

English Language Test
10th Grade
Variant 1

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.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

Li Tong will never again walk along the muddy lanes of Tang Shin, the village in northern Vietnam where she was born. Her old home now lies at the bottom of a reservoir of brown water created to feed a hydroelectric power plant, the first to be funded by the European Bank for over twenty years. 'I'll never forget that place,' says the 35-year-old villager. 'It was my home. I picked my first bamboo stalks there.'

The European Bank stopped financing hydroelectric dam projects in developing countries twenty five years ago because of criticism that such projects were harming local communities and the environment. **A** _____.
For Vietnam it is part of a longer-term strategy to revitalise the economy and become the battery of South-East Asia.

The bank says that lessons have been learnt from the projects of the sixties and seventies when people were forced to resettle and whole areas of forest or agricultural land were flooded. When it comes to clean sources of energy, the bank thinks hydropower is the pick of the bunch, offering the best solution in a world where 1.5 billion people have no access to electricity.

In 2012 the dam brought \$5.7 million in sales of electricity and it is estimated that during the next 25 years Nom Tahan 2 will generate around \$2 billion in revenue to Vietnam, one of Asia's poorest countries, since most of the electricity will be exported to its power-hungry neighbour, Thailand. **B** _____.
Seventeen villages in the flooded area have now been rebuilt and the 6,200 people – mostly farmers – who lived in them have been retrained to make a living from the reservoir.

The power company has promised to double their living standards within five years. According to the European Bank, 87 % of those resettled believe life is much better than

before as they now have electricity, sanitation, clean water, new roads and greater access to schools and health care.

‘In the old village things just weren’t convenient,’ said Tiew, 25, one of the relocated villagers. ‘C _____’. In the new village we have electricity, we can see better.’

D _____. Environmental and human rights groups warn that the dam will have a negative impact on water quality and fish and that the local people who were relocated after the area was flooded may not be able to support themselves economically in future.

But the European Bank says it is responsive to these problems.

E _____. It admits though that rebuilding the lives of the villagers is not a short-term process and everyone is trying to learn and readjust as they go along.

1. A 4,100-square kilometre protected area has been established around the dam to safeguard flora and fauna.
2. It wasn’t a pretty place, the houses weren’t very nice and we didn’t have power.
3. They claim that these people will have to deal with issues like flooding, decline of the fish population and poor water quality.
4. But the old criticisms have not gone away.
5. But Nom Tahan 2 – a 40-metre high dam on the Song Hong River that generates over 1,000 megawatts of electricity – is the showpiece for the bank’s new policy of supporting sustainable hydropower projects.
6. How quickly they will pick up new skills is uncertain.
7. The government has promised that this money will be spent on reducing poverty and both renewing and improving the country’s infrastructure.

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. Scottish adolescents report lower levels of life satisfaction than English teenagers. _____
2. There are many reasons why English children are unhappy. _____
3. English children need more protection from aggressive peers. _____

4. In England 20 % of girls aged 15 smoke on daily basis. _____
5. A ban on showing smoking in films has helped to change the behavior of teenagers. _____

A THREAT TO YOUNG PEOPLE

The World Health Organisation (WHO) study of more than 100,000 young people in 33 countries found that the physical and mental health of children in the UK is more like that of adolescents in former communist nations than that of their western European neighbours. Teenagers in England, in particular, but also their counterparts in Scotland and Wales have some of the highest rates of drinking, smoking and drug use – and the lowest levels of life satisfaction, fruit consumption and feelings of physical well-being.

The WHO survey is conducted every four years and interviews 11, 13, 15-year-olds from America and nearly all western and eastern European countries. It is the largest international study of adolescent attitudes and provides an intriguing – and worrying – snapshot into the lives of British teenagers compared with their peers across the world.

English 13-year-olds are the least likely in the world to believe their peers are 'kind and helpful', while only Russian 11-year-olds and Czech 15-year-olds had a lower opinion of their generation than the same age groups in England. Less than half of all the English adolescents saw each other as kind and helpful, compared with the study's average of 60 %. A third of English, Scottish and Welsh girls rated their health as only fair or poor, with only their peers in Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia feeling worse off. Fewer than one in five girls in Spain, Italy and Switzerland feel the same way.

When the children were asked about quality of life, England was in the bottom half of the league, while Dutch, Swedish and Greek young people were the happiest. English children struggle with a wide range of factors which reduce their quality of life. One in seven 11-year-olds, one in five 13-year-olds and one in four 15-year-olds are unhappy with their lives. A spokeswoman for the national children's charity Childline said: 'We counselled more than 120,000 children last year and the main reason for this was bullying. We think there is more that could be done to protect young people. Things like exam stress are also a big problem – children need to know that exams are not the only measure of success'.

While English youngsters have below average hours of homework, with only a quarter of 15-year-olds spending more than three hours a day on after-school assignments, they feel under great stress. Six out of ten boys and seven out of ten girls aged 15 in England say they feel pressured by schoolwork, with only Lithuanian and Welsh peers reporting greater stress.

Campaigners said the failure to tackle public health problems affecting young people was causing a self-perpetuating cycle of abuse. One in five girls and one in seven boys aged 15 in England smoke every day. The average 15-year-old picked up the habit at the age of 12. A spokeswoman for the pressure group action on

smoking and Health said: 'We are puzzled by the Government's reluctance to introduce a smoking ban in public places because it would help reduce tobacco use along young people. It would also help to have a ban on the portrayal of smoking in films. The image of a Hollywood role model smoking on the big screen has a big impact on teenagers'.

