

CONTENTS

FORM 9

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST	2
READING COMPREHENSION TEST	5
SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST	13
WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST	15
ANSWER KEY	16

FORM 10

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST	18
READING COMPREHENSION TEST	21
SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST	29
WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST	31
ANSWER KEY	32

FORM 11

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST	34
READING COMPREHENSION TEST	37
SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST	47
WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST	50
ANSWER KEY	

ANSWER SHEET

STUDENT'S BOOKLET**FOR 9th FORM STUDENTS**

STUDENT NUMBER:

ROUND I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ADVISED BY THE TEACHER

DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED**DIRECTIONS:**

In this test you will carefully listen to a text read aloud twice. The text is followed by 10 true/false statements and 10 multiple-choice questions. You should do the first 10 tasks following the first reading of the text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in the text. The text will be read a second time and you should do tasks 11 through 20 following the second reading of the text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in the text. For each task you will choose from two symbols (+ or -) or four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), as specified prior to each task. Choose the best answer and *circle* the symbol or letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

ROUND I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

K2: A Trek to Danger's Doorstep

by *Graham Bowley, The New York Times, 2010*

Crevasse	— трещины / тріщини;
promontory	— мыс / мис;
staggered	— побрел / побрів;
tarpaulin	— брезентовый / брезентовий;
awestruck	— благоговейно / благоговійно;
frenzy	— безумие / безумство;
intrinsic	— скрытый / прихований.

STATEMENTS 1 through 10

(on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, — if it is false).

1. K2 is the tallest mountain in the world.
2. There is a memorial at the K2 base camp to commemorate climbers who have died.
3. The text suggests that the porter, Abbas, was frightened because of the many deaths that have occurred on K2.
4. K2 is located in the Himalayas in northern Pakistan.
5. The author's goal was to reach the summit of K2.
6. No one successfully summited K2 in 2009.
7. The author believes that Mount Everest is a more difficult climb than K2.
8. K2 is over 28,000 feet tall.
9. The author suggests that K2 is not as dangerous as Everest.
10. The author of the article is unimpressed by K2.

STOP

WAIT FOR THE SECOND READING OF THE TEXT

QUESTIONS 11 through 20

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

11. K2 is ...
 - A) the tallest mountain in the world
 - B) the second tallest mountain in the world
 - C) the most famous mountain in the world
 - D) the name of a climbing competition in Pakistan

12. Why does the Gilkey Memorial exist?
- A) To honor the first man to climb K2.
 - B) To mark the beginning of the ascent.
 - C) To serve as a shelter from bad weather.
 - D) To commemorate climbers who have died on K2.
13. In the rocks surrounding the base camp, the author sees ...
- A) corpses and old climbing gear lost during past ascents
 - B) metal mess plates
 - C) porters arguing over whether or not to continue the ascent
 - D) tents and fires to keep the climbers warm
14. Abbas, one of the author's porters, was tied down to his mat because
- A) he had stolen climbing gear from the author
 - B) he was feverish because of the cold and wanted to leave
 - C) he was disturbed by the sight of dead climbers
 - D) he was unable to make the ascent with the author
15. What was the author's primary motivation for journeying to K2?
- A) He was doing research for a book on people's attempts to scale K2.
 - B) He planned to publish an article detailing his climbs to the base camps of K2 and Mount Everest.
 - C) He intended to reach the top of K2 and write a book about the achievement.
 - D) He hoped to honor the climbers who had died climbing K2.
16. Which of the following best sums up K2's reputation among mountaineers?
- A) K2 is shorter and easier to summit than Mount Everest.
 - B) Even though K2's conditions are more challenging than those of Everest, more people successfully complete the climb.
 - C) K2 has an aura of mystery, though the climb is relatively risk-free.
 - D) K2, while shorter than Everest, is a more dangerous and deadly summit.
17. In this piece, the word 'concentrations' means
- A) intense focusing
 - B) condensed groups
 - C) difficult challenges
 - D) geographical hazards
18. Which adjective best describes K2?
- A) promontory
 - B) mythological
 - C) murderous
 - D) perilous
19. In 2009, 450 people reached the top of Mount Everest, while only about had ever reached the top of K2.
- A) 200
 - B) 100
 - C) 400
 - D) 300
20. At the end of the article the author wonders ...
- A) if Abbas, his porter, had a good reason to fear the mountain
 - B) if people are too intimidated by K2
 - C) why so many people have died trying to climb K2
 - D) if he will be able to reach the top of the mountain

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

STUDENT NUMBER:

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ADVISED BY THE TEACHER

DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you will read five texts.

Each text is followed by either 10 true/false statements or 5 multiple-choice questions.

You should do the tasks that follow a text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that text. For each task you will choose the best possible answer from two symbols (+ or —) or four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), as specified prior to each task.

Choose the best answer and circle the symbol or letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

TEXT 1

From "Wild Food Crops to be 'Rescued'" by Victoria Gill, BBC News, 2010

Scientists have announced a plan to collect and store the wild plant relatives of essential food crops, including wheat, rice, and potatoes. The project, coordinated by the Global Crop Diversity Trust, will collect and catalogue seeds from across the globe.

The aim is to safeguard valuable genetic traits that the wild plants contain, which could be bred into crops to make them more hardy and versatile. This could help secure food supplies in the face of a changing climate.

All of the plant material collected will be stored in seed banks in the long term, but much of it will also be used in pre-breeding trials to find out if the wild varieties could be used to combat diseases that are already threatening food production.

Dr Paul Smith is head of the Millennium Seed Bank at London's Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, which is playing a key role in the project. "There is a real sense of urgency about this," he told BBC News. "For some of these species, we may just get this one bite of the cherry, because so many of them are already threatened [with extinction] in their natural habitats."

The hope is that the wild relatives of food crops will help plant-breeders to 'correct for', not only a changing climate, but plant diseases and loss of viable agricultural land. Cary Fowler, executive director of the Global Crop Diversity Trust explained:

"All our crops were originally developed from wild species — that's how farming began." But they were adapted from the plants best suited to the climates of the past. "Climate change means we need to go back to the wild to find those relatives of our crops that can thrive in the climates of the future."

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

STATEMENTS 1 through 10

(on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, — if it is false).

1. Scientists haven't begun to collect anything yet.
2. Scientists will be collecting wild relatives of domesticated crops.
3. Many of these wild plants are in danger of dying out.
4. All of the seeds will be stored and studied as historical examples of genetic diversity.
5. The project's goal is to use the wild plants to genetically strengthen current crops.
6. The project will collect wild variants only of wheat, rice and potatoes.
7. The Millennium Seed Bank is the leader of the project.
8. Scientists will use the stored seeds to research solutions to current food-crop problems.
9. Dr. Smith feels that there is no reason to rush into this project.
10. This project could reverse the effects of climate change.

TEXT 2

Excerpt from "Island of the Blue Dolphins" by Scott O'Dell

I do not remember much of this time, except that many suns rose and set. I thought about what I was going to do now that I was alone. I did not leave the village. Not until I had eaten all of the abalones did I leave and then only to gather more.

Yet I do remember the day that I decided I would never live in the village again.

It was a morning of thick fog and the sound of far-off waves breaking on the shore. I had never noticed before how silent the village was. Fog crept in and out of the empty huts. It made shapes as it drifted and they reminded me of all the people who were dead and those who were gone. The noise of the surf seemed to be their voices speaking.

I sat for a long time, seeing these shapes and hearing the voices, until the sun came out and the fog vanished. Then I made a fire against the wall of the house. When it was burned to the earth I started a fire in another house.

Thus, one by one, I destroyed them all so that there were only ashes left to mark the village of Ghalas-at.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET.

QUESTIONS 11 through 15

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

11. We can infer from the text that Ghalas-at is
 - A) idyllically beautiful
 - B) quaint
 - C) located by the sea
 - D) a large settlement
12. At first, the narrator only leaves the village to
 - A) find food
 - B) go swimming
 - C) watch the sun rise and set
 - D) the narrator never leaves the village
13. What does the narrator perceive in the fog?
 - A) Nothing.
 - B) The voices of the villagers speaking.
 - C) Empty huts.
 - D) The shapes of the people who are dead and gone.
14. In the last paragraph, 'vanished' means
 - A) drifted
 - B) disappeared
 - C) thickened
 - D) vanquished
15. The burning of the village can be best described as an act of
 - A) survival
 - B) war
 - C) mourning
 - D) pleasure

TEXT 3

From "Lonely Planet Review: Australia ", "Sydney Aquarium", 15th Edition, 2009

This place brings in more paying visitors than any other attraction in Australia—even with its hefty admission charges. Aqua fans enter through huge, kitsch, metallic shark jaws into 160 m of underwater tunnels, looking at 11,000 happy Australian sea creatures.

Highlights include clownfish, an intimidating array of sharks in the Open Ocean section, and the Great Barrier Reef exhibit's swoon-worthy *Van Gogh* coral colours. Residents of the Seal Sanctuary have lawless amounts of fun. Needless to say, kids love it.

Arrive early to beat the crowds (but less chatter makes it harder to ignore the piped-in indigestive whale noises). Disabled access is good. Booking online will save you a few dollars. Discounted combo tickets are also available accessing Sydney Tower and/or Sydney Wildlife World.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

QUESTIONS 16 through 20

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

16. In the opinion of the writer, the price of a ticket to the Aquarium is
 - A) incredibly cheap
 - B) affordable
 - C) high
 - D) unreasonable
17. Visitors enter the aquarium through
 - A) a metal detector
 - B) a kitchen where seafood is prepared
 - C) a replica of a shark's mouth
 - D) a tunnel filled with 11,000 sea creatures
18. What does the word 'beat' mean in the text?
 - A) hit
 - B) arrive after
 - C) avoid
 - D) come together
19. Which of the following does the review NOT tell the reader to expect?
 - A) beautiful coral
 - B) marine life
 - C) sounds of whales eating
 - D) excursions to the open ocean
20. Why does the review recommend arriving early?
 - A) You can get discounted tickets.
 - B) There will be fewer people.
 - C) The animals are more active.
 - D) There are more shows early in the day.

