

Task 2 (10 points)

Read the text and do the task. Some parts of the sentences are missing. Find the most appropriate part for each gap. Write the appropriate letter in the gap. Note that there are more parts than gaps.

THE WORLD BY ROAD

The Guardian Weekly, February 12th 2008

The *World by Road* expedition was (1)_____ by a group of individuals who wanted to increase young people's interest in world issues and cultures. Travelling from country to country in large vehicles, they document everything they see (2)_____ a video recorder and internet blog. The audience back home is invited to participate by (3)_____ as to where they should go next. Team leader Steven Shoppman explains why he thinks education goes down better when there's a little (4)_____:

It only took a couple of weeks to come up with the name for our expedition – The World by Road – but the idea started a long time ago. After doing a lot of road trips while growing up, and having lived (5)_____ during many different periods of my life, I knew that this was the best way to see a place.

As we began to research the trip, we started to realise that Americans don't get out and travel all that much. People with a valid passport are (6)_____, and in a given year something like only 5% of the entire population even uses their passports to leave the country. We knew we needed to get more people interested in what's going on in the world.

The project started with the idea that we could intersperse adventure with heavier issues. By mixing enjoyable activities with visits to aid organisations overseas, and interviewing people involved in cultural and social issues, we're hoping to inspire a much larger audience.

Once (7)_____ got out, people started to contact us with their ideas, which was exactly what we wanted. Now, on our interactive website, anyone can contact us with suggestions as to (8)_____, and our readers can drive where the story goes. It's much better than the news, where media companies go out to cover a story and you get whatever is given to you on television. With us, people can participate a bit more.

We film as much as we can on video and try to write blog entries (9)_____ every day. I think it helps to get people interested. Instead of watching a reporter talking through a microphone, the audience can actually feel like they're part of the adventure, and it makes them want to know more.

When we get back to America we're going to do (10)_____ to get more kids interested in doing study-abroad programmes and overseas. We're hoping that the multi-media presentation of our trip and our direct interaction with the students will make a difference among young people in the US and turn some of them into international citizens.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A adventure thrown in | G on a website |
| B where and what we should cover | H leaving feedback and suggestions |
| C a college tour | I in a minority |
| D research work | J out of a vehicle |
| E the word about our trip | K make a difference |
| F brought into being | L as they go with |

Task 3 (10 points)

Read the text and do the task. Some parts of the text are missing. Find the most appropriate part for each gap. Write the appropriate letter in the gap. Note that there are more parts than gaps.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN – ARCTIC EXPLORER AND BLUNDERER

Franklin wanted to find the North-West Passage – a route through the Arctic which Europeans believed led to the riches of the Far East. On May 19th, 1845, Franklin's two ships, the Erebus and the Terror, left London with 133 of Her Majesty's finest men.

(1)_____ He had to be rescued by a group of local Inuit. Franklin, despite his misadventures, became an instant hero – just the kind of man to lead a final victorious expedition to find this elusive sea route.

It was a time in history when European nations traveled the world building empires. All such expeditions served to demonstrate the superiority of the 'civilized' western powers over untamed territories and the 'primitive' people who lived there. (2)_____

The Inuit had lived in the Arctic for centuries with little fuss and a lot more success. They wore the warm skins of animals, made waterproof parkas from the guts of seals and learnt how to hunt by watching polar bears stalk their prey. (3)_____ Franklin believed he had nothing to learn from the Inuit. On each trip he insisted his men wear leather boots which, in the Arctic, froze men's feet. (4)_____

(5)_____ Many expeditions went out looking but so many searches failed that in March 1854 Franklin and his men were declared officially dead. (6)_____

Rae had met a group of Inuit who had told him about a camp on King William Island used by a group of white men some years before. (7)_____ Rae realized how these men had tried to stay alive. They had eaten their dead.

