

English Language Test

11th Grade

Variant 2

The test consists of 2 parts: Use of English and Reading and Writing.

Duration – 80 minutes.

Part 1. USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. 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. I find it hard to go at the same speed as my husband on walking holidays.
UP
I find it hard _____ my husband on walking holidays.
2. I can't understand how they built the Pyramids.
IMPOSSIBLE
I _____ how they built the Pyramids.
3. The documentary didn't really explore why the rainforests are being cut down.
INTO
The documentary didn't really _____ why the rainforests are being cut down.
4. The only explanation is that Evan was on the phone to someone in Australia!
TALKING
Evan _____ on the phone to someone in Australia!
5. Yuri qualified and then immediately found a really good job.
THAN
No _____ he found a really good job.
6. Don't spend money on hiring a limousine at the airport.
EXPENSE
Don't go _____ hiring a limousine at the airport.

7. The price of petrol went up a lot last month.

SHARP

There was a _____ the price of petrol last month.

8. None of us expected to have a test yesterday.

BLUE

Yesterday's test _____ for us all.

9. You should get some new sunglasses.

ABOUT

It _____ some new sunglasses.

10. Did you hear that the greenhouse in the park had been demolished?

TORN

Did you hear that they _____ the greenhouse in the park?

Task 2. For sentences **1-10**, identify and correct the mistakes (grammatical, lexical, spelling or socio-cultural). There is **one** mistake in each sentence. You must use **one or two words** to correct it.

1. Customs and traditions in many countries may be very different and that can sometimes be very difficult to be on with local people and to find friends.

2. It's high time magazines have more in-depth interviews with people as it would be more interesting to read about their beliefs, aims and ambitions than about any skeletons in their cupboard and a person's love life.

3. When all the inequalities of life before the revolution are considered, it is surprising that a revolution did not happen sooner.

4. Would any boys who's surnames begin with M please raise your hands?

5. I get to go on business trips from once to time, but it's certainly not a regular occurrence. _____
6. The salary they offered me exceeded my wildest expecting!

7. The Wars of the Violets began when in 1399 barons of the North supported the Lancaster. _____
8. She said she hasn't been to Buenos Aires before last year.

9. The Great Plague of 1666 was the calamity that brought a lot of sufferings to the English people. _____

10. Everyone except Meg caught about immediately that I was only joking.

Part 2. READING AND WRITING

Task 3. Read paragraphs **1-5** and decide which of **three** sentences best summarises the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Experts recommend limiting viewing television to one hour per day during the week and up to two hours per day on weekends. The programs should be educational and promote discussion between the parent and child. Programs on animal behavior and family values, and programs that teach basic learning skills, are highly recommended.

- A. Watching television is not bad for children and it's fine for teenagers and adults, too.
- B. Watching television is fine for children as long as you limit the hours and monitor the programs.
- C. Programs for children should be educational in content so that the time spent watching TV is not wasted.

2. The dissatisfaction with conventional explanations for dinosaur extinctions led to a surprising observation that, in turn, has suggested a new hypothesis. Many plants and animals disappear abruptly from the fossil record as one moves from layers of rock documenting the end of the Cretaceous up into rocks representing the beginning of the Cenozoic (the era after the Mesozoic).

- A. The fossil record suggests that there was an abrupt extinction of many plants and animals at the end of the Mesozoic era.
- B. Few fossils of the Mesozoic era have survived in the rocks that mark the end of the Cretaceous.
- C. Fossils from the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic up to the beginning of the Cenozoic era have been removed from the layers of rock that surrounded them.

3. What we see on the highly news has been carefully selected by the news department at the television station. Because the station is interested in making money, the news that is selected is not necessarily the most important news but rather the news that will attract the most viewers. As a result, we may not be getting the full story.

- A. It is very important that the news make money.
- B. The news director selects the news with the help of reporters.

