

КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ 10-11 КЛАССОВ

Listening

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1

You will hear a radio discussion about writing a novel. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice.

1 What does Louise say about Ernest Hemingway's advice to writers?

1

- A It is useful to a certain extent.
- B It applies only to inexperienced novelists.
- C It wasn't intended to be taken seriously.
- D It might confuse some inexperienced novelists.

2 Louise says that you need to get feedback when you

2

- A have not been able to write anything for some time.
- B are having difficulty organizing your ideas.
- C are having contrasting feelings about what you have written.
- D have finished the book but not shown it to anyone.

3 Louise says that you should get feedback from another writer because

3

- A it is easy to ignore criticism from people who are not writers.
- B another writer may be kinder to you than friends and relatives.
- C it is hard to find other people who will make an effort to help you.
- D another writer will understand what your intentions are.

4 What does Louise regard as useful feedback?

4

- A a combination of general observations and detailed comments
- B both identification of problems and suggested solutions
- C comments focusing more on style than on content
- D as many points about strengths as weaknesses

5 What does Louise say about the people she gets feedback from?

5

- A Some of them are more successful than her.
- B She doesn't only discuss writing with them.
- C She also gives them feedback on their work.
- D It isn't always easy for her to get together with them.

6 One reaction to feedback that Louise mentions is that

6

- A it is justified but would require too much effort to act on.
- B it focuses on unimportant details rather than key issues.
- C it has been influenced by reading other people's novels.
- D it is not suggesting that major changes to the novel are required.

Task 2

You will hear a part of a talk about best-selling books. For questions 7-14, complete the sentences. You will hear the recording twice. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

FEATURES OF BEST-SELLING BOOKS

The most popular celebrity autobiographies all focus on the **7** of the celebrity.

Some popular celebrity autobiographies have no **8** in them.

The top-selling cookery books create a sense of **9** that appeals to people.

People who buy the most popular cookery books are most likely to use a recipe from them for **10**.

People buy the best-selling sports books because of the **11** in them.

A common feature of popular history books is that they contain **12**, which make them interesting to ordinary readers.

Best-selling self-help books now tend to focus on giving advice on how people can make progress with their **13**.

In crime fiction, the **14** connected with solving crimes have become a main feature of best-sellers.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

READING

Time: 30 min.

Task 1

Read text 1

The Romantic Poets

One of the most evocative eras in the history of poetry must surely be that of the Romantic Movement. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a group of poets created a new mood in literary objectives, casting off their predecessors' styles in favour of a gripping and forceful art which endures with us to this day.

Five poets emerged as the main constituents of this movement – William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, George Gordon Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats. The strength of their works lies undoubtedly in the power of their imagination. Indeed, imagination was the most critical attribute of the Romantic poets. Each poet had the ability to portray remarkable images and visions, although differing to a certain degree in their intensity and presentation. Nature, mythology and emotion were of great importance and were used to explore the feelings of the poet himself.

The lives of the poets often overlapped and tragedy was typical in most of them. Byron was born in London in 1788. The family moved to Aberdeen soon after, where Byron was brought up until he inherited the family seat of Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire from his great uncle. He graduated from Cambridge University in 1808 and left England the following year to embark on a tour of the Mediterranean. During this tour, he developed a passion for Greece which would later lead to his death in 1824. He left for Switzerland in 1816 where he was introduced to Shelley.

Shelley was born to a wealthy family in 1792. He was educated at Eton and then went on to Oxford. Shelley was not happy in England, where his colourful lifestyle and unorthodox beliefs made him unpopular with the establishment. In 1818 he left for Italy, where he was reunited with Byron. However, the friendship was tragically brought to an end in July 1822, when Shelley was drowned in a boating accident off the Italian coast. In somewhat dramatic form, Shelley's body was cremated on the beach, witnessed by a small group of friends, including Byron.

