

ПРАКТИКУМ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ОТБОРОЧНЫМ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯМ ПО «АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ»

При подготовке к отборочным мероприятиям абитуриенты могут использовать материалы:

- для подготовки к ОГЭ (государственная итоговая аттестация в России в 9* классе), ЕГЭ (государственная итоговая аттестация в России в 11* классе),
- а также международным экзаменам FCE и CAE,
- особое внимание просьба обращать на разделы Reading и Use of English (Чтение и Лексика и грамматика).

Также для подготовки предлагаются четыре варианта отборочных мероприятий по «Английскому языку» 2021 года и Ключи к ним (ниже).

*Нумерация классов - по российской системе образования.

1. English Entrance Test - 2021

Duration - 90 minutes

Section 1 READING

Task 1.

*Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. You can use each number only **once**. Fill in the table below.
Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.*

1. How do we learn?
2. It's not a machine!
3. What is memory?
4. A perfect robot

5. Build your own powerhouse
6. Mind Palace
7. Memory is who you are
8. Body and mind

- A.** Memory may seem like a handy tool that helps you find where you left your car keys but, if you think just a little deeper, it is far more important than that. Memory is like a muscle – the more you work it, the stronger it gets.
- B.** The fact that from moment to moment you have a stable sense of identity and that, as far as you are aware, the person who went to bed last night is the same person who woke up in the same bed this morning, is what allows you to be a person. Without memory, this would simply not be possible. This applies not just to individuals but to whole societies. Because we remember, we are able to hold opinions about other people, places, things, events. Imagine what life would be like without this faculty!
- C.** Memory is absolutely not a computer-style record of the past. It is quirky in the extreme. We often remember things for no obvious reason and forget things we would really like to remember. One of the reasons memory is so valuable is precisely because it is not mechanical. Our minds work to improve our memories. Without any conscious help from us, they add a gloss to our recollections.

- D. Memory can produce, at just the right moment, a piece of information you had long forgotten you possessed. If you have ever worked on a creative project you will know only too well how your memory can throw up, quite unbidden, the most amazing treasures that you didn't know you still owned. So, far from being a cold, dead record of things past, the memory is like an Aladdin's cave crammed with the most amazing treasures.
- E. There are three ways in which we learn: looking, listening and doing. Of these, most of us have a favourite that we tend to rely on, a second method we use as a back-up, and a third method that we feel less comfortable with. Some lucky people can use all three styles effectively and some unlucky people are completely deprived of one or more of them (for example, blind students can gain nothing from visual learning).
- F. For your memory to work properly you need to look after yourself. It's no good assuming that you can put your mind to work whenever you want and despite the way you have treated yourself. Remember that your body and your mind are one. In fact, your mind is all you will ever know. Anything that is outside your mind simply does not exist for you and never can exist, because the moment you are aware of it, it is part of your mind. Thus, even your body is only available to you as a mind object. So, looking after your mind and body is really, really important.
- G. Also we can't forget about concentration - the powerhouse of memory. No matter how many tips and tricks you learn, your memory will not reach its full potential unless you learn how to concentrate. This is not something that comes easily to most of us nor, in spite of its huge importance, is it something that we are taught at home or at school.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2.

*Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with the parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Our blue planet

Did you know that humans have explored just five percent of the Earth's ocean? That's really surprising. Seventy percent of the Earth is covered with water, which means there's a lot we don't know about our planet. I recently watched a documentary series called "The Blue Planet". It was really interesting and taught its viewers about the ocean and life in it.

For example, we saw the rather ugly adult kobuda fish turn from a female into a male. I've since read this change isn't unusual for fish. In fact, **A**_____. Once the fish became male, he fought other male fish for the attention of the females. There was also the tusk fish which used a rock as a kitchen tool. The fish put a shellfish in its mouth and then repeatedly hit the shell against the rock. Eventually, **B**_____ what was inside the shell and ate it.

We discovered that baby green turtles must survive alone from the moment they hatch from eggs on the beach. They immediately travel several metres across the sand to the sea. It's not an easy journey for them, **C**_____. Even if they reach the sea, they have to swim for many kilometres before they are safe. One more interesting thing about turtles is that the warmer the sand, **D**_____. As the Earth experiences climate change, increased temperatures could result in worse incubation conditions, which would impact turtle species and other reptiles.

The most surprising creature for me was the giant trevally fish, because **E**_____. This ability helps it to follow a bird from under water and then jump out and catch it. It was a shocking sight.

There are just a few of the incredible animals we saw in the documentary series. It took film-makers four years to make, **F**_____. The photography was amazing and I was excited by what I saw. It made me realise just how little I know about our blue planet.

- 1) but I definitely think it was worth the time
- 2) it broke and then the fish picked up
- 3) it can swim as fast as sixty kilometres per hour
- 4) but they then swam deep into the ocean
- 5) as they are sometimes caught and eaten by birds
- 6) the higher the ratio of female turtles
- 7) about 500 different types of fish experience it

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3.

*Read the text and do tasks 3-9. For each question choose the answer (A-D) which you think fits best. Fill in the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Endangered languages

English is an international language spoken by an increasing number of people around the world. In many English-speaking countries, though, English isn't the only language. In the UK, for example, people speak Welsh, Gaelic and a few other old languages. Because these languages aren't international, people pay less attention to them. So what does this mean for children who grow up speaking them as their mother language?

I grew up in Wales. My family spoke English, but the Welsh language was everywhere. When you were driving around Wales, all the road signs were in English and Welsh. As a child, I hated reading everything twice! We had Welsh television programmes too. While everyone in England was watching fashionable American TV shows, we were learning about local farming in Welsh! At secondary school I was dreaming of going to live in Paris, when I realised that instead of Welsh lessons, I needed French lessons. No one spoke Welsh outside Wales. Now I am older I feel differently. Welsh is a part of my identity and, besides, we have better Welsh TV now!

