

LISTENING AND READING

In this part of the test you will do the integrated task on listening and reading about Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

You will hear the recording twice after you have read the text. Do the tasks (1-30) according to what you learn from the listening and reading materials and what you know on the subject.

You now have 5 minutes to read the text and the tasks (1-30). For statements 1-10 choose A if the idea is expressed in the text and the recording, B if the idea is expressed in the text only, C if the idea is expressed in the recording only, D if the idea is not expressed in either source.

Now listen to two tour guides.

EDINBURGH AND EDINBURGH CASTLE

Situated in Scotland's Central Belt, Edinburgh lies on the Firth of Forth's southern shore. The city centre is 2 1/2 miles (4.0 km) southwest of the shoreline of Leith and 26 miles (42 km) inland, **as the crow flies**, from the east coast of Scotland and the North Sea at Dunbar.

The city sprawls over a landscape which is the product of early volcanic activity and later periods of intensive glaciation. Igneous activity between 350 and 400 million years ago, coupled with faulting, led to the creation of tough basalt volcanic plugs, which predominate over much of the area. One such example is the Castle Rock which forced the advancing ice sheet to divide, sheltering the softer rock and forming a 1-mile-long (1.6 km) tail of material to the east, thus creating a distinctive **crag and tail formation** – an ideal natural strongpoint upon which Edinburgh Castle was built.

The earliest human habitation in the Edinburgh area was a Mesolithic camp site dated to c. 8500 BC. Traces of later Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements have been found on Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat, Craiglockhart Hill and the Pentland Hills. When the Romans arrived at the end of the 1st century AD, they discovered a Celtic tribe whose name they recorded as the Votadini. At some point before the 7th century AD, the Gododdin, presumably descendants of the Votadini, built the hill fort of *Din Eidyn* or *Etin*. The royal burgh was founded by King David I in the early 12th century and since that time Edinburgh has been the centre of numerous events of European history.

The oldest building of the castle is St Margaret's Chapel. King David I built it as a private chapel for the royal family and dedicated it to his mother, Margaret. It's just possible that it was originally part of a larger royal lodging. In the 14th century, King David II set about rebuilding Edinburgh Castle which became his principal seat of government. David's Tower was begun around 1367, and was incomplete when the king died. The Tower stood over **100 ft (? m)** high and comprised three storeys of royal accommodation. Construction continued throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, with the area now known as Crown Square being laid

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out over vaults in the 1430s. Royal apartments were built, forming the nucleus of the later palace block, and a Great Hall was in existence by 1458. In 1464, access to the castle was improved when the current approach road up the north-east side of the rock was created to allow easier movement of the royal artillery train in and out. During the 15th century the castle was increasingly used as an arsenal and armaments factory. The first known purchase of a gun was in 1384, and the “great bombard” Mons Meg was delivered to Edinburgh in 1457. Around the end of the 15th century, King James IV built Holyroodhouse as his principal Edinburgh residence, and the castle’s role as a royal home subsequently declined. In later centuries numerous military buildings were erected when the site became of utmost strategic importance with a major garrison. The present Esplanade was laid out as a parade ground in 1753. The Gatehouse at the head of the Esplanade was built as an addition to the castle in 1888. Statues of Robert the Bruce and William Wallace were added in 1929, and the Latin motto *Nemo me impune lacessit* is inscribed above the gate.

Research undertaken in 2014 identified 26 sieges in the castle’s 1100-year-old history, making it “the most besieged place in Great Britain and one of the most attacked in the world.” The castle’s rich history makes it an attractive tourist destination with over 1,4 million visitors annually. Presently, the castle houses the Scottish regalia, known as the Honours of Scotland. It is the site of the Scottish National War Memorial and the National War Museum of Scotland. The British Army is still responsible for some parts of the castle, although its presence is now largely ceremonial and administrative. Some of the castle buildings house regimental museums. The Stone of Scone, a block of sandstone used for coronations of Scottish kings, is on display in Edinburgh Castle. The One O’Clock Gun, a time signal fired every day at precisely 13:00, excepting Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day, is a tradition observed since 1861. The Edinburgh Military Tattoo held annually **against the backdrop of** the castle makes it the main symbol of Edinburgh and of Scotland today.

