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**Учебно-методический комплекс
«Английский язык. Подготовка к ЕГЭ»**

Е. А. Фоменко, И. Б. Долгопольская, Н. В. Черникова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПОДГОТОВКА К ЕГЭ–2013

ПОСОБИЕ С АУДИОПРИЛОЖЕНИЕМ



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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для подготовки к единому государственному экзамену по английскому языку. Книга содержит следующие материалы:

- 15 вариантов учебно-тренировочных тестов по новому плану ЕГЭ;
- эталоны ответов ко всем вариантам;
- аудиоприложение (CD-диск, предназначенный для работы на компьютере), содержание которого соответствует разделу «Аудирование» всех вариантов пособия и приложению «Тексты для аудирования»;
- краткий теоретический справочник с изложением основного грамматического материала;
- сборник тренировочных заданий для подготовки к письменной части экзамена.

Пособие адресовано выпускникам средних общеобразовательных учреждений, абитуриентам, учителям и методистам.

Книга является частью учебно-методического комплекса «Английский язык. Подготовка к ЕГЭ»

Обсудить пособия издательства «Легион», оставить свои замечания и предложения можно на официальном форуме издательства <http://legionr.rossite.org>.

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Глава I

Краткий теоретический справочник

В данной главе предложено обобщенное изложение основного грамматического материала, уже освоенного учащимися. Главной задачей справочника является сведение воедино наиболее важных грамматических правил английского языка, использование которых поможет успешно справиться с практическими заданиями из второй части пособия.

При изучении английского языка учащийся должен четко понимать, что основным отличием его является строгий порядок слов в предложении. Приведенные в справочнике таблицы помогут освежить в памяти базовые структуры английского языка.

Глагол

Любое из предложений может быть высказано как в активном (действительном) залоге, так и пассивном (страдательном). В первом случае действие выполняет подлежащее, а во втором — дополнение, которое может быть указано в предложении или нет. Конечно же, активный залог встречается гораздо чаще, и поэтому он взят за основу в системе времен. Под основные правила не подпадают глагол *to be* и модальные глаголы.

В таблице использованы следующие сокращения:

- **П_{ед.ч.}** — подлежащее в единственном числе (существительное или местоимения *he, she, it*),
- **П_{мн.ч.}** — подлежащее во множественном числе (существительное или местоимения *you, we, they*)
- **V₂** — правильный глагол с окончанием *-ed*, неправильный во второй форме в таблице неправильных глаголов
- **V₃** — правильный глагол с окончанием *-ed*, неправильный в третьей форме в таблице неправильных глаголов
- **V_{ing}** — глагол с окончанием *-ing*

Active voice

	Present	Past	Future
<p>Simple (когда?)</p> <p>Действие регулярное, обычное, повторяющееся <i>Always/never, often/seldom, today, usually/sometimes, every day, ...</i> + I/ Подл. мн. ч V Подл. ед. ч V+s - I/ Подл. мн. ч don't V Подл. ед. ч doesn't V ? Do I/ Подл. мн. ч V Does Подл. ед. ч V</p> <p>-действие, происходящее в момент речи, -запланированное действие в будущем <i>Now, at the moment</i> + I am Подл. ед. ч is V_{ing} Подл. мн. ч are - I am not Подл. ед. ч isn't V_{ing} Подл. мн. ч aren't ? Is Подл. ед. ч V_{ing} Are Подл. мн. ч V_{ing} Искл. Не употр. с глаголами чувственного восприятия</p>	<p>Действие, которое произошло в прошлом <i>Yesterday, last, ago</i> + Подл. V₂ - Подл. didn't V ? Did Подл. V</p> <p>-действие, происходящее в определенный момент времени в прошлом <i>At 5 o'clock yesterday, the whole day, from 3 to 5, At 5 o'clock tomorrow while, when</i> + Подл. ед. ч was V_{ing} Подл. мн. ч were V_{ing} - Подл. ед. ч wasn't V_{ing} Подл. мн. ч weren't V_{ing} ? Was I/ Подл. ед. ч V_{ing} Were Подл. мн. ч V_{ing}</p>	<p>Действие, которое произойдет в будущем <i>Tomorrow, next, soon, in 2 days</i> + Подл. will V - Подл. won't V ? Shall I/we V Will Подл. V</p> <p>-действие, которое будет длиться в определенный момент времени в будущем <i>At 5 o'clock tomorrow</i> + Подл. will be V_{ing} - Подл. won't be V_{ing} ? Will Подл. be V_{ing}</p>	
<p>Progressive Continuous (длительность действия = несом. виду)</p>			