Historically, Shelley and Byron are considered to have been the most outspoken and radical of the Romantic poets. By contrast, Wordsworth appears to have been of a pleasant and acceptable personality, even receiving the status of Poet Laureate in 1843. He was born in 1770 in Cockermouth, Cumbria. By the time he entered his early teens, both his parents had died. As he grew older, Wordsworth developed a passion for writing.

In 1798 Wordsworth published a collection of poems with Coleridge, whom he had met, a few years earlier, when he settled in Somerset with his sister Dorothy. He married in 1802 and, as time passed, he deserted his former political views and became increasingly acceptable to popular society. Indeed, at the time of his death in the spring of 1850, he had become one of the most sought-after poets of his time.

Wordsworth shared some of the years at Dove Cottage in Somerset with his friend and poetical contemporary, Coleridge. Coleridge was born in Devon in 1722. He was a bright young scholar but never achieved the same prolific output of his fellow Romantic poets. In 1804 he left for a position in Malta for three years. On his return he separated from his wife and went to live with the Wordsworths, where he produced a regular periodical.

With falling health, he later moved to London. In 1816 he went to stay with a doctor and his family. He remained with them until his death in 1834. During these latter years, his poetry was abandoned for other forms of writing equally outstanding in their own right.

Perhaps the most tragic of the Romantic poets was Keats. Keats was born in London in 1795. Similar to Wordsworth, both his parents had died by his early teens. He studied as a surgeon, qualifying in 1816. However, poetry was his great passion and he decided to devote himself to writing. For much of his adult life Keats was in poor health and fell gravely ill in early 1820. He knew he was dying and in the September of that year he left for Rome hoping that the more agreeable climate might ease his suffering. Keats died of consumption in February 1821 at the age of twenty-five.

It is said that such tragedy often accompanies those of outstanding artistic genius. We can only wonder at the possible outcome had they all lived to an old age. Perhaps even Byron and Shelley would have mellowed with the years, like Wordsworth. However, the contribution to poetry by all five writers is immeasurable. They introduced the concepts of individualism and imagination, allowing us to explore our own visions of beauty without retribution. We are not now required to restrain our thoughts and poetry to that of the socially acceptable.

Questions 1 – 6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

Write **TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN**

1. The Romantic Movement lasted for more than a century _____
2. The Romantic poets adopted a style dissimilar to that of poets who had come before them. _____
3. Unfortunately, the works of the Romantics had no lasting impression on art. _____
4. The Romantics had no respect for any style of poetry apart from their own. _____
5. The Romantics were gifted with a strong sense of imagination. _____
6. Much of Romantics' poetry was inspired by the natural world. _____

Questions 7 – 13

Complete the table below

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Education</i>	
Byron	1788	Cambridge University	went on a journey around 7 _____; came to love 8 _____
Shelley	1792	Eton and Cambridge University	some people disapproved of 9 _____ and the beliefs he held
Wordsworth	1770	_____	became more accepted when he changed his

			10
Coleridge	1772	Bright scholar	his 11 _____ was smaller than the other Romantic poets'; left the Wordsworths due to 12 _____
Keats	1795	Qualified as a surgeon	left England for a change of 13 _____

Question 14

Complete the sentence.

Choose ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** from the passage for the answer.