- C. News is not simply what we see, but what the news director at the television station wants us to see.
4. The changing profile of a city in the United States is apparent in the shifting definitions used by the United States Bureau of the Census. In 1870 the census officially distinguished the nation's "urban" from its "rural" population for the first time. "Urban population" was defined as persons living in towns of 8,000 inhabitants or more. But after 1900 it meant persons living in incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Then, in 1950 the Census Bureau radically changed its definition of urban to take account of the new vagueness of city boundaries. In addition to persons living in incorporated units of 2,500 or more, the census now included those who lived in unincorporated units of that size, and also all persons living in the densely settled urban fringe.
- A. The notion of the development of the cities in the United States.
B. Solutions to overcrowding in cities.
C. The changing understanding of an urban area.

5. Chris has a natural talent for all forms of painting and drawing, and I am extremely impressed with what he has produced this term. He certainly deserved to win the Art Prize. He makes very mature choices as to what he draws and paints and he has a good eye for perspective. He does need to develop his shading skills, but that will come with practice. I very much look forward to seeing his pictures displayed in the Art Exhibition on the last day of term.

- A. Chris is a very skilled artist.
B. Chris is a very easy student to teach.
C. Chris needs to work a little harder if he wants to be sure of success.

Task 4. For questions 1-10, give **one-word** answers.

1. Name a branch of linguistics that studies the structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases and words in a natural language. _____
2. What is the ceremonial guard at the Tower of London called?

3. What were Norsemen (Germanic peoples) who inhabited Scandinavia, including pagan Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish warriors mainly speaking the Old Norse language from the late 8th to late 11th centuries, raided and traded from their Northern European homelands across wide areas of Europe, the Eastern Coast of England and explored westwards to Iceland, Greenland, and Vinland called? _____

4. What is the surname of the British Prime Minister in 1979-1990, who was the leader of a Conservative party and is still associated with the uncompromising politics and the leadership style which is reflected in the nickname given to this Prime Minister? _____
5. Name the trope that describes a person or object by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to that person or object.

6. Which stew is a thick stew of mutton, onion and potatoes? _____
7. What is the name of the parliament of the USA; it consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate? _____
8. Name the study of the origins, history, and changing meanings of words.

9. What is the name of the street that houses the official residences and offices of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and situated off Whitehall, a few minutes' walk from the Houses of Parliament? _____
10. What is one of the lights on a car that flash to show which way the car is turning called? _____

Task 5. Read the text and decide whether the following statements

1-10 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 environmental issues threatening the country's ecology are directly linked to the boost in a tourist sector. _____
2. Corruption was not a problem in local regions before the downfall of Suharto. _____
3. Companies supported by local politicians use areas protected by law for construction. _____
4. According to the Indonesia Director of US NGO Conservation International silt will destroy coral reefs in the area. _____
5. The condition of the Benoa Bay zone requires revitalization. _____
6. Superman Is Dead musicians are intimidated by the government in response to their participation in the opposition movement. _____
7. The projects' developers claim to have overcome the issue of massive floodings. _____
8. The TWBI's development will lead to decreasing fish stocks influencing the fishing communities of Benoa Bay. _____
9. Wayan Gendo Suardana believes there are little chances Indonesia's new president will revoke Decree No. 51/2014. _____

10. Protesters are not ready to go beyond demonstrations, concerts, and art events. _____

Battle for Bali: campaigners fight back against unchecked development

Johnny Langenheim

Snarled traffic, city hotels and rubbish-strewn beaches are not images most associated with Bali. But this is increasingly the reality on the famous resort island, as rampant over-development and failing infrastructure threaten to destroy its fabled beauty. Growing alarm at the oversupply of hotel rooms led to a moratorium on new developments in the south of the island four years ago. But local governors responsible for issuing building permits largely ignored the decree. According to the Indonesian Restaurant & Hotel Association, between 2011 and 2013, the number of hotel rooms on the island leaped from 22,000 to 50,100, and there is no sign of a slowdown. Foreign and domestic tourist arrivals have swelled to nearly 10 million a year, buckling the island's infrastructure. Up to 1,000 hectares of Bali's iconic rice fields are disappearing annually, replaced by villas, apartment blocks and high-capacity hotels. The water table is shrinking and 65 % of rivers now dry up during the dry season. In the rainy season, diggers are needed to clear the thousands of tonnes of rubbish that pile up on the beaches of this small island.