In parts of Scotland some children grow up in families where grandparents still speak Gaelic. Gaelic has even fewer speakers than Welsh, and few are confident that this part of their culture will survive. It's difficult when English is everywhere else in the country, but teaching subjects in Gaelic in schools helps. However, often there aren't enough Gaelic-speaking teachers. Unless families continue to speak the language at home too, these languages won't survive.

Between 1950 and 2010, 230 languages went extinct, nowadays a third of the world's languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers left. Every two weeks a language dies with its last speaker, 50 to 90 percent of them are predicted to disappear by the next century.

Many old languages are disappearing in the UK. People on the Isle of Man spoke Manx for centuries until the last native speaker died in the twentieth century. The same thing happened to Cornish. There was a language spoken by smugglers who were bringing goods into the country illegally, or travellers and criminals. It allowed them to keep secrets from the police but it too has disappeared. Languages, even if they are spoken by very few people, have a history and culture, and it's a shame to see them go. When humanity loses a language, we also lose the potential for greater diversity in art, music, literature, and oral traditions. If we care about saving forests and animals, we should care about saving languages too.

3. What does the writer say about English in the first paragraph?
 - A) it is the most popular language in the world
 - B) it has been replaced by other languages
 - C) it will become more important than it is now
 - D) it is one of several British languages

4. How did the writer feel about Welsh when he was younger?
 - A) confused about when to use the two languages
 - B) angry because he had to translate all the time
 - C) annoyed about the quality of Welsh programmes
 - D) disappointed because he had to learn a third language
5. How have the writer's opinions changed?
 - A) Learning languages is too expensive and time-consuming
 - B) Many other things are more important
 - C) He now feels that Welsh is part of his culture and identity.
 - D) With modern technologies we can communicate without languages

6. What does the writer say about Gaelic speakers?
 - A) too few speakers train in the field of education
 - B) many choose to stop speaking the language
 - C) they understand that English matters more
 - D) they find it hard to talk to relatives

7. The statistic is given to show
 - A) that no language can exist without its speakers
 - B) how many people die in the world
 - C) how many old languages are disappearing in the UK
 - D) that most of languages will disappear by the next century

8. The writer mentions smugglers' Cant
 - A) because it was frequently used in the past
 - B) to show that languages have already been lost
 - C) because it was a good thing that it died out
 - D) to suggest how some languages can be saved

9. What would the writer be most likely to say?
 - A) there should be more support for languages in danger
 - B) children need to learn languages they can use internationally
 - C) English may possibly die out too one day
 - D) entertainment is the best hope for saving languages

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Section 2

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4.

*Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

The end of food waste?

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|
| 10 | There are such a lot of advantages to buying your food from a supermarket that it is difficult to avoid _____. You can get cheap products all year round with everything you need in one place. | THEY |
| 11 | Not long ago many of us _____ not do without them. However, this convenience has a price, which is a huge amount of food waste. The prices are so low that consumers buy much more than they need. In fact, the average US consumer will waste around twenty percent of all the food they buy. | CAN |
| 12 | Supermarkets throw away even _____ amounts of food which they haven't been able to sell. Not only that, but food often has too much packaging, which is bad for the environment. | LARGE |
| 13 | Not surprisingly, some people have been arguing that supermarkets should do more to reduce food waste. Finally, it seems that the supermarkets have listened. One supermarket is due to start using an app which for sure _____ it reduce its waste. | HELP |
| 14 | It tells the supermarket how much food _____ which can't be sold. | LEAVE |
| 15 | Then this food will _____ to charities who can make sure that it gets to the people who need it most. | GIVE |
| 16 | If the app _____, it is likely that other supermarkets will also work to reduce food waste. | SUCCEED |

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5.

Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that

fits in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with these words. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Moon landing

- 17** When the Apollo 11 spacecraft landed on the moon in 1969, around 600 million people were _____ watching it on their TVs. This was a dangerous mission, but hopefully this would be the first time men set foot on the moon. NERVE
- 18** The landing went well and some _____ pictures of the astronauts' first steps on the moon were sent back to Earth. AMAZE
- 19** However, it wasn't long before some people started to doubt the truth of the moon landings. They became _____ about some of the photographs, saying that they were tricks. SUSPICION
- 20** They argued that NASA, along with a whole team of film directors and writers, were _____ for it. RESPONSE
- 21** According to them, there were problems with the light and shadows in the pictures and that in _____, they had been taken in a studio. REAL
- 22** Over the years, NASA has managed to convince most people that the moon landings did take place. However, _____ they haven't convinced everyone and these stories continue to appear on the internet. FORTUNE

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6.

For questions 23-29 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Complete the table below with corresponding letters. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

More than just sportswear

The tracksuit is a(n) **23**_____ which consists of a top and trousers. They were originally designed for athletes who needed something **24**_____ to wear for competitions (for instance, a running shirt and shorts or a swimsuit). Tracksuits could be worn on top of shorts and vests. The tracksuit is also known as a warm-up suit, as it is intended for athletes to keep their bodies warm.

Comfort is important **25**_____ they are usually made of materials which help the body 'breathe'. The trousers are often loose and the tops usually have a **26**_____ so it can be worn open and taken off easily. Tracksuits first became popular outside of the sporting world in the 1970s. People realised that, because they were **27**_____, tracksuits were ideal for wearing at home or at the disco.

More people got **28**_____ them and tracksuits became a fashion item. Nike and Adidas are probably the most famous brands and they often use bright, **29**_____ colours. Since 2006, fashion designers have been asked to design tracksuits for the athletes of various Olympic teams, for example, a world-famous designer Ralph Lauren created the USA uniforms for the 2010 Winter Olympic Games opening ceremony.

- 23** A) accessory B) clothing C) outfit D) style
24 A) suitable B) understandable C) memorable D) responsible
25 A) because B) due to C) owing to D) so
26 A) bow B) button C) strap D) zip
27 A) sensible B) enjoyable C) comfortable D) incredible
28 A) at B) into C) off D) up
29 A) bold B) dark C) dull D) pale

23	24	25	26	27	28	29

2. English Entrance Test - 2021

Duration - 90 minutes

Section 1 READING

Task 1.

*Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. You can use each number only **once**. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. To improve your speaking, practice. | 5. Accept the Challenge and enjoy it. |
| 2. Focus on every individual skill. | 6. Expect to make mistakes. |
| 3. Be proud and celebrate improvements. | 7. Be confident that you will "WIN". |
| 4. Develop a game plan and a strategy. | 8. Learn, and practice with better players. |

- H.** Most sports or games involve different skills to win. When using these skills together, this determines the overall success. Learning English is the same. You need to focus on reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Study your weak skills and improve in these areas.
- I.** Laugh at mistakes and continue having fun. Native speakers make mistakes. Learn from your mistakes and continue to improve your skills. Practice, practice, practice. Making mistakes while studying actually helps you learn better.
- J.** Like in any game or sport, you must have a strategy to be successful. Develop a plan and strategy for your English game. Each small goal helps you get stronger, become more confident, and be able to try more challenging things. Even better, you know what needs to get done next to help you progress. How can you improve your English skills?
- K.** There isn't a magic pill for better speaking. That would be too easy, right? Basically, the best way to speak better is to, well – speak! Commit to practicing often and with as many different people as possible. This is the only way to achieve your goal. If you do not practice, you will not improve. Learning a sport, video game, or board game needs practice. The English language is the same and practice is also needed.

- L. We learn and get motivated by playing better opponents. We can learn new skills from them. Use the better players as a guide to your overall goal. We prefer to speak our native language to friends, however, your friends may also need to practice their English speaking. English is more difficult than in your native language, but you need to practice. When possible, speak with native speakers, however other ESL speakers are also good for practice.
- M. Enjoy the smaller victories while improving toward your goal. Fluency in English is normally the student's goal. Some steps for improvement may be boring and some steps may be exciting. Your goal should require all steps since every step is an improvement towards your goal.
- N. Winners are confident. Believe in yourself! Have faith in your abilities! Without a humble but reasonable confidence in your own powers you cannot be successful or happy. Be confident that you will reach your English goal. If you're confident, your brain will continue to work towards your goal.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2.

*Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with the parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

My first scuba diving experience

Scuba diving gives people an opportunity to be in the underwater world, to see the different colors and marine wildlife, even if it is just for a short period of time. It is so impressive **A**_____.

I've wanted to scuba dive since I saw a documentary about the ocean and I wanted to go underwater and see all those astonishing sea creatures myself, but **B** _____. However, last week my dream came true and I went scuba diving for the first time.

My birthday gift turned out to be a scuba diving lesson. I was absolutely amazed! It wasn't a solo lesson, **C** _____. They were all as excited as me. Thomas, the instructor, started by teaching us how to use the equipment, such as snorkel, and dive fins. At that moment, I was a bundle of nerves.

A lot of beginners start in the swimming pool but we went straight into the sea. The boat took us to a place about fifteen minutes from the coast. There, we got into the water. It **D** _____ my body wasn't. My heart was beating fast and I suddenly felt cold. I took some deep breaths and tried to calm down.

We were shown some breathing exercises to start, then we went down into the water. We got down to about ten metres. I could only pay attention to my ears at first, **E** _____. I tried to get the water out of them and after a minute or two, they stopped hurting. I looked around. The sea was a beautiful colour – not the same as it looked from the boat at all. There were fish all around me. They were all different colours. I started to relax.

We spent around forty-five minutes in the sea before the instructor told us to swim slowly up to the surface so we could head back to the coast. **F** _____, I wanted to stay there longer to enjoy the fascinating sea life but sadly the day had come to an end. If you ever get the chance to dive, you should take it.

- 1) was calm and warm, but
- 2) they were a real surprise
- 3) didn't want to return to land, though
- 4) didn't think it would be possible
- 5) that people do it over and over again
- 6) there were four other beginners with me
- 7) as they were in pain

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3.

*Read the text and do tasks 3-9. For each question choose the answer (A-D) which you think fits best. Fill in the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

A new world language

Emoji is the fastest growing language in history. Emojis are those cute little symbols that help us express many thoughts or emotions graphically, with a simple keystroke. Their use in everyday communication has become second nature to many across the world, five billion emojis are sent every day, just on Facebook Messenger. They're appearing in some surprising places too. One court judge in England used a smiley face emoji in a document to make it easy to explain the court's decision to children. It's not surprising that there's a day to celebrate emojis, but what do you know about it?

Shigetaka Kurita first created emojis while working for a mobile phone company. He wanted to design pictures that improved short text messages by making them sound friendlier, an aim he certainly achieved. Emojis weren't very popular when I was growing up but today they're like a world language.

A written language that uses pictures isn't new, for instance, the Egyptians had one, called hieroglyphs. However, it's worrying that emojis are so popular. I developed a large vocabulary while I was learning English at school. That vocabulary helps me to communicate a lot of diverse, difficult ideas in a way that people understand. If we use emojis all the time, we lose the ability to write. We can only communicate ideas in simple ways in texts.

Of course, it's normal for languages to change over time and it's great that the written form continues today online. However, we spend a lot of time writing only short messages and using technology that guesses the word we want to type. It also changes spelling mistakes, so no one needs to learn how to spell any more. As well as that, no one seems to bother with punctuation. Teachers can see the effect of this in written work in the classroom.

The ability to write well is important for our school lives. Using emojis is a good way to show our mood quickly, and they are fine to use with friends but using them in school work is a bad idea. It just makes the writer seem like a weak communicator. Writing, especially hand-writing is a key skill in education. Teachers need to make sure that young people can all write well so that they can communicate well. This means learning to write without emojis and understanding when they are and aren't OK.

Emojis can be bad when it comes to virtual communication as well. Researchers found that for someone on the receiving end of a work email, the use of a smiley face causes them to call into question how competent the person is. But here's where it gets more interesting. For the person who is sending a work email, using a smiley face makes them less likely to include more detailed information in the content of the email. How bad is it really though? There's a bit of a silver lining in that if you already know the other person, then using a smiley face isn't so bad. However, you'll absolutely want to resist that smiley face urge for an initial virtual encounter, where the use of a smiling emoticon is a big no-no. The same is true if you're communicating in English or in a foreign language.

