

## Use of English

Time: 45 minutes

### Task 1

**For items 1-10**, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

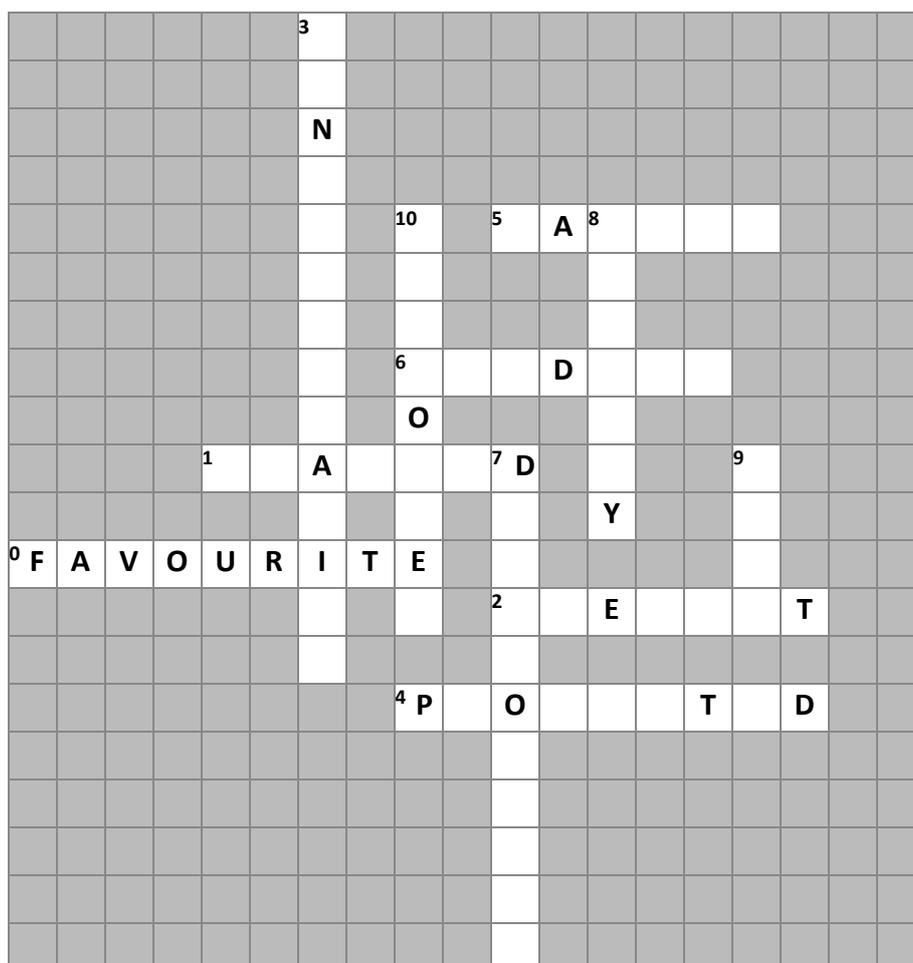
**Example: 0. favourite**

#### FAVOURITE SCIENCE FICTION AUTHORS

Top scientists and writers nominate their (0) ... (**a person or thing that you like more than all others**) science fiction authors.

Isaac Asimov, the founding father of modern science fiction, came out as a clear favourite among today's scientists and writers. (1) ... (**taught for a particular job or activity**) as a chemist, Asimov also held a teaching post at Boston University for many years. "Although not as (2) ... (**attractive and showing a good sense of style**) a prose writer as many of his (3) ... (**people who live or lived at the same time as somebody else, especially those who are about the same age**), Asimov was, however, very rigorous scientifically and thoughtful about how he (4) ... (**made a guess about the future based on the given information**) scientific ideas into the future," says Philip Ball, a writer of popular science books. Two works mark Asimov out as the (5) ... (**someone who does something very well**) of the genre: *I, Robot*, and the *Foundation* trilogy. In the *Foundation* series, science and mathematics were used to (6) ... (**to say what you think will happen in the future**) and plan the (7) ... (**the process of growing, changing, or becoming more advanced**) of communities, something which Mark Brake, professor of science communication, thinks may be a touch farfetched, "We often cannot even forecast a flood in a nearby town, let alone how a (8) ... (**a large group of people who live in the same country or area and have the same laws, traditions, etc**) behaves a thousand years in the future. In addition to being an outstanding writer, Asimov knew how to explain the science, and was a (9)

