

- **TASK 1. READING**

Read the text. Then read the statements below and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F)

The Battle of Bannockburn

Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, is one of the great heroes of Scottish history. At that time the English king Edward II wanted to rule the whole country, but Robert the Bruce helped the Scots to resist and to form a large army which attacked Stirling castle. King Edward's army came to help the soldiers in the castle, and the two armies met at the small town of Bannockburn on June 24, 1314. At that time the strongest part of the English army was bowmen. These bowmen, with their long bows had won many victories for the English in France. The Scots did not have many bowmen, so when the English archers attacked they could not defend themselves or fight back. However, Robert the Bruce was ready for this, and he called for his cavalry, (his soldiers on horseback). The horses were too quick for the bowmen, and the Scots knights chased them from the battlefield.

As the English knights advanced, Robert the Bruce ordered the Scots to put sharp sticks in front of their soldiers, and to dig holes in the ground for the English cavalry to fall into. As a result, the English were discouraged by what happened and they did not fight very well.

Many people in the area knew that a great battle was being fought, and when they heard that the Scots army was winning, they came to watch the battle. The English soldiers saw them appear on the top a nearby hill, and they thought that they were another Scottish army arriving. The English were terrified that they would be caught between two Scots armies and they ran away. Now the Scots cavalry returned to the battle and the horsemen killed many English soldiers as they ran away. After this, the English army never really succeeded in conquering Scotland, also because they had to fight wars in other countries, such as France and Holland.

T/F

1. The battle of Bannockburn was in the 14th Century. ____
2. The battle took place in winter. ____
3. At the time of the battle the English were in Stirling Castle. ____
4. Many Scots at Bannockburn were killed by arrows. ____
5. The English bowmen were the weakest part of the English army. ____
6. The English horsemen chased the Scots horsemen away. ____
7. It was very difficult for the English to attack the Scots army. ____
8. The English were frightened when another Scottish army appeared. ____
9. The English soldiers won the battle. ____
10. Scotland was also fighting with the French. ____

TASK 2. READING

Read the questions (1-8) and try to find the answers to them in the text on the next page. Indicate the paragraph (A-F), in which you found the information, next to the question.

Which paragraph...

1. could have the title: "A Time of Need"? _____
2. has information about her chosen career? _____
3. states that she was a great achiever? _____
4. gives information about her early years? _____
5. describes how she manages to solve her problems? _____
6. could have the title: "Fame and Influence"? _____
7. has information about her education? _____
8. describes her as a national heroine? _____

A. Florence Nightingale was a pioneer in the field of nursing. She founded the profession of nursing and reformed sanitary practices in hospitals. These great achievements are more amazing when you consider that most Victorian women could not attend university or pursue a professional career.

B. She was born in Italy in 1820 and was named Florence after the birthplace. She was the daughter of a wealthy landowner, William Nightingale, who was a well-educated and open-minded man. He believed that all people should receive an education and both Florence and her sister Parthenope were taught Greek, Latin, Italian, German, History, Philosophy and Mathematics.

C. At the age of twenty-five Florence had already made up her mind to follow a career in nursing. Her parents were totally opposed to this, but Florence's devotion and determination managed to convince them and she eventually got her father's permission to study as a nurse. She studied nursing in Kaiserwerth, Germany, and two years later she was appointed superintendent of a hospital for women in Harley Street, London.

D. In 1854, Britain, France and Turkey were at war with Russia. The public were shocked by reports of the disgraceful conditions that the sick and wounded British soldiers had to endure. Florence decided to help, and immediately went to Turkey, in charge of a group of thirty-eight nurses, to work in military hospitals. The conditions in the army hospitals were appalling. The soldiers were filthy, there were lots of rats and fleas, and supplies were limited.

E. Initially, she received very little help from military officers and doctors. However, her assistance was greatly needed and they soon changed their minds. Florence quickly managed to organize the hospital, improve sanitation and greatly increase the survival rate of her patients. Every soldier she cared for respected and admired her.

F. In 1856, Florence returned to England as a national heroine. She was known as 'The Lady with the Lamp', a name the wounded soldiers gave her because of the way she watched over them in hospital at night. On her return, she began to campaign for improvements in the standards of hygiene and health care in military hospitals. A Royal Commission was appointed and, following Florence Nightingale's detailed reports, the Army Medical College was later established in 1857.

TASK 3. READING

Read the text and the questions below. For each question mark the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

I crept to the door and listened; they were snoring, so I tiptoed along and got down the stairs safely. I couldn't hear a sound. I looked through a crack in the dining room door and saw that the men who were watching the body were all asleep in the chairs. The door of the parlor, where the corpse was lying, was open, and there was a candle in each room. I went past, but the front door was locked and the key was missing.

Just then I heard footsteps on the stairs behind me. I silently ran into the parlor and cast my eyes about the room. The only place I could see to hide the bag was in the coffin. The lid was pushed along, showing the dead man's face with a wet cloth over it. I tucked the money-bag in under the lid, just below where his hands were crossed. That sent a shiver down my spine; his hands were so cold. Then I ran back across the room and hid behind the door.