Passive voice

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	+ I am Подл.ед.ч is V ₃ Подл.мн.ч are - I am not Подл.ед.ч isn't V ₃ Подл.мн.ч aren't ? Is Подл.ед.ч V ₃ Are Подл.мн.ч V ₃	+ Подл.ед.ч was V ₃ Подл.мн.ч were V ₃ - Подл.ед.ч wasn't V ₃ Подл.мн.ч weren't V ₃ ? Was Подл.ед.ч V ₃ Were Подл.мн.ч V ₃	+ Подл. will be V ₃ - Подл. won't be V ₃ ? Will Подл. be V ₃ Shall I/We be V ₃
Progressive	+ I am Подл.ед.ч is being V ₃ Подл.мн.ч are - I am not Подл.ед.ч isn't being V ₃ Подл.мн.ч aren't ? Is Подл.ед.ч being V ₃ Are Подл.мн.ч being V ₃	+ Подл.ед.ч was being V ₃ Подл.мн.ч were being V ₃ - Подл.ед.ч wasn't being V ₃ Подл.мн.ч weren't being V ₃ ? Was Подл.ед.ч being V ₃ Were Подл.мн.ч being V ₃	
Perfect	+ I/Подл.мн.ч have been V ₃ Подл.ед.ч has been V ₃ - I/Подл.мн.ч haven't been V ₃ Подл.ед.ч hasn't been V ₃ ? Have I/Подл.мн.ч been V ₃ Has Подл.ед.ч been V ₃	+ Подл. had been V ₃ - Подл. hadn't been V ₃ ? Had Подл. been V ₃	

	Present	Past	Future
Perfect (результат действия)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - действие выполнено или не выполнено к настоящему моменту, результат важен сейчас - действие началось в прошлом и не закончено к моменту речи <i>Ever/never, just, already, yet, recently, lately, for, since</i> + I/ Подл.мн.ч have V₃ Подл.ед.ч has V₃ - I/ Подл.мн.ч haven't V₃ Подл.ед.ч hasn't V₃ ? Have I/ Подл.мн.ч V₃ Has Подл.ед.ч V₃ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - действие завершено к определенному моменту времени - действие в прошлом, которое предшествует другому прошедшему действию + Подл. had V₃ - Подл. hadn't V₃ ? Had Подл. V₃ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - действие завершится к определенному моменту времени в будущем <i>By 5 o'clock tomorrow</i> + Подл. will have V₃ - Подл. won't have V₃ ? Will Подл. have V₃
Perfect Progressive (как долго длится действие)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - действие длилось до момента речи - действие длилось в прошлом и завершилось к моменту речи + I/ Подл.мн.ч have been V_{ing} Подл.ед.ч has been V_{ing} - I/ Подл. haven't been V_{ing} Подл. hasn't been V_{ing} ? Have I/ Подл.мн.ч been V_{ing} Has Подл.ед.ч been V_{ing} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - длительное прошедшее действие, которое завершилось раньше определенного момента в прошлом. + Подл. had been V_{ing} - Подл. hadn't been V_{ing} ? Had Подл. been V_{ing} 	

Употребление времен в активном и пассивном залоге полностью совпадает. Форма пассивного залога образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в нужной форме и participle II (третья форма) смыслового глагола.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Модальные глаголы по своим свойствам отличаются от остальных глаголов тем, что сами не обозначают действие. Они выражают отношение к нему говорящего. Они не могут употребляться самостоятельно, после них обязательно должен стоять смысловой глагол в начальной форме. Они могут сами образовывать отрицательные и вопросительные предложения, им не требуются вспомогательные глаголы, но это правило не распространяется на их эквиваленты.

