

## ФРАЗОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

**You are going to read an article.**

**Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra ending you do not need to use.**

**The beginnings of the sentences follow the same order as the full sentences in the original text.**

**Write out full sentences.**

1. When Prince Albert gave Queen Victoria an engagement ring – an item little known in Britain in the first half of the 19th Century – he began	a new fashion that has endured ever since.
2. Gift-giving as we know it now took its	almost her entire reign recorded in photographs.
3. They gave – and expected – gifts at every wedding anniversary, birthday and Christmas celebration, usually	face in the Victorian era.
4. And of course we all know how Albert helped introduce	form under Victoria and Albert too.
5. Anti-German sentiment after World War I briefly reduced its popularity, but the effect was	her long reign, the queen was photographed as loving mother, devoted wife, grieving widow, and powerful sovereign.
6. Queen Victoria also embraced	of an entire age.
7. She was the first British monarch to have	of works of art.
8. Over the course of	presided.
9. Her portraits became emblematic	short-lived.
10. They helped photography become even more mainstream after its inclusion at the Great Exhibition of 1851, over which the royal couple	the German tradition of the Christmas tree into British life.
	the very latest artistic medium: photography.

## ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

**You are going to read an essay. Choose a word from the list to complete each gap (1-10). Change its form where necessary to make a word/a group of words that fits in the gap.**

*Different aspects of form change are possible: active or passive voice; indicative, imperative or subjunctive mood; finite or non-finite forms (infinitive, gerund, participle); tense for finite forms or aspect for non-finite forms; full or bare infinitive, etc.*

**Write out the number of the gap and the form of the verb.**

achieve

carry

do

enjoy

hold

intend

prove

resume

say

take

Throughout this century, the role of women within society has changed, and the majority of people feel that this change is for the better. More women work than ever before and it is accepted in Western culture that many women now have careers. Nonetheless, in my opinion the belief that sexual equality 1. ... is not altogether accurate.

To begin with, many women find it very difficult to return to work after having children. The main reason for this is that there are rarely any provisions made for childcare in the workplace and, in these cases, women are forced to find someone to look after the children while they are at work. Obviously, this can 2. ... to be a time-consuming and expensive process yet it must be done if mothers are to be able 3. ... their careers. Secondly, the traditional views of the position of women within society are so deeply ingrained that they have not really changed. For instance, not only 4. ... the view that women should stay at home and take care of their family still widely ... , but it is reinforced through images seen on television programmes and advertisements. An example of this is that few men are ever seen doing housework on television, since this is traditionally thought of as 'a woman's job'.

Thirdly, since families often need two incomes in order 5. ... a good standard of living, a woman finds herself 6. ... two jobs: one at home and one at the office. So, it could be said that a woman's position has, in fact, deteriorated rather than improved with the result that women 7. ... the burdens of equality but get none of the benefits.

In contrast, there are some people who claim that the problem of sexual discrimination no longer exists. They point out that women do, after all, have legal rights 8. ... to protect them from discrimination. In addition, a few women are now beginning to reach top positions as business leaders and politicians, while a number of other previously all-male professions are opening the ranks to women. Nonetheless, these examples are not the norm and discrimination is still very much with us.

9. ... these points into consideration, I would say that the position of women has improved only slightly. While rules and laws have changed, it is the deep-rooted opinions of people within society which are taking a longer time to evolve. Needless 10. ..., until these attitudes have changed, sexual discrimination will remain a problem which we all need to face and fight against.



## ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an excerpt from an interview. Summarise the text in your own words. Do not quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation. Write 150-170 words.
2. Give your own opinion on the issue raised in the text. Write 70-80 words.

**Interviewer:** We welcome today Professor George Davies from the University of Wales. Professor Davies is an expert on society in sixteenth-century England, the time of Queen Elizabeth the First and, of course, Shakespeare. So how would you categorise society at that time, Professor?

**Professor:** Well, it was certainly a society undergoing dramatic changes in which there was an explosion of interest in the language, even though the printed word hadn't become universally available. We don't quite know exactly how many people could read and write but literacy would not have extended to all levels of society. Some historians call it an illiterate society, but that seems rather pejorative. No, the best way of putting it, in my view, is to refer to it as a pre-literate society, like most societies that have ever been on the planet.

**Interviewer:** So how did this pre-literacy affect ability to communicate at that time?

**Professor:** What it meant was that the prime form of communication was direct speech, face to face, which means communication involving the body, the stance, the distance between people. It also meant that people were much more finely tuned to the spoken word, they could take in more of it, they could listen in a more acute way. It's therefore quite natural that the art form which corresponds to that particular situation should be drama.

**Interviewer:** One thing that has always puzzled me is where did the actors in the sixteenth century learn their craft? Were there any drama schools then?

**Professor:** Well, Shakespeare's actors, the boys and the older men in his company, didn't actually have any acting training before they joined his company. You see, in Shakespeare's day you learned your school work by repeating it out loud all day long. The arts of oratory and rhetoric were part of your normal education and they were also the means by which you learned. So they had wonderful voice training, which enabled them to develop an individual style.

**Interviewer:** I've always thought of the Elizabethan society as one that revelled in its voice, that at its heart delighted in giving voice to words. Would that be correct?

**Professor:** The average theatre of the time would surprise us today. I believe it would sound and feel more like a present day football ground! In a modern theatre there's a sort of reverential hush as the darkness descends and we feel, you know, that we're in some sort of temple devoted to the worship of great art. But then, the atmosphere would have been much noisier. Remember Shakespeare and his contemporaries had theatres which were open to the sky, and so the noise of the city, the shouts of the street sellers, the neighing of horses and so forth would add to and mix with the sounds of the stage and indeed, in my view, would comment on them.

**Interviewer:** So, in the same way, this was not a world for the shy or the softly spoken?

**Professor:** Not at all. People's voices in the sixteenth century, it seems to me, wouldn't have been geared to the exchange of intimate revelations about the self. Our notion is that a play should give you the intimate, personal feelings of the author or of a character on the stage. Then, art was largely about external issues, how a country should be governed, how one should deal with rebellion, questions of that order.

## ПИСЬМО

Antoine de Saint-Exupery once said, "Language is the source of misunderstandings."

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Give at least two reasons for your answer and include at least one relevant example from your own knowledge and experience.*

**Write at least 250 words.**

**Remember!** Your essay should consist of the introduction, the body of paragraphs and the conclusion.