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TEST 1

LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to a dialogue between a man and his would-be mother-in-law and decide whether the statements are TRUE according to the text you hear (A), or FALSE (B), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (C).

	A	B	C
1. The man comes from Dublin.	☐	☐	☐
2. The woman thinks he is too young to get married.	☐	☐	☐
3. The man lives in a house in Belgrave Square.	☐	☐	☐
4. The man does not keep in touch with his relatives.	☐	☐	☐
5. The woman thinks that it is more expensive to live in the countryside.	☐	☐	☐
6. The man thinks that trespassers take advantage of the opportunity.	☐	☐	☐
7. The woman says that fashion can be feminine or masculine.	☐	☐	☐
8. The man experienced the death of his father.	☐	☐	☐
9. The woman exercises the tight control over her daughter.	☐	☐	☐
10. The man is rich enough to own two houses.	☐	☐	☐

READING

Task 2. Read the text and decide whether the statements are TRUE according to the text (A), or FALSE (B), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (C).

The Amur Tiger Programme

The Amur Tiger Programme aims to develop a scientific platform for the conservation of the Amur tigers living in Russia's Far East. The programme's objective is to study the distribution range of Amur tiger populations, the number and migration routes of these big cats in Russia and the way they use the landscape. Also, scientists are researching their reproductive biology, habitat, feeding patterns and food resources, the distribution and dynamics of the populations of the main prey species, and the tigers' relationships with rival predators.

In order to gain a more detailed insight into the tigers' ability to adapt to the ever-changing conditions of the modern environment, scientists need to research their habitat structure and analyse the long-term trends prevalent in Russia's Far East forest ecosystems. Scientists also need to simulate tiger habitats by using geo-information technologies to predict the Amur tigers' distribution ranges. The programme focuses on the study of the structural and functional organisation of the populations of the main prey species (wild boars, roe deer, Manchurian deer and sika deer) and those of the main rival predators (brown bears, Asiatic black bears, and wolves); it also aims to research the specifics and the implications of inter-population interaction between two species of big cats, namely, the Amur tiger and the Far Eastern leopard.

Also, the issue of creating a state-run information centre to store all the information obtained about the condition of tiger populations and other rare species of animals is being considered now. The existing method of counting tiger populations needs to be revised.

In addition to research, the Amur Tiger Programme addresses popular science, educational and social issues. The project aims not only to draw attention to the problem of conserving Russia's rare species of animals, such as the Amur tiger, snow leopard, Far Eastern leopard or white whale, but also to raise awareness among the people living in areas near these animals about the environment and the animals' behaviour.

In March 2009, the attendees of the international conference "The Amur Tiger in Northeast Asia: Conservation Problems in the 21st Century" adopted a new draft version of the strategy to protect the Amur tiger in Russia which was prepared by a working group set up for this purpose by the Russian Natural Resources Ministry.

Russia's Far East is home to 95% of the global population of Amur tigers, and the last census showed there were between 423 to 502 individuals. Organized by the Russian government with the support of the Amur Tiger Centre and WWF, the current census covered over 150,000 square kilometres of the endangered animal's habitats. Over 2,000 specialists were involved in the field research, while the use of technology such as GPS, satellite navigators and camera traps aided the count.

	A	B	C
1. The majority of Amur tigers are left in the wild.	☐	☐	☐
2. The main aim of the programme is to research feeding patterns and food resources of the tigers.	☐	☐	☐
3. One of the goals of the project is to collect the best possible scientific information on tiger ecology for use in conservation plans.	☐	☐	☐
4. It is necessary to analyse the tigers' relationship with other species.	☐	☐	☐
5. Approximately 80% of tiger mortality in Russia is caused by humans.	☐	☐	☐
6. Russian scientists tried to maximize opportunity for cultural, linguistic, and scientific exchange.	☐	☐	☐
7. The programme's involvement in addressing tiger-human conflicts resulted in improved capacity to alleviate problem situations through aversive conditioning and translocation of problem tigers, as well as in reduced human-caused mortality and improved safety of local citizens.	☐	☐	☐
8. The relationship between the Amur tiger and the brown and Himalayan bear is not being specifically studied.	☐	☐	☐
9. Tiger numbers are notoriously difficult to estimate.	☐	☐	☐
10. Red deer, wild boar and sika deer make up about 85% of the tiger's diet, so managing these species is vital to tiger conservation.	☐	☐	☐