TEXT 4

From "How to Flip an Omelet"

by Wendy Coleman, HowToDoThings.com, 2010

People of all ages love omelets especially for breakfast and on Sundays.

Bring additional fun to the table by learning how to fold and flip an omelet, like the chefs on TV!

With enough practice, you can perfectly execute the same techniques and dazzle people. Below are tips on how to fold and flip an omelet.

What you need to create an omelet. You need a nonstick skillet, oil, butter, fork or whisk, bowl, flexible spatula and two eggs.

Make your omelet succulent by adding filling ingredients like ham, cheese, tomato, onion, sausage, bell peppers, bacon, and mushrooms. You can add avocado, salsa, cilantro and sour cream after the omelet has been cooked.

Prepare your omelet. Crack the eggs in a bowl. Beat them with a fork or whisk until the egg whites and yolks are thoroughly blended. Add the fillings for your omelet. You can add them while cooking or cook them separately if needed.

Cook your omelet. Put your non-stick skillet on a hot plate or stove on low heat. Dab and melt some oil and butter. Your omelet will stick and it will absorb much oil if the pan is not hot enough. Your pan is hot if smoke begins to appear.

You can also put your palm near the pan to check if it's hot. Don't heat your pan too much or the omelet might burn. Use a spatula to lift the corners of your omelet if it solidified on the pan's bottom.

Flip your omelet. Hold the pan handle tightly. Use your spatula to gradually separate the egg corners from the pan. Gradually lift up the omelet in the pan in circular movements.

The omelet must slide and be lifted on the pan easily. Watch the omelet slide on the pan while you're preparing yourself for the trick. If you feel that you're ready, quickly plunge the pan down before performing the flipping technique. Flip the omelet two or three times to intensify the thrill of your audience.

Add the additional toppings after your omelet flipping performance.

Serve and enjoy.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

QUESTIONS 21 through 25

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

21. As used here, the word 'execute' means
- A) imbibe
 - B) carry out
 - C) put off
 - D) kill
22. We can replace the word 'succulent' with each of the following words EXCEPT
- A) flavorful
 - B) delicious
 - C) delectable
 - D) sufficient
23. According to the author, why might your omelet stick to the pan?
- A) You added too much oil or butter.
 - B) You didn't wait for the pan to heat up.
 - C) You added other ingredients to your eggs too soon.
 - D) You're using the wrong kind of spatula.
24. The main reason the writer likes flipping omelets is because
- A) it impresses an audience
 - B) it makes the omelet tastier
 - C) it is a good trick for auditioning for cooking shows on TV
 - D) it is a good exercise for her arms
25. The opposite of 'gradually' is
- A) gracefully
 - B) brusquely
 - C) quickly
 - D) conveniently

TEXT 5

From "The Cat"

by Andrew Barton Paterson

Most people think that the cat is an unintelligent animal, fond of ease, and caring little for anything but mice and milk. But a cat has really more character than most human beings, and gets a great deal more satisfaction out of life. Of all the animal kingdom, the cat has the most many-sided character.

He - or she — is an athlete, a musician, an acrobat, a Lothario, a grim fighter, a sport of the first water. All day long the cat loafs about the house, takes things easy, sleeps by the fire, and allows himself to be pestered by the attentions of our womenfolk and annoyed by our children.

To pass the time away he sometimes watches a mouse-hole for an hour or two — just to keep himself from dying of ennui; and people get the idea that this sort of thing is all that life holds for the cat. But watch him as the shades of evening fall, and you see the cat as he really is.

When the family sits down to tea, the cat usually puts in an appearance to get his share, and purrs noisily, and rubs himself against the legs of the family; and all the time he is thinking of a fight or a love-affair that is coming off that evening.

If there is a guest at table the cat is particularly civil to him, because the guest is likely to have the best of what is going. Sometimes, instead of recognizing this civility with something to eat, the guest stoops down and strokes the cat, and says, "Poor pussy! Poor pussy!"

The cat soon tires of that; he puts up his claw and quietly but firmly rakes the guest in the leg.

"Ow!" says the guest, "the cat stuck his claws into me!" The delighted family remarks, "Isn't it sweet of him? Isn't he intelligent? "

"HE WANTS YOU TO GIVE HIM SOMETHING TO EAT."

The guest dares not do what he would like to do -kick the cat through the window — so, with tears of rage and pain in his eyes, he affects to be very much amused, and sorts out a bit of fish from his plate and hands it down.

The cat gingerly receives it, with a look in his eye: that says: "Another time, my friend, you won't be so dull of comprehension," and purrs maliciously as he retire; to a safe distance from the guest's boot before eating it A cat isn't a fool - not by a long way.

QUESTIONS 26 through 30

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

26. According to the text, which of the following is not an assumption people hold about cats?

- A) Cats are lazy.
- B) Cats are dumb.
- C) Cats are cunning.
- D) Cats only want milk and mice.

27. According to the text, why does a cat like to watch a mouse-hole?

- A) To greet visitors.
- B) To avoid boredom.
- C) To catch a mouse.
- D) To guard the house.

28. Why is the cat really nice to visitors?

- A) He likes to meet new people.
- B) He wants to be petted.
- C) He wants to make a good impression.
- D) He wants visitors to feed him at dinner.

29. Based on the text, what does the word 'affects' mean?

- A) pretends
- B) influences
- C) results
- D) feels

30. What statement best expresses the main idea of the text?

- A) Cats make the best pets.
- B) Cats are excellent hosts.
- C) Cats, unlike dogs, are really man's best friends.
- D) Cats are commonly misunderstood by people.

11. Scientists recently announced that 2010 was the second-warmest year on record. Many people believe that this is a sign of global warming.
 - How is global warming changing our lives?
 - What changes are people in the world being forced to make in their lives because of global warming?
 - What can each person can do individually to help stop global warming?
12. Imagine that you are given the opportunity to turn back time.
 - What time in your life would you want to re-experience?
 - Is there anything you would change in your past?
 - How do you think your present life would be affected by your journey to the past?
13. You want to cook your favorite dish tonight for dinner.
 - What is your favorite dish and what ingredients are found in your dish?
 - What equipment and utensils will you need to cook your dish?
 - What steps will you have to take to make the dish?
14. Describe the 'house of your dreams'.
 - What does your house look like?
 - What is your favorite room and what is in it?
 - Where in the world would your house be located?
15. One complaint many students have is that they don't have enough control over their own education.
 - If you could teach a new class not normally taught in schools, what would it be?
 - What would this class teach and how would the students be graded?
 - How would you convince the teachers and director that students need this class?
16. Every culture has different traditions and patterns for naming people. For example, most Ukrainians have very traditional names, but in America, people sometimes have unconventional names. Some celebrities even give their children strange names like "Apple" or "Moon Unit".
 - Why did your parents choose your name?
 - Should people be able to choose their own names? If so, how old should someone be before changing their name?
 - If you could change your name to anything, what would it be and why?
17. Fantasy books such as the *Harry Potter* and *Twilight* series have been very popular for some years now.
 - Why do people like fantasy books? Are they targeted to one age group?
 - In your opinion, what is the most interesting genre of books? Explain what makes it more interesting to you than the others.
 - If you could bring a character from a fantasy book to life, who would it be and why?
18. A person you know is planning to visit your town or city.
 - During what season would you recommend him or her to visit and why?
 - What do you think this person would like and dislike about spending time in your town or city? Why?
 - What areas of interest would you show her or him first?
19. Imagine you get to move into your own apartment tomorrow.
 - What five things would you put in your apartment first?
 - Do you think you would keep your apartment clean or messy? Why?
 - Would you invite anyone to live with you or would you stay there alone? Why?
20. Imagine that you are given enough money to start your own business.
 - What type of business would you choose to open and what would you call it?
 - What would you need to open your own business in terms of space, employees, and supplies?
 - How would you advertise your new business?

ROUND IV **WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you will select from three writing tasks. Choose the one that you feel you are most capable to write about. You will then begin writing your essay on the pages provided. When you are finished close your papers, lay down your pen and wait for us to collect your test materials.

1. "Traveling is no longer necessary because modern technology has made it possible to learn about the rest of the world from computers and televisions."
 - Do you agree with this statement?
 - Why do people like traveling?
 - Do you think foreigners could really understand Ukrainian life and culture without visiting Ukraine? Explain.

2. Lately there has been a lot of discussion about environmental problems and how they are harmful to both society and the health of our planet.
 - Do you agree that we live on a 'sick' planet?
 - What environmental problems affect your community and what is being done to alleviate them?
 - Do you think pollution is a just price to pay for better standards of living?

3. Throughout the world, visiting zoos is a popular way to have fun, and observe animals, but have you ever wondered what it would be like to be the animal on the other side of the fence? Imagine you are an animal living in a zoo.
 - What are the benefits and disadvantages of living in a zoo?
 - Which animal would you be and what would your daily life be like?
 - If you had a choice, would you live in a zoo or in the wild?