(8)_____

Four years later, two explorers searching King William Island discovered a note in a pile of stones. It told them that soon after reaching Arctic waters the ships had become stuck in ice and, after two years, Franklin had died. (9)_____ In 1995 researchers in Canada examined remains discovered at the abandoned camps. They found that 400 bones found at Erebus Bay on King William Island, 90 showed knife marks. (10)_____

A	Then, two months later, the explorer John Rae returned from the Arctic with a story the country did not want to hear.
B	People were horrified. Then they were angry. How could civilized British Christian officers do such a thing? People said that the Inuit must have eaten Franklin and his men, and then lied to Rae who had believed them.
C	Meanwhile, in the 150 years since the disappearance of the Franklin expedition, John Franklin has lost all credibility as a hero, and the Inuit have become respected.
D	There he found the remains of Franklin's men: human bones were scattered in the snow, in the traces of a nearby fire and, most darkly of all, in an old rusting kettle.
E	They worked to live in harmony with the environment. The Europeans came to conquer it.
F	When Franklin left London the second time, no one believed this hero could fail. Nearly five years of silence passed before people began to suspect there might be a problem.
G	Their conclusions were the same as Rae's. The romantic view of the Franklin story died under the harsh scrutiny of science.
H	This great adventurer had been to the Arctic before, between 1819 and 1822. Then he had built a camp, Fort Enterprise, on a particular hill because it gave such a stunning view of the landscape – and soon afterwards found himself cut off from food and water by howling storms and driving snow.
I	He also refused to bring dogs and sledges to speed across the ice insisting that animals should not do work that men could do.
J	Evidence of this was sometimes completely absent. In 1922 the American film-maker Robert Faherty released 'Nanook of the North' – a documentary which emphasized the primitive culture of the Inuit but failed to mention that during filming its star, Nanook (an Inuit) fixed the director's camera.
K	The men were left, waiting for the ice to melt, until April 1848 when they decided to risk a long walk south to Canada. None of them made it. The fate of Franklin and his men had little to do with the Inuit.

Now transfer your responses on the answer sheet.

THE LATE GREAT WALL

A wonder of the world is vanishing, unable to resist the destructive forces of nature and economics. What can be done to save it? A tour of the ruins.

The Great Wall of China can't quite match the myths that have grown up around it. Still, the truth is astonishing enough. The Chinese call it the Long Wall of 10,000 Miles – an exaggeration, even though its actual length would stretch from Paris to Karachi. The wall wasn't built 2,000 years ago, as some sources claim, and yet a few parts are centuries older. In fact, it's really not a single wall at all, but a tangle of parallel and proximate fortifications. The pieces weren't organized into a unified system until the Ming dynasty, which lasted from 1368 to 1644. And one more quibble: it's not visible from the moon.

The sad part is, less and less of it is visible from earth. The Great Wall is vanishing, unable to withstand the destructive forces of nature and economics as deserts, development and tourists spread across China. This year the New York-based World Monuments Fund added the wall to its "most endangered sites" list. "It's harder for really well-known sites to be selected because there's scepticism as to whether they really need help," observes Bonnie Burnham, the group's president. Truth is, the wall needs urgent help – but where to start? "It's difficult to protect because there's so much of it," says William Lindesay, a British preservationist who is trying to rescue at least part of the untouched "wild wall" and its spectacular natural landscape near Beijing. He calls the project "the largest single cultural-relics-protection challenge in the world."

The 2008 Olympics made cultural preservation a particularly hot issue in Beijing. China desperately wanted to put on its best face for the occasion. Unfortunately, Chinese authorities often think the way to look good is by tearing down old buildings and putting up shiny new ones. Nearly two decades ago China's then paramount leader Deng Xiaoping launched a national campaign under the slogan "Love your country, rebuild the Great Wall." By that point, the local press estimated, two thirds of the vast national symbol had been reduced to rubble by centuries of war, weather and peasant farmers' mining its bricks to build homes and pigsties.

The first stretch of wall to be rebuilt was at Badaling, in the hills roughly 72km north-west of Beijing. Zhang Jianxin, an official of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, recalls how unspoiled the area was in 1979, when he took a weeklong bike tour nearby and encountered wolves. Today the site is part theme park, part carnival and part shopping mall, managed by a corporation that is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The area around the wall is packed with tour buses, T-shirt vendors, souvenir "ride a camel" photo stands and a huge, grinning likeness of Colonel Sanders clutching an oversize bucket of fried chicken. Zhang tries not to go anywhere near the place now. "It's lost its sense of history," he says.

But tacky tourism isn't the most serious threat besieging the wall. It's indifference – that of impoverished locals who seek to eke out a living from hikers and "wall walkers," and that of county authorities who are always willing to take a bribe and look the other way when locals violate the few existing preservation laws.