When Indonesia devolved power to its regions after the downfall of Suharto, the corruption that had formerly resided with the ruling elite devolved with it. In Bali, local governors are more concerned with lining their pockets than representing their constituents. Regulations are flimsy and rarely enforced, with developers encroaching on green belt land and violating coastal setback laws. But while academics warn of an impending ecological disaster, a massive new project could soon get underway in an environmentally sensitive estuary in Bali's overcrowded south. Developer PT Tirta Wahana Bali International is planning an 838-hectare development on land to be reclaimed from Benoa Bay, comprising villas, apartments, luxury hotels, a Disneyland-style theme park and even a Formula One racing circuit. The artificial islands would take up 75 % of the bay's area – a move that environmentalists fear could cause massive flooding. According to Ketut Sarjana Putra, the Indonesia Director of US NGO Conservation International, seawater levels could increase by as much as 1.6 metres, inundating low-lying areas, while silt from dredging activities could swamp reefs and mangroves.

Bali's provincial governor Made Pastika has been a vocal advocate for the reclamation project in interviews, claiming it would reduce pressure on Bali's arable lands and provide jobs. He issued the original permit for the development, but critics cited a 2011 presidential decree designating Benoa Bay a conservation area and he backtracked. In May this year, Indonesia's president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono revoked the bay's protected status. Presidential Decree No. 51/2014, turned Benoa into a 'revitalisation' zone, paving the way for TWBI to press ahead.

But environmental fears and anger at the opaque decision-making process have sparked a major protest movement. A coalition of religious leaders, politicians, musicians, academics, artists and farmers has gathered under the banner Tolak Reklamasi (Reject Reclamation) to try and stop TWBI. The Forum Bali has held regular protests at Pastika's residence in Bali's capital Denpasar and in Benoa Bay, as well as concerts, art events and a well-orchestrated social media campaign. Nine of Bali's most senior high priests have signed a letter formally stating their opposition. Superman Is Dead, Indonesia's biggest punk band, is a leading torchbearer for ForBali. Their Facebook posts regularly attract tens of thousands of 'likes', and they can quickly mobilise their followers. Drummer Jerinx claims he's received repeated threats since he got behind the protest two years ago.

TWBI senior representative Lee Marvin Lieano claims the project will provide a range of social, economic and environmental benefits. In a press release sent out to local news agencies, he stated that the project's planners had already addressed issues of flooding and subsidence and that the project would revitalise the bay, as well as providing thousands of jobs.

As prominent community and religious groups continue to get behind ForBali, confrontation is a growing possibility. A much smaller pro-reclamation lobby currently runs counter protests and has appropriated Tolak Reklamasi social media handles, billboard designs and even their ForBali moniker. Tolak Reklamasi billboards have also been vandalised, though it is unclear by whom. ForBali coordinator Wayan Gendo Suardana maintains that the reclamation project cannot legally go ahead without a proper public consultation. "All these decisions are being made behind closed doors. But the people who are going to be directly affected by the development, like the fishing communities of Benoa Bay, should be a part of the decision-making process." Suardana has some hope that Indonesia's new president Joko Widodo might help. "Only he has the power to revoke Decree No. 51/2014, but I think it's 50/50 whether that will happen." If it doesn't, protestors may resort to direct action, possibly preventing work from getting underway in Benoa. Suardana sees the protest as a test of Indonesia's emerging democracy and is confident that it will continue to build momentum. "Whether we win or lose, we won't stop fighting."

Task 6. Read the text above again and complete the table with the information from the text using **the given plan**.
You are not allowed to copy patches of the text, **you need to paraphrase**.