FORM 9 ANSWER KEY

READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 1						SECTION 2									
1	+	-	6	+	-	11	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
2	+	-	7	+	-	12	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
3	+	-	8	+	-	13	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
4	+	-	9	+	-	14	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
5	+	-	10	+	-	15	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1						
1	+	-		6	+	-
2	+	-		7	+	-
3	+	-		8	+	-
4	+	-		9	+	-
5	+	-		10	+	-

TEXT 2				
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

TEXT 3				
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

TEXT 4				
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D

TEXT 5				
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

From "K2: A Trek to Danger's Doorstep" by Graham Bowley, The New York Times, 2010

One day last June, I roped up to a porter and we leaped over crevasses until we reached the side of K2, the second-tallest mountain on earth and one of its deadliest. We scrambled up a few hundred yards to the Gilkey Memorial, a rocky, sandy promontory at K2 Base Camp that commemorates climbers who have died on K2's dangerous slopes.

The air was loud with the sound of ravens. Metal mess plates, punched with the names of some of the fallen climbers, tinkled gently in the breeze. About 12,000 feet above us, the top of the mountain was hidden by cloud; only its vast toes of black and brown rock were visible, stretching down onto the frigid boulder-strewn rubble of the Godwin-Austen Glacier a few hundred feet below.

It was just below freezing. Descending quickly, I tried not to look at the warren of rocks around me where some of the bodies, blasted by storms down K2's slopes, were buried. Parts of some of the bodies were visible, and occasionally I glimpsed a piece of ripped climbing suit or an old boot, or smelled something sickly on the air.

The experience must have affected one of my Balti porters, Abbas. Later, around midnight, he ran barefoot over the dangerous crevasses back toward the memorial, my porters told me, screaming to the dead that he belonged with them. A couple of the other porters held him down and brought him back to the tent. Believing he was possessed, they read the Koran to soothe him, but he bolted again.

At 5 a.m. when I lifted the flap of the mess tent, Abbas was asleep on a mat on the cold, stony floor, his hands and feet trussed. When he awoke, he was untied, and he rubbed his wrists groggily. He shook his head 'no' when I offered porridge and green tea. He staggered outside to the porters' shelter, a circle of blue-tarpaulin-covered stones where half a dozen porters were throwing down gasoline, lighting wisps of purple flames to warm themselves in the clear, freezing dawn.

I had finally realized my goal of reaching the base camp at K2, in the heart of the Karakoram Mountain range in northern Pakistan. Situated on the western edge of the Himalayas, the range contains one of the highest concentrations of the world's tallest peaks. My purpose was to research a book about the climbers who challenge these slopes, and in particular an accident on K2 in 2008 when 11 people died, one of the worst disasters in Himalayan mountaineering history. At 28,251 feet, K2 is almost 800 feet shorter than Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain. But while Everest has been largely demythologized by a seemingly constant stream of films, books and magazine articles, K2 - distant and reclusive — has retained an aura of mystery and danger. Among hard-core mountaineers its ascent is considered a far greater achievement than Everest.

The statistics support this. In the 2009 season, some 450 climbers reached the top of Everest while none summited K2. But K2 is not just more challenging; it is also more deadly. By the end of the 2009 climbing season, only 296 people had ever conquered K2, and at least 77 had died trying, a much higher casualty rate than for Everest.

I thought about this as I stood awestruck that cold morning, staring up at K2's stark face, and contemplated whether Abbas, in his frenzy, understood something intrinsic about this mountain and its reputation for death.

**STUDENT'S BOOKLET
FOR 10th FORM STUDENTS**

STUDENT NUMBER:

ROUND I LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ADVISED BY THE TEACHER

DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you will carefully listen to a text read aloud twice. The text is followed by 10 true/false statements and 10 multiple-choice questions. You should do the first 10 tasks following the first reading of the text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in the text. The text will be read a second time and you should do tasks 11 through 20 following the second reading of the text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in the text. For each task you will choose from two symbols (+ or -) or four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), as specified prior to each task. Choose the best answer and *circle* the symbol or letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

Google's Artificial Intelligence Translates Poetry

by NPR Staff, NPR, 2011

Iambic pentameter — пятистопный ямб / п'ятистопний ямб.

STATEMENTS 1 through 10

(on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, - if it is false).

1. Dmitriy Genzel is a research scientist at Microsoft.
2. When talking about artificial intelligence, describing something as 'AI complete' means that it is an easy task for scientists.
3. IBM spent 14 years and millions of dollars developing Watson.
4. Watson is a computer that translates poetry well.
5. The game show *Jeopardy* hosted a computer on their show.
6. It is possible for computers to translate the text that uses iambic pentameter.
7. Current translation technology can accurately translate poems into any language.
8. Most of the Internet is now written in a language other than English.
9. Web browsers are unable to translate sites in real time.
10. Vladimir Nabokov once stated that it is impossible for even a human to preserve both the meaning and form of a translated poem.

STOP

WAIT FOR THE SECOND READING OF THE TEXT

QUESTIONS 11 through 20

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

11. The main idea of the text was about
 - A) Watson the robot
 - B) learning how to write poetry
 - C) new technology for computers to translate poems
 - D) Dmitriy Genzel, a research scientist at Google
12. The following statements are all true about Watson BUT
 - A) he is a computer
 - B) he understands English
 - C) he competed on *Jeopardy*
 - D) he was created by Apple

13. Scientists have created AI programs that understand human speech, but in order to translate poetry, according to the text, a computer must also understand
- A) meter, rhyme, length, and symbolism
 - B) subliminal messages
 - C) Shakespearean iambic pentameter
 - D) the circumstances of the author
14. 'Incapable of ' means
- A) adept at
 - B) not able to
 - C) not talented at
 - D) very capable of
15. According to the text, one should try to preserve
- A) emotion
 - B) the sound of human speech
 - C) historical accuracy
 - D) contour
16. The hardest thing for the computer to do when translating poetry is
- A) to rhyme words
 - B) to translate a sonnet
 - C) to write in iambic pentameter
 - D) to write a haiku
17. According to Genzel, it is useful to improve translation software because
- A) we can create smarter robots
 - B) it allows artificial intelligence to compete on *Jeopardy*
 - C) most of the Internet is no longer in English and needs translation
 - D) humans are too lazy to translate with dictionaries
18. According to the text, many web browsers can now
- A) allow you to 'surf the Internet undetected
 - B) give you tutorials in how to write poetry
 - C) put web pages in your language
 - D) teach you foreign languages
19. The text referred to every author EXCEPT
- A) Vladimir Nabokov
 - B) William Shakespeare
 - C) Dmitriy Genzel
 - D) Edgar Allan Poe
20. A more creative name for this text would be
- A) ROBO-POETRY: Poetry Translation and Google
 - B) Shakespeare's Digital Sonnets
 - C) Watson's Big Day
 - D) Genzel: the Man behind the Poetry

ROUND II

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ADVISED BY THE TEACHER

DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you will read five texts. Each text is followed by either 10 true/false statements or 5 multiple-choice questions. You should do the tasks that follow a text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that text.

For each task you will choose the best possible answer from two symbols (+ or -) or four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), as specified prior to each task.

Choose the best answer and circle the symbol or letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

TEXT 1 From "Recipes from the 'World's Best Restaurant'" by NPR Staff, NPR, 2010

This year, a tiny, 12-table restaurant in Copenhagen was voted the world's best restaurant. The next day, Noma got 100,000 online requests for reservations. What makes it so great? Chef Rene Redzepi, 32, will only use food that is native to the Nordic region. That means no tomatoes, no olive oil - instead, he uses a wide variety of local and wild food he often gathers himself.

The chef has just published a cookbook whose value, above all, is not necessarily instructive, but visual. "Use it as an inspiration," Redzepi tells NPR's Melissa Block. "Look at the beautiful pictures; see how food comes together." Although the recipes are nearly impossible to make at home, the photos alone will take you to the salty shores of Scandinavia.

"We have a region that's very big - 25 million people in that region which means we have a nature and a product diversity that needs to be used again."

The recipe "Blueberries Surrounded by their Natural Environment" is one way to use that product diversity. Blueberries are abundant in Scandinavia. "My last meal on Earth," says Redzepi, "I would love it to be a bowl of blueberries with cold cream." He thought about what grows with blueberries on a forest floor and decided to use mushrooms and pine nuts. The dish looks simple, but has more than 30 ingredients and more than 12 steps.

Block, who considers herself an adventurous chef, was intimidated by some of the recipes. They include such instructions as 'submerge in liquid nitrogen' and 'load a spray paint gun' in the 'Snowman' recipe - undoubtedly some of the craziest directions this year. But Redzepi wants the book to be an inspiration more than a textbook.

"Look in the book and see the amount of vegetables," he says. "Use that as an inspiration: Eat more vegetables." He also wants readers to use their own environments for inspiration. "Take your family out. Take a trip to the forest and experience the greatness of getting on your knees and picking your own food and going home and eating it."

STATEMENTS 1 through 10 (on the answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, - if it is false).

1. Redzepi only uses foods that are indigenous to the Nordic region.
2. The Nordic region is a large area with a wide variety of natural foods.
3. Redzepi wants people to use his cookbook as a step-by-step guide to native Nordic cooking.
4. "Blueberries Surrounded by their Natural Environment" was inspired by the edible plants that grow close to blueberry bushes.
5. Noma is a large and expensive restaurant.
6. Redzepi thinks people should eat more natural, local food.
7. Melissa Block is confident that cooking these dishes will be easy for her.
8. The "Blueberries Surrounded by their Natural Environment" recipe is short and easy.
9. Redzepi often uses fresh vegetables including tomatoes in his dishes.
10. This cookbook is aimed at getting people to eat natural and local foods.