1. The area has been inhabited since prehistoric times. _____
2. The root of the city’s name is most likely of Celtic origin. _____
3. Edinburgh is said to be built on seven hills, just like Rome. _____
4. The city overlooks the estuary of the River Forth. _____
5. Edinburgh Castle stands on a crag with the Royal Mile extending along the tail of the geological formation. _____
6. King Malcolm and Margaret of Scotland were the first rulers of the country. _____
7. The Stone of Scone, used for many centuries in the coronation ceremonies, was stolen in the 13th century. _____
8. In the 15th century, Edinburgh Castle was presented a powerful cannon later employed in a number of sieges. _____
9. Military bands from around the world come to Edinburgh Castle every summer to perform stunts. _____
10. The persecution of women supposedly having special powers was initiated in Edinburgh in the 16th century. _____

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For questions 11-20, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

11. The idiom **as the crow flies** that appears in the text is correctly translated as...

- A. если быть точным
- B. с высоты птичьего полета
- C. по прямой линии
- D. приблизительно, плюс-минус

12. The adjective **crude** used by one of the guides means...

- A. strong and well-protected
- B. simply made
- C. built of stone
- D. old, ancient

13. The correct transcription for the place name **Edinburgh** is...

- A. /'edɪnbərə/
- B. /edɪn'berə/
- C. /edɪn'bə:g/
- D. /'edɪnbə:rə/

14. **A crag and tail formation** is a geological term used to describe...

- A. a deep narrow valley formed by glaciers
- B. a rocky hill generally isolated from other high ground
- C. a rock and a valley lying behind it
- D. a range of hills or mountains

15. The phrase **medieval pageantry** refers to...

- A. impressive events which involved certain ceremonies and required people to wear special clothes
- B. religious celebrations of the past
- C. situations with a lot of noise, activity and confusion, especially because people were frightened
- D. violent behaviour of people in a public place, often as a protest

16. **Foot (ft)** is a unit for measuring length equal to...

- A. 26 centimetres
- B. 60 centimetres
- C. 30 centimetres
- D. 75 centimetres

17. The combining form **arch-** as in **arch-nemesis** means...

- A. ex-, former

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- B. old
- C. long-term
- D. main, most important

18. Edinburgh's skyline is described as...

- A. stunning
- B. prickly
- C. craggy
- D. brick

19. **Yikes!** is an exclamation expressing...

- A. resentment
- B. disgust
- C. surprise
- D. disbelief

20. The phrase **against the backdrop of** that appears in both the text and the recording refers to...

- A. the location of the event
- B. the organizer of the event
- C. financial support of the event
- D. the general conditions in which the event takes place

For questions 21-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C) according to what you know on the subject.

21. Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom and is situated...

- A. in the west of Great Britain
- B. to the north of England
- C. on an island in the North Sea

22. A poetic or romantic name for Scotland is...

- A. Caledonia
- B. Hibernia
- C. Cambria

23. Scotland's typical features of the landscape are...

- A. straths, crofts, bens
- B. moorland, swamps, downs
- C. caves, hot springs, waterfalls

24. **The Highlands and Islands** geographically refers to...

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- A. Scotland with its big and small islands
 - B. northern Scotland and the main island groups off the Scottish coast
 - C. central Scotland and the islands on both sides
25. Scottish Gaelic, a Celtic language native to Scotland, is mostly spoken in...
- A. highland Scotland
 - B. big cities and metropolitan areas
 - C. southern Scotland
26. Although Edinburgh is the second most important city in the UK, Scotland's largest city is...
- A. Stirling
 - B. Glasgow
 - C. Durham
27. The guardian of Scotland is...
- A. Sir Walter Scott
 - B. Admiral Horatio Nelson
 - C. Sir William Wallace
28. The Scottish people are known for being...
- A. artistic, affectionate, optimistic
 - B. courageous, hospitable, dour, thrifty
 - C. shrewd, witty, with a good sense of humour
29. Scotland's most recognizable symbols are...
- A. St. Patrick's Day, the shamrock, the fiddle, leprechauns
 - B. The Lake District, the red rose, Union Jack, Bonfire Night
 - C. Loch Lomond, the thistle, bagpipes, tartan, sheep
30. A lot of Scottish Gaelic words were borrowed into other languages and are used worldwide, including *clan*, meaning 'offspring, family' and *slogan*, meaning...
- A. 'battle cry'
 - B. 'water of life'
 - C. 'poet, singer'

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH

Look at the list of interjections which are used to express your emotions.
Write the number of the interjection you choose.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ouch	aha	oops	meh	shhh	berk	phew	yuck	eish	duh	aww	wow	argh

Which interjections should be used when you

stub your toe?	31
escape something bad?	32
express disgust?	33
express surprise and annoyance?	34
are not interested in something?	35

Use some of the interjections from the list in the situations below.

36. “Here is a picture of my daughter. She is two years old”. – “_____! What a cutie!”
37. “Did you know you can share pictures on Facebook?” – “_____ . Of course you can!”
38. “_____! I’ve tried everything! The car just doesn’t start!”
39. “Last year I rode my bike across Europe!” – “_____! How long did it take you?”
40. “I’m having a problem with my printer. Could you take a look?” - “It doesn’t look like there’s a paper jam. What happens when you try to print?” - “I get an error message that says ‘cannot find printer.’” - “_____! That’s the problem – you don’t have the printer software installed.”

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Complete the sentences with an appropriate idiom from the list. Write the number of the idiom you choose. There are extra idioms you don’t need to use.

