

минут

1 tour

10 Grade

Maximum score – 100 points / Total time - 120 minutes

I. Listening

Maximum score – 20 points / Time – 20 minutes

Task 1. Listen and decide if the statements are true or false. Eg. 0 - T

Japanese schools

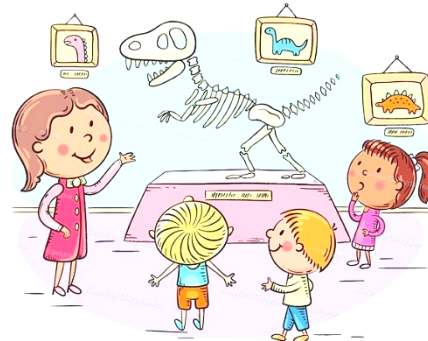
1. Five things about Japanese schools are described.
2. Schools are not able to change or adapt their uniform.
3. Ties are obligatory from the secondary school.
4. Makeup, bags, shoes are also regulated by common dress requirements.
5. Special staff members called soji help students to keep schools clean.
6. Soji has the aim to teach students to be responsible and ready for the real world.
7. The majority of students joins some clubs and teams afterschool.
8. Students have to attend clubs and teams during breaks from school.
9. Students retake a year only if they skip classes.
10. To enter a good high school, students must have high test score.
11. Japanese academic year starts in April.
12. Japan does not have a summer break.
13. Teachers have much more free time than students as they have breaks during a school year.



Task 2. Complete the sentences below. Write no more than three words/ or a number.

The Dinosaur Museum

14. The museum closes at ... p.m. on Mondays.
15. The museum is not open on
16. School groups are met by tour guides in the
17. The whole visit takes 90 minutes, including ... minutes for the guided tour.
18. There are ... behind the museum where students can have lunch outside.
19. Usually the museum works from 9.00 am to ... pm.
20. If you want to eat in our cafes you need to



1 point for each correct answer

Total maximum score for this section - 20

II. Reading

Maximum score for Reading section = 20 points / Time for Reading section = 35 minutes

Task 1. Read about Sick Building Syndrome, which is ill health that is believed to be caused by buildings. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the text. Write no more than 3 words. Eg. 0 - World Health Organization

SICK BUILDING SYNDROME

According to the 0..., Sick Building Syndrome mostly affects people in 1 Sufferers often lack 2.... It mainly affects people early in the week and when they have been 3...the building for a long time. Sufferers often say nothing because they think it is a 4... problem. The problem is not simply a question of the building being 5... or having too little natural light. Buildings most likely to produce the problem are those which have 6... and a lot of new materials. Experts believe that these lead to poor 7 ... which is the main cause of the problem. They believe that better 8... and design would improve existing systems and that the use of different 9 ... would also help to solve the problem. In some buildings, better 10... has been shown to reduce the problem.

Have you ever gone back to work after a break or a holiday and been suddenly hit by a complete lack of energy? And you wonder whether it's simply because you're not relaxing any more but you think that perhaps it's something else, something to do with your environment. Well, you could be right. In 1982, the World Health Organization defined Sick Building Syndrome as "a syndrome of complaints covering non-specific feelings of ill health, the onset of which is associated with the occupancy of certain modern buildings". To those suffering from it, it means feelings of lack of energy, headaches, *dry* skin, even itchy eyes. And while the general view might be that there's a chance of getting sick if you work in a factory and that you wouldn't expect to feel unwell when you go to work in offices, this is not true. The office, it seems, is not the safe and healthy environment it is traditionally thought to be.

Surveys among office workers have revealed that large numbers of them in the same building can be affected by the symptoms. Some are affected only from time to time, and others all week but a common finding was that sufferers were mainly affected at the beginning of the week and when they'd been out of the building for some time. And the symptoms disappeared quite quickly when they left work. However, the problem is often a hidden one because many people don't associate the problems with their environment, they think it's probably something personal about them themselves. And they often say nothing about it because if they do so they might be accused of being complainers. It has been suggested that the problems could arise for reasons as simple as that the central heating is too high. But it is a mistake to look for simple explanations of what is a complex matter. It *could* be just that the heating is up too high but this does not explain the range of symptoms that sufferers in the same building can have or the fact that these occur in buildings with similar characteristics. It is not possible to generalize about which features of a building cause the problems. A lack of windows that open and of natural light may well play a part but there is no proof that these are the main causes. However, there are certain types of building that are more prone to Sick Building Syndrome than others. Airconditioned buildings are more likely to produce the symptoms than naturally ventilated ones and buildings that have large amounts of new materials, for example plastics and new carpets, are more likely to produce them too. Experts now think that the most important aspect is the indoor air quality, what kind of air you are breathing, what kind of air is in contact with your skin. There's a range of pollutants in buildings, from dust to carbon dioxide to the very many organic compounds which can become gases and be released from office materials and furnishings.

These, therefore, are the two aspects that experts are looking at in an attempt to address the problem. There is no reason why air-conditioning systems shouldn't be operated in a safe and healthy way but the fact is that they must have better maintenance and sometimes that's because they haven't been designed with this in mind. And with regard to the building and finishing materials that are used to put a building together, there are now a range of materials on the market which produce less pollution.

There's one other aspect, too. In older buildings, research has shown that one of the big problems is office cleaning. Experiments have been done where offices have been cleaned and the symptoms of sufferers have been reduced almost overnight by up to 40%. So, although the problem is not going to go away quickly, there

are now the means to address the problem and more knowledge of it than there was when the World Health Organization first started looking into it.

