consequently, in recent years we have seen an increase in the number of children suffering childhood diseases such as measles. By the time the claims were proven unfounded, the damage was done and even to this day some people still believe that there is a link between vaccines and autism.

Presenter: It just goes to show how difficult it is sometimes for the truth to be heard.

Journalist: Absolutely.

Presenter: So, in practical terms, how can we be sure that what we're reading is true?

Journalist: Well, we can take certain steps such as checking the original source of the information and, if at all possible, checking that the original source is reliable and not just taken from either Wikipedia, Facebook or the media.

Presenter: Right, so we need to be a little more critical and not just believe everything we read online.

Journalist: That's right, although it's difficult because we want information quickly and immediately, so it's not always viable to spend time checking the sources of information, even though we should. And we should certainly try and reflect on the information and decide ourselves if we think it's true or not. If you feel unsure about the validity of certain information, then there's no harm in looking into it further to check how true it actually is.

Presenter: That's very true. We often take things at face value and don't really take the time to think critically about them.

Transcript for 02_audio_английский_область_11класс_1 тур

Jeff Seagle: Hi, everybody. I'm Jeff Seagle. Good to see so many people here. As you know, I've been asked to come along and give you some advice about how to break into the music industry. And before I start I'd better make it clear that this talk is for people wanting to work with and for artists, not to actually be musicians, OK? Right, so I've been in the music biz for quite a number of years now, and I've worked with a lot of amazing people. So here are my tips, for what they're worth. First of all, I know a lot of you are thinking about further degrees, but forget the MBA. This business is much more about experience than qualifications, so it's better to start working as soon as you can. Easier said than done, you might say, but I'm talking about any kind of relevant work experience.

Don't panic – you can start small! Go along to your local music venue or a small music company in your home town and see if there's anything you can do. It could just be selling tickets on the door – you'll get to meet people and one thing might lead to another. Obviously paid work is better than unpaid, but you have to start somewhere. You need to be in an environment where you are learning stuff and making contacts. Ah, a question already – yes?

Girl A: What about being an intern? Are there many internships available nowadays?

Jeff Seagle: There definitely are some. Not a huge number – as you know, it's a very competitive industry, but the bigger companies certainly do take on people. And if you get your foot in the door at a big place you've really got to prove your worth. Show the higher-ups that you have some kind of unique skill or knowledge. Maybe something to do with social networking, or even knowledge of the music scene in the place you grew up. If you possibly can, let them see that you have something special to offer, and with any luck, they'll keep you on. Remember that companies often want interns because they're young and have their finger on the pulse. Show them that you know what's going on, what people are listening to, how to find new acts, and so on. Find a cool app that they don't know about. OK, another question?

Boy: How important is networking?

Jeff Seagle: Meeting people and making connections is absolutely vital. If people see you as an ambitious 'networker', if they think you're just using them, that's not so good. Nobody wants to feel like a stepping stone in someone else's career. But people are often willing to give younger people the benefit of their experience and, of course, we're all susceptible to a bit of flattery. So my advice is to find people in the business you genuinely admire and ask them questions. If you're an intern, start with your boss, then move on to others in the building, after getting your boss's permission. It's also good to chat to anyone who shares your passion for music, people on the door in clubs, band members, fans or music executives. You never know what information might be useful or which contact may help you in the future. Oh, and one other point about networking, bear in mind that nowadays the personal and professional lines are sometimes blurred. That means that anything you post online for your friends to see can also be seen by potential professional contacts. Make sure that everything people can see about you reflects the image you want to project. Next question from over there?

Girl B: You've talked about the music industry, but I'm not sure what kind of jobs are available exactly. Could you give some examples?

