



Экзаменационный вариант

Section 1. Listening

1. C1	<p>Questions 1-10: Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer. Fill in the answer table.</p>
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Teaching physics			
Experiment	Equipment and method	Results	Real world application
Brazil nut effect	put a marble and some 1 in a jar and shake	students assume the marble will 2, but the opposite is true	making sure 3 made of powders are accurately mixed
Unpoppable balloon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a balloon, a pin and some 4 • pierce the balloon with the pin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • students believe balloons make a loud noise when the air is 5 • there is no loud bang 	checking how 6 a material is
Arm 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a swivel chair and hand weights • students hold the weights and spin on the chair • they use the weights to control their 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • students can 9 by making themselves narrower 	can be seen in 10



Запишите в таблицу слова под соответствующими номерами

Task C1	1	2	3	4	5
word					
Task C1	6	7	8	9	10
word					

2. C2	<p>Questions 11-15: What benefits do the speakers mention when talking about each of the following genetically modified crops?</p> <p>Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-I, next to questions 11-15.</p>
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Genetically modified crops

- 11** soya beans
- 12** potatoes
- 13** rice
- 14** tomatoes
- 15** poplar trees

Benefits

- A** reduction in the use of weedkiller
- B** not harmful to animals
- C** healthier food source
- D** medical uses
- E** less pollution
- F** lower water consumption
- G** profits for farmers
- H** resistant to cold weather
- I** cheaper food prices



Запишите в таблицу буквы под соответствующими номерами

Task C1	11	12	13	14	15
word					

Section 2. Reading

C1-C2

Read the text and do the tasks which follow it. Insert the correct answers into the table below.

First words

There are over 6,000 different languages today, but how did language evolve in the first place?

Pinpointing the origin of language might seem like idle speculation, because sound does not fossilise. However, music, chit-chat and even humour may have been driving forces in the evolution of language, and gossip possibly freed our ancestors from sitting around wondering what to say next.

There are over 6,000 different languages today, and the main language families are thought to have arisen as modern humans wandered about the globe in four great migrations beginning 100,000 years ago. But how did language evolve in the first place? Potential indicators of early language are written in our genetic code, behaviour and culture. The genetic evidence is a gene called FOXP2, in which mutations appear to be responsible for speech defects. FOXP2 in humans differs only slightly from the gene in chimpanzees, and may be about 200,000 years old, slightly older than the earliest modern humans. Such a recent origin for language seems at first rather silly. How could our speechless Homo sapiens ancestors colonise the ancient world, spreading from Africa to Asia, and perhaps making a short sea-crossing to Indonesia, without language? Well, language can have two meanings: the infinite variety of sentences that we string together, and the pointing and grunting communication that we share with other animals.

Marc Hauser (Harvard University) and colleagues argue that the study of animal behaviour and communication can teach us how the faculty of language in the narrow human sense evolved. Other animals don't come close to understanding our sophisticated thought processes. Nevertheless, the complexity of human expression may have started off as simple stages in animal 'thinking' or problem-solving. For example, number processing (how many lions are we up against?), navigation (time to fly south for the winter), or social relations (we need teamwork to build this shelter). In other words, we can potentially track language by looking at the behaviour of other animals. William Noble and Iain Davidson (University of New England) look for the origin of language in early symbolic behaviour and the evolutionary selection in fine motor control. For example, throwing and making stone tools could have developed into simple gestures like pointing that eventually entailed a sense of self-awareness. They

argue that language is a form of symbolic communication that has its roots in behavioural evolution. Even if archaic humans were physically capable of speech (a hyoid bone for supporting the larynx and tongue has been found in a Neanderthal skeleton), we cannot assume symbolic communication. They conclude that language is a feature of anatomically modern humans, and an essential precursor of the earliest symbolic pictures in rock art, ritual burial, major sea-crossings, structured shelters and hearths - all dating, they argue, to the last 100,000 years.

But the archaeological debate of when does not really help us with what was occurring in those first chats. Robin Dunbar (University of Liverpool) believes they were probably talking about each other — in other words, gossiping. He discovered a relationship between an animal's group size and its neocortex (the thinking part of the brain), and tried to reconstruct grooming times and group sizes for early humans based on overall size of fossil skulls. Dunbar argues that gossip provides the social glue permitting humans to live in cohesive groups up to the size of about 150, found in population studies among hunter-gatherers, personal networks and corporate organisations. Apes are reliant on grooming to stick together, and that basically constrains their social complexity to groups of 50. Gelada baboons stroke and groom each other for several hours per day. Dunbar thus concludes that, if humans had no speech faculty, we would need to devote 40 per cent of the day to physical grooming, just to meet our social needs.