Consequences of mass constructions in Bali (state	(1)
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two)	(2)
Reasons for illegal mass constructions in Bali (state two)	(1) (2)
Arguments for the emergence of artificial islands in the Benoa Bay area (state two)	(1) (2)
Arguments against the emergence of artificial islands in the Benoa Bay area (state two)	(1) (2)

ANSWER KEY

TASK 1 (10 points)

1. keep up with
2. find it impossible to understand
3. go into
4. must have been talking/must've been talking
5. sooner had Yuri qualified
6. to the expense of
7. sharp increase in
8. came out of the blue
9. is ('s) about time you got
10. had torn down/ 'd torn down

TASK 2 (10 points)

1. get
2. had
3. inequalities
4. whose
5. time
6. expectation

7. Roses
8. hadn't/had not
9. 1665
10. on

TASK 3 (10 points)

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A

TASK 4 (20 points)

1. grammar
2. befeater
3. Vikings
4. Thatcher
5. metaphor
6. Irish
7. Congress
8. etymology
9. Downing
10. indicator/signal

TASK 5 (10 points)

1. **T** (*Up to 1,000 hectares of Bali's iconic rice fields are disappearing annually, replaced by villas, apartment blocks and high-capacity hotels. In the rainy season, diggers are needed to clear the thousands of tonnes of rubbish that pile up on the beaches of this small island.*)
2. **NG** (*When Indonesia devolved power to its regions after the downfall of Suharto, the corruption that had formerly resided with the ruling elite devolved with it. In Bali, local governors are more concerned with lining their pockets than representing their constituents. – the corruption resided in the ruling elite and is now present in Bali, but no information is given about the presence of corruption in Bali before the downfall of Suharto*)
3. **T** (*Regulations are flimsy and rarely enforced, with developers encroaching on green belt land*)
4. **F** (*silt from dredging activities could **swamp** reefs and mangroves – not destroy completely*)
5. **NG** (*Presidential Decree No. 51/2014, turned Benoa into a 'revitalisation' zone – no reason for turning Benoa into a revitalization zone is given*)

6. **NG** (*Drummer Jerinx claims he's received repeated threats since he got behind the protest two years ago – a musician is intimidated but the text does not state by whom*)
7. **F** (*In a press release sent out to local news agencies, he stated that the project's planners had already **addressed** issues of flooding – not overcome*)
8. **NG** (*But the people who are going to be directly affected by the development, like the fishing communities of Benoa Bay, should be a part of the decision-making process – the fishing communities are affected but there is no information given whether this will happen because of fish stocks decrease*)
9. **F** (*but I think it's 50/50 whether that will happen – there is 50 % chance not little*)
10. **F** (*If it doesn't, protestors may resort to direct action*)

TASK 6 (40 points)

Patches of possible answers given in the text are provided in the table. These patches shall not be copied (except for certain words like *language, English* that are meaningful for the context but might not be paraphrased):

1	Consequences of mass constructions in Bali	<p>(1) rampant over-development</p> <p>(2) foreign and domestic tourist arrivals have swelled to nearly 10 million a year</p> <p>(3) the island's infrastructure is buckled</p> <p>(4) [the island's] fabled beauty is destroyed</p> <p>(5) up to 1,000 hectares of Bali's iconic rice fields are disappearing annually</p> <p>(6) the water table is shrinking and 65 % of rivers dry up during the dry season</p> <p>(7) in the rainy season, diggers are needed to clear the thousands of tonnes of rubbish that pile up on the beaches of this small island</p> <p>(8) an impending ecological disaster</p>
2	Reasons for illegal mass constructions in Bali	<p>(1) corruption in the government</p> <p>(2) regulations are flimsy and rarely enforced, with developers encroaching on green belt land</p>

		<p>and violating coastal setback laws</p> <p>(3) local governors responsible for issuing building permits largely ignore the decree</p>
3	<p>Arguments for the emergence of artificial islands in the Benoa Bay area</p>	<p>(1) reduce pressure on Bali's arable lands</p> <p>(2) provide thousands of jobs</p> <p>(3) revitalise the bay</p>
4	<p>Arguments against the emergence of artificial islands in the Benoa Bay area</p>	<p>(1) massive flooding/seawater levels could increase by 1.6 metres, inundating low-lying areas</p> <p>(2) silt from dredging activities could swamp reefs and mangroves</p> <p>(3) the fishing communities of Benoa Bay are affected by the development</p>