

Лексико-грамматическая часть

You are going to read an essay. Choose a word from the list to complete each gap (1-20).

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.

Each verb can be used only once.

Write out the number of the gap and the form of the verb (example: 0. was delivered).

restore	be	happen	change
flaunt	result	place	follow
make	end	give	value
write	regain	fight	demoralize
prepare	shift	erase	associate

English Romanticism (1) _____ the world literature many first rate poets whose achievements seem particularly astounding compared to the relatively modest contribution (2) _____ by the 18th century English poets. If the Age of Reason in England was at all remarkable in the sphere of poetry, it (3) _____ due to its satirical and didactic texts, while texts of the more comprehensive and diversified kind at this period of time (4) _____ mainly in the genre of the novel. There were no reasons to expect that in several decades the situation (5) _____ dramatically and that a completely new literary direction would appear that (6) _____ English poetry to its former glory (7) _____ with the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods of the English cultural history.

However, this is precisely what began (8) _____ from the end of the 18th century onwards, and the very possibility for English poetry (9) _____ its former heights was connected with the dramatic change in the cultural paradigm, which (10) _____ in an overall reconsideration of the system of values proudly (11) _____ by the 18th century thinkers. The Age of Reason with its emphasis on the Antiquity, on the rational, the intellectual and the satirical (as a reaction to the absence of rationality and intellectualism) (12) _____ ingloriously with the macabre and irrational events of the French Revolution so lovingly (13) _____, among other people, by the proud rationalists - Diderot, Voltaire and the likes of them. Life suddenly

proved to be unpredictable and not at all funny, the present horrifying and (14) _____, the certainties of the rationally organized atheist world (15) _____ by the ire of barely cognizable uncontrollable forces.

It was no longer possible (16) _____ the old obviously inadequate paradigm both for the scholars and for the artists. A new paradigm was to be created — the one that (17) _____ its emphasis from the pseudo-rational Antiquity towards the much less familiar and the much more mysterious Middle Ages or to some chronologically unidentifiable period, the one that (18) _____ people's desire to fathom the unfathomable, that would grasp nature and emotion and (19) _____ them above everything that is rational and intellectually constructed. Despising and defying the society – as well as (20) _____ it till the end of one's life – was yet another valuable addition to the already well-shaped ideology.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an excerpt from a radio feature on a life coach. 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 at least 150 words.

2. Give your own opinion on the issue raised in the text. Write at least 70 words.

Interviewer: My guest is Brigid McConville, a journalist who decided to get herself a life coach. Brigid, what made you do it and what is a life coach?

Brigid: All was not entirely well with my life. Nothing drastic. I just felt ‘stuck’ and in need of change, both on the work front and at home (too much to do, too little time). I wasn’t miserable enough for therapy or counselling. I simply wanted to get a little more from life. Until recently, the options for someone in my situation would have been extremely limited. Now, however, legions of life coaches are out there, ready and waiting to come to the aid of the frustrated and down-at-heart. For about £50 a session, your personal coach will telephone you once a week, and spend half an hour talking to you in an effort to help you sort out your life.

Interviewer: But isn't this just another self-improvement trend? Like all the self-help books?

Brigid: I was a bit dubious myself, but I decided to try it. I booked a course with Fiona Harrold, a leading British coach. She identified my anxieties almost immediately. Within half an hour of our first conversation, I found myself agreeing that the first thing I had to tackle was my deeply ambivalent relationship with money. Of course, it was rooted in childhood – but what could we actually do about it? Fiona is a passionate advocate of self-belief, and with her characteristic verve she told me I had to carve out a whole new way of thinking about myself. I must see myself as ‘a magnet for money’, she said. And she told me: “Consider yourself someone to whom cash flows effortlessly. Why shouldn’t you have an easy life, an abundance of pleasure, leisure and luxury - and all without feeling any guilt?”

Interviewer: How did you react to that?

Brigid: It seemed such an unreasonable idea that I laughed out loud down the telephone. But undeterred by my scepticism, Fiona told me to suspend my disbelief, and gave me a clutch of positive affirmations with which to brainwash myself into readiness for achievements. She told me to repeat the following words whenever possible: “I, Brigid, am now ready to have the ideal life that I deserve.” I found that doing this cheered me up very much.

Interviewer: What else did she tell you?

Brigid: Well, subsequent sessions were more practical. First came the mandatory de-cluttering – she told me to throw out as much unnecessary jumble and rubbish as possible, clearing space for all the goodies to come – once the money started to roll in. Then we began trying to cure my personal finance phobia: I dutifully did my sums, and started saving something, however small, every month. My work also came under scrutiny, as I made up my mind to concentrate on jobs that really interested me. Exactly which issues you tackle during coaching is up to you. According to Fiona, most people want to get organised at home and at work, make the most of their abilities and sort out money problems. She reckons that building up confidence is vital. She really does believe that people are capable of doing anything they want to do, and that all that stands in their way is childhood conditioning.

Interviewer: So what did you get out of it all? Would you recommend it?

Brigid: Well, coaching makes you get on and do all those things you’ve put off for so long, because there is the deadline of the next session. If you don’t act in time, your coach probably won’t want to speak to you. So coaching is hardly a soft option. But for me, it has provided a great boost.

ПИСЬМО

Gustave Flaubert once said “Travel makes one modest. You see what a tiny place you occupy in the world.”

To what extent do you 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 200 words.

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