

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

( ) True  
 False +  
( ) Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

( ) True  
 False +  
( ) Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

( ) True  
 False  
 Not Stated +

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

True  
( ) False  
( ) Not Stated +

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

True  
( ) False  
 Not Stated +

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## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

### **Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch*

*Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

correspondent from 1958–1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 301 high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into a forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot, and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft. Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1–8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text, or if there is no information given in the text.*

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.

True  
 False

+

2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.

True  
 False

+

3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.

True  
 False

—

4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.

True  
 False

+

5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.

True  
 False

+

6. The first space flight took less than two hours.

True  
 False

+

7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.

True  
 False

+

8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.

True  
 False

+

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?

There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

+

10. Yuri's school teacher says that he...

( used to play tricks on his friends.  
( loved technical disciplines at school. +  
( used to smile a lot.  
( was keen on botany.

11. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

( taller than the other cosmonauts.  
( good at playing ball games.  
( not secretive.  
( favoured by senior ranks. +

12. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

( reflects the aspiration to explore space. +  
( was the signal to launch the rocket.  
( was translated into many languages.  
( was broadcast live.

13. Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

( reporting his state of health to the control centre  
( maintaining radio contact with the earth  
( eating  
( controlling his flight +

14. Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

( Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.  
( Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida. +  
( Gagarin became world-famous.  
( Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

15. Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

( The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.  
( It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.  
( Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.  
( Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash. -

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## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

*Example:*

0	BOREDOM
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### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) ... can be a real problem.	BORE D
In order to help the astronauts, (1) ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	SCIENCE ing
As part of the (2) ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in (3) ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (4) ... to have a conversation in real time.	SEARCH ed
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (5) ... of solo games and (6) ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to give (7) ... on how hard they found the games to play and what their (8) ... state was at the time.	ISOLATE ing
As a result of the (9) ... gathered, it may be possible to create special (10) ... for crews on future missions.	ABLE D
	MIX ed
	COMPETE ion
	FEED ing
	EMOTIONS
	INFORM ation
	SOFT ing

## Task 2

For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

wanted

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0

wanted us to go

11. I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there is no chance of your failing the exam. (4 words)

12. Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only in small number of people came to the wedding. (4 words)

13. I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I have run out of money. (4 words)

14. The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not last as long as we had expected. (4 words)

15. I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room make it hard to concentrate fully. (3 words)

16. The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave me a detailed description of their experience. (5 words)

17. You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema as long as you get a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to be closed as a result <sup>of the flooding. (5 words)</sup> +

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not manage to get <sup>to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)</sup> +

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**

Carol does not feel like coming <sup>to the beach with us today. (5 words)</sup> +

Максимум за работу – 45 баллов

118.