TEXT 2

From "Marseille is having a makeover, though there's still lots of gritty charm"

by Robert V. Camuto, The Washington Post, 2010

In the past decade, France's second-largest city has undergone a dramatic makeover, accelerated by a highspeed train that now connects it to Paris in just over three hours. A bouillabaisse of European and North African immigrants, Marseille has evolved into a town that is young and cosmopolitan while keeping its gritty charm. It may also be the closest thing France has to a melting pot: the media have noted that it was one of the few French cities to avoid the widespread rioting that followed the accidental deaths in 2005 of two teenagers from immigrant families who were fleeing police in a Paris suburb.

New hotels and luxury apartments are sprouting along its waterfront; boutiques, restaurants and artists' studios have revived once seedy neighborhoods. You can sense the change in the millions of dollars of public works projects underway in preparation for 2013, when Marseille takes its turn as Europe's Capital of Culture. And you can see it in the construction cranes at the Hotel-Dieu, the sprawling 18th-century landmark hospital being converted into a luxury hotel.

Yet despite the changes, Marseille's odd vibe remains. The local culture - which elevates soccer to a religion, drinking pastis (an anise-flavored liqueur) to a ritual, local food specialties such as bouillabaisse to an art form and the local French-mangling dialect to a language of its own - isn't showing any signs of waning.

Bouillabaisse — смесь / суміш.

QUESTIONS 11 through 15 (on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

11. Based on this text, which adjectives best describe Marseille today?
A) Diverse and affluent. C) Dangerous and affluent.
B) Old-fashioned and gritty. D) Mysterious and diverse.
12. Which of the following factors are NOT involved in Marseille's 'makeover'?
A) Marseilles will be Europe's Capital of Culture in 2013.
B) The reconstruction of the Hotel-Dieu.
C) The elevation of bouillabaisse to an art form.
D) The high-speed train between Paris and Marseilles.
13. Marseille is different from other French cities because
A) it has more sophisticated local cuisine
B) it has a more multicultural yet peaceful community
C) it is developing more quickly
D) it is less fashionable
14. Based on the text, we can assume that ten years ago, Marseille
A) had more immigrants C) was more modern
B) was less stylish D) did not have an odd vibe
15. Which of the statements BEST reflects the theme of the text?
A) Marseille is turning into another luxurious European metropolis.
B) Marseille's impressive progress can give hope to other struggling cities.
C) Marseille's culture is defined by local oddities and increasing development.
D) Marseille is an eclectic city, influenced by immigrants from Europe and Africa.

TEXT 3

From "Video Game Addiction: Nearly 1 in 10 Children is at Risk", Huffington Post, 2011

Roughly 1 in 10 children who play video games are at risk of becoming pathologically addicted to them, found a new study published in the journal *Pediatrics*. That means for every classroom of 30 kids, three of them could develop a hardcore digital addiction that boosts the risk of depression, social phobia and poor school performance, the study found. Over a two-year span, researchers from the U.S., Hong Kong and Singapore studied the video game habits of 3,000 Singaporean children from grades 3,4,7 and 8.

Kids who averaged 31 or more hours of gameplay a week were classified as pathological or 'obsessive' gamers and were determined more likely to develop serious mental health issues. Inclined to believe video game addiction is just a passing phase? WebMD reports that 84 percent of students who were considered addicts when the study began were still addicted two years later. Still, such findings are preliminary. *U.S. News* reports: Although pathological video gaming appears to share a number of characteristics with other addictive behaviors, such as pathological gambling, the researchers noted that 'pathological gaming' is not yet an established psychological disorder.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET.

QUESTIONS 16 through 20

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

16. Which is mentioned as a potential risk of digital addiction?
 - A) Fear of interacting with people in social situations.
 - B) Good grades.
 - C) Weight gain.
 - D) Fear of leaving one's room or house.
17. According to the study, children playing more than 30 hours of video games a week are more vulnerable to
 - A) psychological problems
 - B) gambling addiction
 - C) video game burnout
 - D) digital pathologies
18. A 'passing phase' implies
 - A) something that continues for a long time
 - B) something that only lasts a short time
 - C) when people share opinions
 - D) when people play games with each other
19. The tone of the article can best be described as
 - A) ambivalent
 - B) concerned
 - C) overwhelmed
 - D) apathetic
20. According to the article, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - A) psychologists have recognized pathological gaming as an official condition
 - B) only a minority of children are at risk for pathological gaming disorders
 - C) video game addiction is likely to be a long-term condition
 - D) a variety of problems stem forth from video game addiction

TEXT 4

From "How to Close the Achievement Gap"

by Mona Mourshed and Fenton Whelan, Newsweek, 2010

All over the world, your chances of success in school and life depend more on your family circumstances than on any other factor. By age three, kids with professional parents are already a full year ahead of their poorer peers.

They know twice as many words and score 40 points higher on IQ tests. By age 10, the gap is three years. By then, some poor children have not mastered basic reading and math skills, and many never will: this is the age at which failure starts to become irreversible.

A few school systems seem to have figured out how to erase these gaps. Finland ensures that every child completes basic education and meets a rigorous standard. One Finnish district official asked about the number of children who don't complete school in her city, replied, "I can tell you their names if you want."

In the United States, KIPP charter schools enroll students from the poorest families and ensure that almost every one of them graduates high school — 80 percent make it to college.

These success stories offer lessons for the rest of us. First, get children into school early. High-quality pre schooling does more for a child's chances in school and life than any other educational intervention.

One study, which began in the 1960s, tracked two groups of students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Some were given the opportunity to attend a high-quality preschool; others were not. Thirty-five years later, the kids who went to preschool were earning more, had better jobs, and were less likely to have been in prison or divorced.

Second, recognize that the average kid spends about half his waking hours up until the age of 18 outside of school - don't ignore that time. KIPP students spend 60 percent more time in school than the average American student. They arrive earlier, leave later, attend more regularly, and even go to school every other Saturday.

Third, pour lots of effort into recruiting and training quality teachers. Studies have shown that kids with the most effective teachers learn three times as much as those with the least effective.

Finally, recognize the value of individualized attention.

In Finland, kids who start to struggle receive one-on-one support from their teachers. Roughly one in three Finnish students also gets extra help from a tutor each year. If we can learn the lesson of what works, we can build on it.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

QUESTIONS 21 through 25

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

21. Studies of the 'education gap' show that
- A) a family's economic circumstances are irrelevant to their children's success in school and life
 - B) children from poor families often lag behind those from professional, richer families in measures of vocabulary size and IQ
 - C) if students don't have basic reading and math skills by age three, they never will
 - D) it can never be erased
22. A pattern of failure at school becomes almost irreversible
- A) by the age of three
 - B) by the age often
 - C) if a disadvantaged child does not attend preschool
 - D) if a poor child does not spend 60 percent more time in school than the average student
23. All of the following statements are true about Finland's school system EXCEPT ...
- A) many children in Finland fail to graduate from school
 - B) Finland sets demanding standards for its students
 - C) one-third of Finnish students receive additional tutoring
 - D) Finnish students who struggle get extra individual support from teachers
24. All of the following statements are true about KIPP charter schools EXCEPT ...
- A) only 20 percent of KIPP students do not enter college
 - B) KIPP students study on Saturdays, arrive later and leave school earlier than other students
 - C) KIPP students come from disadvantaged families
 - D) KIPP students attend school every other Saturday
25. In conclusion, the author suggests that
- A) teachers should force their students to learn three times as much information as they are currently required to
 - B) schools should hire high-quality teachers and give struggling students more one-on-one attention
 - C) spending more time in school can shorten the gap between socioeconomic groups only if students are members of charter programs like KIPP
 - D) all of the above

TEXT 5

*From "Oceans Warming Faster Than Realized",
Agence France-Presse, 2008*

The world's oceans have warmed 50 percent faster over the last 40 years than previously thought due to climate change, Australian and US climate researchers reported Wednesday. Higher ocean temperatures expand the volume of water, contributing to a rise in sea levels that is submerging small island nations and threatening to wreak havoc in low-lying, densely-populated delta regions around the globe.

The study, published in the British journal *Nature*, adds to a growing scientific chorus of warnings about the pace and consequences of rising oceans. It also serves as a corrective to a massive report issued last year by the Nobel-winning UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), according to the authors.

Rising sea levels are driven by two things: the thermal expansion of sea water, and additional water from melting sources of ice. Both processes are caused by global warming. The ice sheet that sits atop Greenland, for example, contains enough water to raise world ocean levels by seven meters (23 feet), which would bury sea-level cities from Dhaka to Shanghai.

Trying to figure out how much each of these factors contributes to rising sea levels is critically important to understanding climate change, and forecasting future temperature rises, scientists say. But up to now, there has been a perplexing gap between the projections of computer-based climate models, and the observations of scientists gathering data from the oceans.

The new study, led by Catia Domingues of the Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research, is the first to reconcile the models with observed data. Using new techniques to assess ocean temperatures to a depth of 700 meters (2,300 feet) from 1961 to 2003, it shows that thermal warming contributed to a 0.53 millimeter-per-year rise in sea levels rather than the 0.32 mm rise reported by the IPCC.

Wreak havoc — разрушены, уничтожены / зруйновані, знищені;
perplexing — озадачивающий / спантеличуючий.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET.