Jeff Seagle: Sure, and that's a good point. You need to work out what you're best at, and what you feel most passionate about, and let that guide your career path. It could be working in publicity, promoting artists; working in A&R (that stands for Artists and Repertoire), discovering new talent and matching artists up with musical collaborators; booking acts for TV shows; helping a new band become successful by working with their management team. And of course now there are hundreds of jobs connected to the internet. You could be managing a website or blogging for a label. Or social media manager for a band – running their social media channels. Things are changing so fast – a lot of the music portals we use today have only been in existence a short time. Who knows what's coming next and what new jobs will be created?

Girl B: Thanks, that's really useful. I also wanted to ask how you deal with celebrities. Have you worked with many?

Jeff Seagle: Yep, quite a few. The main thing is not to be star-struck, just treat them as clients, it's a business relationship. If you get tongue-tied and clam up, everyone will feel awkward. The other thing is that the unknown singer of today could be the star of tomorrow, so you need to treat everyone with respect. I remember, right ...

11 Grade

1 Tour

Maximum score for the 1st tour = 100 points

Total time for the 1st tour = 150 minutes (2.5 hours)

I. Listening

Maximum score for Listening section = 20 points

Time for Listening section – 30 minutes

NB! You will hear the audio twice

Listening text 1. Task A. Choose the best answer to these question 1-5. Eg.: 0 – d

0. Which statement about circular reporting is true?
 - a. It is the spread of true information.
 - b. It is when false information is validated by one other source only.
 - c. It only occurs with information on Wikipedia.
 - d. It may involve several publications.
1. Which statement is true about journalists?
 - a. They are not permitted to copy information from Wikipedia.
 - b. They refuse to copy information from Wikipedia.
 - c. As soon as they include information in an article, they verify the information.
 - d. Many journalists may publish inaccuracies in several articles.
2. Which statement is correct?
 - a. Another name for a coati is a Brazilian aardvark.
 - b. The American student changed the information on Wikipedia to what he believed to be the truth.
 - c. Many people believed that a Brazilian aardvark was the same as a coati.
 - d. When writers wrote about the Brazilian aardvark they knew it was a joke.
3. Which statement is true about Wikipedia?
 - a. Some people add false content to a Wikipedia entry intentionally.
 - b. Updating information on Wikipedia is against the law.
 - c. There is hardly any true information on Wikipedia.
 - d. Many true facts on Wikipedia initially appear as false information.
4. What is true about childhood vaccines and autism?
 - a. There is a clear connection between childhood vaccines and autism.
 - b. Circular reporting incited many parents not to vaccinate their children.
 - c. The claims that they were connected first appeared on Wikipedia.
 - d. The media proved early on that the claims about vaccines and autism were false.
5. Which statement is correct?
 - a. Generally speaking, it's easy to identify false information.
 - b. If the original source is Wikipedia or the media, the information is almost always false.
 - c. Reflecting critically on what we read is something most people often do.
 - d. Lack of time to think and investigate can cause us to believe things that aren't true.

Listening text 1. Task B. Complete the expressions from the audio with a phrase from the box. Eg.: 0 – in a nutshell

take things at face value	by any means	spread like wildfire
in a nutshell	thought nothing more of it	in no way

0. _____ (using as few words as possible), it's the confirmation of false information.
6. ... and _____ (not at all) is obvious as being false.
- 7.... then he forgot about it and _____ (spent no time thinking about it).
8. That's not to say that all information on Wikipedia is false _____ (not at all).
- 9.... unsupported claims were picked up by the media and _____ (became known by lots of people very quickly).
10. We often _____ (accept things as they appear, rather than thinking carefully about them).