1	short and sweet	9	thick and fast
2	null and void	10	cut and dried
3	up and about	11	bag and baggage

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4	skin and bone	12	alive and kicking
5	through and through	13	give and take
6	thrills and spills	14	through thick and thin
7	cut and thrust	15	fair and square
8	airs and graces	16	the birds and the bees

41. The finest moment for David and Judith Cosby as breeders came in October 2016 when Ballycreen Rainbow Magic was crowned reserve supreme in the Cuddy In-Hand Championship at the Horse of the Year Show in the UK. It was a magical moment for the couple who have supported the Irish breed _____. "Breeding now is very different to 20 years ago or 10 years ago, when Irish horses were making good money," says David. "Now you can barely cover your costs."

42. With the Samsung Galaxy S8 getting its big reveal on Wednesday March 29, you can expect the leaks to continue to come _____ over the next three weeks or so - and we've got some news to keep you interested.

43. From the start of December until the end of April, skiers and snowboarders from all over the world enjoy the _____ of some 260 km of signposted downhill runs and 180 km of powder snow pistes in the Alps.

44. It turns out there's plenty of outdated tech still being produced and used across the world, and not just for the sake of nostalgia. Some of the technologies we can't believe are still _____ are floppy discs, audiocassette tapes and beepers.

45. Middlethorpe Hall is exactly the sort of place that demands impeccable table manners. It's simply the sheer magnificence of the place that compels you to put on your _____ and dust off your poshest clothes.

46. Despite the injury, David Haye insisted he was beaten _____ by Tony Bellew after his corner threw in the towel in the penultimate round.

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47. Without snow covering winter food sources this year, food has been available and some bears might not have dened at all. They may have been _____ all winter.

48. Madam Halimah reflecting on Budget debates in Singapore said: “We may be business-like, but in no way do we lack the _____ of parliamentary debate.”

49. “The UK-EU settlement is now _____ after Thursday's Brexit vote and the remaining European Union members must focus on protecting the Eurozone,” Martin Schulz said.

50. On ‘Green Light’, you can hear growth in the way the singer’s relationship with the symbols and tropes she tends to use has changed. They’re all there, but they’re now more complex — less _____.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Which one of the four words in each line has a different pronunciation of the underlined combination of letters? Write this word out.

<u>course</u>	<u>source</u>	<u>court</u>	<u>journey</u>	?	51.
<u>coinage</u>	<u>oil</u>	<u>coincide</u>	<u>broiler</u>	?	52.
<u>nausea</u>	<u>mauling</u>	<u>gauge</u>	<u>pause</u>	?	53.
<u>rough</u>	<u>bough</u>	<u>tough</u>	<u>cough</u>	?	54.
<u>Thomas</u>	<u>Theodore</u>	<u>Thailand</u>	<u>Theresa</u>	?	55.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Read the text. Some lines are correct and some are wrong because they have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V) in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provided.

When Roger Carstairs set out to circle the globe in a hot air balloon, he knew		56.
it wasn't going to be easy. He hadn't hesitated to sell on his small business to		57.
finance the expedition, but it still hadn't been too enough, and he'd been		58.

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forced to take out a loan as well. The day had finally dawned when Roger		59.
was ready to set out on his trip. To his relief, there was a clear sky and slight		60.
westerly breeze, which bore out of the weather forecast that conditions		61.
would be favourable for takeoff. Roger shook the hands with his ground		62.
crew and climbed into the basket. The balloon has soon lifted into the air,		63.
giving Roger a spectacular view of the city as he set off for Iceland,		64.
his destination on the first leg of his journey.		65.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

For questions 66-75, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use ONE word in each space.

What is a word?

The first impression of a literate language user is that the notion of *word* is basic and simple. A word is whatever appears 66. _____ blanks and punctuation marks on a page. Even in spoken language, it seems quite reasonable to attempt to say something “one word at a 67. _____”. As with many features of language, though, a simple definition works for a great majority of the items in the language 68. _____ also leaves many unsolved problems.

Structural linguists emphasized the need to provide clear formal definitions 69. _____ the components of linguistic utterances, and in doing this found the need to talk about a unit called *morpheme*, which corresponded in some but not all ways to our common-sense notion of a word. The morpheme is defined to 70. _____ the basic unit of meaning, and several morphemes can be combined in a single 71. _____. New solutions come 72. _____ in trying to formalize the idea of “unit of meaning”, but to a large extent we can get agreement 73. _____ the presence of morphemes. The word *computerization* is made 74. _____ of *compute*, *-er*, *-ize*, and *-ation*. In German, the phrase *life insurance company*

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employee is expressed as the single multi-morpheme word *Lebensversicherungsgesellschaftsangestellter*. Some languages (called *agglutinating languages*) build up complex words to convey some of the same information that we express with syntactic structures in English. **75.** _____ Turkish, for example, much of the verb and preposition structure is “glued together”.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.