QUESTIONS 26 through 30

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

26. The study in *Nature*

- A) concurred with the IPCC report
- B) added to the group of scientists arguing against the existence of ocean temperature change
- C) was an award-winning report
- D) disagreed with the report by the UN

27. The rise in water levels is especially dangerous for small island nations and

- A) large cities around the globe
- B) people who live on the beach
- C) low-lying and coastal cities
- D) people who live on large islands

28. The new study

- A) shows that thermal warming contributed to a 0.32 millimeter-per-year rise in sea levels
- B) did not reveal anything that scientists didn't already know
- C) used new techniques to assess ocean temperatures
- D) was lead by the IPCC

29. Ultimately, the new study should help scientists to

- A) lower water levels
- B) better predict climate change
- C) bury sea-level cities like Dhaka and Shanghai
- D) put an end to global warming

30. What was the main finding of the study?

- A) That not enough is being done about global warming.
- B) That ocean waters have warmed faster than scientists had previously thought.
- C) That the warming of the world's oceans is not a threat.
- D) That climate change poses a major challenge for governments.

FORM 10

ROUND III

SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST

DIRECTIONS: *In this test you will select three task slips from those before you. After selecting three, choose the one you feel you are most capable to speak about and return the other two to the table face down. Then take about a minute to collect your thoughts before you begin to speak on the topic. You may refer to the topic as needed. Take a deep breath and begin.*

1. People are often interested in foreign people and cultures. Which foreign culture do you find most intriguing?
 - Which tradition from that culture would you like to experience?
 - How has the classical understanding of that culture evolved overtime?
 - What are the advantages / disadvantages of accepting foreign traditions into your culture?
2. Everyday millions of people visit video-hosting sites such as YouTube.
 - Why have these sites become so popular?
Do you or someone you know watch these clips? What kind of clips do you watch, why?
 - What makes such sites different from television?
 - How do these clips influence society? Give examples.
3. Throughout most of the 20th century, music and art were considered equally important as math and science. Some people are concerned that schools are placing less and less emphasis on studying art and music.
 - Do you think that students should be required to learn music and art in school? Why?
 - How do you think our society will change if we stop learning about music and art?
 - Who is your favorite composer / artist? Did you learn about them at school or another way?
4. If you could be in any TV show, which would it be?
 - Would you be a new character or an existing one?
 - How would you introduce yourself into the show?
 - How would your presence affect the plot?
5. Imagine you have become stranded on a desert island.
 - Without a computer, phone, or television, how would you spend your time?
 - What do you know about survival skills, like planting, building houses, or making clothes?
 - If you could choose two people to be stranded with you, who would they be and why?
6. Shakespeare wrote, "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."
 - Interpret this statement.
 - Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why or why not?
 - How does this quote apply to your own life?
7. The world is becoming increasingly urbanized.
 - Why are more and more people living in cities?
 - In the future, do you think people will live in the countryside?
 - Is living in a city a sustainable lifestyle? Explain.
8. Mobile phones have become commonplace in the past decade, and are a useful tool used by nearly everyone. However, mobile phones are occasionally used in inappropriate times and places.
 - How has the use of mobile phones negatively affected an experience you've had?
 - If you could write their guidelines for their use, what would they be?
 - How would society benefit from your guidelines? When is it appropriate to use mobile phones?
9. Imagine that you are a newspaper reporter. You have the opportunity to interview any person in the world.
 - Who would you choose to interview?
 - How has this person influenced people's lives?
 - What three questions would you ask first?

10. Mark Twain once wrote, "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness. Broad, wholesome, charitable views cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth."
- Do you agree with Twain's statement?
 - How does traveling to different cities and countries combat prejudices?
 - Other than traveling, how can people become more open-minded?
11. Imagine you have the power to see the future.
- What advantages and disadvantages accompany this gift?
 - What responsibilities come with this gift?
 - Would you make the knowledge of your ability public? Why or why not?
12. Imagine that someday you will have a career as an actor or actress.
- What kind of character would you play? What types of production would you be in?
 - If you could play any character in a theater performance or movie that you have seen, who would it be and why?
 - Do you think you would enjoy this career?
13. Discuss the quote "You never step into the same river twice."
- How do you interpret this quote?
 - Do you think it is a true statement? Why or why not?
 - How can you relate it to yourself?
14. Imagine you have a magic mirror that allows you to see anything in the world.
- What would you choose to see?
 - What would you do with this information?
 - What could be dangerous about someone having access to such a powerful tool?
15. If you could learn any language besides Ukrainian, Russian, or English, what would it be?
- What are your reasons?
 - What opportunities would it create for you?
 - What unique hurdles would you have to overcome?
16. How important is it for young people to have good role models?
- Who do you think is a good role model for young people in your country? Why?
 - What would you most like to be admired for?
 - What characteristics define a good role model for you?
17. Ukraine is preparing to host Euro 2012. A lot of planning is going into the event.
- What would you recommend tourists who come for Euro 2012 to see while in Ukraine?
 - Why do some people find large sports competitions interesting?
 - Do you think sports are important for society? Why or why not?
18. Many young people nowadays use social networks like Vkontakte and Facebook to stay in touch with friends and family. However, many critics fear that these sites are costing us too much in terms of privacy and can have a negative impact on users.
- What are the advantages of using social networking websites?
 - What are the possible disadvantages of using such sites?
 - How can people reduce the risk they put themselves in when using sites like Facebook and Vkontakte?
19. It is required that pupils study a foreign language in school.
- Do you feel teaching sign language would satisfy this requirement? Why or why not?
 - What effect would this have on Ukrainian society?
 - How would this impact the life of a deaf person?
20. People today may think that humankind has seen everything there is to discover in and around the world, yet there are still a lot of unknowns about the ocean and outer space.
- Do you think it is more important to devote resources to exploring the ocean / outer space?
 - How would we benefit from exploring this realm?
 - What do you hope we will discover in the next ten years?

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you will select from three writing tasks. Choose the one that you feel you are most capable to write about. You will then begin writing your essay on the pages provided. When you are finished close your papers, lay down your pen and wait for us to collect your test materials.

1. Napoleon Bonaparte once wrote, "The word impossible is not in my dictionary." Write about a time when you achieved something that you initially thought impossible.

- Why is it important to have confidence in your abilities?
- Should you follow your dreams no matter what? Is it better to set easier, realistic goals, or to aim for the 'impossible'?

2. Imagine that the fountain of youth has been discovered, giving eternal life to those who drink from it.

- If you could choose one notable living person to live forever, who would it be?
- Why would you choose this person? How would their eternal presence influence the future?
- What would be the positive and negative effects on society as a whole?

3. Youth today face a lot of pressure to conform to society's expectations about appearance.

Imagine you have a friend who you feel has an unhealthy body image.

Write a letter to your friend about your concerns.

- What is the nature of your friend's problem?
- How does your friend's problem affect your friendship?
- What recommendations do you have for your friend?

READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 1						SECTION 2									
1	+	-	6	+	-	11	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
2	+	-	7	+	-	12	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
3	+	-	8	+	-	13	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
4	+	-	9	+	-	14	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
5	+	-	10	+	-	15	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1						
1	+	-		6	+	-
2	+	-		7	+	-
3	+	-		8	+	-
4	+	-		9	+	-
5	+	-		10	+	-

TEXT 2				
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

TEXT 3				
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

TEXT 4				
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D

TEXT 5				
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

10 FORM - SCRIPT

From "Google's Artificial Intelligence Translates Poetry" by NPR Staff, NPR, 2011

Researchers at Google are tackling what they call one of the most difficult challenges in artificial intelligence.

"It's what we call AI complete," says Dmitriy Genzel, a research scientist at Google. "Which means it's as difficult as anything we can attempt in artificial intelligence."

Programming a machine to simply understand language, after all, is a task IBM spent four years and millions of dollars to accomplish with its Watson computer, which competed on *Jeopardy* last week. Watson understands human speech. But for a computer to understand and translate poetry, there are added problems of length, meter and rhyme.

At a conference a few months ago, Genzel presented a paper outlining those problems and described the ways Google's computers work to solve them.

Most translation software works by searching through a wealth of possible translations, then evaluating what's most accurate.

"Whereas, if you translate poetry," Genzel says, "you have to preserve what you want the reader to feel."

Although some poets insist even human-to-human poetry translation is incapable of matching that 'feeling',

Genzel's research does take some big steps toward preserving a poem's length, meter and rhyme.

Translating a haiku? Genzel can preprogram his computer to generate online lines of five, seven and five syllables.

A Shakespeare sonnet in iambic pentameter? "The computer can read a pronunciation dictionary," Genzel says, "like you would use to learn another language." Once it knows where the stress falls in a given word, it can correctly place that word in a metered sentence.

"The hardest thing to do is rhyme," Genzel says, "because it connects to different places in a sentence," and because two words that rhyme in English may not rhyme in another language.

In that case, the best Google can do is to cycle through a long list of optional matches to find a rhyme that's right.

That means, if you're translating Edgar Allan Poe's *The Raven*:

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and teary...

For every close option, the computer also cycles through a choice that's not even close:

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and orange.

"So it will pick 'orange' just as happily, and it will have to throw it away afterwards," Genzel says. Researchers have no way around the pick-and-choose process, so the translations are far from instant and no beta is public.

But there's a reason it's useful to improve translation software of any kind, Genzel says. "Most of the content on the Web is not in English anymore," he says. "So even for English speakers, there's a huge amount of stuff on the Web that you don't have access to."

Some browsers even offer real-time translation of foreign sites, which can open up new avenues of information.

"If you read a news article about some country, you bet if you open their news site — which may not be in English — and read that, you'll get a huge understanding that people don't really see things in the same way," Genzel says.

Translating perspective is more difficult in poetry. Vladimir Nabokov, Genzel points out, famously claimed it's impossible for even a human to preserve both the meaning and form of a translated poem.

"But there's quite a big aspect of [poetry translation] that machines can do pretty well," Genzel says. "It's not such a human endeavor as people might think."

