

English Language Test

10th Grade Variant 2

The test consists of 2 parts: Reading and Grammar and Vocabulary.

Duration – 60 minutes.

Part 1. READING

Task 1. Read the text carefully. Choose from the sentences **1-7** the one which fits each gap (**A-E**). There are **two extra** sentences which you do not need to use.

TRADE WINDS

You want to make a change and build a new life abroad – but do you have the skills demanded by your chosen country? Andrea Wren looks into the careers that travel well.

What do piano tuners, glass blowers and acupuncturists have in common? They're all jobs that feature on the list of "in-demand" professions in Australia, whose points-based immigration system the UK is about to adopt. **A.** _____ . But among the 200,000 Britons who emigrate each year are many who have won their visas and permits in unusual occupations.

Like private investigator Dave Turner, managing director of legal agency The Parklane Partnership. In the UK, the firm's office is managed his son, Colin, but Turner himself works in Bulgaria, where he has recently bought a house with his wife. Turner's work is definitely not run-of-the-mill, as his normal duties may include undertaking commercial investigations, tracking down absconding debtors, and seeking missing heirs to hefty inheritance cheques.

"A lot of our work involves tracing assets and checking whether people have what cash they say they have, or whether they have more stashed away in the country. Bulgaria is a cheap country to come to and hide money, and we investigate what people have or haven't got under instruction from solicitors, often in pre-sue situations."

Turner hadn't realised when embarking upon his search for pastures new that Bulgaria was going to be the place he settled on – it was, he says, last on his list- but after visiting, he saw the country's potential.

"Bulgaria is not only open for good investment, but for people who want to live and work here. **B.** _____ . As a business, we can offer a full European investigation service from here, which few other agents can do."

C. _____. Music producer John Brough had initially been told there was little point in attempting a visa application to Australia, but he and his wife have just lodged an emigration application through Visa Unit, a migration service that supports and advises people through the application process.

"I went to a lot of agents and some didn't even consider me, but I have worked with the likes of U2, Jamie Cullum and Queen, so I found an agent willing to look around the problem," says Brough. "I have applied specifically for a Distinguished Skills Visa, which is aimed at people whose skills or qualifications are not on the primary occupation list but who could still contribute something to the country."

It may be 18 months before Brough finds out whether he and his wife are being granted the visa, and then admission is subject to passing medical examination. **D.**

_____.

However, even if your occupation is "on the list", other more formal qualifications may be needed too. In Australia, for example, the law has recently changed on this, explains John Mumford, managing director of Visa Unit.

"Last year the Australian government changed the points system for entry and Trades Recognition Australia changed the skills assessment process for trades people wishing to migrate into the country" says Mumford. **E.**

Nick Clayton, author of the Guardian Guide to Working Abroad, says there are other considerations. "Before you pack your bags, make sure that you have all the paperwork necessary to take up employment. In countries that have a federal system of government you may find that there is another set of local hoops to go through before you can actually take up a job, even after you've passed through national immigration.

"Australia, for example, is notorious for allowing skilled workers in, then not allowing them to work until they have completed onerous state tests and sometimes spent months in a local college to prove their qualifications."

1. What employers truly need now is a real practical skill and creativity for all the activities they fulfill.
2. A new 'trade skills assessment' requires certain trade occupations to have a technical interview and practical assessment.
3. The country is one in which we find UK money getting 'lost' by people who say they don't have any.
4. Yes, the biochemists, engineers and other more conventional professions you'd expect are there too.
5. Indeed, people are looking for being well employed, well paid, apply their skills and find their true purpose throughout the world.
6. Even if the fit between your job and your preferred destination is not an easy one, determined people can find a way.
7. If all goes well, the visa will be valid for five years at a time.

A	B	C	D	E

Task 2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements (1-5) agree with the information given in the text. Mark them:
T (True) if the statement agrees with the text
F (False) if the statement does not agree with the text
NG (Not Given) if there is no information about this in the text

1. The consultants are now realizing the idea for a new GCSE in the natural studies subject. _____
2. Children's access to nature is limited because of mental and physical diseases, indoors time pass and insecurity. _____
3. Teaching people to support the wildlife is as important as conserving it.

4. The peculiarities of Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection uncover the secrets of nature conservation. _____
5. Introducing nature to Exam subjects is the key to cope with sea level rise.