Модальные глаголы в настоящем времени и их значения	Форма в прошедшем времени	Форма в будущем времени
Can Возможность, способность, умение выполнить действие	Could	Will be able to
May — разрешение — предположение с оттенком сомнения	Might	Will be allowed to
Must Обязанность, приказание, необходимость	Had to	Will have to
Should/ Ought to Следует выполнить действие (совет, рекомендация)	Should have V₃	—
Need/ needn't Нужно/не нужно выполнять действие	Need have V₃	—

Неличные формы глагола

В английском языке есть три неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий и причастие. Рассмотрим особенности их употребления. Инфинитив может выполнять функции подлежащего, части сказуемого, прямого дополнения, обстоятельства цели и сложного дополнения (Complex Object and Subject). Инфинитив в английском языке имеет формы активного и пассивного залогов, также может быть перфектным и неперфектным, и это единственная неличная форма глагола, имеющая форму Progressive.

	Non-Perfect		Perfect	
	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progr.
Active	to V	to be V _{ing}	to have V ₃	to have been V _{ing} (употребляется редко)
Passive	to be V ₃	—	to have been V ₃ (употребляется редко)	—

Герундий имеет, кроме глагольных свойств, свойства имени существительного. Соответствующей формы в русском языке не существует; по значению к герундию близки отглагольные существительные, также его значение может передаваться инфинитивом, деепричастием, глаголом в личной форме.

	Active	Passive
Simple	V _{ing}	being V ₃
Perfect	having V ₃	having been V ₃

Перед герундием может стоять притяжательное местоимение или существительное в притяжательном падеже, предлог. Лучше просто выучить, в каких случаях употребляется герундий:

— как прямое дополнение после глаголов **like, need, prefer, remember, enjoy, mind, excuse, be busy, be worth**

— как предложное дополнение может употребляться после любого глагола или прилагательного, требующего предлога: **to depend on, to rely on, to object to, to blame ... for, to thank ... for, to praise ... for, to be responsible for, to be fond of, to be tired of, to be afraid of, to look forward to, to feel like.**

Причастие в английском языке может быть в предложении определением или входить в состав причастного оборота (русском языке это причастный и деепричастный обороты). В качестве определения выступают Participle I Simple (несовершенного вида) и Participle II (совершенного вида).

Причастие, употреблённое в качестве обстоятельства времени и причины, может выражать относительное время. Так, причастие I простое показывает, что выражаемое им действие происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого, а причастие I перфектное показывает, что действие произошло ранее действия сказуемого. Нужно помнить, что перед причастием не употребляется предлог.

	Active	Passive
Participle I Simple (Present)	<i>V_{ing}</i> определение/обстоятельство	being <i>V₃</i> обстоятельство
Participle I Perfect	having <i>V₃</i> обстоятельство	having been <i>V₃</i> обстоятельство
Participle II	—	<i>V₃</i> определение

Сложное дополнение Complex Object

В английском языке существует конструкция, называемая «сложное дополнение». Она состоит из двух частей: первая часть — существительное в общем падеже (или местоимение в объектном падеже), обозначающее лицо или предмет, вторая часть — инфинитив, который выражает действие, производимое этим лицом. Вся конструкция выполняет в предложении функцию дополнения, употребляется лишь после некоторых глаголов и часто переводится на русский язык с помощью дополнительного придаточного предложения.