STUDENT'S BOOKLET

FOR 11TH FORM STUDENTS

STUDENT NUMBER:

ROUND I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ADVISED BY THE TEACHER

DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED

DIRECTIONS:

In this test you will carefully listen to a text read aloud twice.

The text is followed by 10 true/false statements and 10 multiple-choice questions.

You should do the first 10 tasks following the first reading of the text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in the text.

The text will be read a second time and you should do tasks 11 through 20 following the second reading of the text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in the text.

For each task you will choose from two symbols (+ or —) or four possible answers: A, B, C, or D), as specified prior to each task.

Choose the best answer and *circle* the symbol or letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

Excerpt from "When I Was Your Age", Volume Two: Original Stories about Growing Up, by Kyoko Mori, 2002

<i>Lull</i>	—	затишье / затиштя між хвилями;
<i>treading water</i>	—	держаться на воде / триматися на воді;
<i>flailing my arms</i>	—	размахивая руками / розмахуючи руками;
<i>frantic</i>	—	отчаянный / відчайдушний;
<i>wobbly</i>	—	шаткий / хиткий

STATEMENTS 1 through 10

(on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, — if it is false).

1. The speaker became worried when she realized that she could no longer touch the sea floor.
2. The speaker tried to warn her mother that they were too far from the shore.
3. The speaker was a strong swimmer.
4. The men knew the speaker and her mother were in danger when the mother waved for help.
5. There were more people on the beach when they returned to shore than previously.
6. Swimming to the rocks meant swimming further out to sea.
7. The mother guided her daughter towards the rocks.
8. After they reached land, the girl wanted to speak with everyone about her experience.
9. A rip tide is not dangerous.
10. The speaker wanted ice cream to replenish her energy.

STOP

WAIT FOR THE SECOND READING OF THE TEXT

QUESTIONS 11 through 20

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C or D).

11. Which of these alternative titles would BEST express the material in the text?
 - A) "Stranded at Sea"
 - B) "A Day at the Beach"
 - C) "Reaching the Rocks"
 - D) "Saving My Mother's. Life"

12. Why was the mother's call for help ignored?
- A) They had drifted too far out to be visible from the shore.
 - B) Her family was busy playing on the beach.
 - C) The waves dragged her underwater.
 - D) Her relatives didn't realize she was waving for help.
13. What was the mother's demeanor?
- A) nonchalant
 - B) exasperated
 - C) composed
 - D) hysterical
14. Why did they swim to the rocks?
- A) It was the closest piece of land they could reach before drowning.
 - B) They could no longer see the shore.
 - C) Their family was calling to them from the rocks.
 - D) It wasn't risky to try to reach the rocks.
15. The waves did all of the following EXCEPT
- A) push them sideways
 - B) push them towards the rocks
 - C) push them under
 - D) push them further out to sea
16. Which best describes this piece?
- A) A nostalgic explanation.
 - B) A suspenseful narrative.
 - C) An apathetic description.
 - D) A witty vignette.
17. Why does the author choose the breaststroke?
- A) It was the easiest stroke.
 - B) It was the only stroke she knew
 - C) To copy her mother.
 - D) To be able to see the rocks.
18. When the narrator reached land, how did she feel?
- A) Shaky and exhausted.
 - B) Cold and tense.
 - C) Nauseated and achy.
 - D) Hungry and energetic.
19. Who came rushing towards them?
- A) Women.
 - B) Children.
 - C) The author's uncles and several other men.
 - D) No one.
20. What was the main reason the mother and daughter almost drowned?
- A) The daughter was not a strong swimmer.
 - B) The daughter refused to let go of her mother's neck.
 - C) They were caught in a rip tide.
 - D) They were too far away from the shore.

ROUND II

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

STUDENT NUMBER:

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ADVISED BY THE TEACHER

DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED**DIRECTIONS:**

In this test you will read five texts.

Each text is followed by either 10 true/false statements or 5 multiple-choice questions.

You should do the tasks that follow a text on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that text. For each task you will choose the best possible answer from two symbols (+ or -) or four possible answers (A, B, C, or D), as specified prior to each task. Choose the best answer and circle the symbol or letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

TEXT 1

From "Where There Is No Doctor: A Village Health Care Handbook"
by David Werner, 1992

Health depends on many things, but above all it depends on whether people have enough to eat. Most food comes from the land. Land that is used well can produce more food. A health worker needs to know ways to help the land better feed the people — now and in the future. But even the best used piece of land can only feed a certain number of people. And today, many of the people who farm do not have enough land to meet their needs or to stay healthy.

In many parts of the world, the situation is getting worse, not better. Parents often have many children, so year by year there are more mouths to feed on the limited land that the poor are permitted to use.

Many health programs try to work toward a balance between people and land through 'family planning' or helping people have only the number of children they want. Smaller families, they reason, will mean more land and food to go around. But family planning by itself has little effect.

As long as people are very poor, they often want many children. Children help with work without having to be paid, and as they get bigger may even bring home a little money. When the parents grow old, some of their children — or grandchildren — will perhaps be able to help care for them.

For a poor country to have many children may be an economic disaster. But for a poor family to have many children is often an economic necessity - especially when many die young. In the world today, for most people, having many children is the surest form of social security they can hope for.

Some groups and programs take a different approach. They recognize that hunger exists not because there is too little land to feed everyone, but because most of the land is in the hands of a few selfish persons. The balance they seek is a fairer distribution of land and wealth. They work to help people gain greater control over their health, land, and lives.

It has been shown that, where land and wealth are shared more fairly and people gain greater economic security, they usually choose to have smaller families. Family planning helps when it is truly the people's choice. A balance between people and land can more likely be gained through helping people work toward fairer distribution and social justice than through family planning alone.

It has been said that the social meaning of *love* is *justice*. The health worker who loves her people should help them work toward a balance based on a more just distribution of land and wealth.

STATEMENTS 1 through 10

(on your answer sheet circle + if the statement is true, — if it is false).

1. Health depends on whether or not people eat food that does not come from the land.
2. With the right techniques and work, a given piece of land can feed an unlimited number of people.
3. All over the world, people are suffering because they cannot grow enough food to feed their whole family.
4. 'Family planning' means never thinking about how big one would like one's family to be.
5. Family planning is difficult for many people because they need to have more children to contribute to the family's survival.
6. Children can help families to grow more food, but they also mean that the family must feed more people.
7. It is best for poor families to have no children at all.
8. There is enough land in the world to feed everyone, but the land is not shared equally.
9. When the land is shared more fairly and it is easier to grow enough food, families tend to be smaller.
10. Health workers should concentrate only on medicine and not help people balance their food and families.

TEXT 2

Excerpt from "How Soccer Explains the World" by Franklin Foer, 2010

More than any football club in the world, Chelsea - Alan Garrison's favorite club - has been transformed by globalization and gentrification. It went from the club most closely identified with hooliganism in the eighties to the club most identified with cosmopolitanism in the nineties. The real estate development of the club's stadium, Stamford Bridge, was only a piece of this. Gentrification could be seen on the pitch, too. Chelsea hired a string of Italian and Dutch eminences to coach the team and leave their flashy foreign imprints.

Under their stewardship, Chelsea earned the distinction of becoming the first club in England to field a squad that contained not a single Englishman. Their new panache exacerbated the trend toward the cosmopolitan, attracting a boatload of foreign investment.

The Middle Eastern airline Air Emirates began advertising on its jersey. In 2003, the second richest man in Russia, a Jewish oil magnate called Roman Abramovich, bought a majority stake in the club and began to spend his fortune constructing a championship-caliber team.

To many, Alan included, these improvements felt like a nasty swipe at the club's working-class base, as if the team had dropped its most loyal fans for the ephemeral affiliations of the trend-conscious. Of the many changes, there was a single moment that hurt most. In 1983, Chelsea's chairman Ken Bates proposed encasing fans in a 12-volt electrical fence that would shock them if they ever attempted to escape their pen.

"They would have treated us as badly as animals," Alan says. Only intervention by the local government prevented this plan from going into action. But the public relations damage had been done.

QUESTIONS 11 through 15

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

11. Which of the statements below best describes Alan Garrison?
 - A) He is the chairman of the Chelsea football club.
 - B) He is the second richest man in Russia.
 - C) He is a loyal working-class fan of the Chelsea football club.
 - D) He is a local government leader in Chelsea.

12. What was the reputation of the Chelsea football club before the 1990s?
 - A) It was identified with cosmopolitanism.
 - B) Its fans were seen as working-class hooligans.
 - C) It was an international team with Italian and Dutch coaches and no English players.
 - D) It was a championship-caliber team.

13. The club has dropped its traditional fans in favor of
 - A) sponsors
 - B) new fashionable fans
 - C) men
 - D) the political establishment

14. What was the most significant betrayal for loyal Chelsea fans?
 - A) The loyal government didn't agree to the fans' wishes.
 - B) Proposal of an electric fence.
 - C) Raising ticket prices.
 - D) Signing foreign coaches and players.

15. Which of the following titles would best fit the article?
 - A) "The Hooligans of Chelsea"
 - B) "Stepping Into a Globalized Future, Chelsea Leaves Some Fans Behind"
 - C) "Russians, Italians, the Dutch and Arabs: Everybody Wants a Piece of Chelsea"
 - D) "Chelsea's Public Relations Nightmare"

TEXT 3

From "Contraband Chickens Invade Canada" by Sarah Elton, The Atlantic, 2010

From the street, the large gray house, with its wide driveway, landscaped garden, and grand front door, looked like every other home in the upscale 1950s Toronto development. Around back it was a different story. Behind a knee-high, plastic orange fence was an unusual sight: two chickens pecked at the grass while a third broody one sat on a nest.

