

LISTENING 7-8

Time: 30 minutes

Maximum points – 30

Task 1

Listen to a text about a typical **American high school** and do the following tasks.
You will hear the text **twice**. Now you have **some time** to read the tasks.

For questions **1-7** decide if the statements are true (**T**), false (**F**), or not stated (**NS**).

- 1 West Milford is a state high art school.
- 2 When they are fourteen years old, students go on to senior high school.
- 3 It doesn't cost students any money to go to West Milford School.
- 4 An elective subject is a subject you choose to study after school.
- 5 Physical education is an elective subject.
- 6 Students don't have to use their own cameras in the photography class.
- 7 Core subjects include English, maths, science, social sciences and physical education.

For questions **8-17** do the tasks about **the words or expressions** from the audiotext.

For **8** identify the **word** for which **the definition** and **rhyming words** are provided.

8 Years of doing meticulous (= thorough) research had made her very *(taking care to be exact and accurate, especially about small details)* in her working methods. (rhymes with *ice, spice, concise*)

For **9** identify **the nouns by their definitions** and then **transform them** into the correct **adjectives** to complete the sentence below (the **number of letters** and **the first letter** for each word are specified). You must write both words to get a point.

9 John consistently impresses everyone with his profound knowledge and problem-solving skills. He's undeniably **i** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ *(the ability to learn, understand and think in a logical way about things; the ability to do this well)*. He dreams of becoming a renowned scientist someday. He's incredibly **a** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ *(smth that you want to do or achieve very much; the desire or strength of mind to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.)* in his pursuit of groundbreaking discoveries.

For questions **10-12** provide the **realia** from the recording for the **clues** below.

10 A north-eastern US state on the Atlantic Ocean, also known as the Garden State, which was settled by the Dutch, and was one of the original 13 states.

11 A _____ in the US, Australia, New Zealand is a tuition-free local school, supported by state funds; while in Britain (especially in England) it is a private school for young people between the ages of 13 and 18, whose parents pay for their education.

12 Any of the parts that a day is divided into at a school, college, etc. for study; (AmE) (BrE **full stop**) the mark (.) used at the end of a sentence and in some abbreviations, for example e.g. _____.

13 Choose **British English** (BrE) or **American English** (AmE).

The verb *graduate* in **BrE** / **AmE** means *to complete a course in education, especially at high school* and is pronounced /'grædʒueɪt/; the noun *graduate* means *a person who has completed their school studies* and is pronounced /'grædʒuət/.

In **BrE** / **AmE** *to graduate* means *to get a degree, especially your first degree, from a university or college*; and *a graduate* is *a person who has a university degree*.

14 True (T) or False (F)? The phrase *on time* means *at the arranged / correct time; not late*; while *in time* (for /to do smth) means *not late; with enough time to be able to do smth*.

15 Unscramble the letters to get *the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college, etc.* LUMURICCUR _____

There is **one word** and **one phrase hidden** in the sentences. **Unscramble** them. The **number of letters** is specified. (Some new words in the sentences are explained.)

E.g. Going to ((BrE, Australian Eng, informal) university) **uni forms** a habit of autonomous learning. _ _ _ _ _ **uniform**

16 Which leader are you planning to elect?' I've asked you several times already.

17 The textbook covers a _ _ _ _ _ of topics. One text is about a ((informal) a person from New Zealand) Kiwi, deranged (unable to behave and think normally, especially because of a mental illness) with panic, who ran back and forth.

Task 2

The history of science is full of revolutionary advances that required small insights that anyone might have had, but that, in fact, only one person did. **Isaac Asimov** (1919/20-1992), an American author and biochemist, a highly successful and prolific writer of science fiction

Listen to a text about **three inventions** which aim to help other people instead of making money and do the following tasks. You will hear the text **twice**. Now you have some time to read the tasks.

Answer questions **18-23** about the **inventions** and their inventors (for Emily Cummins and her invention write **EC**, for Joshua Silver – **JS**, for Michael Pritchard – **MP**).