14. According to the writer, the Romantic poets left us with the ideas of

_____.

Task 2

Read text 2

Beowulf

Beowulf is the most famous and the longest surviving poem in Old English, written in the West Saxon dialect. The story probably developed orally, achieving its present form during the 8th century in Mercia or Northumberland. The poem makes no reference to Britain, but is set in southern Scandinavia during the migrations of the 5th and 6th centuries. It is an epic recording the deeds of the Geatish warrior Beowulf. In youth he defeats the monster Grendel in their underwater lair. On returning to his native Geatland, Beowulf is given land and eventually becomes Lord of the Geats. He is fatally wounded fighting a dragon enraged by the theft of a goblet from its treasure hoard. The poem ends with Beowulf's magnificent funeral and a prophesy of disaster for the Geats. The second half (after Beowulf's return to the Geats) is often considered inferior, but it is generally accepted that Beowulf was originally the work of a single poet. The action is slowed by elaboration of other episodes, inset stories and the rhetorical development of laments and speeches. The names of characters in peripheral episodes link the central story to a net work of other legends and epics; some names are historical, firmly attaching the poem to the history Germanic Europe. Its central preoccupations are with the prowess of Beowulf, and the feasting and fighting which characterize masculine feudal society. Yet the hero's supernatural powers (he can fight underwater for days) and the larger reflections the poem incorporates (on life and death, war and peace, society and the individual, good and evil) have encouraged Christian, mythic and allegorical interpretations.

Questions 15 – 20

Choose the appropriate definition of the word:

15. Goblet

- a) a small ugly creature in stories that likes to treat people
- b) a cup made of glass and metal, with a base and a stem but no handle
- c) a male spirit

16. Hoard

- a) a collection of things that someone hides somewhere, especially so they can use them later
- b) a group of valuable things such as gold, silver, jewels etc.
- c) a box that holds treasure

17. Prowess

- a) a great thing at doing something
- b) an action that makes someone angry or upset
- c) a journey taken to bring help to people

18. Prophecy

- a) a statement that something will happen in the future, especially one made by someone with religious or magic powers
- b) a man who people in the Christian, Jewish, or Muslim religion believe has sent by God to lead them and teach them their religion
- c) to say what will happen in the future, especially using religious or magical knowledge

19. Peripheral

- a) not new
- b) not modern
- c) not important

20. Elaboration

- a) giving more details or new information about something
- b) willingness to do what someone asks you to do
- c) the organization of people or things so that they work together well

CULTURAL AWARENESS

Time: 30 min.

Task 1 Match the two columns [SHAKESPEARE]

1. Robert Arden	A. mother
2. John Shakespeare	B. wife
3. Mary Arden	C. the 13th great-nephew
4. Joan Hart	D. paternal grandfather
5. Anne Hathaway	F. brother
6. Susanna Shakespeare	G. maternal grandfather
7. Nicholas Rowe	H. granddaughter, last surviving descendant
8. Richard Shakespeare	I. son
9. Elizabeth Barnard	J. first daughter
10. Hamnet Shakespeare	K. father
11. Judith Quiney	L. first biographer
12. Scott Kirk	M. sister (with living descendants today)
13. Gilbert Shakespeare	N. younger daughter

Task 2 Write one word in each gap

To be or not to be by Hamlet To be, or not to be: that is the: 14 _____ Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of 15 _____ fortune,	coil himself
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Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, And by opposing end 16 ____? To die: to sleep; No more; and by a sleep to say we end The heart-ache and the 17 ____ natural shocks That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep; To sleep: 18 ____ to dream: ay, there's the rub; For in that sleep of death what dreams may come When we have shuffled off this mortal 19 ____, Must give us pause: there's the respect That makes calamity of 20 ____ long life; For who would bear the whips and scorns of time, The oppressor's 21 ____, the proud man's contumely, The pangs of despised 22 ____, the law's delay, The insolence of office and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy takes, When he 23 ____ might his quietus make With a bare bodkin? who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life, But that the dread of something after death, The undiscover'd country from whose bourn No 24 ____ returns, puzzles the will And makes us rather bear those ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of? Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; And thus the native 25 ____ of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, And enterprises of great pith and moment With this regard their currents turn awry, And lose the 26 ____ of action.	hue love name outrageous perchance question so them thousand traveller wrong
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WRITING

Time: 35 min.

Many books center on fantasy and magic. Write a 150-180-word essay describing the fantasy elements of a book you are familiar with. Say how the writer integrates the fantastic with the real. Conclude your piece with a paragraph on your personal response to fantasy and magic.

Do not forget to include the title, the author, the main characters and the plot of the book.

