Раздел 1. Аудирование

Task 1

1. D
2. B
3. -
4. C
5. -
6. E
7. A

Task 2

1. True
2. Not stated
3. False
4. True
5. True

Task 3

1. totally captures
2. primary
3. importance
4. strong indications
5. responds
6. focus attention

Раздел 2. Чтение

Task 4

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. F
5. D
6. H
7. G

Task 5

1. F
2. B
3. G
4. E
5. A
6. D

Task 6

1. b
2. b

3. d
4. c
5. c
6. c
7. d

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Task 7

1. stood/was standing
2. had been closed
3. had found
4. were given
5. runs
6. was
7. will continue

Task 8

1. contributions
2. politician
3. government/governing
4. wisdom
5. collector
6. constitutional

Task 9

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. C

Scripts

Task 1

Speaker 1: I went to the gym last week. It was the first time in years. I tried lifting some weights and could only manage about 120 kilos. I know that would be a lot for most people, but for me, well, I was really surprised how little I can lift now.

Speaker 2: I went to see Robbie Williams in concert last weekend, again. It was in Manchester. He played some of his old songs and some of the songs from his new album. It was OK, but even I had to admit that he wasn’t brilliant. Maybe he wasn’t feeling good.

Speaker 3: I went out for a meal with some friends last weekend. We had Thai food because they wanted to try something different, and for once I agreed. And, you know, it wasn’t too bad. A bit hot and spicy for me, but very tasty. I actually enjoyed it. I might try Indian sometime. Perhaps.

Speaker 4: We stayed three nights in a hotel in Paris. All I can say is that at least the location was very good. As for the hotel itself, well, I suppose it's just a place to sleep, isn't it? Who needs nice decor or polite staff?

Speaker 5: My sister called round and gave me my birthday present. It was a jumper, which was a surprise. She doesn't usually buy me clothes. It's quite a colourful jumper. Red, blue and orange. Unusual. Well, anyway, it was very kind of her to buy it for me.

Task 2

I want to share with you some of the things that I've learned along the way. A couple of months ago, I challenged a group of high school students from NewView Studio to join me in my research and try to capture surprise on camera. Now, I don't know if anyone's ever tried to do that, but it's about as easy as trying to capture a fly with chopsticks. The expression of surprise lasts for only about 1/25th of a second. But they were up for it, and this is what they came up with. So they had people move their hand in a continuous motion while watching a video. What these people didn't know was that there was a surprise in the video. So the reason that surprise makes us look like this, which I think is just lovely, is that surprise hijacks all of our mental processes. Everything that we're doing and thinking, it stops it. It pulls our focus into one thing, and it directs us onto the thing that surprised us. So surprise literally stops us in our tracks, and it plugs us into the moment. Something else happens when we're surprised. Our emotions intensify by as much as 400%. So that's the reason that when you get a really great gift that you weren't expecting, it's so much better than if you had picked out that same thing for yourself. It's also the reason I think we intuitively know this when, let's say that you want to delight someone with flowers, you don't call them up and say, hey, I'm going to send you flowers at 2.30 o'clock today. For me, the reason I get excited about it is when you learn to notice yourself getting surprised, you actually get like a backstage pass into all the times that you're wrong. Because that's really what surprise is at the end of the day. It's an alert that tells you that you're wrong, that things didn't go the way you expected. And even if you don't want to admit it, your surprise admits it for you. It's like your brain's way of telling you, hey, this is something you don't know yet. Now, what you choose to do with that brain alert is what makes all the difference. So what if we let ourselves learn every time we were surprised by deviations from our stereotypes, from our prejudice beliefs we hold that we don't even realize that we're carrying?

Task 3

Peekaboo! Hello again. Think of the last time you played peekaboo with a baby or saw someone else playing it. At a particular stage of development, this game delights and totally captures a baby's attention. Why do you think this is? Babies at this stage don't expect to see your face hidden behind your hands. When you reveal your face, it's a surprise and a lovely one at that. Babies love happy, smiley faces. And it is this deeply embedded evolutionary emotion of surprise that holds their attention. In his book, The Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animals, Charles Darwin considered surprise to be one of the primary emotions in humans. The Greek philosopher Aristotle believed philosophers were first led to philosophy by wonder. By philosophy he meant science, religion, art, knowledge and meaning. And wonder is an emotion that encompasses surprise. It's clear the great thinkers of the past had a sense of the importance of surprise. Intuitively, it makes sense, doesn't it? Something that provokes surprise or wonder must surely make us more attentive and therefore in the ideal state of mind for learning. But let's look at the evidence and learn what modern psychologists and scientists have to say about the interconnections between neuroscience, psychology and surprise. In a 2017 article, The Cognitive Evolutionary Model of Surprise, psychologists reviewed evidence from past research and found strong indications that unexpected events or surprises caused an interruption in mental processes. This interruption is usually followed by a shift in attention, which in turn is followed by the brain's analysis of the events and a change of prior understanding. In other words, learning. They also found clear evidence that surprise had both motivational and informational effects. An MIT study published in 2022 used mental imaging to find evidence that the brain changes when it responds to a surprising event. The study found that unexpected outcomes trigger a release of noradrenaline. Noradrenaline or phasic dopamine is one of several neuromodulators that influence the chemistry of the brain, along with dopamine and other neurotransmitters. However, unlike regular dopamine, phasic dopamine floods large areas of the brain and therefore has more general effect which is important for survival and brain regulation. Researchers found that the release of phasic dopamine generated by a surprising event helped the brain focus attention and learn from the event more so than regular dopamine.