The person coming was Mary Jane. She went to the coffin, knelt down and looked in. Then she put her handkerchief to her face and I sensed that she had started crying, although I couldn't hear her and her back was turned. I slipped out. Looking back into the dining room, I saw that the watchers were still all asleep and I hadn't been seen.

As I climbed back into bed, I was a little shaken after all the risks I had just taken. I thought to myself it would be alright if I stayed where it was because when we had gone another hundred miles or two down the river I could write to Mary Jane and she could dig him up and get it. But that's not going to happen because they'll find the money when they screw the lid on. The king will get it back and no one else will get their hands on it again. Of course, I wanted to sneak back down and get it, but I didn't dare to try. Every minute it was getting later now. Soon some of the watchers would start waking and I might get caught—caught with six thousand dollars in my hands. How could I explain that?



1. Why didn't the narrator leave the house?

- a. He heard someone coming before he reached the door.
- b. He wanted to hide the bag.
- c. He was locked in.
- d. He wanted to pay his respects to the dead man.

2. What was the first sound the narrator heard?

- a. People talking quietly.
- b. Someone walking down the stairs.
- c. Mary Jane crying.
- d. Sleeping people breathing noisily.

3. Where was the corpse?

- a. below the stairs.
- b. In the parlor.
- c. In the dining room.
- d. In the morgue.

4. Who did the author hear on the stairs?

- a. The dead man.
- b. A watcher.
- c. Mary Jane.
- d. The king.

5. How did the author know Mary Jane was crying?

- a. She dried her eyes.
- b. He saw her tears.
- c. She heard her crying.
- d. Her back was shaking.

6. What is "it" in the phrase "she could dig him up and get it"?

- a. The corpse.
- b. The money.
- c. The coffin.
- d. The letter.

7. Who did the money belong to?

- a. The author.
- b. The watchers.
- c. The king.
- d. Mary Jane.

8. What time of day was it?

- a. The early hours of the morning.
- b. Mid-afternoon.
- c. Late evening.
- d. The middle of the night.



TASK 1. VOCABULARY

Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) shortly | (E) means | (I) materials | (M) create |
| (B) quality | (F) phrases | (J) mark | (N) literature |
| (C) urban | (G) vandalism | (K) illegal | |
| (D) barrel | (H) forbidden | (L) fascinating | |

Graffiti is everywhere: on trains, walls, bridges and buildings. Love it or hate it but graffiti is part of everyday [1] _____ world. The word graffiti itself probably comes from old Greek verb which [2] _____ “to write”. Writing on walls already existed in ancient Rome. The romans cut Graffiti on walls and monuments. It showed [3] _____ of love, political ideas, simple thoughts and famous quotations from [4] _____.

Modern Graffiti dates back to US of the 1960s. At that time for young people it was a form of self-expression. Teenage groups in New York, for example, painted graffiti to [5] _____ their territory. Later, there started competition between different groups. That meant that the [6] _____ of graffiti became more important than just the amount of it.

Today graffiti has travelled all over the world. However, it is still an [7] _____ art. It has been always painted on private or public property, like cars, trains, fences and house walls. As a result, most people see it as [8] _____. Besides, it's rather hard to clean graffiti paints. So, in most countries graffiti is [9] _____.

On the other hand, modern graffiti is, by its nature, a form of painting. After all, the artists use the same method and [10] _____. However, instead of paints a graffiti artist prefers sprays, markers, and crayons. Some of their works are really impressive and [11] _____, they are powerful and have a deep meaning. Some cities have special places where the walls of different buildings can be used to [12] _____ pieces of graffiti art.



TASK 2. USE OF ENGLISH

Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

1. People say that animals can predict a natural disaster. **(ABLE)**

Animals _____ to predict a natural disaster.

2. They believe that a cigarette started the fire. **(BEEN)**

The fire _____ started by a cigarette.

3. They don't know when the area will flood again. **(KNOWN)**

It _____ the area will flood again.

4. They expect that the firefighters will arrive soon. **(TO)**

The firefighters _____ soon.

5. People think that the climate will change a great deal over the next 20 years. **(IS)**

It _____ will change a great deal over the next 20 years.

6. People need protection from flooding. **(BE)**

People _____ from flooding.

7. Our teacher gave us an essay about pollution. **(WERE)**

We _____ about pollution by our teacher.

8. My tutor often praises my work and I like that. **(BY)**

I like _____ for my work.

9. The advice was not to sit in the sun for too long. **(WERE)**

We _____ in the sun for too long.



10. The government has promised to help the survivors. **(HAVE)**

The survivors_____ the government.

11. My sister sang solo on stage once. I'll never forget it. **(ALWAYS)**

I'll _____ solo on stage.

12. If I sleep for a long time, I feel more tired. **(LONGER)**

The _____ more tired I feel.

WRITING

Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words. Points: 10

"Some people think that school years are unforgettable"

Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.