3. According to the first paragraph, emoji language

- A) is the most popular language in the world
- B) is one of several teenage languages
- C) is used daily and grows rapidly
- D) is replaced by other languages

4. In the second paragraph, the writer says that emojis

- A) make conversation between people better.
- B) encourage understanding between cultures.
- C) persuade more people to text.
- D) are a new language.

5. How does the writer think emojis affect written language?

- A) People are unable to explain things clearly.
- B) They make messages unclear.
- C) Not everyone knows what the emojis mean.
- D) There is too much focus on images, not words.

6. According to the writer, spelling tools on our mobile phones

- A) make bad predictions about what we'd like to write.
- B) are a benefit to teachers.
- C) stop young people from using their brains.
- D) help people to use punctuation correctly.

7. What does the writer say about emojis in school work?

- A) They make young people lazy.
- B) They can cause confusion.
- C) They bring in unnecessary feelings.
- D) They make students appear bad at writing.

8. Which sentence best describes how the writer feels about emojis?

- A) Emojis are a good way for us to avoid learning to spell.
- B) Young people need to learn to write without emojis.
- C) Social networks should stop using emojis.
- D) Emojis can help create international friendships.

9. What might be the possible outcome of using emojis at work?

- A) it casts doubts on the employee's professionalism
- B) it makes writing much more interesting
- C) it helps you make friends among colleagues
- D) your communication in a foreign language becomes better

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Section 2

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4.

*Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

My new year's resolutions

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| 10 | I like to start every year with my New Year's resolutions. Then I read them next 1 January and see how well I _____! Here are my resolutions this year. | DO |
| 11 | 1. Get fit!! I say this every year but I hope writing it in public _____ it more real. I'm aiming for three runs a week – I think I can do it! | MAKE |
| 12 | I suppose a fitness tracking app might help me achieve it, or I could find a running partner. If anyone who _____ this now wants to be my partner, let me know! | READ |
| 13 | 2. Save 10 per cent of my salary a month! Having no savings _____ to worry me now and 10 per cent is realistic. It's not too much, but it's not too little that I won't see it add up. | START |
| 14 | Then, the money _____ into a special bank account that will make it grow ... Actually, I don't know much about that so maybe my next resolution should be to find out how to invest money!! | PUT |
| 15 | 3. Cook more! I'd like to start _____ friends for dinner and cooking for them. I think once a month is a good plan. | INVITE |
| 16 | I want to have five dishes I can cook really well so people will say, 'Have you ever had Darren's delicious cooking?' Who _____ to be my first guest? | WANT |

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5.

*Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with these words. **Transfer your answers***

Mysterious crop circles

- 17 Crop circles are _____ big patterns of circles which have been EXTREME made in fields. The largest ones can be hundreds of metres long.
- 18 Despite reports of crop circles for hundreds of years, weirdly, many SURPRISE more started to appear in the 1970s and it's not _____ that no one understood what had caused them.
- 19 It was clear that something had flattened the grass, but _____ the FORTUNE cause was not always clear. The circles tended to appear suddenly often during the night, and no one saw them being made.
- 20 Many of the crop circles also had strange designs in the middle of RESPONSE them. Some people argued that flying saucers or alien spaceships were _____ for these circular shapes.
- 21 However, the fact that crop circles often appeared near roads and SUSPECT famous monuments made other people _____.
- 22 They argued that, in _____, the circles were being made by REAL humans. This was confirmed when, in the 1990s, two British men finally admitted they had made them.

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6.

*For questions 34-40 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Complete the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Work experience abroad

If you are learning English and you want to get practical **23** _____ of the language, you should think about getting a job in an English-speaking country. It's a great way to learn English and **24** _____ some money too, which you can use to explore the country. There are several companies which will organise everything for you. They normally give you a brochure to **25** _____ through so you can decide what job you want to do. When you're doing this, it's important to pay attention to where the job is. Make sure you go somewhere interesting as you'll be there for some time. Once you've made your decision of **26** _____ you want to go, you should make some preparations. Start by working **27** _____ what you need to take with you. You'll need smart clothes for an office job, but if you'll be doing physical work, take something more suitable. It's common sense, really, but lots of people don't think of these things beforehand. Another thing you should think about is money. You'll need enough money to **28** _____ with any unexpected difficulties. You should also make sure that you have the

correct currency for the country where you'll be staying. Watch the exchange 29_____ so that you get the most for your money

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 23 | A) skill | B) Level | C) experience | D) education |
| 24 | A) afford | B) Earn | C) pay | D) waste |
| 25 | A) watch | B) See | C) stare | D) look |
| 26 | A) which | B) That | C) where | D) there |
| 27 | A) in | B) Out | C) down | D) up |
| 28 | A) cope | B) Face | C) manage | D) survive |
| 29 | A) cost | B) Price | C) rate | D) value |

23	24	25	26	27	28	29

3. English Entrance Test - 2021

Duration - 90 minutes

Section 1 READING

Task 1.

*Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. You can use each number only **once**. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

1. A brief history of chocolate
2. Add some heat
3. From cocoa nibs to chocolate liquor
4. Cocoa beans

5. Wrapping chocolate bars
6. World Chocolate Day
7. From liquid to solid
8. Preparing the beans

- O.** Did you know that there's a World Chocolate Day? It takes place each year on 7 July. To celebrate it, read about the history of chocolate and the interesting journey from cocoa beans to a chocolate bar.
- P.** Chocolate was first used as a drink over 3,500 years ago in Central America. It was very popular with the Mayans and the Aztecs, who mixed cocoa beans with vanilla or chilli peppers. In fact, cocoa beans were so important to them that they were used as money. Cocoa was first grown in Ecuador, which was, for a long time, the world's number-one producer of cocoa beans. It is still one of the top ten producers of the beans, but nowadays more than 70 per cent of cocoa beans come from West Africa.
- Q.** Cocoa beans come from cocoa trees. These trees grow in tropical forests around the world, from South America to Indonesia. The beans grow in colourful pods of red, yellow and purple. Inside the pods are the beans. Each tree grows around 50 pods a year, and each pod can contain between 20 and 60 beans. It takes around 100 beans to make 100 grams of chocolate. The pods are picked by hand to protect the trees.
- R.** Once the pods are picked from the tree, they are opened and the beans are taken out. The beans need to go through a number of different processes before they are ready to be turned into chocolate. First, the beans and the pulp are placed in special boxes, where they slowly

ferment for up to five days. Here the beans turn brown and start to develop their special flavour.