Whose invention?

18 This invention took decades to develop.

19 This invention is especially useful for people in areas where there's no access to electricity.

20 This invention helps survivors in disaster areas.

Which inventor? According to what you hear in the audiotext, **guess** who the information may **refer to**. (Mind you: the information is **not stated** in the recording.)

21 The person is an expert from England who knows how to remove harmful things, including heavy metals.

22 When the person was studying mirrors, at Oxford University, where they teach, they found something that would help to create their invention.

23 When the person was fifteen, they invented a toothpaste holder for their grandfather, whose arthritis made it difficult for him to squeeze the tube.

Check questions **24-26** for **mistakes**, and write the correct word which is needed in each sentence instead of the wrong one.

E.g. Dirty drinking water kills ~~billions~~ of people around the world. **millions**

24 For many people invention is about designing a new phone app.

25 Emily Cummins got a hamster when she was four years old.

26 He was trying to tread a needle.

The students, future teachers, prepared the sentences **below** to illustrate some **grammar and vocabulary points** based on the text script, but made **some mistakes**. Act as their teacher and **check** their sentences. If the sentence is **correct**, **put a tick (✓)**; if it contains **a mistake**, **put a cross (✗)**.

27 Both *used to* and *would* are used to talk about past habits and past states and can be interchangeable (*I used to / would have long hair*; *When my parents were away, my grandmother would / used to take care of me*).

28 A piece of electrical equipment in which food is kept cold so that it stays fresh is called *a fridge (especially BrE)*; *a refrigerator (AmE or formal)*; *an icebox (also AmE, old-fashioned)*.

29 Both *have smth done* and *get smth done* mean *to cause smth to be done for you by smb else (I must get / have my hair cut)*, or *to suffer the effects of what smb else does to you (She had / got her bag stolen)*; but *get smth done* can also involve doing the task yourself (*I'll never get all this work finished*).

30 Both 'access' as a noun and 'access' as a verb are pronounced as /'ækses/, similar to the noun and verb 'transport' /'trænsɜ:t/.

Transfer the answers to the answer sheet.

READING 7-8

Time: 40 minutes

Maximum points – 30

Task 1

Read the text about '**false friends**' and match headings **A-E** to paragraphs **1-4**. There is one **extra** heading.

A Errors in the East

B Foreign is fashionable

C Ask around

D Successful slogans

E Failures on four wheels

False friends – marketing enemies

People learning a foreign language often recognize words that are similar to words in their own language. Sometimes these are helpful 'friends' – a Dutch, German or Flemish speaker learning English can relax when it comes to learning *hand* – it's exactly the same in their language. When Germans see the English word *handy* they might think they've found another 'friend', but this is a 'false friend' – the English adjective *handy* means 'convenient', whereas the German noun *Handy* is a word they use for 'mobile phone'!

1 _____

The German *Handy* is a good example of words being borrowed from another language in order to make something sound cool. In countries around the world, marketing and advertising executives often reach for the English dictionary, not because they really need to borrow a word, but because they want to borrow some of the status of English as the language of international communication. The message is: 'Hey, look, I'm using English, I'm part of the modern global community.' So, when it comes to British, Australian and American companies selling their products abroad, you might think that they only have to keep the English names and everyone will be happy. Unfortunately it's not as simple as that, and if English-speaking marketing departments don't do enough research into what their product names and slogans mean in other cultures, false friends can turn into costly enemies!

2 _____

Car names are a good example of the problem. Ford's *Fiera* wasn't as popular with Spanish speakers as the company had hoped, possibly because *fiera* can mean 'ugly' in Spanish. It's said that the well-known story that their *Nova* car suffered for similar reasons (*No va* in Spanish would mean 'doesn't go') is not actually true, but it appears nevertheless in many books about marketing. Rolls-Royce fortunately realized that their *Silver Mist* needed a name change before being launched in Germany (in German *Mist* means 'manure', the waste that comes out after a horse or cow has eaten!), where it became the *Silver Shadow*. The German marketing people seemed to do well with *Handy*, but the English term they borrowed for a certain type of rucksack – which is actually a German word! – wasn't such a good idea. *Body bags* are actually what dead bodies are put in when they are moved from the scene of a crime.

