

LISTENING

**Listen to an airline pilot talking on the radio programme and complete tasks 1,2,3.
You will hear the recording twice.**

Task 1.

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer from the list.

1. What are the most important safety precautions for passengers during a flight?

- A). Wearing seatbelts at all times
- B). Switching off electronic devices
- C). Identifying the nearest emergency exit
- D). All of the above

2. Why are passengers asked to put their tray tables up during take-off and landing?

- A). To prevent them from causing injury in an emergency
- B). To make the cabin look more organised
- C). To allow passengers to move around more easily
- D). To prevent items from falling off the tray

3. How often do pilots experience dangerous wind changes during flights?

- A). Once a month
- B). A few times a year
- C). Once in a lifetime
- D). Rarely, only about 3-4 times in 25 years

4. Which phase of a flight is generally considered more dangerous, take-off or landing?

- A). Take-off is more dangerous
- B). Landing is more dangerous
- C). They are equally dangerous
- D). Neither is particularly dangerous

5. Why are passengers asked to switch off their electronic devices during take-off and landing?

- A). To prevent interference with the plane's systems
- B). To avoid distracting the pilots
- C). To conserve battery power
- D). To comply with safety regulations

6. What do experienced pilots do when they are passengers on a flight?

- A). They sleep or read during the flight
- B). They talk to the cabin crew
- C). They closely observe the safety procedures
- D). They offer to help the pilots

7. Does the pilot interviewed ever feel scared while flying?

- A). Yes, sometimes
- B). Yes, often
- C). No, never
- D). Only during severe weather

Максимальный балл – 7

READING

Read the text and choose the right answer to the question.

BORDERS ON THE LAND, IN THE OCEAN, AND IN THE AIR.

Long ago, there were no national borders. People moved freely from place to place. Today, countries have national borders. National borders are where one country ends and another country begins. There are two kinds of national borders. The first kind is a physical border. Physical borders between countries are physical features like rivers or mountains. You can see them. The Rio Grande is a physical border between Mexico and the United States. The Pyrenees Mountains are a physical border between Spain and France.

The second kind of border is a political border. When there is no physical border between countries, governments must decide on one. Political borders are also lines between countries like physical borders, but governments decide where these borders will be. The political borders of many North African countries are a good example of this. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European countries had power over many parts of Africa. They decided on the borders. Many of these borders were just straight lines on a map. They were not physical features like rivers or mountains.

Governments want to control their borders. They want to decide who is coming into their country. Government officials at the borders check, that is, take a careful look at, everyone who enters. Only people who have permission to enter the country may come in. The government also wants to know what is entering the country, so officials also check everything that crosses the border. Most governments make money on some of the things that people bring into their countries. In most countries, there is a tax on things that enter the country. A tax is money that you must pay to the government. For example, when Singaporeans bring a new car from Japan or Europe into their country, they have to pay money to the Singapore government.

Governments also want to control the ocean near their borders. They want to be sure their country is safe, so they do not want dangerous people to come near their country. There is an international law about this. It says that a country owns the ocean within 13.8 miles (22.2 kilometres) of that country's shore – the country's border with the ocean. However, there is another important reason why countries want to control the ocean near their shores. The ocean and the land under the ocean have many natural resources, such as fish and oil. Countries want to use these resources, and they do not want other countries to use them. There is an international law that says that a country may use the natural resources within 124.3 miles (200 kilometres) of its shore. Other countries may not use them. However, no country controls the ocean or its resources more than 124.3 miles from its shore.

What about the air near a country's border? Can a country control that, too? The international law about the air around the country is the same as the law about the ocean. Every country controls the airspace within 13.8 miles of its borders. A plane must request permission to fly in that space. International laws like this are another way to control national borders.

1. Which sentence gives the main idea of the text?

- a). Long ago there were no physical or political borders.
- b). There are different laws about borders on the land, in the ocean, and in the air.
- c). Borders help governments control who and what comes into a country.

2. Decide if the statement is true or false. «A river can be a physical border».

- a). True
- b). False

3. How did many of the borders in North Africa begin?

- a). The borders followed the rivers, which are very straight.
- b). The borders were physical features.
- c). The Europeans who controlled North Africa decided on the borders.
- d). North African countries decided on their borders when they became independent.

4. What are fish and oil examples of?

- a). Products that you must pay tax on
- b). Products that cross borders
- c). Physical features
- d). Natural resources

5. Match the beginning of a sentence in Column A with its correct ending in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1). No country controls the water that is ...	a) ... within 13.8 miles of the shore.
2). Each country owns the ocean ...	b) ... within 124.3 miles of the shore.
3). Every country controls the airspace that is ...	c) ... more than 124.3 miles from the shore.
4). Every country controls natural resources that are ...	d) ... within 13.8 miles of the border.