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.

CHILDREN

Is there a right way to **1.** _____ children? Some parents read guides to find an answer, many just follow their instinct. Whatever they do, a doubt always remains: could I have done a better job?

A recent contribution to the subject is Amy Chua's controversial book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, which describes the approach to child-**2.** _____ of an ambitious Chinese parent living in the West. **3.** _____ Chua, western mothers are **4.** _____ too soft on their children. She says they are always **5.** _____ their children for every **6.** _____ they make, even if it is about coming last in a race or playing a piano piece badly. These are the kind of parents who will **7.** _____ to their children's demands to go out and play **8.** _____ do their homework, if they protest loud enough.

The tiger mother method is very different and the key is total control. Tiger mothers will **9.** _____ nothing less than 'A' grades in every subject – failure to achieve these is just proof that they have not worked hard enough. They will encourage not with praise and reward, but by punishing and shaming. Chua told her own daughter that she would take her doll's house to a charity shop **10.** _____ she failed to master a difficult piano piece. She even rejected a homemade birthday card from her daughter Sophia because she had drawn it in a hurry.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. grow up | B. grow | C. bring up | D. put up |
| 2. A. rearing | B. breeding | C. growing | D. bringing |
| 3. A. Judging by | B. Known as | C. According to | D. Despite of |
| 4. A. far | B. more | C. long | D. a lot of |
| 5. A. worshipping | B. praising | C. blaming | D. thanking |
| 6. A. effort | B. afford | C. result | D. impact |
| 7. A. give up | B. give away | C. give in | D. give out |
| 8. A. more than | B. than | C. quite than | D. rather than |
| 9. A. except | B. accept | C. admit | D. agree |
| 10. A. because | B. if | C. as | D. since |

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.

LIFE IN AMERICA

Would you like to experience life in America's Wild West 150 years ago? Virginia City in Montana, a former gold-rush town, was a ghost town until it began to be restored in the 1950s for tourism. **1.** _____ (**OWN**) largely by the state government, the town operates now as a large open-air museum. Nearby is the Nevada City Hotel and cabins where you can hang up your Stetson hat and enjoy life as a cowboy. The rooms feature period Victorian furniture and downstairs the saloon has a true Wild West feel. The cabins look extremely rustic and basic from the outside – two even have their **2.** _____ (**ORIGIN**) earth roofs – but inside they have large double beds and private bathrooms. Bear in mind that if you book in the week, you might be **3.** _____ (**DISAPPOINT**) because the city only comes to life at weekends, when actors walk around in period costumes, such as sheriffs, cowboys and gold **4.** _____ (**PROSPECT**). If you had more primitive **5.** _____ (**ACCOMMODATE**) in mind, why not try the caves of Sassi di Matera on the toe of Italy, which have been **6.** _____ (**HABITAT**) since the Bronze Age? During the Renaissance they developed into more sophisticated rooms with stone walls, vaulted ceilings and balustrades. But in recent history they are best **7.** _____ (**KNOW**) as the poor homes of the peasants who lived there with their animals until as late as 1952. Now, however, they have been renovated to provide hospitality in a historical **8.** _____ (**SET**). Although visitors to Le Grotte Della Civita must do **9.** _____ (**WITH**) television or fridges, the rooms are

10. _____ (**COMFORT**) furnished with antique furniture and period terracotta tiles. The owners wanted the caves to still feel as authentic as possible, so they have built the furniture into the walls of the caves and left in place the iron rings where peasants tied up their animals. Prices start at \$300 per night.

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 produce bathroom tiles. Most of these tiles we export to northern Europe.
WHICH
We produce bathroom tiles, _____ we export to northern Europe.
2. The bus arrives in half an hour.
DUE
The bus _____ arrive in half an hour.
3. Why did you tell her our secret? She is such a gossip.
SHOULDN'T
You _____ her our secret.
4. I think it's a good idea to go there by train.
RATHER
I _____ go there by train.
5. We have already covered this grammar topic, you should know these rules already.
TIME
It's _____ these rules.
6. Your hair is getting too long, why don't you go to the hairdresser's?
CUT
You should _____.
7. Unfortunately, I didn't have enough money to buy these fancy jeans.
WOULD
If I had had enough money, I _____ these fancy jeans.
8. We agreed to meet near the campus tomorrow morning.
ARE
We _____ meet near the campus tomorrow morning.
9. The employees were leaving the office, when the manager returned.
ABOUT

The employees _____ the office,
when the manager returned.

10. I have never learnt French. But I know some words, enough to be understood.

GET

I have never learnt French. But I know some words, enough to

_____.

ANSWER KEY

TASK 1 (15 points)

A	B	C	D	E
5	7	2	4	1

TASK 2 (15 points)

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

TASK 3 (20 points)

1. (C) bring up
2. (A) rearing
3. (C) According to
4. (A) far
5. (B) praising
6. (A) effort
7. (C) give in
8. (D) rather than
9. (B) accept
10. (B) if

TASK 4 (20 points)

1. owned
2. original
3. disappointed
4. prospectors

5. accommodation
6. inhabited
7. known
8. setting
9. without
10. comfortably

TASK 5 (30 points)

1. most of which
2. is due to
3. shouldn't/should not have told
4. would rather/ 'd rather
5. time for you to know/time you should know/time you knew
6. have your hair cut
7. would have/would've bought
8. are to
9. were about to leave
10. get by