

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

Write out the number and the corresponding letter.

Example: 16 – M

1	The Crystal Palace was a glass-and-iron exhibition hall in Hyde Park, London,	were finally demolished in 1941 because they were deemed a dangerous landmark for incoming German bombers.	A
2	The structure was taken down and rebuilt (1852-1854) at Sydenham Hill,	was held on October 15.	B
3	In 1849 Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria and president of the Royal Society of Arts,	that housed the Great Exhibition of 1851.	C
4	Plans were developed, and the necessary funds speedily raised,	was about 14,000, nearly half of whom were non-British.	D
5	The Crystal Palace was a remarkable construction of	invited exhibitors from all over the world to participate in an exposition.	E
6	With more than 13 km of display tables, the number of participants	an intricate network of slender iron rods sustaining walls of clear glass.	F
7	The attendance of millions of visitors generated a sizeable profit and a closing ceremony	which likewise were housed in glass buildings resembling conservatories.	G
8	The Crystal Palace established an architectural standard for later international fairs and exhibitions,	becoming the patron of the Great Exhibition.	H
9	On the night of November 30, 1936, the exhibition hall	was virtually destroyed by fire.	I
10	The towers that remained undamaged	so the memorable exhibition opened in the Crystal Palace on May 1, 1851.	J
		where it survived until 1936.	K

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.

Each verb can be used only once.

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

communicate	describe
experience	involve
listen	pass
read	refer
remember	retell

Oral narratives are stories that 1) _____ through speech and not through the written word. Most cultures have important oral narratives that allow them 2) _____ on traditional stories to younger generations. Amazingly, these can survive for many years without 3) _____ significant changes. Oral narratives remain unchanged for many years due to specific memorization techniques that help storytellers preserve the original form of the narrative.

One such technique is repetition, which 4) _____ saying the words of a story many times. For instance, a storyteller might repeat the same sentence many times until he or she 5) _____ it. Once one sentence is memorized, the storyteller repeats the next sentence until it, too, is committed to memory. Thus, sentence by sentence, one can learn a complete narrative. Of course, some forms of repetition are more complicated than the method just 6) _____. For example, in ancient India, people memorized sacred texts by repeating the words in a different order. If a sentence 7) _____, "She went to the river to wash her clothes," a person might memorize the sentence by repeating the words like this: "She went she, went to went, to the to" and so on.

Another important way to memorize oral narratives is through the use of musical memory, which 8) _____ to a person's ability to remember pitch. Like notes in a song, some words in a story have higher or lower pitch than the surrounding words. Someone 9) _____ to an oral narrative might remember these changes in pitch, and this can help the person remember the changes in the story. If one part of the story is exciting, the storyteller's voice may become higher in pitch. The listener will record this in his or her musical memory, and when the listener 10) _____ the story, his or her voice will become higher at the same moment.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an article. Answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is *True* or *False* and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice.

Write out your answers in your answer sheet.

Example. 11-False because <quotation from the text>

Laws at work

There are three laws, or to be more precise, two laws and one principle that anyone who has ever worked in a large company or government department must have experienced: Parkinson's law, Murphy's law and the Peter Principle. But where do they come from, and what do they mean?

In 1944, at the height of the Second World War, on a British army base somewhere in England, Major C. Northcote Parkinson was feeling overwhelmed by the amount of paperwork senior officers insisted on sending him. And then, disaster struck! The chief of the base went on leave; his deputy fell sick; and a third officer departed on urgent business. Parkinson was left to soldier on alone, desperately worrying that he would be unable to cope with all the work.

But then, much to his surprise - and delight - nothing happened at all! Although the flood of paperwork stopped, the war carried on quite happily without it. As he later concluded, 'There had never been anything to do. We'd just been making work for each other.' And so in an article in 1955 he composed **Parkinson's law**, which states 'work expands to fill the time available for its completion'.

What Parkinson had realised was that in any bureaucratic organization the people in charge need to have people working below them. However, the more employees they have, the more work the bosses must find for them to do: and so unnecessary work is created just to keep everyone busy.

'I never had a slice of bread,
Particularly large and wide,
That did not fall upon the floor
And always on the buttered side.'

This simple verse published in *New York Monthly Magazine* in 1835, sums up **Murphy's law**: 'If anything can go wrong, it will'.

One possible explanation of the law's origin comes from 1949. Captain Edward Murphy was an engineer working on Project MX981 for the US Air Force. One day, he criticized a technician saying, 'If there is any way to do it wrong, he'll find it'. This became known as 'Murphy's law'. The law, in fact, is much older than its name. In Britain, it has traditionally been known as 'Sod's law' and it is likely that people have been complaining about the negative things in life since we first developed the power of speech.

However, the law, far from being a sterile complaint about life's hardships, can actually be a useful tool to prevent mistakes at work. The excellent safety record of Project MX981 was said to be due to the fact that thanks to Murphy's law everyone involved was aware of the permanent potential for disaster.

The **Peter Principle** was conceived by Dr. Lawrence J. Peter and Raymond Hull and described in their 1968 book *The Peter Principle*. It states that 'in a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence'. The idea is that in any organisation employees are promoted as long as they are able to work efficiently. Eventually, they reach their 'level of incompetence': a post in which they are no longer efficient, and in which they will stay, unable to obtain further promotions, for the rest of their careers. Logically, this means that 'in time, every

post tends to be occupied by an employee who is incompetent to carry out his duties' and that the real work in any organization is actually done by employees – often lower down the ladder – who are still to reach their level of incompetence.

So according to Messrs Parkinson, Murphy and Peter, you may well end up working for an incompetent boss who makes you do unnecessary work and who invariably finds the way to make things go terribly wrong. However, don't panic. Fortunately, there are plenty of exceptions to these gentlemen's laws.

1. C.N. Parkinson was a British officer during World War 2.
2. When Parkinson's three superiors were absent, he was unable to cope with all the work.
3. Murphy's law was first invented in 1949.
4. According to the Peter Principle, useful work is carried out by people in senior positions.
5. The writer concludes that the laws described are not without exceptions.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

The laws described can apply to different life situations.

Express your opinion about the issue providing two arguments (one from the text above, the other of your own) and two examples (one from the text above, the other of your own).

Do not quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation.

Your essay **must contain**

1. The introduction
2. Two paragraphs of the body.
3. The conclusion

Write **170-200 words**.