6. Choose all correct answers to the question: According to the whole reading, why do governments want to control their borders?

В данном задании несколько верных утверждений. Выберите все, которые вы считаете верными, но обратите внимание, что за выбор неверного утверждения балл снижается.

- a). They want to know who is entering the country.
- b). They want to know who is leaving the country.
- c). They want to know what is entering the country.
- d). They want to collect taxes.
- e). They don't want other countries to use their natural resources.

Максимальный балл – 12

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

Add a letter to the word on the left to make a new word. To help you, there is a clue for each new word.

#	WORD	CLUE	NEW WORD
0	tin	The opposite of fat .	thin
1	have	Men do this if they don't have a beard.	
2	sick	She's hurt her leg and is using a walking	
3	hut	The opposite of open	
4	coat	The land meets the sea here.	
5	our	'Please ... some juice into my glass.'	

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 2.

An anagram has all the same letters as another word, but in a different order. For example, dear is an anagram of read. Read the clues and write the anagrams.

0	Make near get money by working.	<i>EARN</i>
1	Make hated the end of life.	
2	Make name unkind.	
3	Make earth an important part of the body.	
4	Make wives things you look at.	
5	Make notes a very hard thing.	

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 3.

Finish the first word and start the second word with the same two letters so that you have 2 different words as in the example. Write the new words.

0	RE <u>ADDRESS</u>	<i>read</i>	<i>address</i>
1	BECO _ _ MORY		
2	FIR _ _ AMP		
3	ME _ _ MBERS		
4	NARR _ _ N		
5	SA _ _ MALE		

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 4.

Read the text and choose the best option for each gap.

Imagine that you are a printer **(1)** _____ in China around a thousand years ago. Paper, a Chinese invention, has already been **(2)** _____ use for hundreds of years. You produce printed books, but these are very expensive because they are difficult **(3)** _____. To print just a **(4)** _____ page of a book, you have to take a wooden board and cut into it **(5)** _____ all the words and pictures stand up from the wood. After that, you spread ink over the board, turn it upside **(6)** _____ onto a piece of paper and press hard. And when you **(7)** _____ boards for all the other pages, and printed enough copies of the book, there is no possibility of reusing them. This system is **(8)** _____ than writing each book **(9)** _____ hand, but it is still very slow. It **(10)** _____ you and the other printers a very long time to make one book.

1. work / worked / working / works
2. in / or / under / since
3. making / made / to make / make
4. only / one / lonely / single
5. until / unless/ when/ if
6. under / down / over / up
7. have made / will make/ are making/ were made
8. quick / quickly / quicker / more quickly
9. at / by / next to / near
10. demands / asks / orders/ takes

Максимальный балл – 10

CULTURE STUDIES

What's the last word of each of these sayings? The first letter of each word is given to you.

Example: *Honesty is the best p _ _ _ _ _*. Правильный ответ: **policy**

1. An apple a day keeps the doctors **a** _ _ _ .
2. Better late than **n** _ _ _ _ .
3. Blood is thicker than **w** _ _ _ _ .
4. First things **f** _ _ _ _ .
5. No news is good **n** _ _ _ .
6. Practice makes **p** _ _ _ _ _ _ .
7. The best things in life are **f** _ _ _ .
8. The grass is always greener on the other **s** _ _ _ .
9. Two heads are better than **o** _ _ .
10. Two wrongs don't make a **r** _ _ _ _ .

Максимальный балл – 10

WRITING

Task 1.

Read this story and fill the gaps with one of the phrases below. There are two extra phrases.

It was a Saturday afternoon and **(1)** _____. We couldn't go outside **(2)** _____, so we decided to play football in the sitting room. The score was 3-2 **(3)** _____. Unfortunately, I kicked the ball too hard, hit the old silver clock above the fireplace **(4)** _____.

We thought our mother **(5)** _____, but all she said was, "Oh well, **(6)** _____. I never liked that clock, anyway." She even let us continue with our game, **(7)** _____!







- a). and broke it into pieces
- b). would be furious
- c). because it was raining
- d). though this time it was volleyball, using a balloon
- e). never mind, it can't be helped
- f). will be enjoyable
- g). it was sunny and hot
- h). and I was at home with my younger brother, Daniel
- i). and I was trying to equalise

Максимальный балл – 7

Task 2.

Put the pictures in the correct order so that they illustrate the story in the previous task.

Необходимо соотнести картинки с номерами, восстановив таким образом последовательность событий в рассказе

<p>a.</p> 	<p>b.</p> 
<p>c.</p> 	<p>d.</p> 
<p>e.</p> 	<p>f.</p> 

Максимальный балл – 1