It's illegal to keep chickens in Toronto. Their owner, a middle-aged woman who wore jeans and funky glasses when I visited, agreed to have me over after several months of communication and wouldn't give her name for fear of being caught by city officials.

This woman, who goes by the handle 'Toronto Chicken', is part of an underground movement of otherwise law-abiding Canadians who are breaking the law to raise their own hens.

Most Canadian municipalities don't allow poultry within city limits. Livestock of all sizes was banned in the decades after World War II, and chickens have long been absent from the urban landscape.

But now that the backyard hen phenomenon has crept north, people are willing to risk fines and possible poultry confiscation for the pleasure of collecting their own eggs. The contraband chicken keepers I've spoken with come from all different backgrounds: they are university students, stay-at-home moms, professionals.

A friend recently invited me to her house for dinner. She had secretly acquired chickens a few months before, even though she lives in downtown Toronto, a few houses from a busy commercial strip. I left that night with a half-dozen eggs.

Their shells were blue and off-white. When we cracked them for breakfast the next morning, the yolk was yellow as a traffic ticket and the taste mellow, creamy, splendid.

QUESTIONS 16 through 20

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

16. The Toronto Chicken' is
- A) the name of the group of people in Toronto who raise chickens illegally
 - B) a kind of chicken
 - C) a woman who wears silly glasses
 - D) a municipality in Canada where many people raise hens
17. Livestock was banned from Toronto cities because
- A) they wanted to be more like other Canadian cities
 - B) after WWII there wasn't enough space in the city
 - C) people didn't want to have to pay fines
 - D) this information is not given
18. Canadians are raising their own chickens because . . .
- A) they can't afford eggs from the grocery store
 - B) they want to make Toronto more rural
 - C) they enjoy the activity and the taste of the eggs
 - D) chickens are cheap and easy to take care of
19. If someone is caught raising chickens in Toronto, the punishment includes
- A) time in jail and confiscation of the chickens
 - B) fines and time in jail
 - C) losing one's chickens and paying a fee
 - D) an increase in their taxes
20. The author thought that the eggs from a friend's Toronto chickens were
- A) delectable
 - B) revolting
 - C) nutritious
 - D) repulsive

TEXT 4

From "'Sole Man' in China, One Shoeless Step at a Time"

by Louisa Lim, NPR, 2010

He calls himself the 'Sole Man'. Englishman Arthur Jones, who lives in China, has embarked on a yearlong mission to live his life barefoot. He is one of a growing tribe of 'barefooters' who have sworn off footwear, whatever the weather. "I've always liked being barefoot from being a kid," Jones says, explaining his yearlong experiment, which he is hoping to turn into a film.

"It's turned into something that's made everyday life more exciting. It opens your eyes. You're suddenly in touch with everything around."

Barefooters like to cite recent scientific research showing the health advantages to a barefoot lifestyle. One example is a paper published earlier this year in the journal *Nature* by Harvard University human evolutionary biology professor Daniel E. Lieberman, which found that barefoot runners place less stress on their feet than runners wearing shoes.

This happens because barefooters change the way they run, landing on the balls of their feet instead of their heels, thereby markedly reducing the 'impact collision' or 'heel-strike'. A survey from 1949 went a step further and actually concluded that shoes were the cause of many foot ailments.

. It mostly looked at rickshaw runners in India and China who had never worn shoes and found they had fewer instances of fungal infections or foot defects than normal.

Several months into his barefoot quest, Jones says despite the broiling summer and chilly winter, he's still enjoying the experience. He says even after his enforced year of shoelessness is over, he is likely to continue the barefoot way of life. "What I'm thinking is at the end of this year, I'll put shoes on when I need to put shoes on," he says, "just like I put gloves on when my hands get cold."

QUESTIONS 21 through 25

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

21. Which of the following statements best reflects the main idea of the text?
- A) Going barefoot puts us in touch with childhood.
 - B) The barefooter community is a fast-growing global trend.
 - C) Not wearing shoes can bring the numerous health benefits of going barefoot.
 - D) He thought it made his daily routine more enjoyable.
22. Studies have found all of the following EXCEPT
- A) going barefoot increases leg strength
 - B) running barefoot places less stress on the feet
 - C) in some cases, shoes can be a source of injury
 - D) barefoot rickshaw runners have healthier feet
23. What was Jones' primary motivation for becoming a barefooter?
- A) He hoped to make more people aware of the health benefits of going barefoot.
 - B) He wanted to get into the film industry.
 - C) He wanted to put less stress on his feet.
 - D) He thought it made his daily routine more enjoyable.
24. A synonym for the word 'markedly' is
- A) notably
 - B) wonderfully
 - C) insignificantly
 - D) temporarily
25. Based on the information provided, what can we assume Jones finds most challenging about shoelessness?
- A) Extreme weather conditions.
 - B) Social stigma.
 - C) Fungal infections.
 - D) Reduced 'heel-strike'.

TEXT 5

From "The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat" by Oliver Sacks, 1970

And then — and this was within a month of her first recognitions - her attention, her appreciation, moved from objects to people. There were limits, after all, to the interest and expressive possibilities of things, even when transfigured by a sort of innocent, ingenuous and often comical genius. Now she needed to explore the human face and figure, at rest and in motion. To be 'felt' by Madeleine was a remarkable experience.

Her hands, only such a little while ago inert, doughy, now seemed charged with a preternatural animation and sensibility. One was not merely being recognized, being scrutinized, in a way more intense and searching than any visual scrutiny, but being 'tasted' and appreciated meditatively, imaginatively and aesthetically, by a born (newborn) artist.

They were, one felt, not just the hands of a blind woman exploring, but of a blind artist, a meditative and creative mind, just opened to the full sensuous and spiritual reality of the world. These explorations too pressed for representation and reproduction as an external reality.

She started to model heads and figures, and within a year was locally famous as the Blind Sculptress of St. Benedict's. Her sculptures tended to be half or three-quarters life size, with simple but recognizable features, and with a remarkable expressive energy.

Preternatural — потусторонній / потойбічний.

QUESTIONS 26 through 30

(on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).

26. What kind of experience is to be 'felt' by Madeleine?
- A) A frustrating ordeal. C) Astonishing.
B) Able to be remarked upon. D) Creepy.
27. According to the passage, which characteristics does the artist have?
- A) Perfect vision and hearing. C) Expressive energy and aestheticism.
B) Soft and delicate hands. D) A meditative and creative mind.
28. What is meant by the sentence "These explorations too pressed for representation and reproduction as an. external reality?"
- A) The artist felt compelled to sculpt what she touched.
B) The artist's sculptures were creative depictions of her explorations.
C) The artist flattened everything she touched by pressing too hard.
D) The artist felt pressure to produce something extraordinary.
29. Which word is the antonym of 'preternatural'?
- A) meditative B) fantastic C) ordinary D) uncanny
30. What is this passage about?
- A) A blind woman who sculpts people by touching them with her hands.
B) An artist who visualizes her work by tasting it.
C) The hands of an artist who is very creative and meditative.
D) A blind lady who recognized people by touching them.

ROUND III SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST

DIRECTIONS: *In this test you will select three task slips from those before you. After selecting three, choose the one you feel you are most capable to speak about and return the other two to the table face down. Then take about a minute to collect your thoughts before you begin to speak on the topic. You may refer to the topic as needed. Take a deep breath and begin.*

1. Journalism is a vital and challenging profession.
 - Why is journalism important?
 - If you were a journalist, what kinds of news stories would you report about?
 - Who would be the first person you would interview and why?

2. Many students choose to attend schools or universities outside their home country.
 - Why do some students study abroad?
 - How could studying abroad be viewed as a waste of time?
 - How can a student make the most out of his or her time abroad?

3. Choosing a career path can be a difficult decision.
 - What should be one's motivation in choosing a career path?
 - When you have a family to support, is it fair to choose a job that gives you personal satisfaction even if the salary is lower than other available jobs?
 - How can people balance their professional and personal lives?

4. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
 - What do you think of this quote?
 - What phobias do you have?
 - How do you handle fear?

5. "Don't judge a book by its Cover" is a popular English idiom.
 - How do you interpret this phrase?
 - Describe a time when you misjudged someone / something based on appearances.
 - What value do you think our culture places on appearances, and is it appropriate?
Explain.

6. Tattoos and body piercings are becoming more and more popular. Many people with tattoos and piercings believe that such body art helps them express their inner personalities.
 - What are some arguments against tattoos and body piercings?
 - Do you like tattoos and body piercings? Why or why not?
 - If you had to choose one body art to express your personality, what would it be and why?

7. Many families in Ukraine grow their own food, but in many parts of the world people buy the majority of their food from supermarkets.
 - What are the benefits of growing your own food?
 - Why do some people prefer to buy all their food from stores?
 - If you had a garden and could only plant 3 things, what would they be and why?