Humans manage large social networks by 'verbal grooming' or gossiping — chatting with friends over coffee, for example. So the 'audience' can be much bigger than for grooming or one-on-one massage. Giselle Bastion, who recently completed her PhD at Flinders University, argues that gossip has acquired a bad name, being particularly associated with women and opposed by men who are defending their supposedly objective world. Yet it's no secret that men gossip too. We are all bent on keeping track of other people and maintaining alliances. But how did we graduate from grooming to gossip? Dunbar notes that just as grooming releases opiates that create a feeling of wellbeing in monkeys and apes, so do the smiles and laughter associated with human banter.

Dean Falk (Florida State University) suggests that, before the first smattering of language there was *motherese*, that musical gurgling between a mother and her baby, along with a lot of eye contact and touching. Early human babies could not cling on to their mother as she walked on two feet, so *motherese* evolved to soothe and control infants. *Motherese* is a small social step up from the contact calls of primates, but at this stage grooming probably still did most of the bonding.

So when did archaic human groups get too big to groom each other? Dunbar suggests that nomadic expansion out of Africa, maybe 500,000 years ago, demanded larger group sizes and language sophistication to form the various alliances necessary for survival.

Davidson and Noble, who reject Dunbar's gossip theory, suggest that there was a significant increase in brain size from about 400,000 years ago, and this may correlate with increasing infant dependence. Still, it probably took a long time before a mother delivered humanity's maiden speech. Nevertheless, once the words were out, and eventually put on paper, they acquired an existence of their own. Reading gossip magazines and newspapers today is essentially one-way communication with total strangers — a far cry from the roots of language.

Questions 16-20

Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- 16** In paragraph 1, the writer uses the term 'idle speculation' to refer to the study of
- A** why people began to use music.
 - B** where language first evolved.
 - C** when people began to talk.
 - D** how humour first began.
- 17** What does the writer tell us about FOXP2?
- A** It helps prevent speech problems.
 - B** It is the same in chimpanzees as in humans.
 - C** It could have first occurred 100,000 years ago.
 - D** It could have first occurred 200,000 years ago.
- 18** In paragraph 2, what notion does the writer refer to as being 'rather silly'?
- A** That language began such a long time ago.
 - B** That man could travel around the world unable to talk.
 - C** That chimpanzees may have been able to talk.
 - D** That communication between chimpanzees pre-dates man.
- 19** Why does the writer refer to 'lions' in paragraph 3?
- A** To illustrate the type of communication needs faced by early man.
 - B** To indicate how vulnerable early man was to predators.
 - C** To provide evidence of other species existing at the same time.
 - D** To show the relationship between early humans and other animals.
- 20** Gelada baboons are mentioned in order to show that
- A** using grooming to form social bonds limits the size of a social group.
 - B** early humans would probably have lived in groups of up to 50.
 - C** baboons' social groups are larger than those of early humans.
 - D** baboons spend 40 per cent of their time grooming each other.

Section 3. Use of English

C1-C2	Choose the correct option. Insert the correct answers into the table below.
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31. How are we going to _____ the bill for the repairs?

- a) hand
- b) shoulder
- c) thumb
- d) foot

32. How much time did it take you to _____ off the bad cold?

- a) snip
- b) shake
- c) call
- d) pull

33. A severe blow on the head caused _____.

- a) sepsis
- b) concussion
- c) belch
- d) constipation

34. A *blackleg* _____

- a) is bruised all over
- b) is disabled
- c) continues to work when their colleagues are on strike
- d) is in debt

35. The company has been making heavy losses. It is obviously a financial black _____.

- a) market
- b) pit
- c) hole
- d) area

36. The gangsters confessed to having _____ a few bank robberies.

- a) perpetrated
- b) done
- c) made
- d) performed

37. The kidnapers demanded a huge ransom for the _____.

- a) assailants
- b) looters
- c) defendants
- d) hostages

38. All citizens must _____ by the law.

- a) obey
- b) follow
- c) adhere
- d) abide

39. How can we _____ juvenile delinquency?

- a) combat
- b) fight
- c) struggle
- d) retain

40. *Puerile* behavior is _____.