Listening text 2. Task A. Write a number (1-5) to put these topics in the order that we hear them in the talk. Eg.: 0 – 3

0. Keeping networking as much as possible - ____
11. Starting to make contacts - ____
12. How to treat celebrities - ____
13. Showing music industry bosses that you are worth employing - ____
14. The different jobs available in the music industry - ____
- 15 Using social networks to project the right image to employers - ____

Listening text 2. Task B. Complete the sentences according to the talk. Use no more than two words for each answer. Eg.: 0 – experience

0. In the music industry, qualifications are much less important than ...
16. If you are lucky, you might get work as a paid ...
17. You can impress people in the company if you have a ...
18. An easy way to network could be to find someone you admire and ...
19. Make sure that everything you post on social media reflects the ... you want to project.
20. One of the exciting things about the music industry is that things are changing

1 point for each correct answer
____/20 points

II. Reading

Maximum score for Reading section = 20 points

Time for Reading section = 30 minutes

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Person 1

I think that even up until just a few years ago we could never have imagined how our behaviour would change with regards to using mobiles and tablets. I know that I would find it incredibly difficult to live without my mobile. I'm constantly looking at my phone to see if I've got any new messages or updates, and checking my apps to see what's new. I wouldn't say that I post my life online, not like some people I know, but I do like to keep up with what people are up to — friends, family and even other people I know but maybe haven't seen for years, like old school friends, and check out photos of what they look like now, ha ha ha (laughing) ...

Person 2

In a way, I think it's quite funny that we're always worrying about teenagers and young people becoming obsessed with online communication, but if you ask me we need to worry just as much about adults! At the office where I work, even when we have a break, nobody talks to each other unless they absolutely have to, which is a sorry state of affairs to say the least. Everyone's too busy checking their social networks and sending messages to have time to communicate face-to-face! People spend their lunchtime glued to their screens or barely glance up from their phones. Even during meetings people can't resist subtly checking their phone, and what really irritates me is when you are trying to talk to someone and they're more interested in looking at their phone than paying attention to what you're saying, even though you're right in front of them! Phubbing, I think it's called!

Person 3

I was listening to this discussion on the radio the other day talking about online communication and they were talking about FOMO or, what was it, Fear of Missing Out, which apparently is a kind of modern-day psychological syndrome which we're affected by because of our obsession with online communication. Basically, they were saying that the reason why people feel that they have to be connected 24/7 and communicate everything they're doing and keep up with everything that other people we know are doing is down to this fear of missing out. We're worried that everyone is having more fun than us or doing something more exciting than us. They also said that because we're spending more time communicating in the online world, we're losing the ability to enjoy the present.

Person 4

My generation is so different to my parents'. I mean, they're always telling me that they grew up in a world without mobiles and social networking and they managed fine. Hard to imagine how they arranged to meet their friends without a phone ... but they say they did! Uh ... I had so many arguments with them while I was growing up, until they let me have my first smartphone. But they didn't let me have Snapchat or Instagram or

anything like that! ‘It’s not the end of the world,’ they’d say! They just didn’t understand that that’s the way people my age communicate with each other. Nobody actually talks on the phone any more. They have no idea how much I missed out on at school being the only one who didn’t have Snapchat. Also, at school we had loads of talks and stuff on how to stay safe online and most of us knew that anything you post online was going to be there forever.

Person 5

For me, one of the best things about online communication is that you can stay in touch with everyone at the same time, all the time. You know exactly what’s going on, when and where, so you never miss out on anything. I love the fact that you can update all your friends on what’s going on in your life and they can respond immediately with a like or a comment, so you feel like you’re together with people even though you might be completely alone sitting on a bus or at home. I share loads of photos, but I only post up my best edited shots. I hate it when people I know post photos of me not looking my best.

Task 1. Match the ideas to the speakers and write a –g next to the numbers 1–6. Eg.: 0 – c

0..... Person 1	a. Has recently learned about some of the negative effects of excessive online communication.
1..... Person 2	b. Is suffering from the fear of missing out.
2..... Person 3	c. Has witnessed great changes in the way we communicate over recent years.
3..... Person 4	d. Thinks that the amount of time teens spend online is alarming.
4..... Person 5	e. Enjoys being able to contact all friends with the same message at once
5..... Not said	f. Thinks limiting teenagers’ access to technology is unfair.
6..... Not said	g. Wishes people would talk more in person.