THE GUARDIAN VIEW ON NATURAL HISTORY: CHILDREN NEED TO KNOW

The lockdown edition of the BBC's Springwatch ended on Friday, with a series of clips sent in by viewers to illustrate their wildlife enthusiasms. But the latest stage in a campaign to spread natural history beyond television schedules has only just begun. The idea for a new GCSE in the subject came from the author Mary Colwell. A public consultation on the proposals now being developed by an English exam board runs until July.

Helping children to connect with nature is prominent among the campaign's aims. In recent years, a number of concerns have been connected to the view that young people do not spend enough time outdoors. Health is one source of anxiety, particularly the rise in obesity and mental distress. Increased reliance on technology for entertainment is another. Evidence shows that the danger from road traffic, and fear of crime, have contributed to reducing children's freedom, particularly the opportunity to play outside or travel to school without parents.

Hand in hand with these worries about children is another set about wildlife. Insects, flowers, mammals such as hedgehogs: a large number of species are known to be in sharp decline. One of the joys of Springwatch is the attention it pays to conservation successes, such as the first white storks to breed in the UK for hundreds of years. But there is no question that our wildlife, along with the rest of the world's, is seriously under threat. Justifying nature education is the idea that if the destruction is to be stopped, human beings must learn to care about it.

It is more than 40 years since David Attenborough brought the story of evolution to television in *Life on Earth*. This week he is back, delivering geography lessons as part of the BBC's Bitesize lockdown schooling programme. The towering achievements of British natural history, above all Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection, are rightly celebrated. But with increased destruction of the Earth's climate systems on its way, even if the worst effects of global heating are avoided, there is a need to strengthen public understanding of the forces of nature, including human civilization, that are now at work. Just this month, scientists warned that the sixth mass extinction is accelerating, with 500 species of land animals under threat.

In recent weeks, moves to change the curriculum, making it more thoughtful of students' diverse experiences and taking more account of past and present injustices, have been high on the agenda. The predicted impacts of the climate crisis make such efforts even more important. If we hope to avert disaster in some of the world's poorest countries, among them former British colonies including low-lying Bangladesh, as well as avoid all manner of climate harms in the UK, we need education that faces forwards and outwards, as well as backwards. Teaching children to understand tree and bird species might feel a long way far from geopolitical

priorities such as sea level rises. But with or without its own GCSE, the long view of life on Earth that is supplied by the study of natural history is desperately needed.

Part 2. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 3. Read the text below and decide which answer **A, B, C, or D** best fits each gap. Choose the correct answer from the options provided.

LIVING MACHINES

We are so obsessed sometimes with virtual reality and our future human vs machine war that nobody sees any other development of the affairs rather than the enslavement of a human being. Meanwhile, the first steps towards this future are so far away and hard that in reality the whole process is much clumsier than creative authors have predicted, though promising.

Scientists in America have created the first living machines by **1.** _____ cells from African clawed frogs into mini robots that move around on their own.

Their extraordinary abilities mean that future versions of the robots might be used to **2.** _____ up pollution in the oceans, identify and digest toxic materials, deliver cure in the body or remove blocks from artery walls, the scientists say.

“It’s impossible to know what the usage will be for any new technology, so we can really only **3.** _____,” said Joshua Bongard, a senior researcher on the team at the University of Vermont.

The robots, which are less than 1mm long, are designed by an “evolutionary algorithm” that runs on a supercomputer. The program starts by **4.** _____ random 3D configurations of 500 to 1,000 skin and heart cells. Each design is then **5.** _____ in a virtual **6.** _____, to see, for example, how far it moves when the heart cells are set **7.** _____. The best performers are used to bring about more designs, which themselves are then put through their paces.

Because heart cells unexpectedly **8.** _____ and relax, they behave like little engines that drive the robots along until their energy reserves **9.** _____. The cells have enough fuel inside them for the robots to survive for a week to 10 days before keeling over.