3 _____

Having names and slogans translated into other languages isn't always an effective solution, especially with languages that are very different to English. In the rush to enter the growing Chinese market, the slogan 'Come alive with the Pepsi Generation' was translated into Chinese as 'Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the dead'! Kentucky Fried Chicken also had to do some more work on their idiomatic slogan 'finger-lickin' good', which was first translated to mean 'eat your fingers off!'

4 _____

Most problems can be avoided by checking product names and translations with enough local people in the target market. However, it's unusual for the result to be a perfect translation of the original marketing concept. 'The concept will never translate perfectly into another culture,' warns one marketing expert. It seems that the most embarrassing mistakes have been made by marketing teams who refuse to accept this. If a campaign has been very successful in one market, they will try their hardest to reuse it in a very different one, often failing to listen to what the locals say.

5 Choose the best statement summarizing **the biggest problem** that can be when a product name is used in a different country.

A People don't understand the name.

B The name has a negative meaning in another language.

C People see the product as 'foreign' and don't want to buy it.

For items **6-10 match** the questions (**6-10**) with the answers (**A-H**). You have **more** answers than necessary.

6	Why are English words often seen as cool?	A Which are similar to words in your language and have the same meanings.
7	How can it be costly for English companies not to know other languages?	B Their slogans can't be translated perfectly.
8	Was the Rolls-Royce car name a disaster in Germany? Why / Why not?	C No, the campaign has been very successful in a market.
9	What do marketing people need to accept?	D Their product names or slogans may mean something different in other languages.
10	Which words are 'friends' when you study a foreign language?	E Which are very different from English.
		F English is the language of international communication and shows that you are part of the modern global community.
		G No, because they changed the name before launching it.
		H Which are similar to words in your language but have different meanings.

For questions **11-20** do the tasks about **the words or phrases** from the text.

11 Write the abbreviation for the US fast food restaurant chain

12 A large, comfortable and expensive make of car made by a company in the UK formed in 1906 is; while a large US company that makes cars established in Detroit in 1903 is

13 The people of Flanders in northern Belgium are *the*; while someone from the Netherlands is

For questions **14-16** unscramble **the words** (the first letter of each word is in its place).

14 A person who has an important job as a manager of a company or an organization **ECUVIXETE**

15 Making you feel shy, uncomfortable or ashamed **EMNARRGIBASS**

16 An idea or a principle that is connected with something abstract; an idea for something new **CEPCTON**; an important moral, social or political idea that a book, speech, etc. is trying to communicate **MEEGASS**; a word or phrase that is easy to remember, used for example by a political party or in advertising to attract people's attention or to suggest an idea quickly **SGALON**

Complete the sentences below with the **idioms** from the text (the **definitions** are provided).

17 When _____ getting things done, he's useless. (*when it is a question of smth*)

18 She was trampled (= stepped heavily) _____ to get out. (*in a situation in which you are in a hurry and need to do things quickly*)

Write **the correct words** for the **confusables** (words which are easily confused because they are very similar) in the sentences below and match them with the **definitions**. Write the correct letters next to the words in the given order.

19 She runs her own TV production Today police launched a to reduce road accidents.	A (<i>often in names</i>) a business organization that makes money by producing or selling goods or services B a series of planned activities that are intended to achieve a particular social, commercial or political aim
20 Her face was in deep Let's sit in the for a while.	C an area or a part of a place that is protected from the heat of the sun and so is darker and cooler D an area of darkness in which it is difficult to distinguish things easily

Task 2

Read the article about the **culture of modern Britain**. Five sentences have been **removed**. For items **21-25** choose from the sentences (**A-K**) the one which fits each gap. There are some **extra** sentences which you do not need to use. The words **in bold** in the text have been **mixed up**. For items **26-30** put them in the correct places to get appropriate collocations. Write **the necessary words** on the answer sheet in the **order** they should appear in the text. *E.g. 0 avoid 00 keep*