- a) loathsome
- b) childish
- c) nervous
- d) ostentatious

41. Hypocrisy repels me. It really _____ me.

- a) revolts
- b) scorns
- c) hates
- d) abhors

42. Every child longs for _____ their parents' expectations.

- a) leaving up
- b) living up
- c) giving up to
- d) living up to

43. My hair stood _____ when I saw a ghost.

- a) on end
- b) on top
- c) on hair
- d) on air

44. Because of the blizzard the plane was _____ to Brighton.

- a) deviated
- b) diverted
- c) circulated
- d) cancelled

45. The accommodation on my last holiday was _____.

- a) without vouchers
- b) without itineraries
- c) without frills
- d) without customs

46. I am a nervous wreck. I need to _____ off the beaten track.

- a) wander
- b) wonder
- c) trek
- d) ramble

47. The audience was overjoyed. The performance was immensely _____.

- a) dodgy
- b) vague
- c) servile

d) riveting

48. I doubt we will ever find another planet that can _____ life.

- a) supply
- b) survive
- c) suspend
- d) sustain

49. Languages _____ over time so dictionaries need to be regularly updated.

- a) eliminate
- b) evolve
- c) elicit
- d) establish

50. There were heavy losses in the car industry last year _____ the tourism industry boomed.

- a) similarly
- b) in addition
- c) while
- d) as

51. There were several reasons _____ this change in policy.

- a) by
- b) for
- c) of
- d) why

52. He _____ want to be a researcher but now he is passionate about arts.

- a) would to
- b) used to
- c) was used to
- d) had

53. Sorry, I cannot come to the exhibition – I _____ a dentist.

- a) see
- b) will see
- c) am seeing
- d) would see

54. We _____ part in the contest three times now with promising results every time!

- a) took
- b) have been taking
- c) taken
- d) have taken

55. We were presented with a _____ vase.

- a) beautiful huge ancient
- b) huge, beautiful, ancient
- c) huge ancient beautiful
- d) beautiful ancient huge

56. The supervisor _____ is in charge of the project has just resigned.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) who
- d) which

57. Dad cannot pick you up after the rehearsal tonight. He _____.

- a) needs his car fixed
- b) fixes his car
- c) is having his car fixed
- d) got his car fixed

58. The rocket won't be launched until they _____ a final check.

- a) will do
- b) have done

Section 4. Writing

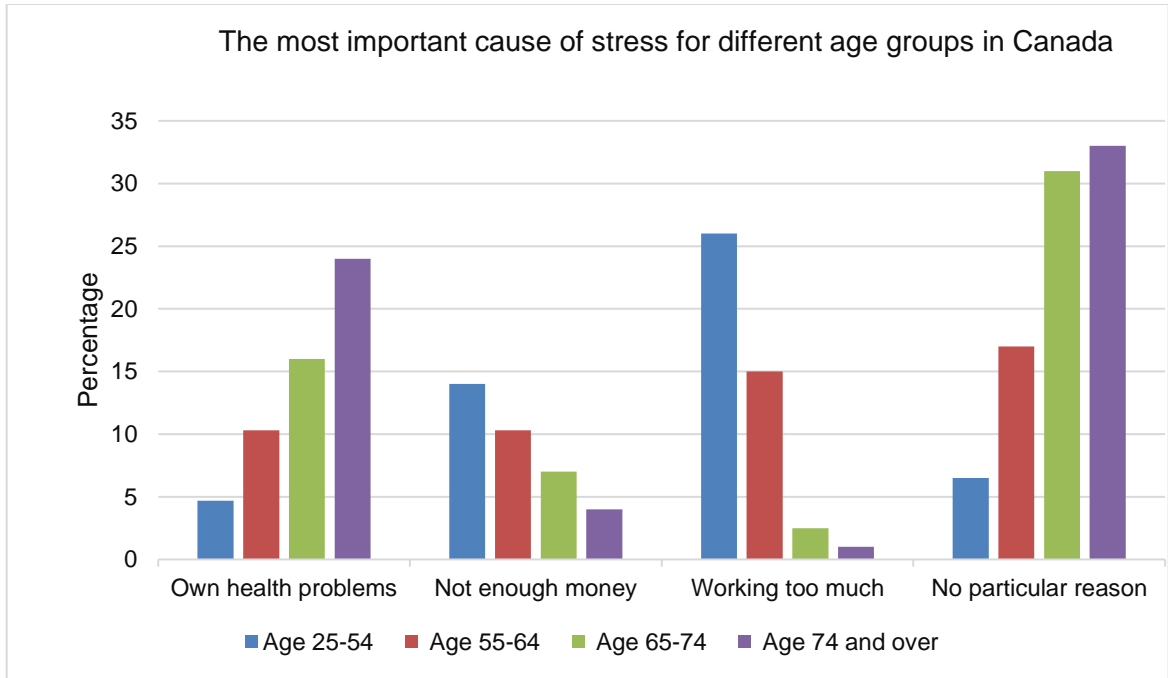
TASK 1.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows the most important causes of stress for different age groups in Canada.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **150 words**.



TASK 2.

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some large cities, people have to pay a fee when they drive their cars into the city centre, in a policy to reduce the number of cars in the city.

Give reasons in support of and opposing this policy, and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least **250 words**.