(Newsweek, August 5, 2002)

Task 1 (7 points)

A FAMOUS ARTIST

Listen to the text about the famous artist Mark Chagall. Fill in the gaps with one word or a number or circle the correct option. Look at the example.

Example: Mark Chagall was born in Russia.

1. He was born in Russia in _____.
2. He lived up to the age of:
A 79.
B 97.
C 87.
D 93.
3. Chagall had:
A several heirs.
B one child.
C no children.
D two kids.
4. His first wife:
A died in childbirth.
B was Russian by nationality.
C gave him a daughter.
D was a painter, too.
5. The second time Chagall got married was:
A before leaving for the USA.
B in 1944.
C in Vence in Provence.
D several years after Bella's death.
6. The artist also:
A sang in some operas.
B made windows for churches.
C designed curtains for windows.
D blew glass for windows.
7. The Chagall Museum was opened in:
A 1933.
B 1937.
C 1985.
D 1973.

Aizpilda
vērtētājs:
Vērtētāja
kods:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Kopā par
1. uzd.:

Task 2 (16 points)

SHOPPING

Listen to a commercial advertising sales in a shop. Fill in the table with the missing information.

In case there is no information – leave the grid empty.

Name of good(s) / item (s)	Price in \$AUD now	Price in \$AUD before	Notes about availability
Italian 1) _____	2) _____	-	-
Leather 3) _____	25	4) _____	5) _____ _____
Leather 6) _____	145	-	-
Sports 7) _____	8) _____	-	-
Scottish woollen sweater	49	72	9) _____ _____
Metal cigarette lighter	10) _____	-	11) _____ _____
Lightweight 12) _____ _____	17.39	13) _____	-
Box of Belgian 14) _____ _____	15) _____	16) _____	-

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

Kopā par
2. uzd.:

Task 3 (7 points)

LONDON FIGHTS WITH TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Traffic congestion causes a lot of problems in big cities nowadays. Listen to one of the solutions how to fight them. Follow the notes and fill in the missing information. You must explain what the numbers mentioned in the text refer to.

2003	the year London changed the previous toll system	
13 km	the size of the congestion zone area in central London	
174	1) _____	1. _____
688	2) _____	2. _____
203	the number of places where surveillance cameras are installed	
15 dollars	3) _____	3. _____
200	the number of places in the zone where you can pay the toll	
10,000	the number of places in Britain where toll can be paid	
10 p.m.	4) _____	4. _____
4 dollars	5) _____	5. _____
180 dollars	the amount of the "congestion toll" if it is paid only after midnight	
20%	6) _____	6. _____
5%	the percentage of drop in number of travel times within the zone	7. _____
2.2 billion dollars	7) _____	Kopā par 3. uzd.:
10 years	the period of time during which London hopes to earn this money	Kopā par klaus.: _____

Task 1 (15 points)

Read the text below and circle the letter next to the word or phrase, which best completes each sentence.

The first has been done for you as an example (0).

A DEEPER SHADE OF GREEN

Listen carefully to Bill McKibben – author of the best seller *The End of Nature* – and you'll hear an upsetting message __ (0) __ transforms the idea of what "green" can mean.

We finally started to understand what we are in __ (1) __. Exactly 12 months ago, Kerry Emanuel published a paper in *Nature* showing that hurricanes __ (2) __ in strength for a generation. It __ (3) __ attract widespread attention for a few weeks – not until Katrina roared across the Gulf of Mexico and __ (4) __ half a million people refugees. The scenario kept __ (5) __: Rita choking highways with __ (6) __ Texans; Wilma __ (7) __ an Atlantic Ocean record for barometric lows; Zeta spinning on New Year's Day.