- S. They are then put out in the sun to dry for approximately 14 days. After this, they are roasted for about 15 minutes in preparation for the final stage, when the beans are taken out of their shells. At the end of this process, we are left with the cocoa ‘nibs’ – chocolate in its purest form and the basic ingredient for all chocolate products.
- T. The first step is to grind the nibs by machine or between two large stones. This produces cocoa liquor, a semi-solid paste. This is then cooked and mixed continuously for hours or even days until it is just right. This is also the stage at which other ingredients are added: sugar, milk, various flavours. Interestingly, chocolate melts at 34°C. This is just below body temperature, which explains why it can be so sticky and messy, but also why it melts as soon as you put it in your mouth.
- U. At this point the cocoa nibs are ready for the last stage in the journey. For the cocoa liquor to turn into solid chocolate, it needs to be heated and cooled and heated again until it forms a solid mass. And so, at last, the journey from bean to bar is complete.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2.

*Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with the parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Becoming a celebrity

Some people work for years to become a celebrity, only to find that fame wasn’t as great as they expected. It’s not that they dislike it exactly, they just realise that there is more to life than being famous.

Formed in 2005, The Jonas Brothers quickly became world-famous. Their albums sold in millions and **A**_____, but Kevin, one of three brothers in the band, suddenly decided he’d had enough. But why? Had he fought with his brothers? Or found something better? Actually, **B**_____, so he left. He created a restaurant-searching app called Yood shortly after quitting, and he’s a dad too these days. He’ll certainly have more time for his children now he’s not touring and recording!

Freddie Prinze Junior became famous after appearing in well-known Hollywood films such as I Know What You Did Last Summer. Recently, however, **C**_____. He grew up seeing his mum creating amazing dishes for the family – she’s worked in restaurants all her life – and has been trying to cook as well as her ever since. He hasn’t launched a career as a celebrity television chef yet, but he’s written a book containing seventy-five of his favourite recipes.

When rapper Vanilla Ice released Ice Ice Baby in 1990, it became a huge hit. Although he still makes music, **D**_____, at least musically. Ice bought his first house long before recording Ice Ice Baby. He was only seventeen, but even back then realised he could make money by buying and selling property, so **E**_____. He also started racing jet-skis (a small vehicle you sit on that travels fast across water), and became one of the best jet-skiers in the world.

Research suggests that wanting to be famous comes from a basic human need to be part of a group and **F**_____. As these celebrities perhaps demonstrate, achieving fame doesn't always meet this need and looking for other things in life is actually more likely to give us what we want.

- 1) he felt the group were no longer making music he wanted to listen to
- 2) this makes us want other people to like us
- 3) he decided to stop acting to follow another of his passions: cooking
- 4) he didn't think it would be possible
- 5) they played to thousands of fans
- 6) that's what he did after his musical success disappeared
- 7) he's never been able to repeat this success

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3.

*Read the text and do tasks 3-9. For each question choose the answer (A-D) which you think fits best. Fill in the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

An alternative music festival

The Slimden Music Festival is one of the longest-running musical festivals in the UK, but it's likely that you won't have heard of it. The festival is only open to classical musicians and it takes place in a holiday camp; the festival-goers all sleep in relative luxury in caravans and cabins.

Founded in 1978, Slimden is a week-long festival for young musicians under the age of sixteen and they can play every instrument you can imagine. It really is something to see them arriving at the festival. There's a sense of excitement in the air as they head for the main concert hall where John Steele, the festival organiser and world-famous pianist, will welcome them. Everyone knows this is going to be a special week which could help them launch a professional career.

All of these kids are promising musicians. Every year, more than ten thousand people apply, but only five hundred are chosen. With that level of competition, *standards* are obviously high. No one is likely to get a place without making a serious effort. All of them are still at school and they are expected to spend seven or eight hours a day on their academic studies. However, to get this good at their instruments, they must also dedicate several hours a day to practice. This means that they have little time for socialising. Fortunately, the organisers realise this and they make sure that there are plenty of chances to have some fun. There are daily trips to places of interest and there's a disco every night.

Fourteen-year-old Blanca picked up the flute when she was six and has been a member of her school orchestra for a couple of years. Her teacher thought she had something special and suggested that she apply for a place. Blanca couldn't decide whether to go or not, but now she's here, you can't help noticing her enthusiasm. 'I can't believe I'm here with all these other amazing musicians,' says Blanca.

It's well known that some of the most famous classical musicians and directors will be searching for talent among the young players. 'This is my second festival and I want to be spotted by one of the musical directors,' says Luigi. 'I learnt a lot the last time I came and I've spent the last year developing those skills. I really hope someone notices me and that I get offered a place in the national orchestra. That would be my dream come true!'

Over the week, the children take part in various workshops and work on learning new pieces of music. They've also benefitted from personal feedback from the professionals and had a laugh with their new friends. Everyone's had an incredible time and, on the last night, the only way to celebrate is with a huge concert. Everyone takes part and they put everything they've got into it. This has to be the most emotional concert I've been to in my life.

3. According to the author, The Slimden Music Festival

- A) is the most popular event in the world
- B) is one of several British musical festivals
- C) will become more important than it is now
- D) takes place in luxurious hotels

4. What is said in the second paragraph about the people arriving at the festival?

- A) They are people of all ages
- B) They seem to be enthusiastic.
- C) They don't know where they're going.
- D) They are welcomed by John Steele in the car park.

