

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 Upper Palaeolithic Revolution refers to the period during which - Homo sapiens, or modern humans, started	the creation of language and artwork.	A
2	Among these behaviours was the development of sophisticated stone tools, as well as	to around 40,000 years ago.	B
3	According to the available evidence, it is likely that the Upper Palaeolithic Revolution	like stone knives, that helped them catch food and survive.	C
4	First, there are indications that around 40,000 years ago, an earlier type of human, called	exhibiting distinctly human behaviour for the first time.	D
5	The extinction of the European Neanderthal coincides	until about 10,000 years ago.	E
6	The population boom is supported by the discovery of large amounts of skeletal remains of modern humans that date	necessary for the revolution.	F
7	These discoveries suggest that modern humans took the place of European Neanderthals and were probably able to do so because they had developed superior tools,	occurred in mainland Europe about 40,000 years ago.	G
8	Next, climate records suggest that Europe provided the conditions	with the population boom of modern humans in Europe.	H
9	According to the records, Europe experienced a period of lower than normal temperatures starting around 70,000 years ago	they were able to catch food despite the abnormally cold weather.	I
10	Scientists believe that the cold climate prompted modern humans that were living in Europe at the time	the European Neanderthal, went extinct.	J
		to create better tools in order to survive.	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)

call	locate
employ	reach
increase	report
integrate	stimulate
leave	work

Daily physical activity is an important part of a healthy lifestyle. For this reason, many architects and designers 1) _____ to create buildings that encourage people to make exercise a part of their ordinary routine. The movement to promote healthy activity through architecture 2) _____ active design. It began in 1998 as part of a university public health programme, and it has since gained popularity in cities around the world. Active design uses a number of techniques to encourage the occupants of a building to be more active.

One of the most important strategies of active design is inspiring people to make walking part of their routine. A particularly successful tool for promoting walking is the skip-stop elevator. These elevators stop only on every second or third floor, 3) _____ riders to take the stairs in order 4) _____ their destination. Another strategy of active design is to make stairs more pleasant and inviting. Instead of creating dim stairwells that 5) _____ in isolated parts of buildings, active design uses well lit and centrally placed stairs to encourage more foot traffic. Skip-stop elevators and appealing stair design are both effective tools of active design because they offer incentive and opportunity for exercise. In fact, researchers studying a building that 6) _____ both skip-stop elevators and more attractive stair design said that 70 percent of building occupants 7) _____ using the stairs every day.

Active design encourages physical activity using not only the interior features of a building, but the relationship between a building and its surroundings as well. A building that employs active design may 8) _____ outdoor space in order to make the environment more engaging and promote physical activity. Some elements that architects use to incorporate the exterior with the interior are glass walls, interior gardens or park spaces, and courtyards with open ceilings, all of which de-emphasise the boundaries between inside and outside. These elements make the building more physically and mentally invigorating. Similarly, by 9) _____ the number of entrances and exits to a building, architects can help keep a building's users interested in their surroundings by providing a variety of routes for them to use. If people continue 10) _____ by new sights or experiences, they are less likely to choose the quickest and easiest path to their destination and may instead choose a more physically challenging route.

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>

Nature/Nurture: An Artificial Division?

Often in the news, we see stories asking the question, 'Is this due to nature or nurture?' Certain diseases, traits, and behaviours are said to be 'genetic', while others are due to 'environment'.

There is no doubt that specific genes cause particular problems in certain cases. Parkinson's Disease and colour blindness both run in families because of their genetic origins. But the news reports we see cover a much wider subject area. We wonder if some people have 'natural' talent in music or sports without which any training they receive is useless. Some people assert that children living with adults given to certain controversial behaviours will gain those ways from 'environmental influence'. The implication is always that behaviour is either genetic or environmental.

The concept of dividing everything into these two mutually exclusive groups is not the right way to think about diseases or behaviours, because genes and environment are not independent. They influence each other greatly, and their effects can almost never be disentangled.

A creature's genes will in general cause it to seek certain environments and avoid others. The environment then influences the creature's development, and plays a role in whether or not its genes are passed on. Wild dogs, for example, live in packs because their genes tell them to organise that way socially. However, the pack is also where each dog learns proper dog behaviour, practises the skills to survive, and ultimately finds a mate. The pack - the dog's environment - is what makes it into a successful dog with a good chance of passing its genes on. So a well socialized, successful pack dog is the result of both genes and environment.

Humans are also social creatures. We seek other humans to live with, and, in general, do not like to be alone for long periods. Newborn babies respond favourably with lower heart and respiration rates to having people nearby. So we are 'naturally' driven to live in social groups and these very social groups provide the environment that we need to become successful humans. Genes and environment work together.

In contrast, the environment can also influence which genes are expressed in a creature, and to what degree. Every organism has a unique genetic code. But a given set of genes doesn't determine exactly how a creature will be physically; instead, there is a range of possibilities. The environment plays a major role in determining how the genes will be expressed.

A simple example is the fact that height, a largely inherited trait, has been steadily increasing in humans over centuries. Presumably this is due to better nutrition, since it is too short a time span for evolutionary changes to have occurred. So your height is a combination of your genes and various external factors.

A more complicated example involves brain development. Rats who live in dark, crowded, dirty cages grow fewer neural connections than rats raised in spacious cages with toys and varied diets. The disadvantaged rats learn more slowly and perform more poorly on memory tests, although the rats were related genetically. It is always dangerous to extrapolate from animals to humans, so I won't draw any sweeping conclusions, but at the very least, this experiment shows that environmental factors can produce very different outcomes from similar genetic materials.

So by changing purely external factors, we can influence which genes are expressed and to what degree. Your behaviour, likes and dislikes, and way of thinking are an inseparable combination of your genes and the experiences you have had growing up.

The genetic and environmental factors in a creature's life mutually influence each other and, except in a few very specific cases, cannot be separated or considered in isolation.

In summary, the nature/nurture debate is outdated. We now realise that the either/or choice is too simple, and continuing to think in that way will restrict our understanding of humans and limit our ability to solve the problems we face today. Next time you see a news story asking if something is 'genetic' or 'environmental', you will know the real answer is – both.

1. The effects of genetic and environmental factors can usually be distinguished.
2. The claim that human beings need to live in groups is supported by the behaviour of newborn babies.
3. A person's height has a purely genetic cause.
4. Our genes influence our personal preferences.
5. A desire to identify causes as either genetic or environmental may make it difficult to solve certain problems.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

People are mostly influenced by the environment they live in.

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**.