- A** And unlike many other cultures, gifts are usually opened when received.
- B** And people do not usually open gifts when they receive them, which differs from many other cultures.
- C** However, the younger generation is less strict about this, especially for casual dining.
- D** Younger people, however, are a lot more relaxed about this, especially for formal dining.
- E** For this reason, they may initially seem open.
- F** Because of this, people often think they are not very open.
- G** And that also means that you should start asking personal questions.
- H** This also includes not asking personal questions.
- I** So, it may seem that they do not have strong emotions about things, but this is not the case.
- J** This does not mean that they have strong emotions.
- K** It's best not to do this in public places.
- L** *And nowhere is this more the case than in Britain.*

21 _____ **22** _____ **23** _____ **24** _____ **25** _____

26 _____ **27** _____ **28** _____ **29** _____ **30** _____

Life in modern Britain

If you find yourself going to any country to study or on business, it's useful to know a little bit about the people before you get there. This could help **0** ~~keep~~ **avoid** any embarrassing mistakes. *E.g.* L But remember that no matter what the cultural guides say, you should not **rest** that all British people you meet will be the same.

The British have always been known for their 'stiff upper lip'. As a nation, the British tend not to use superlatives and may not seem terribly lively when they speak. **21** _____ It's just that they choose not to **respect** them in public. They are generally not keen on showing their feelings, so unless you know someone well, they may not like it if you put your arm around their shoulder. You'll also see that the British prefer to **00** ~~avoid~~ **keep** a considerable distance between themselves and the person to whom they are speaking.

Privacy is very important to British people. They will probably not give you a tour of their home, and, in fact, may keep most doors closed. They expect visitors to **assume** their privacy. **22** _____ Even close friends do not cross the line by enquiring about someone's financial situation or relationships.

There is a proper way to act in most situations and the British do not like to break the rules. Take body language as an example. The British are generally more controlled in their body language and hand gestures while speaking, than say, North and South Americans and Southern Europeans. **23** _____ Friendships take longer to **display**, but once established they may last over time and distance.

The British exchange presents between family members and close friends for birthdays and Christmas. The present need not be expensive, but it should demonstrate an attempt to find something related to that person's interests. Also, if you are invited to someone's home, it is normal to take along a box of good quality chocolates, some wine, or flowers. **24** _____

British people enjoy entertaining people in their homes. Although Brits value people being on time, you may arrive 10-15 minutes later than invited to dinner. However, if you are meeting friends at a restaurant, you should not be late. Traditionally, it's considered bad manners to **build** your elbows on the table. **25** _____ If invited to a meal at a restaurant, the person who extended the invitation may offer to pay.

Remember, it takes time to get to know a country and its people and the best thing to do is keep your eyes and ears open. And above all else, as the British themselves would say, keep calm and carry on!

Transfer the answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH 7-8

Time: 40 minutes

Maximum points - 40

Task 1

In 2024, the Russian **Academy of Sciences** will celebrate its **300th anniversary**. This commemorative date is significant not only for the scientific community, but for the entire country due to the Academy's role as the country's main scientific institution. Read the text about the Russian **Academy of Sciences** and for items 1-6 complete the sentences by **choosing the right words** from the ones given below and **changing their forms**. You can use each word **twice** but the **necessary words will be different**. There are some **words missing** in the text (gaps 7-10). **Provide** the appropriate **sciences** for the **definitions** given. There are some examples in the text.

nation	found	academy	<i>E.g.</i>	<i>science</i>	<i>elect</i>
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Academy of Sciences

