

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).

bring	get	threaten	conceal
involve	vanish	hide	disagree
question	say	invent	set
take	turn	report	result
demonstrate	desire	accuse	betray

Queen Elizabeth I is often described as the darling of the English nation, who was uniformly admired by her compatriots during her lifetime, and as a respected member of the European royalty club, whose authority (1) _____ only once, in 1588, when the Spanish Armada (2) _____ to invade England. But this widespread idea proves to be false if one (3) _____ to the history of conspiracies against Elizabeth – some of them real, others (4) _____ by her secret services (5) _____ their usefulness to the queen.

The so-called Somerville Plot must have been real. On October 25, 1583 a certain John Somerville, a kinsman of Shakespeare's mother Mary, (6) _____ out from his house six miles from Stratford, with the intention (7) _____ to London and to kill the Queen with the (8) _____ pistol. On his way to London Somerville told some strangers about his plans and was immediately apprehended by the authorities after his words (9) _____ to them. When (10) _____ to London he was imprisoned and questioned, (11) _____ a priest (his confessor) and his own father-in-law Edward Arden of (12) _____ that Elizabeth was a heretic Protestant and that murdering her was not a sin or a crime – quite the reverse, it was something absolutely necessary. Those he

accused were imprisoned in turn, but they said nothing, and then Somerville (13) _____ his life just the night before his execution, Edward Arden was executed shortly after that, while the priest presumably (14) _____ in prison.

That was the way the Spanish ambassador in Paris described the events. Through this representation of Somerville as a madman (15) _____ himself without the slightest provocation the Spanish diplomat wished (16) _____ a more complicated plot. This plot (17) _____ not only quite a number of Englishmen, but also some powerful European politicians. Somerville's totally unexpected arrest (18) _____ from the conflict between the two powerful groups participating in a very real conspiracy against Elizabeth. Those were the Spanish faction (19) _____ just to imprison the Queen, and the French faction who would accept nothing less than Elizabeth's murder. The Spanish (20) _____ and, to destroy the project they were not ready to support, found a way of reporting on Somerville to the English authorities.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an excerpt from a radio feature. 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 words.
2. Give your own opinion on the issue raised in the text. Write 70 words.

Good morning. Although I didn't myself believe in the existence of luck, I started doing research into the subject over ten years ago. I was keen to investigate why it is that some people believe themselves to be lucky in life and others don't, and indeed whether it's possible to have any control over how lucky one is.

The first thing I did was to recruit some volunteers. I was interested in studying people who actually believed themselves to be either lucky or unlucky, and so I set out to find them. I did a few radio interviews and advertised on a student noticeboard and in the local press, but without much success - so, in the end, I put an advertisement in a national magazine. Around 400 people responded, and over the years, these extraordinarily patient men and women voluntarily completed questionnaires and kept diaries, as well as participating in various experiments and tests.

So, what did I learn from the research? Well, most people seem to have very little idea as to why they're lucky or unlucky. However, I've now come round to the view that it's the way people think and behave at any given time which is mainly responsible for what happens to them - rather than, for example, any particular intelligence or psychic ability. In my first experiment, I put together a group containing both 'lucky' and 'unlucky' people - their definitions, remember - and gave each person a newspaper. I told them to ignore the articles, but to look through the pages and tell me how many pictures were inside. On average, this task took the unlucky people about two minutes; but the lucky people only took a few seconds. Why? Because in huge letters on page two of the newspaper was a message which took up half the page and said, 'Stop counting - there are 43 in total'. The interesting thing was that although it was staring everyone straight in the face, the unlucky people tended not to notice it.

So why was this? Well, personality tests revealed that the unlucky people were more nervous types compared to the lucky ones, which maybe prevented them from spotting unexpected opportunities. Lucky people, being more relaxed by nature, tend to see what is there - rather than just what they're looking for. I had discovered the first and most important principle of luck: the ability to notice and act on chance opportunities. The second, I soon realised, was that making lucky decisions isn't just about approaching a decision logically. It was clear that the luckier people were also following their instincts when they weren't absolutely sure which path to follow.

I've also noticed that 'unlucky' people tend to be downcast by their misfortunes, and so come to expect more bad luck in the future, whereas 'lucky' people have a positive outlook on life and remain positive when things go wrong - imagining instead how things could have been worse. So perhaps luck does really exist and our attitude to life is the key.

ПИСЬМО

Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Science gives man knowledge, which is power; religion gives man wisdom, which is control. Science deals mainly with facts; religion deals mainly with values. The two are not rivals."

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 200 words.

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