

**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**

<b>1</b>	Officially designated a 'royal palace not in the personal occupation of the Sovereign', Hampton Court on the north bank of the Thames	full possession and added many features, including the ornate vaulted roof of the Chapel Royal.	<b>A</b>
<b>2</b>	When he was brought down by his enemies, among them Anne Boleyn – whom he called 'the night crow' – Henry VIII took	planted in 1769 still flourishes.	<b>B</b>
<b>3</b>	The court on which Henry loved to play Royal Tennis still	and also for the lion gates of the north entrance.	<b>C</b>
<b>4</b>	Of Wolsey's original vision, the first court remains but the brickwork of the west front	to haunt one of the galleries.	<b>D</b>
<b>5</b>	Sir Christopher Wren was responsible for the east and south-east fronts and the court behind them,	was begun as a private residence by Cardinal Wolsey in 1514.	<b>E</b>
<b>6</b>	The orangery and gardens	being the only residents.	<b>F</b>
<b>7</b>	A baffling maze was constructed in William III's time, and a grapevine	contain some notable paintings, tapestries and furniture.	<b>G</b>
<b>8</b>	Inside, the State rooms and others, which may be visited by the public,	functions as the oldest tennis court in Europe.	<b>H</b>
<b>9</b>	Five of Henry VIII's wives lived here, and the ghost of Catherine Howard is said	and his daughter was married in the Chapel Royal.	<b>I</b>
<b>10</b>	Oliver Cromwell occupied the palace while Lord Protector,	has been substantially adapted and restored.	<b>J</b>
		are justly famous.	<b>K</b>

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)**

<i>assume</i>	<i>find</i>
<i>bring</i>	<i>look</i>
<i>commit</i>	<i>realise</i>
<i>develop</i>	<i>run</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>take</i>

Byron 1)..... a profound impact on European and especially French Romanticism. The influence derived mainly from a character type, the "Byronic hero", first portrayed in Cantos I and II of *Childe Harold* and thereafter 2)..... in many of his other works. This figure haunted 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century literature. He is a man greater than others in emotion, capability and suffering. Only among wild and vast forms of nature, the ocean, the precipices and glaciers of the Alps, can he 3)..... a counterpart to his own titanic passions. No one can resist his hypnotic fascination and authority. He 4)..... a sin that expresses his superiority, and lesser men could not even conceive such a transgression. Against his own suffering, he 5)..... a superhuman pride and fortitude.

Many 6)..... that this hero was Byron's projection of how he understood his own self, although considerably exaggerated. They say that Byron lived a wanderer's life, 7)..... away from a mysterious sin he committed when young, constantly 8)..... for new challenges or even new confrontation. The remark is somewhat unfounded, since it takes the premise that Byron was a widely travelled man to mean that he was lonely, angry and unloved. It only 9)..... a slightly more careful reading of Byron's works 10)..... that the writer's psychosynthesis is quite different from the sinister darkness within the Byronic hero's soul.

**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>**

***Save our seeds***

Over the past four hundred years, four hundred and fifty types of plants and trees around the world have become extinct as a result of the combined effects of global warming, population growth, deforestation, flooding and the fact that deserts are advancing in some regions at a rate of nearly four miles a year. Scientists estimate a quarter of the world's remaining 270,000 plant species will be under threat of extinction by 2050.

In 1997, in an attempt to try to prevent the loss of such precious resources, volunteers all over Britain began collecting seeds from Britain's 1,400 species of wild plants, three hundred of which are already facing extinction. The seeds collected are now housed in the Millennium Seed Bank, which opened its doors in 2000. Run by the Royal Botanical Gardens department of the famous Kew Gardens in London, the bank is located in Sussex, about thirty-five miles outside of the capital.

The bank is expected to become the world's biggest seed bank and, apart from preserving almost all the plant life in Britain, it also aims to have saved the seeds of more than 24,000 species of plant life, almost a tenth of the world's flowering plants, in the next twenty years. If they're successful, the Millennium Seed Bank Project will be one of the largest international conservation projects ever undertaken. In order to achieve this aim, the Millennium Seed Bank has a team of scientists who travel to remote corners of the world to find and collect seeds. They work together with local botanists and also help them to set up their own seed banks by training local scientists. They also spend a great deal of time negotiating with governments to allow them to collect the seeds and bring them back to Britain for storage in the Millennium Seed Bank.

When these seeds arrive at the seed bank, they are sorted, separated by hand from their pods, cleaned and dried and then X-rayed to make sure that they haven't been damaged in any way that might stop them from growing into healthy plants. Finally, they are placed in ordinary glass jars and stored in three underground vaults at temperatures of -20C. Most plant species have seeds that can be dried, frozen and stored for years and still grow into healthy plants. However, the seeds of some species cannot be dried, so they can't be stored in seed banks in the usual way. These seeds include many rainforest tree species and plants that grow underwater.

Roger Smith, head of the Millennium Seed Bank, explains that scientists at the bank are already working on finding new ways of storing those seeds that cannot survive the drying and freezing process, and also on how to regenerate the seeds when they become extinct in their natural habitats. "At the moment, all we're doing is preserving these plants for the future. We won't have managed to conserve any species until we find the way to successfully regenerate them and grow new plants from them," points out Smith. "But at least this way, when the technology becomes available, and it will, we won't have lost everything."

As well as preserving seeds for the future, the seed bank also receives 2000 requests per year for seeds from universities, governments and conservationist organisations for use in various types of research – for example, to find cures for disease, to grow food in the developing world and to help in projects that restore the natural habitats of endangered animal species so they can be released back into the wild. Dr Hugh Pritchard, head of research at the Millennium Seed Bank, says: “While it’s true that many of the plants we preserve at the bank aren’t useful at the moment, that doesn’t mean they won’t become useful in the future. Something like thirty per cent of the medicines we use today are based on products or chemicals which have been extracted from plants. So it’s easy to see why we need to preserve the diversity of the earth’s plant life for the future.”

1. By 2050 scientists believe that 450 types of plants will be in danger of becoming extinct.
2. The Millennium Seed Bank can be found in Kew Gardens, London.
3. The main objective of the Millennium Seed Bank is to save the seeds of thousands of the world’s plants.
4. The Millennium Seed Bank carries out its work by training foreign governments to plant seeds.
5. The methods used in storing the seeds show that some species cannot be preserved by regular means.

## 2. How far do you agree with the statement?

*It is necessary to protect and promote biodiversity.*

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