5. What does the word '*standards*' in the third paragraph mean?

- A) the level of work
- B) the level of difficulty
- C) the level of quality
- D) the level of enjoyment

6. The festival organisers understand that the children

- A) won't make much effort during the festival.
- B) need to have some time to relax during the festival.
- C) don't spend enough time practising their instruments.
- D) won't be interested in socialising with each other.

7. Before the festival, Blanca

- A) didn't know if she should attend.
- B) had only just started playing the flute.
- C) was unenthusiastic about going.
- D) hadn't hung around with other musicians.

8. What does Luigi hope to achieve by attending the festival?

- A) to learn some new skills
- B) to play with famous musicians
- C) to meet other children with talent
- D) to make a good impression

9. What does the writer say in the final paragraph?

- A) There wasn't enough advice from professional musicians.
- B) People were mostly interested in having a good time.
- C) It's been a fantastic experience for all the participants.

D) The players didn't make much effort for the final concert.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Section 2

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4.

*Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

The future of music

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|
| 10 | Changing technology gives us new ways to record and play music. Twenty years ago music _____ in recording studios and people listened to it on CDs. A few years later, more musicians used their laptops and we used MP3 players to listen. | MAKE |
| 11 | Now everyone can use smartphones. They store music, play it and record it. I am sure, technology ____ the music industry again in the future. | CHANGE |
| 12 | There is a new technology, known as a 'block chain', which will allow musicians to share new songs directly with fans. This means musicians will no longer lose money through file sharing. Some artists are _____ out this technology soon. | TRY |
| 13 | Finally, we won't only listen to music made by humans. It'll be possible for a machine to learn how to write songs too. It won't be able to do it alone though. It'll need _____ to help it so it'll be a team activity | WE |
| 14 | Humans and machines will work together to produce, hopefully, great music. Of course, the great thing about the future is that none of us really _____ what will happen. | KNOW |
| 15 | In the past, people _____ no more guitar bands, no more rock music and no more radio. | PREDICT |
| 16 | What we do know about the future is that, with all these incredible developments in technology, music's _____ exciting! | BE |

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5.

Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with these words. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

Unbelievable – or not?

- 17** Urban myths' are one thing but there are also many stories about creatures that live in water. No doubt you've all heard of the Loch Ness monster, or the giant man-eating shark in Jaws and of many other _____monsters. **MYSTERY**
- 18** One that is based on _____, however, is that of the Kraken, a huge sea monster. Supposedly, this vast creature has giant tentacles that can pluck you from your boat and drag you to the depths of the ocean. **REAL**
- 19** People in the past said that it could _____eat up a whole ship and its crew! The Kraken has held a grip on people's imaginations for hundreds of years. **EASY**
- 20** Hopefully, none of us will ever get to meet such a _____ and frightening creature. However, sea monsters really do exist, in the form of giant squid that lives at the bottom of our oceans and frequently battle with other deep-sea creatures. **MASS**
- 21** The giant squid is a _____ swimmer with eyes as big as frisbees! It remains largely a mystery to scientists despite being the biggest invertebrate on Earth. The largest of these elusive giants ever found measured 59 feet in length and weighed nearly a ton. **POWER**
- 22** It attacks whales but the squid doesn't have enough muscle _____ to win, so it eventually has to swim away in a cloud of ink. **STRONG**

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6.

For questions 23-29 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Complete the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

Graphic novels

You probably know that 'graphic novels' are books which are **23**_____ to comics, but there's a very clear difference between the two. Graphic novels are much longer and tend to be much more complex. While a comic book will tell a story over many issues, graphic novels more often have their storylines wrapped up in only one or two books. **24**_____ to librarians and

booksellers, graphic novels are now the most popular books on their shelves. At a **25** _____, one of the main reasons for their popularity could be that they are quick and easy to read. Tolstoy’s War and Peace, for instance, only has sixty-four pages as a graphic novel, but 1,440 pages as a normal novel. If you are **26** _____ of the age group 16–25, you probably have a few graphic novels on your bookshelf or in your e-reader. And if you don’t have your own graphic novels, for sure you have borrowed them sometimes from the library or from friends. Perhaps some of you prefer conventional books and are **27** _____ by the popularity of this type of literature. And perhaps you feel **28** _____ of friends who have never read a ‘real’ book. Relax! In **29** _____, readers of graphic novels usually start reading real books too as they get older.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 23 | A) like | B) similar | C) same | D) as |
| 24 | A) According | B) Being | C) Listening | D) Writing |
| 25 | A) thought | B) theory | C) guess | D) suspicion |
| 26 | A) normal | B) usual | C) typical | D) likely |
| 27 | A) unhappy | B) sad | C) anxious | D) horrified |
| 28 | A) ashamed | B) concerned | C) surprised | D) unenthusiastic |
| 29 | A) progress | B) general | C) times | D) length |

23	24	25	26	27	28	29

4. English Entrance Test - 2021

Duration - 90 minutes

Section 1 READING

Task 1.

Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. You can use each number only **once**. Fill in the table below.
Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bigger and bigger. | 5. You are “rich”! |
| 2. What to begin with. | 6. Humans can exist without numbers. |
| 3. Using other measurements. | 7. Money makes the world go round. |
| 4. Our relationship with numbers. | 8. Make it smaller! |

V. Most of us are pretty good at counting; we’ve been doing it since we were small. We all understand the difference between 1 of something and 10 of something, and we understand that 100 of something is much more. But a funny thing happens when those numbers get bigger. Our brains can’t cope. We get taught how to do calculations with big numbers, but we can’t relate them to anything that feels real to us.