In January, three significant announcements __ (8) __. First, British scientist James Lovelock published an essay predicting that we __ (9) __ too much CO² to the atmosphere. __ (10) __ days later came a much more alarming announcement. The long-serving NASA climatologist James Hansen __ (11) __ reporters that new calculations about the __ (12) __ of Greenland's ice shelf showed "we can't let __ (13) __ go on another ten years like this". Finally, even President Bush announced America was "addicted __ (14) __ oil". The future of our planet is at stake. Humans __ (15) __ never faced a civilization-scale challenge before.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 0. A that | B why | C while | D where | _____ |
| 1. A to | B for | C on | D at | 1. _____ |
| 2. A would be gaining | B was gaining | C had been gaining | D has been gaining | 2. _____ |
| 3. A don't | B didn't | C couldn't | D won't | 3. _____ |
| 4. A reduced | B reinstated | C registered | D rendered | 4. _____ |
| 5. A repeating | B reproducing | C repenting | D repelling | 5. _____ |
| 6. A flowing | B flying | C fleeing | D floating | 6. _____ |
| 7. A keeping | B placing | C holding | D setting | 7. _____ |
| 8. A were made | B had made | C was made | D has made | 8. _____ |
| 9. A have already added | B would have already added | C have already been added | D had already added | 9. _____ |
| 10. A Few | B Another | C A few | D When | 10. _____ |
| 11. A told | B said | C announced | D claimed | 11. _____ |
| 12. A incorrigibility | B inability | C incredibility | D instability | 12. _____ |
| 13. A him | B it | C us | D them | 13. _____ |
| 14. A to | B from | C in | D of | 14. _____ |
| 15. A are | B had | C have | D were | 15. _____ |

Aizpilda
vērtētājs:

Vērtētāja
kods:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

National Geographic, August 2006

Kopā par
1. uzd.:

Task 2 (16 points)

Look carefully at each line. Some lines are correct, but some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

The task begins with two examples.

QUEEN BURIES HATCHET WITH A HOST OF THE MOHEGANS

0.	<i>It had taken almost 300 years but yesterday the Queen</i>	✓	
00.	<i>helped the leaders of the Mohegans who finally accomplish</i>	who	
1.	a mission which begun by a tribal chief in the reign of King		1. _____
2.	George II. In London's Southwark Cathedral she attended a		2. _____
3.	Mohegan funeral blessing and received from a native American		3. _____
4.	peace pipe and, more significantly, a antique copy of the		4. _____
5.	petition Mahomet Weyonomon had tried, but failed, to hand out		5. _____
6.	personally to the king in 1736. The Mohegans had lost it their		6. _____
7.	lands to the English settlers, and Mahomet left Connecticut to		7. _____
8.	plead for royal and help in protecting his hunting grounds.		8. _____
9.	But he died on the way. The small red stone pipe was		9. _____
10.	presented to the Queen was decorated with a 300-year-old		10. _____
11.	eagle feathers were taken from Mahomet's headdress. She		11. _____
12.	was free, said chief Two Dogs later, to use the pipe as she		12. _____
13.	wished. "It's her pipe. She could have smoke it in a ceremony,"		13. _____
14.	he suggested, is conjuring up an unlikely image. "When you		14. _____
15.	will smoke it, as the smoke goes through your lungs, you		15. _____
16.	look out to the sky and say your prayers to your creators."		16. _____

Kopā par
2. uzd.:

The Daily Telegraph, 23 November, 2006

Task 3 (14 points)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

The task begins with an example (0).

A PEACEFUL ADOLESCENCE

The teen years don't have to be a time of family storm and stress. Most kids

(0) do just fine, and now psychologists (1) _____ finding out why that is.

1. _____

At 16, Purva Chawla holds good ranking in school and loves competing

(2) _____ drama and elocution contests. Recently she won

2. _____

(3) _____ public-speaking contest organized (4) _____

3. _____

The Times of India, and the British Council selected (5) _____ to travel to

4. _____

Britain with a group (6) _____ young leaders to organize a sporting event

5. _____

for kids in Scotland.

6. _____

Even with all her out-of-class (7) _____, she still makes it home

7. _____

for dinner with (8) _____ parents and goes out to the movies

8. _____

(9) _____ them twice (10) _____ week. "I talk with

9. _____

them very freely about what's happening with my friends, boyfriends, whatever," she

10. _____

(11) _____.

11. _____

Scientists in the past 15 years (12) _____ begun to re-examine the

12. _____

assumption that adolescence is all storm and stress. Research shows

(13) _____ most young people go through adolescence having good

13. _____

relationships with their parents and end (14) _____ becoming good

14. _____

citizens.

Kopā par
3. uzd.:

Newsweek, May 16, 2005

Kopā par
val. liet.:

*Task 2 (20 points)***GIVING ADVICE**

Donald, aged 16: *'I don't know what to do. What's the point of staying at school? I find maths and languages impossible. I don't need physics and chemistry. I have no idea what career to choose.'*

Write Donald a letter (about 110 words):

- give him advice how to improve his results at school,
- explain the advantages of staying at school,
- advise him what he could do to choose a career.