Academy of Sciences, in full (1917-25 and since 1991) **Russian Academy of Sciences**, Russian **Rossiiskaya Akademiya Nauk**, highest *e.g.* **scientific** society and principal coordinating body for research in natural and social sciences, technology, and production in Russia. The organization was 1) in St. Petersburg, Russia, on February 8 (January 28, Old Style), 1724, by Peter I the Great, and was opened in 1725 by his widow, Catherine I, as the Academy of Sciences and Arts. Membership in the academy is by *e.g.* **election**, and members can be one of three ranks – 2), corresponding member, or foreign member. Fellows of the Academy are *e.g.* **elected** simultaneously for a 5-year term. The academy is also devoted to training students and to publicizing scientific achievements and 3) knowledge. It maintains ties with many 4) scientific institutions and collaborates with foreign academies and *e.g.* **scientists**. The academy directs the research of other scientific institutions and institutions of higher education. It includes departments of (0) **mathematics** (*the study of numbers and shapes*); (7) (*the scientific study of matter and energy and the relationships between them, including the study of forces, heat, light, sound, electricity and the structure of atoms*); power engineering, (00) **mechanics** (*the science of movement and force*), and control processes; information science and computer technology; (8) (*the scientific study of the structure of substances, how they react when combined or in contact with one another, and how they behave under different conditions*) and materials; (9) (*the scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals*); earth sciences (*sciences that involve studying the earth or part of it, like geography and geology*); social sciences (*also social studies*) particular subjects connected with the study of people in society, for example geography, economics or sociology); and (000) **history** (*the study of past events, especially as a subject at school or university*) and (10) (*the scientific study of the development of language or of a particular language*). Since 1999 the date of the academy's 5), February 8, has been observed as a 6) day of science.

Task 2

For items **11-18** look at the **timeline*** of some significant milestones in the **history of Soviet and Russian science and technology**. The **scientists' names** in the timeline have been **mixed-up**. For items **11-18** correct the information by choosing the appropriate **scientist (A-H)** for each **event**. *E.g. 0 J 00 I*

Time	Event
11 1755	A) Ilya Mechnikov (1711-1765), known as the “father of Russian science,” who made contributions to various scientific fields (physics, chemistry, and astronomy), founds Russia’s first classical university – Moscow State University.
12 1869	B) Sergei Ilyushin (1834- 1907) formulates the Periodic Law and creates his own version of the Periodic Table of Elements. His discovery is viewed as the most significant contribution to materials chemistry.
13 1888	C) Zhores Alferov (1850-1891), the first female professor of mathematics, who made a series of discoveries in mathematics, is awarded the Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for her thesis on integrable rigid body motion.
14 1908	D) Igor Kurchatov (1845-1916), Russian biologist, microbiologist, immunologist, and physiologist, the founder of immunology and gerontology, advocate of prostokvasha [sour milk], is awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his contribution to the study of the immune system.
15 1926	E) Lev Landau (1894-1977), Russian World War I pilot, begins a distinguished career as an aircraft designer.
16 1954	F) Mikhail Lomonosov (1903-1960), author of several breakthrough discoveries in nuclear physics (the first nuclear reactor in Europe, the first Russian A-bomb and the first fusion bomb), is in charge of building the first nuclear power plant in Obninsk, USSR.
17 1962	G) Dmitri Mendeleev (1908-1968), the author of the “Course of Theoretical Physics”, who made major contributions to all spheres of physical science, from quantum mechanics to plasma physics, receives the Nobel Prize for Physics for his research of the superfluidity of helium.
18 2000	H) Sofia Kovalevskaya (1930-2019), author of over 500 scientific papers and around 50 inventions in semiconductor and quantum electronics, including the first stable transistor, is awarded a Nobel Prize for Physics.
0 1920s	I) Grigori Perelman (1907-1966), the “father of the Soviet space program and of practical astronautics,” begins his career in rocketry. Among his major achievements are the first successful launch of an orbiting satellite (1957) and the first manned space flight of Yuri Gagarin (1961).
00 2002-2003	J) Sergei Korolev (1966-), one of the most renowned contemporary mathematicians, solves the Poincaré conjecture, one of the seven Millennium Prize Problems in mathematics.

*It’s important to bear in mind that Russian science and technology have evolved significantly, with contributions in areas like space exploration, mathematics, nuclear technology, and more. Please note that this is a simplified overview, and there are many more noteworthy achievements and figures in Russian science throughout history.