8. It has been said that "not everything that is learned is contained in books".
- Compare and contrast knowledge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books.
 - In your opinion, which source is more important? Why?
 - What is one skill you have learned without books? Describe a time when it helped you.
9. Globalization describes the process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures connect through communication, transportation, and trade. This process has sped up greatly over the last two decades.
- What advances in communication have caused globalization to speed up?
 - What roles have travels played in the globalization of world economies?
 - How can globalization positively affect different countries? How can it negatively affect them?
10. Much effort has been made lately to rid the world of nuclear weapons.
- Is this a positive development?
 - Whom does it benefit and whom does it harm?
 - How could this be accomplished and what are potential obstacles?
11. Websites, magazines, and television shows are free to say almost anything about celebrities and public figures - even if it's not true.
- Is this practice fair?
 - Why is the public so fascinated with the private details of famous people's lives?
 - Would you be willing to trade privacy for fame? Explain your reasons.
12. Some people believe that violent films and video games make our society more violent.
- Do you think there is a connection between violence in the media and violence in real life?
 - Should there be greater restrictions on portraying violence in films and games?
 - Do you enjoy watching films or playing video games that have violent content?
13. Social networking websites like Vkontakte and Facebook are incredibly popular, but some are concerned that young people are being too free with their personal information.
- What information about yourself are you comfortable with sharing on the Internet?
 - Do you think people are being careless about their private lives?
 - What are the possible consequences, good or bad, of so much online sharing?
14. In the United States, it's common for private schools to accept only boys or only girls.
- What do you think are the positive aspects of single-sex education? What are the negative aspects?
 - Would you like to attend an all-girls or all-boys school? Why or why not?
 - If a school denied admission to a student based on race, it would be discrimination. How is sex different, if at all?

15. Some educators value math and science more than the humanities (e.g. literature, music, and history).

- Why do you think they feel this way and do you agree with them? Explain.
- What would life be without the arts?
- Should everyone be required to study them? Why?

16. Stereotypes are generalized descriptions that are said to be true about all members of a certain group.

- Are stereotypes good or bad? Provide examples.
- How do they arise and where do they come from?
- How can they influence people?

17. Each year the worlds of sports, journalism, and Compare and contrast Ukrainian health care with another pop culture pay great attention to various high-profile, culture. international athletic competitions such as the World Cup, Australian Open, and the Olympic Games. Countries spend millions of dollars vying for the opportunities to host these events.

- In your opinion, is it good or bad that Ukraine will jointly host Euro Cup 2012 with Poland?
- Who do you anticipate coming to Ukraine for the tournament?
How will they be received?
- What benefits will Ukraine reap from the competition?
Will it have been worth the money and work?

18. With all the pressures of the modern world, time is an important factor in our lives today. How does time impact your life?

- Do you have enough time to do all the things you'd like to do in your life?
- How do you prioritize your time to accomplish the things that are most important to you?
- Do you follow a strict schedule and calendar, or do you "take life as it comes"? What are the advantages and disadvantages of your approach?

19. Text messaging has become so ubiquitous that there are even contests in which money is given away to the 'texter' who sends the fastest SMSs. Many people have mobile phones which offer quick and inexpensive access to the Internet where they can frequently update their profiles to let everyone know what they're doing.

- How has this ability to almost instantaneously share information changed our lives?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of being able to get immediate updates on our acquaintances' lives?
- Tell about a situation where the ability to find or share information quickly has hurt you or someone you know.

20. We all try to avoid illness through healthy daily habits and diets. When we get ill, most of us go to the doctor for advice or prescription medicines.

- What preventative measures do you take to maintain your health?
- How do different cultures approach health care?
- In your opinion, do people rely too much on pharmaceuticals?

ROUND IV**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST****DIRECTIONS:**

In this test you will select from three writing tasks.

Choose the one that you feel you are most capable to write about.

You will then begin writing your essay on the pages provided.

When you are finished close your papers, lay down your pen and wait for us to collect your test materials.

1. In recent years natural disasters have devastated several countries and thousands of lives.

From the tsunami in Southeast Asia to Hurricane Katrina and the earthquakes in China and Haiti, countries have been caught off guard by the amount of damage and the work required so that to recover from such disasters.

- How can countries better prepare for large natural disasters?

Pick a natural disaster and discuss what makes it so dangerous.

- After a disaster strikes, what can a government do to ensure the safety of survivors and a speedy recovery?

2. "If you don't have something nice to say, then don't say anything at all." How do you feel about this American saying?

- Do you keep quiet when you want to critique someone or do you say what is on your mind?

- In which kinds of situations is it more tactful to keep your criticism to yourself and when is it more important to contradict someone?

3. "Social networks like Vkontakte and Facebook help us better understand one another."

- Do you agree with this statement? Explain.

- How is online communication different from communicating in person?

- If you had to choose between communicating online and communicating in person for the rest of your life, which would it be and why?

READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 1						SECTION 2									
1	+	-	6	+	-	11	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
2	+	-	7	+	-	12	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
3	+	-	8	+	-	13	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
4	+	-	9	+	-	14	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
5	+	-	10	+	-	15	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1						
1	+	-		6	+	-
2	+	-		7	+	-
3	+	-		8	+	-
4	+	-		9	+	-
5	+	-		10	+	-

TEXT 2				
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

TEXT 3				
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

TEXT 4				
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D

TEXT 5				
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

FORM 11 - SCRIPT

Excerpt from "When I Was Your Age", Volume Two: Original Stories about Growing Up by Kyoko Mori, 2002

I don't know how long we were riding the waves before I noticed that my mother and I hadn't seen anyone for a long time. I thought of another thing, too. When we first started, my feet had brushed against the sand bottom almost every time we came down. In the lull between the waves, I'd be standing in the water only up to my chest.

That hadn't happened for a while. My feet hadn't touched bottom for at least twenty waves now. I stretched my body as straight as I could, trying to touch bottom with my toes. Nothing. Just as I opened my mouth to point that out to my mother, a big wave came, my head went under, and my hand was swept loose from hers.

When I came up again, I was turned around, facing the shore for the first time. I couldn't believe what I saw. The people on the beach looked so small that I couldn't tell our family from anyone else's.

Before I really understood what this meant, another wave rose, my head went under again, and I came up coughing and spitting. My mother, to my relief, was right beside me, treading water.

"Mom," I tried to warn her, but the look on her face told me she already knew. Her eyes were wide open and there was a big frown between her eyebrows.

"Turn around and swim," she said. "It's not as far as you think."

"I can't," I gasped before a wave pounded me, filling my mouth with a burning, bitter taste.

My mother started flinging her hand upward, trying to wave it from side to side. She was calling for help. That meant we were drowning.

Before the next wave hit us, I kicked my legs as hard as I could and lunged toward my mother, making up the short distance between us. The wave hit. We came up, both of us coughing and spitting, my arms clutched tightly around her neck.

"Listen," my mother said, in a choked-up voice. "You have to let go."

"But I'll drown," I wailed.

She stopped moving her arms for just a moment — long enough to put them around me and draw me closer. I could feel my shoulders, wet and slippery, pressed against her collarbone. "Let go," she said in a voice that sounded surprisingly calm. "Now, or we'll both drown."

By the time the next wave went over my head I was swimming alone, flailing my arms and legs to come up for air, and my mother was beside me. If it weren't for me, I thought, she could easily swim back to shore. She was a strong swimmer. We were drowning because of me.

"Stay calm," she said, "and float."

We treaded water for a while, and between the waves my mother looked around, no doubt trying to measure the distance we had to swim.

"Look over there," she said, turning away from the shore and pointing toward the piece of land jutting into the sea. "We can't swim back to the beach, but we can make it to those rocks."

The waves had been pushing us sideways, toward the rocks, as well as farther from the shore. From where we were now, the tip of that land was about as far away as I could swim in the river without stopping if the current was with me.

That piece of land was our last chance. If I couldn't make it there, I would surely drown. Heading toward the rocks meant turning away from the beach completely, swimming farther out to sea. If I drifted too far to the side and missed the tip of the land, there wouldn't be anywhere else.

Every time I came up for air, I'd better be looking at those rocks, making sure they were still in my sight. The only stroke that would allow me to do that was the breaststroke.

I took a big breath and started kicking my legs with my knees bent, flicking my ankles that way my mother had taught me in the river. The arms, I told myself, should draw nice big arcs, not a bunch of little frantic circles that would make me tired.

My mother swam right beside me in her easy graceful breaststroke - she was between me and the rest of the sea, guiding me toward the rocks, showing me how I should swim.

The waves we had been fighting were suddenly helping us. In just a few minutes, my mother and I stood on the rocky ground of that slip of land, looking back toward the shore. My legs felt wobbly, and I was breathing hard. The two of us looked at each other, too stunned to say anything. For a while we just stood trying to catch our breath, listening to the waves as they continued to crash at our feet.

Then we started walking. The rocks formed a steep cliff above us, but at the bottom, there was enough room for us to walk side by side. Cautiously we picked our way back to the beach, trying not to cut our feet or slip back into the sea.

On the way we noticed a group of people gathered on the sand, watching us. When we got there, they came rushing toward us. They were my uncles and several other men we had never seen.

"I waved for help," my mother said to them.

"We thought you were just waving for fun," one of my uncles said. "We didn't know anything was wrong until we saw you walking on those rocks."

One of the strangers, an old man in a shirt and trousers, shook his head. "You got caught in a rip tide," he said. "A fisherman drowned there a few years ago."

Several people were talking all at once, saying how lucky we were, but I wasn't listening very carefully. My brother was running toward us. Behind him, the beach was more crowded than when we had first started swimming. For the first time, I noticed an ice cream stand not too far away.

"Mom," I said. "My throat hurts from the seawater. I would love some ice cream."

ANSWER SHEET

READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 1						SECTION 2									
1	+	-	6	+	-	11	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
2	+	-	7	+	-	12	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
3	+	-	8	+	-	13	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
4	+	-	9	+	-	14	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
5	+	-	10	+	-	15	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1						
1	+	-		6	+	-
2	+	-		7	+	-
3	+	-		8	+	-
4	+	-		9	+	-
5	+	-		10	+	-

TEXT 2				
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

TEXT 3				
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

TEXT 4				
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D

TEXT 5				
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

