

Part 1
Listening
Time: 25 minutes (15 points)

Task 1

Maximum points – 8

Listen to the first part of the lecture and decide which statements 1–8 are True(T), False (F) or Not Stated (NS). You will hear the text twice.

1. Tea was first brought to Russia from China. True <u>False</u> Not stated	2. Tea was known as a strong remedy before it was brought to Russia. <u>True</u> False Not stated
3. The tsar immediately loved the new drink. <u>True</u> False <u>Not stated</u>	4. Mikhail Fedorovich held regular assemblies of court in order to make the nobles get used to drinking tea. True False <u>Not stated</u>
5. Russia started importing tea from China in the 18th century. True <u>False</u> Not stated	6. At first tea cost a lot of money. <u>True</u> False Not stated
7. Drinking tea helps one to fall asleep. True <u>False</u> Not stated	8. Russian tea is served with sugar. <u>True</u> False Not stated

Task 2

Exercise 1 Integrated Listening and Reading

Maximum points – 7

Read about the five most famous palaces in Moscow and answer the questions that follow. Now you have 15 minutes to read the texts and answer these questions.

There are several famous palaces in Moscow. Many of them are regularly visited by tourists.

Petrovsky Palace is located on Leningradsky Prospekt. Built in 1780 on the orders of Catherine the Great in the so called “Russian Neogothic Style”, the Palace was used by the Russian Monarchs as a place to stop at and rest on the way from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Today, Petrovsky Palace and Park are within the Moscow city limits. Part of the Petrovsky Park is occupied by the Dynamo Stadium.

Catherine’s Palace is located in the district of Lefortovo – which used to be the German District of Moscow or ‘Nemetskaya Sloboda’, where foreigners lived. When the palace was built in 1796, it

was the biggest palace in Moscow. Catherine's son Pavel I didn't like this palace, and after the death of his mother turned it into the barracks for his soldiers. Since then, the palace has belonged to different military schools.

The Grand Kremlin Palace is located in the Moscow Kremlin, facing the Moskva River. The Palace was built in 1849 as the official residence of Russian Emperors in Moscow. It is a tall building but has only two floors. It is now the residence of the Russian President. Many official events are held there. Georgievsky Hall is the largest hall of the Grand Palace. When there are no official events, the Palace is open to tourists.

The Kremlin Palace of Congresses is the newest building in the Moscow Kremlin. It was built in 1961 on the initiative of Nikita Khrushchev to be used for the congresses of the Communist Party. In addition to its main official purpose, the Palace has always been used for concerts and theatrical productions. It served as the second stage of the Bolshoi Theatre. The main and biggest New Year's Party for children – 'Yolka' – has also been held here for years.

Sheremetev Palace, or Ostankino Palace, was built in the 18th century by Count Nikolai Sheremetev, one of the richest people of his time. Sheremetev loved arts and built his summer residence at Ostankino as a palace of arts which included a theatre and a library, as well as galleries of paintings and sculptures. The theatre was the central and most important part of the palace. Today, Sheremetev Palace is a museum.

9. How many palaces were built in the 18th century? A) 1 B) 2 **C) 3** D) 4 E) 5
10. Which palace is still used as a theatre? A) Petrovsky Palace B) Catherine's Palace
C) The Grand Kremlin Palace **D) The Kremlin Palace of Congresses** E) Sheremetev Palace
11. How many palaces are connected with Russian Emperors? A) 1 B) 2 **C) 3** D) 4 E) 5

Exercise 2

Now listen to parts of the city tour around Moscow and decide which palace the tour guide is talking about. You will hear this twice.

12. **Palace 1:** A) Petrovsky Palace B) Catherine's Palace **C) The Grand Kremlin Palace**
D) The Kremlin Palace of Congresses E) Sheremetev Palace
13. **Palace 2:** A) Petrovsky Palace B) Catherine's Palace C) The Grand Kremlin Palace
D) The Kremlin Palace of Congresses E) Sheremetev Palace
14. **Palace 3:** A) Petrovsky Palace B) Catherine's Palace C) The Grand Kremlin Palace
D) The Kremlin Palace of Congresses **E) Sheremetev Palace**
15. **Palace 4:** **A) Petrovsky Palace** B) Catherine's Palace C) The Grand Kremlin Palace
D) The Kremlin Palace of Congresses E) Sheremetev Palace

Part 2

Reading

Time: 25 minutes (22 points)

Read the text below and do the tasks after

A cuckoo clock

Tom was given a cuckoo clock on his birthday. Every morning at seven o'clock the little wooden bird popped out and sang seven "Cuckoos!" to let Tom know that it was time to wake up until Mummy called, "Breakfast ready!" Then he did all in a great hurry and left his house and waked to the bus stop at the corner of the street. But sometimes he was so late that he had to run to catch the school bus in time.

One day Tom woke as usual at seven o'clock, when the little wooden cuckoo called to him seven times. He yawned and stretched.

"I shan't get up until my cuckoo calls out eight times!" he told himself. At that moment the little doors opened above the clock face, and the little cuckoo popped out and sang eight "Cuckoos!".

"Eight o'clock," thought Tom. "Now I will get up!"

But cuckoo gave another call. This surprised and frightened Tom.

"It's nine o'clock!" he cried. "I am late for the bus!"

He jumped out of bed, out of pyjamas, put on his clothes, then rushed downstairs.