Task 2. Choose True or False for sentences 7-10. Eg.: 0 – True

- 0. **Person 1** likes to know as soon as they get a new message.
- 7. **Person 2** thinks the most annoying thing is when people use their phone in meetings.
- 8. **Person 3** says that FOMO, or fear of missing out, is more common among teens.
- 9. **Person 4** thinks that young people today are aware of the drawbacks of online communication.
- 10. **Person 5** has made a lot of new friends thanks to online communication.

2 points for each correct answer
_____/20 points

III. Use of English

Maximum score for Use of English section = 20 points

Time for Use of English section = 30 minutes

Task 1. Complete the gaps with ONE word only. Eg.: 0 – it

COMPETITION: YOUR IDEAL SCHOOL

Is your school just as you want (0) ... to be? Or are there things you and your classmates (0) ... change, given the opportunity? This is your chance to express your ideas about (2) ... the ideal school is like. Our competition is open to (3) ... student between the ages of twelve and eighteen. You can enter (4) ... an individual or your whole class can work together on a team entry. Your entry can take any form - a piece of writing, a picture, or even architectural plans. It is completely (5) ... to you. What we are looking for is evidence (6) ... originality, imagination and, above (7) ... the genuine views of young people. By (8) ... part in this, you will help in a study being carried out at a leading university. All work entered (9) ... the competition will be kept at the university and used in research. Entries cannot be returned (10) ... of this.

Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in CAPITALS. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Eg.: 0 – had an interest in

- 0. Brian was really interested in North American history in his school days - (INTEREST) – Brian ... North American history in his school days.
- 11. The football club is now being run by an experienced accountant - (TAKEN) - An experienced accountant ... running of the football club.
- 12. Many people believe that Edison has the ability to become world judo champion -(CAPABLE) -

Many people believe that Edison ... the world championship in judo.

13. I was disappointed to hear that Leo had decided not to play basketball any more - (UP) -
Leo's decision to ... as a disappointment to me.

14. He thinks his friends do not appreciate him – (GRANTED) -
He dislikes ... by his friends.

15. My passport needs renewing because I'm going abroad this summer – (GET) -
I need ... because I'm going abroad this summer.

16. Could I ask you if you'd mind looking after my dog while I'm away on holiday? – (WONDERING) -
I ... willing to look after my dog while I'm away on holiday?

17. Repairing that old computer is pointless in my view – (POINT) -
I can ... that old computer being repaired.

18. Playing drums is fun , but so is singing in a choir – (JUST) -
It's ... singing in a choir as it is playing the drums.

19. It's important to consider everyone's opinion before a final decision is made – (ACCOUNT) -
Everyone's opinion must ... before a final decision is made.

20. Lucy was very pleased to be given an award – (DELIGHT) -
Much to ... given the award.

1 point for each correct answer
_____/20 points

IV. Writing

Maximum score for Writing section = 40 points

Time for Writing section = 60 minutes

There are 5 main types of essay questions: discussion essay, solution essay, opinion essay, direct question essay, advantage/disadvantage essay. Write an answer to ONE of questions A, B, C, D or E. Write 180-200 words.

Question A

All parents want the best opportunities for their children. There are some people who think that schools should teach children skills but others think having a range of subjects is better for a children's future.

Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

Question B

With the development of media, more and more youngsters are being allowed unsupervised access to the Internet in order to meet and chat with friends which can lead to potentially dangerous situations.

What solutions can you suggest to deal with these problems?

Question C

Some people think that success is the best measure for intelligence while others think that intelligence can be measured in other ways.

What is your opinion?

Question D

It is often said "when in Rome, do as the Romans do". Do you think people should adapt and accept the culture of the country they visit? Do you think it is possible to learn a culture without learning the language?

Question E

There seems to be an increasing trend towards assessing students through continual assessment rather than exams. What are the advantages and disadvantages of exams as a form of assessment?

Total maximum score for this section - 40