Task 3

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) declared **2024 the Year of the Volunteer Movement**. This implies all the most positive things that volunteers can accomplish for people and residents of CIS countries. For items **19-24** complete the **quotations** on the topic **Charity** by doing the **crossword**.

0 Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or in the darkness of destructive (*the fact of caring only about yourself rather than about other people*) _____. **selfishness** **Martin Luther King, Jr.** (1929-1968), an American activist and political philosopher, one of the most prominent leaders in the civil rights movement, struggling to win more rights for African Americans

00 The small charity that comes from the (*the place in a person where the feelings and emotions are thought to be*) _____ **heart** is better than the great charity that comes from the head. **Ivan Panin** (1855-1942), the ‘father of Bible numerics’

19 But, in all things, regardless of whether we make the same choices or not, we are to treat each other with dignity and (*polite behaviour towards or care for smb/smrh that you think is important*) _____, both of which are evidences of charity in our hearts and lives. **Sheri L. Dew** (1953-), an American author, publisher

20 That charity which longs to (*make information available to the public*) _____ itself ceases (=stops) to be charity. **Eliza Cook** (1818-1889), an English author and poet associated with the Chartist movement

21 While we do our good works let us not forget that the real solution lies in a world in which charity will have become (*not needed*) _____. **Chinua Achebe** (1930-2013), a Nigerian novelist, poet, critic, a central figure of modern African literature

22 When faith and hope fail, as they do sometimes, we must try charity, which is love in (*the process of doing smth in order to make smth happen or to deal with a situation*) _____. **Dinah Craik** (1826-1887), an English novelist and poet

23 Charity to the deserving is not charity at all, but (*the fair treatment of people*)
 . **G.K. Chesterton** (1874-1936), an English writer, philosopher, critic

24 Charity sees the need not the (a reason for having particular feelings or behaving in a particular way) _____. **German proverb**



Task 4

The year **2023** was declared **the Year of the Teacher and Mentor** in order to recognize the special status of teachers. This decision speaks of the high status of these specialists in our society and the importance of their work and is another important step towards enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession.

Homophones refer to words which **sound alike**, although they have **different spelling and meaning**. For items 25-29 complete each sentence with two appropriate 'Education homophones'.

E.g. The girl over there in the _____ **red** dress has already _____ **read** the novel for the next literature class.

25 The college _____ announced the _____ that free education should be available for all children

26 For the _____ three years he has _____ all his exams with flying colours (= very well; with a very high mark), including English language.

27 When the teacher started writing the grammar rules on the _____, some students began to look _____.

28 The aim of the _____ is to propose measures to _____ the impact of farming practices on the environment.

29 He took a _____ in Russian language and literature, and the teacher had a _____ but still pleasant voice.

Task 5

For questions 30-35 complete the following **idioms** with the 'Education words' in the appropriate form. Both the **definitions** of education words (0) and those of idioms (00) are provided.

E.g. I do not condone (= accept behaviour that is morally wrong or to treat it as if it were not serious) bullying **in any way, shape or (0)** ((BrE, old-fashioned) a class in a school) _____. (00) ((informal) of any type) **form**

30 We could go to the beach or to my sister's house, and **if all else** (to not pass a test or an exam; to decide that smb/smth has not passed a test or an exam) _____, we can always find something to do at home. (used to suggest smth that smb can do if nothing else they have tried is successful)

31 Such guesses are thought to **be close to the** (a point given for a correct answer in an exam or competition) _____. (to be fairly accurate in a guess, statement, etc.)