Task 2. For questions 11-20 read through the following text and then choose from the list A-M the best phrase to fill each of the blanks. Write one letter in the correct box on your answer sheet. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. Eg. 0 - A

- | | |
|--|---|
| A) from older societies | H) live in harmony |
| B) to “build” the country | I) as individuals or working cooperatively together |
| C) a pronounced reverence for the past | J) closely associated with their assumption |
| D) a large portion of the world’s population | K) the impossible takes a little longer |
| E) subject to their influence | L) to confirm the state of mind |
| F) says cross-cultural trainer L. Robert Kohls | M) accurately praising the life |
| G) passively accepting conditions | |

AMERICAN VALUES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Americans are generally less concerned about history and traditions than are people 0.... “History doesn’t matter,” many of them will say. “It’s the future that counts.” They look ahead. They have the idea that what happens in the future is within their control, or at least 11.... The mature, sensible person, they think, sets goals for the future and works systematically toward them. Americans believe that people, 12 ..., can change most aspects of their physical and social environments if they decide to do so, then make appropriate plans and get to work. Changes will presumably produce improvements.

New things are better than old things. 13... that they can bring about desirable changes in the future is the Americans’ assumption that their physical and social environments are subject to human domination or control. Early Americans cleared forests, drained swamps, and altered the course of rivers in order 14.... Contemporary Americans have gone to the moon in part just to prove they could do so! “If you want to be an American,” 15... “you have to believe you can fix it.”

“The difficult takes a while,” according to a saying often attributed to the United States Marine Corps. “16....” This fundamental American belief in progress and a better future contrasts sharply with the *fatalistic* (Americans are likely to use that term with a negative or critical connotation) attitude that characterizes people from many other cultures, notably Latin American, Asian, and Arab, where there is 17.... In those cultures the future is often considered to be in the hands of fate, God, or at least the few powerful people or families that dominate the society. The idea that people in general can somehow shape their own futures seems naïve, arrogant, or even sacrilegious.

Americans are generally impatient with people they see as 18... that are less than desirable. “Why don’t they do something about it?” Americans will ask. Americans don’t realize that 19... sees the world around them not as something they can change, but rather as something to which they must submit, or at least something with which they must seek to 20....

1 point for each correct answer
Total maximum score for this section - 20

III. Use of English

Maximum score – 20 points / Time – 30 minutes

Task 1. In most lines of the following text, there is one extra word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line 1-13, find this word. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to the number. Eg. 0 - for

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

0...	The American educational system is based on the idea that for as many people as
1...	possible should have access to as the much education as possible. The U.S. system has
2...	no standardized examinations whose results systematically prevent students from going
3...	on to higher levels of study, as is true of the British system and many others academies.
4...	Through secondary school and sometimes in postsecondary institutions as well as, the
5...	American system has tries to accommodate students even if their academic aspirations
6...	and aptitudes are not high, even if they have a physical conditiones or mental disability,
7...	and even if their native language is not being English. The idea that as many people as
8...	possible should have as much education as possible is done, of course, an outcome of
9...	Americans' assumptions about equality among people. These assumptions do not mean,
10...	however, that everyone has have an equal opportunity to enter Harvard or other highly
11...	competitive postsecondary institutions ahead. Admission to such institutions is
12...	generally restricted to the most academically skill able. The less able can usually
13...	matriculate in a postsecondary institution, but one of lower quality inscribers.

Task 2. Country quiz. Choose a correct answer.

14. The United Kingdom consists of ...

- A) England, Scotland, Wales.
- B) Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- C) England and Scotland.
- D) Great Britain and the Irish Republic.

15. On the official flag of Canada, we can see ...

- A) a green birch leaf.
- B) a yellow star.
- C) a red maple leaf.
- D) white stripes.

16. One of the well-known nicknames for the USA is a ...

- A) "crazy tribe".
- B) "wild world".
- C) "melting pot"
- D) "great empire".

17. The best-known American song is ...

- A) "America the Beautiful".
- B) "America the Great".
- C) "America the Wonderful".
- D) "America the Marvellous".

Task 3. Read the definition. Use the words in BOLD to form a word that fits in the space in the text.

Eg: 0 - highly

The Solar system, 18 ... **ASSEMBLE** consisting of the Sun (an average star in the Milky Way Galax and those bodies 19... **ORBIT** around it: 8 planets with more than 210 known 20... **PLANET** satellites (moons); many asteroids, comets and other icy bodies; and vast reaches of 0... **HIGH** tenuous gas and dust known as the interplanetary medium.

1 point for each correct answer
Total maximum score for this section - 20

IV. Writing

Maximum score – 40 points / Time - 35 minutes

Write an answer to ONE of questions a-g. Write between 150-170 words in an appropriate style. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

- a) Write an essay to an international magazine about a famous scientist from Kazakhstan. Write about her\his life, historical background, achievements and legacy of this person.
- b) Write a report on what you would change about a place you live in. Explain why you want to change this place, what is necessary and what results would it have.
- c) Write an article to ‘BBC Earth’ about natural disasters that may happen in Kazakhstan. Write about reasons of disasters and possible prevention measures.
- d) Write an essay about inventions that have had negative impact on our life. Explain reasons and suggest solutions.
- e) Write an opinion essay on the following: Offline libraries are not necessary anymore. It is a waste of resources and time. Do you agree or disagree?
- f) Write a report about positive aspects of using genetically modified products in comparison to products from organic farming. Is it the real future of agriculture in Kazakhstan?
- g) A website for students is asking for opinions on the following issue: Should Kazakhstan switch to renewable energy resource and stop using fossil fuels? Write a for-against essay discussing pros and cons of this proposal.

Total maximum score for this section – 40 points