

Время выполнения заданий – 120 минут

Максимальное количество баллов - 100

Task 1 (20 points). Listening and writing

Read the statements and listen to the first part of the text. Decide which statements are A. True according to the text, B. False, or C. Not mentioned in the text.

You can only listen to the recording ONCE. You cannot pause, rewind, forward, or download.

1. In eighteenth-century Europe, tea and coffee were used to cure diseases.
2. Since they had more time on their hands, a lot of craftsmen came up with brand-new machines.
3. When several spinning machines were connected to a unified power source, they could be located in the same spot.
4. Since production in the pre-Industrial era was extremely hazardous, laborers received low wages.
5. The advancement of the steam engine was the catalyst that propelled the acceleration of transportation.
6. The term “bourgeoisie” was coined during the Industrial Revolution to refer to business owners.
7. Before the Industrial Revolution, women were only allowed to work under the supervision of their spouses.
8. The French government outlawed the guilds because they were a financial liability.
9. The spread of the Industrial Revolution was funded by international commerce.
10. Many historians tend to compare the Industrial Revolution of the 18th century to the Industrial Revolution of the 20th century.

Task 2 (20 points). Listening and writing

Listen to the same text and write a paragraph summarizing the text you have just listened to. You should follow the structure:

- a topic sentence;
- supporting arguments;
- a concluding sentence.

The paragraph must contain 100 – 120 words.

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Task 3 (10 points). Language and culture studies

Read the following text. Complete the text with five sentences listed below. Two sentences don't belong in the text. Choose the correct letter.

British manufactured goods were sold throughout Europe and in America. Because they were machine-made, these goods were cheaper than hand-made products. They sold very well. **(1)** Many of them travelled to Britain to discover how British industrialists did things.

But Britain did not want to share its industrial innovations. Many companies tried to guard against spies. They built factories with thick walls and small windows to keep out unwelcome visitors. Some companies forced workers to swear that they would never tell anyone about their factory's manufacturing secrets.

The British government passed laws that made it illegal to export spinning or weaving machinery. They even made it illegal for machine operators to leave the country. For a short time, the British efforts to protect their secrets worked. Eventually, the Industrial Revolution spread through Europe and to the United States.

The first person to bring knowledge of textile manufacturing to the United States was an Englishman named Samuel Slater. When he was 14, Slater became an apprentice in a textile factory. **(2)**

Meanwhile, the newly independent United States was determined to stop buying manufactured goods from Britain. American businessmen were willing to pay a lot of money to anyone who could help them set up a working textile factory. Slater realized that his knowledge of textile technology was valuable. He decided to help the Americans.

When he arrived in the United States, Slater met Moses Brown, a merchant from Rhode Island. Using Brown's money and his own memory of English machinery, Slater built America's first water-powered, cotton-spinning mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

By 1800, Slater's mill employed more than 100 workers. **(3)** Slater's business became an important first step in the American Industrial Revolution. A generation of millwrights and textile workers trained in Slater's mills. By 1810, dozens of water-powered spinning mills could be found along the riverbanks of southern New England.

Although the New England mills spun thread, most weavers still worked at home. Typically, weavers picked up their yarn at the mills, wove it at home, and returned the finished cloth to the mill. This system was inefficient and slow.

On a trip to England in 1810, a Boston businessman named Francis Cabot Lowell toured British textile mills. He was impressed with their operation and how fast they wove cloth. **(4)** When he returned to the United States, Lowell hired a mechanic to build an improved version of the British loom.

With several partners, Lowell formed the Boston Manufacturing Company in 1813. Lowell's company built its first textile mill using power looms on the Charles River in Waltham, Massachusetts. Inside the mill, workers performed all the steps needed to convert raw cotton into cloth. The Waltham mill flourished and was extremely profitable.

Although Lowell died in 1817, the Boston Company continued his work and expanded its textile manufacturing. In 1822, the company began constructing a huge new mill complex in a farming village on the Merrimack River, about 30 miles from Boston. They designed buildings and laid out streets. They built mills, machine shops, and housing for workers. They also built a series of canals to manage the river's waterpower. **(5)**

Lowell became the country's first planned industrial town, and soon it was the largest industrial center in America. It employed more than 10,000 people and produced almost one million yards

of cloth each week (914,400 meters). The sheer size of the city stunned visitors. Massive brick mills lined the Merrimack River for nearly a mile (one-and-a-half kilometers). The city's canals drove the waterwheels powered 320,000 spindles and almost 10,000 homes. Some visitors described the city as one of the wonders of the world.

- A. While at the mill, Lowell memorized how English power looms worked.**
- B. Soon he had gained enough experience to become a supervisor.**
- C. Noticing this, European and American businessmen decided to build their own profitable factories.**
- D. To protect inventors, the United States passed the first patent law in 1790.**
- E. In honor of Lowell, the company named the town after him.**
- F. He built several more successful cotton mills throughout New England.**
- G. Some of the first workers in Lowell's textile mill were young women.**

Task 4 (10 points). Language and culture studies

There are seven notions and five descriptions listed below. Two notions do not have a description. Match the notion and the description.

- A. Royalty
- B. Water frame
- C. Spinning mule
- D. Assembly line
- E. Knitting spool
- F. Switchboard
- G. Tutelage

1. Even with all the improvements in the textile industry, there was still a problem with the quality of thread. Two different types of yarn had to be used to balance out the imperfections. In 1779, Samuel Crompton invented a new machine that spun strong, fine, soft yarn that could be used to produce all types of textiles.

Your answer: _____

2. One of the greatest inventions of the Industrial Revolution was the telephone. At first, there were no telephone numbers, so in order to call somebody, you had to pick up your phone and talk to an operator. Operators worked in special centers where, through a complicated system of wires and transmissions, they connected people who wanted to talk to each other.

Your answer: _____

3. In the years leading up to the Industrial Revolution, there was no way for an inventor to protect his ideas and inventions from being stolen by another person. To protect inventors, the United States passed the first patent law in 1790. Since then, if a person wanted to use someone else's inventions for profit, they had to pay a special fee to the owner of the patent.

Your answer: _____

4. Before factories, people used to build products from start to finish by themselves. In the factory the construction of products is broken down into many steps, and a different person performs each step. Such a system is faster and more efficient.

Your answer: _____

5. After attempting to use horsepower to spin his machines, Richard Arkwright built a factory on the embankment near Derbyshire. The force of the current turned a large paddle wheel that was connected to the spinning machine's crank. This power gave Arkwright's machine its name.

Your answer: _____

Task 5 (40 points). Creative writing

Now you have learned about the Industrial Revolution. Imagine that you lived in the times of the Industrial Revolution. Write a story illustrating how the event has affected your life and the people around you.

You must describe:

- your background and your family background;
- your life prior to the event;
- your life during the event;
- your life after the event;
- the impact that the event has had on your personality and your life.

You must write 200 – 250 words.