32 I was just (to achieve the required standard in an exam, a test, etc.) _____ **the time of day** with her. (to say hello to smb and have a short conversation with them)

33 His performance in the exam **stood** ((BrE) the person in charge of a school or college) _____ **and shoulders above** the rest. (to be much better than other people or things)

34 A strong cup of coffee in the morning is **just what the** (a person who has received the highest university degree) _____ **ordered**. ((humorous) exactly what smb wants or needs)

35 He **took** his students **to** (an activity that is designed to help achieve a particular learning goal, especially in language teaching) _____ for failing to acknowledge their quotes correctly. (to criticize smb strongly for smth they have done)

Task 6

The UN has designated **2024** as the International **Year of Camelids** (camels, llamas, alpacas, vicuñas and guanacos). The Year is meant to raise the public's awareness of the significant role of camelids in protecting ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, assuring food security and adapting to climate change. A camel has a variety of distinctive features that help it thrive in its arid desert environment. Everyone knows that camels have **humps**, but **what else** does a camel **have**? **Unscramble** the five words **hidden** in the sentences (36-40). (The sentences give you some **insights into** realia and unfamiliar words.)

E.g. 0 Tropic Island **Hum**, presented to the public in 2004, but originally recorded in 1995, is a song from Paul McCartney's second animated film for children. **hump**

**an English singer, songwriter and musician who gained worldwide fame with the Beatles*

36 The bailiff* urged them to keep silent in court. _____

**(AmE) an official who keeps order in court, takes people to their seats, watches prisoners, etc.*

37 'Boohoo!'* Vespucci** wailed***, 'I'm lost.' _____

** exclamation, used in written English to show the sound of somebody noisy crying like a child's*

***Italian navigator and explorer of the South American coast, after whom America was named*

****to make a long, loud, high noise because you are sad or in pain*

38 Plymouth is a city on the south coast of Devon, England, known for its maritime history and as the departure point of the *Mayflower*, the ship that carried the Pilgrims* to the New World in 1620. _____

**members of the group of English people (the Pilgrim Fathers) who sailed to America on the ship The Mayflower in 1620 and started a colony in Massachusetts*

39 He was sitting in front of the members of Boy Scouts* Committee, thinking over what they said. _____

**an international (but decentralized) movement started in 1908 in England with the goal of teaching good citizenship to boys*

40 One of my favourite films, King Kong, is about a giant ape brought to New York to be put on show as "eighth wonder of world." He escapes and climbs to the top of the Empire State Building*, where he is killed by war planes.

**an office building in Manhattan, New York City, which for over 40 years after it was built (in 1931) was the tallest in the world. It is 1 250 feet/381 metres high and has 102 floors.*

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING 7-8

Time: 40 minutes

Maximum points – 20

You have had a class discussion on the topic **‘Technology has improved our lives significantly. Discuss’**. The teacher asked you to give some arguments for the statement and some arguments against the statement.

You cannot deny that technology is a vital component of life in the modern world. Technology is intensely valuable to us and, and heavily convenient in our lives today. Technology has revolutionized our lives in many ways. It has made tasks easier, faster, and more efficient. Our lives move around technology that results in the development of further technological innovations, applications, and advancements to meet the needs of society. While technology has certainly increased our standard of living in numerous ways, it has also brought a whole host of new challenges and dangers that must be addressed, and the excessive usage of technology has its disadvantages as well.

Following the discussion, you were offered to participate in a **competition** entitled **The Best and Worst Inventions Ever**.

Cover the following points in your **competition entry**:

The growth of technology has changed the world significantly and has influenced life in a great way. The influence of technology and invention can be positive or negative.

Give examples of some inventions which have revolutionized the way people live and work. Describe humanity’s greatest invention which is of enormous benefit to the human race and explain why.

Despite its many benefits, technology has negative impacts. Give examples of inventions that have made the world a worse place to live. Describe humanity’s worst invention that you would like to un-invent and explain why.

Draw a conclusion.

Remember to

- engage the reader with your introduction showing you understand the topic;
- use original ideas about the topic and give reasons for your opinion; provide examples, using your background knowledge;
- sum up your views in the conclusion.

Write your **competition entry** covering the points above on the **answer sheet** in around **120-150 words**, including **your own title**.

Write in your own words. DO NOT quote from the input.

Don’t forget to check and transfer your answers to the answer sheet.