The scientists waited for the computer to produce 100 generations before **10.** _____ a handful of designs to build in the lab. They used special tools to cut early-stage skin and heart cells scraped from the embryos of African clawed frogs,

Xenopus laevis. The source of the cells led the scientists to call their creations “xenobots”.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. cutting | B. creating | C. assembling | D. manufacturing |
| 2. | A. set | B. clean | C. rise | D. put |
| 3. | A. guess | B. remind | C. offer | D. wonder |
| 4. | A. activating | B. including | C. developing | D. generating |
| 5. | A. selected | B. tested | C. demonstrated | D. included |
| 6. | A. environment | B. world | C. atmosphere | D. film |
| 7. | A. hitting | B. running | C. moving | D. beating |
| 8. | A. shorten | B. contract | C. merge | D. decrease |
| 9. | A. fall out | B. get out | C. run out | D. come out |
| 10. | A. filtering | B. excluding | C. extracting | D. picking |

Question	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Task 4. Read the text below. For questions **1-10**, use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the gap and fill in these gaps.

BEING A CELEBRITY ADMIRER

All over the world in all times famous people have been of the most concern among common people, especially teenagers. Some people say important people are still similar to us and the obsession with them is odd and risky. Others claim this concern is **1.** _____ (**HARM**) entertainment for us as well as for celebrities.

Studies show that the vast **2.** _____ (**MAJOR**) of young people do not really like celebrities. Researchers have found three kinds of fans. About 15% of young people have an ‘fun-social’ interest. They love chatting about their **3.** _____ (**FAVOR**) celebrities with friends and this does not appear to make any troubles.

Another 5% feel that they have a ‘more personal’ **4.** _____ (**RELATION**) with a celebrity. Sometimes they see them as their close friends and these people are more at risk from mental illnesses and **5.** _____ (**ANXIOUS**).

That leaves 2% of young people who might say, for example, they would do something **6.** _____ (**LEGAL**) if the celebrity asked them to. These people are in most danger of being seriously disturbed.

What about the celebrities themselves? A study in the USA tried to measure extreme showing off. Researchers looked at 200 celebrities, 200 young adults with Masters in Business Administration (a group known for being self-centered) and a group of regular people using the same **7.** _____ (**QUESTION**). As was expected, the celebrities were **8.** _____ (**SIGNIFY**) more selfish than the MBAs and both groups were a lot more narcissistic than the general population.

So, what can we learn from this? People who are very **9.** _____ (**SUCCESS**) or famous tend to be narcissists and can be **10.** _____ (**PITY**). As we can see from celebrity magazines, they are also often desperate and lonely. They make terrible role models.

Task 5. For questions **1-10**, complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1. We were afraid that somebody would see us together.

BEING

We were afraid _____ together.

2. We lived in a big house near Denver in my childhood, that was a nice time then.

USED

When I was a kid _____ a big house near Denver.

3. Both of them forgot to take the rubbish out.

NEITHER

She didn't remember to take _____ did he.

4. If we take good care of our pottery, it will last for generations.

TREATED

_____, our pottery will last for generations.

5. The weather is the only thing I do not like at this place.

WHAT

_____ about this place is the weather.

6. You cannot leave your room until you tidy it up.

ARE

You _____ room until you tidy it up.

7. The light in Scott's room is on, so I am sure he is playing computer games.

BE

The light in Scott's room is on, so _____ computer games.

8. I'm going to say only a few words not to delay you.

AS

I'm going to say only a few words _____ much of your time.

9. An hour has passed since I ordered my pizza.

IT

_____ since I ordered my pizza.

10. 'I must leave early today.' – he said.

TO

He said that _____ early that day.

ANSWER KEY

TASK 1 (15 points)

A	B	C	D	E
4	3	6	7	2

TASK 2 (15 points)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. NG
5. F

TASK 3 (20 points)

1. C (assembling)
2. B (clean)
3. A (senior)
4. D (generating)
5. B (tested)
6. A (environment)
7. D (beating)
8. B (contract)
9. C (run out)
10. D (picking)

TASK 4 (20 points)

1. harmless
2. majority
3. favourite/favorite
4. relationship
5. anxiety/anxiousness
6. illegal
7. questionnaire
8. significantly
9. successful
10. pitiless

TASK 5 (30 points)

1. of being seen
2. we used to live in
3. the rubbish out, and neither/the rubbish out, neither
4. Treated with care/Treated carefully/Being treated with care
5. What I do not like/What I don't like
6. are not to leave your/aren't to leave your
7. he must be playing
8. so as not to take (too)
9. It's been an hour/It has been an hour
10. he had to leave