W. In fact, it shouldn’t be a great surprise that we aren’t very good with big numbers. Our ancestors lived in a world where people were counted and food was divided; ‘millions’ and ‘billions’, however, weren’t discussed by early humans. Even today, there’s a tribe of hunter-gatherers, who have no words for numbers. They talk about ‘a small amount’, ‘a bigger amount’ and ‘a lot’, but they’re unable to specify the exact quantity of anything – proof that

- numbers are not required for humans to survive.
- X.** So how can we help our brains to make sense of the huge? A good starting point is to get our heads around the enormous difference between a million, a billion and a trillion. A trillion makes a million look tiny. A million seconds, for example, is 12 days, but a billion seconds is 30 years, and a trillion seconds is 30,000 years, which would take us back to the Ice Age!
 - Y.** Another idea, when something is too big to imagine, is to picture it as something smaller. Take space, for example. If you imagine our solar system, as the size of tiny bacteria, our galaxy would be the size of a standard pizza; the part of the universe that astronomers can study, however, would be the size of Belgium.
 - Z.** But what about large numbers of people? As a football fan, I'm used to the sight of my team's stadium with 30,000 people in it, so I like to imagine big numbers of people in relation to that: a million people is 33 full stadiums. But that's not very helpful when the numbers get too big. I recently went to Tokyo, which has a population of more than 36 million people – more than any other city in the world.
 - AA.** What about money? Do you ever try to imagine what it's like to be a billionaire? The average billionaire made US\$160 million last year, or US\$5 a second. That's 40,000 times more than the average teenager! To really understand the feeling of being a billionaire, divide the cost of everything you might want to buy by 40,000. A new games console? That would cost less than 2 cents. A cool new Porsche? 3 or 4 dollars, the cost of a cup of coffee. You could buy everything you ever dreamt of and still have money left over.
 - BB.** As scientific progress continues and our population increases, the numbers that will be discussed in our daily lives will get bigger. Lots of creative thinking is going to be needed to make sense of them all!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2.

*Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with the parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

The way we communicate

Over thirty-three percent of the world's population is on the internet and this means the way we communicate is very different now than in the past. But this also means **A**_____ eating their dinner and taking photos of themselves. These sites are all about sharing with other people. They can tell us news about our friends and others. Many people use social media networks **B**_____. Maybe some people share too much, and it's better to keep some things to ourselves. But sharing is just one part of communication that is different because of the internet.

The internet is also very international. We can share our lives with people all around the world. But what does this mean for communication? Well, we can find out about places we want to visit and what other cultures are like. This can make us think about different ways of living and **C**_____.

We also now spend more time texting and instant messaging. In this way, we have more time to think about replies, compared to in spoken conversations. But will this change in the future? People often don't talk to people face-to-face **D**_____. This means that we need to reply

quicker. These apps will probably be more popular in the future, and they create a more life-like way to communicate.

The internet also makes us do certain things more quickly. Apps like Snapchat make messages that **E**_____. Back then, people bought newspapers and read articles with thousands of words. Now, online news stories are shorter and many readers get bored if articles have too many words. The way we read is very different now, **F**_____. People will use their screens to search and look at information on the internet now, but in just a few years' time, screens will probably be different. Like in the film Iron Man 2, we might just move our head and arms to find things on a screen in the air!

- 1) compared to the past
- 2) spend more time on the internet
- 3) like Facebook and Twitter
- 4) we can only see for a short time
- 5) and prefer talking in messages
- 6) it also makes the world feel smaller
- 7) that we often see photos of people

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3.

*Read the text and do tasks 3-9. For each question choose the answer (A-D) which you think fits best. Fill in the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

What about Esperanto?

When you think of an international language you might think of English. Schools teach English all over the world and it is often the language of international business. But there is another international language – Esperanto!

In 1887, a man called LL Zamenhof wanted to design a language that didn't come from any country and that was completely international. He came up with Esperanto - the language with a predictable grammar and a lexicon derived from common European languages. While earlier lingua francas, such as Greek, Latin, and French, had issued from empires, Zamenhof invented a language that would commit its users to transcend nationalism. Free of imperial or national identity, Esperanto would serve neither dogma nor nationalism nor arms nor money but the conscience and reason of its users, who had determined to become a better people of the future.

The “international language,” as Zamenhof initially called it, was designed not to replace national languages but to be a second language for the world and unite people. When he designed the language, he made it easy to learn – he thought the basics could be mastered in a week, but it wasn't always easy to find books or teachers in the past. You couldn't learn it at school either. But now, with the internet, it is much easier to find ways to learn Esperanto, like apps or programs.

In fact, there are over a million speakers of Esperanto around the world. The most interesting thing is that you don't know where they might be – they aren't from a specific country! You have to join Esperanto groups to find other speakers.

There are also a small number of people who have Esperanto as their first language. You might think this is impossible, but it can happen when parents don't have the same language. They learn a completely different one to communicate with at home.

This is what happened to Vito. Vito is 17 years old. His father is from New Zealand and his mother is from Spain. 'When my parents met, they couldn't communicate very well. My mother spoke the language of her home area and also Spanish, and my father only spoke English. He then learnt a little Spanish to help them talk to each other. When I was born, they didn't want me to have a favourite; English or Spanish. So, we all learnt Esperanto! It was the first language I knew. I then went to school in New Zealand and learned more English there.'

Vito also says, 'It's really great having Esperanto as a first language. It's like having a secret code that only some people know. And there are great Esperanto groups online. They are full of people all around the world. We sometimes meet up. There is a group where you can find, and go and stay with, another Esperanto speaker in a different country. So, I can speak Esperanto and learn about a whole new place!'

3. In the first paragraph, what is true about English?

- A) It's not an international language
- B) It's the only international language.
- C) Business people use it.
- D) It is easy to learn.

4. What does the writer say about the origins of Esperanto?

- A) it is mainly based on many well-known languages.
- B) it is deeply connected with Greek and Latin.
- C) it is a totally new language, absolutely different from existing ones.
- D) it is an old language that was forgotten.

5. Why did LL Zamenhof design Esperanto?

- A) Because he didn't like his first language.
- B) Because he thought most languages were too hard to learn.
- C) Because he didn't like the language of his country.
- D) Because he wanted an international language.

6. Why was Esperanto difficult to learn?

- A) There were no speakers.
- B) There were no places to learn.
- C) Nobody was interested.
- D) The books were bad.

7. What reason does the writer give for having Esperanto as a first language?

- A) The parents cannot speak another language.
- B) The parents enjoy learning new languages.
- C) It becomes the only shared family language.
- D) The family think it will bring new chances.