... (**very interested or enthusiastic**) populariser of real science,” says Brake. “What sets him apart is that he was also masterful at documenting human **(10)** ... (**answers or reactions to something that has been said or done**) to scientific progress.”



## Task 2

**For items 11-20**, match the outstanding people in (column 1) with the descriptions of their immense contributions to the world progress (column 2). One description is not needed.

**Example 0. has been done for you: 0. F**

1	2
<p><b>0. Adam Smith</b></p> <p><b>11. Isambard Kingdom Brunel</b></p> <p><b>12. Florence Nightingale</b></p> <p><b>13. Ada Lovelace</b></p> <p><b>14. Christopher Wren</b></p> <p><b>15. Horatio Nelson</b></p> <p><b>16. Benjamin Franklin</b></p> <p><b>17. Duke of Wellington</b></p> <p><b>18. Woodrow Wilson</b></p> <p><b>19. George Orwell</b></p> <p><b>20. Thomas Jefferson</b></p>	<p><b>A.</b> (1820 – 1910) volunteered to nurse soldiers during the Crimean War. Her analysis of mortality rates helped to improve hospital practices. She also helped improve the standard and prestige of the nursing profession. She is considered to be the founder of modern nursing.</p> <p><b>B.</b> (1758 –1805) English naval commander who died during the Battle of Trafalgar, leading Britain to victory over the French navy – a key moment in the Napoleonic Wars. He had a long and distinguished career, in which he gained a reputation as a master tactician and for his great personal bravery.</p> <p><b>C.</b> (1632-1723) the greatest English architect of his time. He designed 53 London churches, including St. Paul’s Cathedral, as well as many secular buildings of note. His scientific work was highly regarded by Isaac Newton and Blaise Pascal. He was knighted in 1673.</p> <p><b>D.</b> (1903 –1950) has proved to be one of the twentieth century’s most influential and thought-provoking writers. He is best known for his novels <i>1984</i> and <i>Animal Farm</i> – which both warn about the dangers of a totalitarian state.</p> <p><b>E.</b> (1806–59) a British engineer, who played a key role in the early industrial revolution. He built one of the first major railway routes – the Great Western Railway between London and Bristol. He also designed and built steamships and pioneering bridges.</p> <p><b>F.</b> (1723-1790) a Scottish social philosopher and pioneer of classical economics, who is best known for his work <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> which laid down a framework for the basis of free-market economics.</p> <p><b>G.</b> (1769 – 1852) Anglo-Irish military commander and British politician. He was the commander of British forces that defeated Napoleon, at the Battle of Waterloo – effectively ending Napoleon’s dominance of Europe.</p>

**H.** (1821-1912) a nurse in the American civil war, she helped improve treatment of wounded soldiers. After working with the international Red Cross in Europe, she returned to the US where she set up the American Red Cross.

**I.** (1856-1924) At the end of the First World War, he formulated his 14 points, which sought to create an international League of Nations and institute principles of self-determination and justice as the basis for the armistice.

**J.** (1706–90) a US politician, writer, and scientist who was involved in writing the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution. He is also known for writing *Poor Richard's Almanack* and for his numerous inventions.

**K.** (1743–1826) the author of the Declaration of Independence (1776). He was also a noted polymath with wide-ranging interests from architecture to gardening, philosophy, literature and education. Although a slave owner himself, he sought to introduce a bill to end slavery in all Western territories.

**L.** (1815-52) an English mathematician, the daughter of poet Lord Byron, has been called "the first computer programmer" for writing an algorithm for a computing machine in the mid-1800s. Because she introduced many computer concepts, she is considered the first computer programmer.

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