He ran down the road, turned the corner — and there was the bus, still waiting for him! He jumped into it, sat down heavily, blowing and puffing, and looked round. That was funny! There was no one else in the bus at all.

At that moment the bus driver appeared. "You're early today! It's only ten minutes past eight," the driver said.

"But my cuckoo clock called out nine times and it never makes a mistake!"

The bus driver laughed aloud. "That was a real cuckoo you heard!" he said. "I heard it myself this morning. Listen! If we keep quiet, we may hear it again." Away in the distance they heard "Cuckoo!" and then "Cuckoo!" again. There was a big brown bird on a branch of the tree near Tom's bedroom window.

Task 1

Maximum points – 6

Guess the meaning of the following words from the text and connect them to their meanings.

1	To pop out	E	A	Breathing heavily from exertion
2	In a great hurry	C	B	It's used to describe a feeling of boredom or disinterest in something
3	To catch the bus	F	C	In haste
4	To yawn	B	D	Far away
5	To sit down blowing and puffing	A	E	Jump out of
6	Away in the distance	D	F	To get on the bus

Task 2

Maximum points –1

Choose the most appropriate variant of the sentence that corresponds to the main idea of the text.

7. The text is about

- A) Tom the lazy boy
- B) The cuckoo clock
- C) A big brown bird that taught Tom a lesson

Task 3

Maximum points – 6

Choose the right answers

- 8) How did Tom know that it was time to wake up?
 - a) Tom's mother knocked on his door
 - b) Tom's father cried that it was time to wake up
 - c) The cuckoo clock sang seven "Cuckoos"
- 9) When did Tom get up usually?
 - a) When his mom called "Breakfast ready!"
 - b) When his father asked him to get up
 - c) When his granny brought in a cup of tea for him
- 10) Sometimes Tom had to run to catch the school bus in time. Why?
 - a) Because his clock told wrong time
 - b) Because he got out of bed late
 - c) Because Tom's father didn't wake him up
- 11) What surprised and frightened Tom one day?
 - a) The cuckoo clock gave eight "Cuckoos!"
 - b) The cuckoo clock didn't tell anything.
 - c) The cuckoo clock called out nine times.
- 12) Tom jumped into the bus and sat down. What surprised him?
 - a) There was no one else in the bus.
 - b) The bus was crowded.
 - c) There was no driver.
- 13) Why was Tom early that day?
 - a) Because he didn't want to be late again.
 - b) Because his cuckoo clock called out nine times.
 - c) Because Tom heard nine cuckoos.

Task 4

Maximum points – 9

Put the sentences in the right order according to the text.

- a) There was no one else in the bus at all.
- b) Tom's cuckoo clock never makes mistakes.
- c) Sometimes Tom was so late that he had to run to catch the school bus in time.
- d) There was a bird on a branch of the tree near Tom's bedroom windows.
- e) The cuckoo gave another call that surprised and frightened Tom.
- f) Every morning Tom's mother woke him up
- g) Tom turned the corner – and no bus waiting for him.
- h) The bus driver said that Tom was early that day.
- i) Tom liked not to get up until Mom called, "Breakfast's ready!"

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 3

Use of English

Time: 20 minutes (25points)

Task 1

Maximum points – 7

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. (a-g).

1	I'm fed up ___ this weather! Where's the sunshine gone?	d	a	of
2	My sister's very different ___ me. I'm blond but she's brunette.	f	b	to
3	'What are you so excited ___?' 'We're going on holiday tomorrow.'	c	c	about
4	Are you any good ___ maths? I'm hopeless.	g	d	with
5	Teenagers are often rude ___ their parents.	b	e	for
6	When you leave home, you're responsible ___ everything!	e	f	from
7	I'm very proud ___ my children. I think they're wonderful.	a	g	at

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Дескрипторы	Баллы
Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	
Наличие соответствующего заголовка	0–1 ✓
Объём. Рассказ состоит из 10 и более предложений (предложением считается каждая грамматическая основа). Рассказ из 7–8 предложений получает 1 балл. Рассказ менее 5 предложений получает 0 баллов и далее не оценивается.	0–2 ✓
В рассказе представлен весь сюжет (зачин, развитие, кульминация, развязка).	0–1 ✓
Помимо фактов, в рассказе имеются описания (предметов) и/или эмоционально-оценочный компонент (авторская интерпретация событий, описание эмоций, оценка поступков)	0–1 ✓
Организация высказывания	
Рассказ логичен. Деление на абзацы не обязательно, но если оно присутствует, то должно быть адекватным.	2 ✓
Рассказ в целом логичен, но имеется одна логическая ошибка в содержании или неадекватное деление на абзацы.	1
Имеется 2 и более логических ошибок (включая неверное деление на абзацы)	0
Языковое оформление	
Лексико-грамматическое оформление полностью или практически полностью соответствует языковой норме и уровню B1 (CEFR). Допустимо до 3 орфографических, пунктуационных, грамматических или лексических ошибок (всего), в целом, не затрудняющих понимание текста.	3 ✓
Лексико-грамматическое оформление в основном соответствует языковой норме и уровню A2 (CEFR). Имеется 4 – 7 орфографических, пунктуационных, грамматических или лексических ошибок (всего), в целом, не затрудняющих понимание текста.	2
Текст содержит 7–10 языковых ошибок, в целом, не затрудняющих его понимание, либо до 2 грубых языковых ошибок.	1
Текст содержит множество языковых ошибок, в том числе тех, которые затрудняют его понимание.	0
Итого: 10 баллов	