8. How many languages can Vito's mother speak?

- A) two

- B) three
- C) four
- D) five

9. Where does Zito meet other Esperanto speakers?

- A) on the internet
- B) in his own country
- C) through his family
- D) at meetings

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Section 2

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4.

*Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

How can I persuade my mum I should follow my dream?

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|
| 10 | While many schools and parents _____ to reduce the number of hours young people spend on playing games, teachers in Nordahl Grieg School in Bergen are making video games a central part of their lessons. | TRY |
| 11 | And we're not only talking about educational ones that _____ to teach something but aren't much fun. Bestselling games created just for fun are also used in class. | DESIGN |
| 12 | Students use the puzzle game <i>Portal</i> in physics to try experiments that would be too dangerous in the real world. Seeing the results makes the topic _____ to understand. | EASY |
| 13 | In <i>Civilization</i> , which _____ in social science classes, students focus on world politics. | USE |
| 14 | It also _____ memorable experiences of being in the shoes of people with very different opinions and aims. | PROVIDE |
| 15 | Aleksander Husøy, who is a teacher at the school, thinks this is just the start. 'I truly believe that within a few years we _____ a huge explosion in the use of games in education,' he says. | SEE |
| 16 | Students also say that playing video games allows them to be _____ than before. | FOCUS |

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5.

*Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with these words. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.***

Too easy!

- 17** My sister Clara was always getting into trouble when she was younger. She could never sit still at school and she was always talking in class. Her teacher, Mr Franks, thought she was a ____ girl so my mum had to go to the school several times to talk about her behaviour. OBEDIENT
- 18** Clara behaved well at home so mum was _____ to find out what was going on. In the first meeting, the teacher explained that Clara hardly ever paid attention to his instructions. and that it was becoming impossible to control her. ANXIETY
- 19** He also said that it was becoming _____ to control her. I think this surprised my mum because Clara had never been like this with her. She had always been a curious girl who was interested in the world around her. At home, you could always have a good conversation with her. POSSIBLE
- 20** For the next few weeks, my mum and Mr Franks paid special attention to Clara's behaviour and they soon realised that she was getting bored at school. Clara was good at Maths and reading, and the things she was studying at school were too easy for her. She would often finish exercises before her classmates and she would become _____ waiting for the others to finish. PATIENCE
- 21** At first, my mum thought the _____ solution would be to give her more work to do. However, Clara found it difficult to work alone and Mr Franks couldn't spend all his time with her because the other children needed his help as well. LOGIC
- 22** In the end, they took the decision to move her into the next year at school and things changed immediately. Clara became much more interested and her new teacher said she was a very _____ student to have in class. PLEASURE

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6.

For questions 23-29 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Complete the table below with corresponding letters. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

The Iberian lynx: is the world's most endangered cat coming back?

The Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) is a wild cat species endemic to the Iberian Peninsula in southwestern Europe. The Worldwide Fund for Nature, which helps save endangered species through conservation, has reported that numbers of the Iberian lynx are **23**_____. In 2002, there were fewer than 100 left in the wild, but a 2015 count showed over 400 living in the forests of Spain and Portugal.

Several organisations have done their bit to stop the cat from completely **24**_____. Since 2014, around 50 lynxes have been re-introduced to certain areas of Spain and Portugal. These animals come from a conservation programme which breeds animals in a centre. When they're old enough, they can go back into their **25**_____ habitat of the forest.

However, conservationists want to **26**_____ the message across that there is still work to do. Humans have had a big **27**_____ on the places where lynx live, and rabbits, which they eat, are disappearing because of disease. Governments with **28**_____ over such land have been asked to make **29**_____ rabbit populations recover, so that the Iberian lynx populations continue to grow.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 23 | a) raising | b) increasing | c) adding | d) gaining |
| 24 | a) dying out | b) cutting down | c) killing off | d) chopping down |
| 25 | a) common | b) existing | c) standard | d) natural |
| 26 | a) send | b) get | c) come | d) give |
| 27 | a) strike | b) hit | c) result | d) impact |
| 28 | a) authority | b) command | c) right | d) ability |
| 29 | a) definite | b) positive | c) sure | d) clear |

23	24	25	26	27	28	29

КЛЮЧИ / KEYS

I

KEYS

Task 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	7	2	6	1	8	5

Task 2

A	B	C	D	E	F
7	2	5	6	3	1

Task 3

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D	C	C	A	A	B	A

Task 4

10	them
11	could
12	larger
13	will help
14	is left
15	be given
16	succeeds

Task 5

17	nervously
18	amazing
19	suspicious
20	responsible
21	reality
22	unfortunately

Task 6

23	24	25	26	27	28	29
C	A	D	D	C	B	A

II
KEYS

Task 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	6	4	1	8	3	7

Task 2

A	B	C	D	E	F
5	4	6	1	7	3

Task 3

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	A	A	C	D	B	A

Task 4

10	did
11	will make
12	is reading
13	is starting
14	will be put
15	inviting
16	wants

Task 5

17	extremely
18	surprising
19	unfortunately
20	responsible
21	suspicious
22	reality

Task 6

23	24	25	26	27	28	29
C	B	D	C	B	A	C

III
KEYS

Task 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6	1	4	8	2	3	7

Task 2

A	B	C	D	E	F
5	1	3	7	6	2

Task 3

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	B	C	B	A	D	C

Task 4

10	was made
11	will change
12	going to try
13	us
14	knows
15	predicted
16	going to be

Task 5

17	mysterious
18	reality
19	easily
20	massive
21	powerful
22	strength

Task 6

23	24	25	26	27	28	29
B	A	C	C	D	A	B

IV
KEYS

Task 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	6	2	8	3	5	1

Task 2

A	B	C	D	E	F
7	3	6	5	4	1

Task 3

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	A	D	B	C	B	A

Task 4

10	are trying
11	are designed
12	easier
13	is used
14	provides
15	will see
16	more focused

Task 5

17	disobedient
18	anxious
19	impossible
20	impatient
21	logical
22	pleasant

Task 6

23	24	25	26	27	28	29
B	A	D	B	D	A	C