I. Употребляется с глаголами to want, to expect и выражением would like	Существительные или местоимения me him her you it us them	to <i>V</i> _□
II. Употребляется с глаголами to make (заставлять), to let (позволять, разрешать)		<i>V</i> _□
III. Употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия to see, to watch, to notice, to hear, to feel		— <i>V</i> _□ (если действие одномоментное) — <i>V_{ing}</i> (если действие длительное)

Примеры:

I want him to understand me.
 She made her clean the dirty shoes.
 They let us stay with them.
 He saw you come into the room.
 We heard them fighting.

Закон согласования времен используется в английском языке при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную. Основное его положение: если главная часть стоит в прошедшем времени, то и в зависимой части необходимо употреблять только одно из прошедших времен.

Время предложения в прямой речи	→	Время в придаточном предложении косвенной речи
Present Simple		Past Simple
Present Progressive		Past Progressive
Present Perfect		Past Perfect
Past Simple		Past Perfect
Past Progressive		Past Perfect Progressive
Present Perfect Progressive		Past Perfect Progressive
Future		Future in the Past

Также нужно обращать внимание на то, какой тип предложения был в прямой речи.

Повествовательное предложение имеет следующую структуру: Подл. + said / told + that + подл. + сказуемое в нужном прошедшем времени.

Вопросительное предложение:

Подл. + asked + if (whether) / вопрос.слово + подл. + сказуемое в нужном прошедшем времени.

Повелительное предложение:

Подл. + asked / ordered + to + инфинитив.

Необходимо согласовать и обстоятельства времени.

This	→	that
(these)		(those)
Today		that day
Now		then
Here		there
Tomorrow		the next (the following) day
Ago		before
Yesterday		the day before / the previous day
Last week		the week before

В английском языке, как и в русском, существуют три наклонения:

а) повелительное наклонение, которое выражает побуждение к действию, просьбу или приказание. *Go at once! Don't be late!*

б) изъявительное наклонение, которое выражает реальное действие в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени

в) сослагательное наклонение, которое выражает возможность, предположение или нереальность действия

Рассмотрим более подробно сослагательное наклонение.

The Subjunctive Mood. Выделяют две формы сослагательного наклонения: Subjunctive I (совпадает с формой *Future in the Past*), которое употребляется в простом предложении и в главной части сложноподчиненного предложения, и Subjunctive II (совпадает с формой *Past Simple/ Past Perfect*), которое употребляется в придаточном предложении. Сослагательное наклонение часто используется в сложных предложениях с придаточным условия.

Условные предложения:

1-й тип — реальное действие, которое может произойти в будущем при каком-либо условии.

2-й тип — нереальное на данный момент действие, которое невозможно в настоящем или будущем.

3-й тип — нереальное действие, которое не произошло в прошлом.

Второй и третий тип переводятся с частицей **бы**.

	Главная часть	Условная часть
1-й тип	<i>Future Simple</i> Подл. will V	If (When...) Present Simple Подл. V/V_s
2-й тип	<i>Future in the Past</i> Подл. would V	If Past Simple Подл. V₂
3-й тип	<i>Future in the Past</i> Подл. would have V₃	If Past Perfect Подл. had V₃

Существительное

Множественное число имен существительных

1. Традиционным способом образования множественного числа является прибавление **-S/-ES**

2. К существительным, оканчивающимся в единственном числе на **s, ss, sh, ch, x** прибавляется окончание **-es** (херох-херохес)

3. Некоторые имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на **f/fe**, меняют окончания на **-ve+s** (wife-wives)

4. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на букву **-y** с предшествующей согласной, меняют ее на **-i+es**

5. Существительные на **-o** — возможно прибавление **-s** или **-es** (нужно запоминать каждый конкретный случай)

6. Нетрадиционный способ:

man — men
woman — women
foot — feet
tooth — teeth
goose — geese
mouse — mice
child — children
ox — oxen

7. Единств. число = множ. числу

sheep
fish
deer

8. Нечисляемые существительные, употребляющиеся только в единственном числе: **sand** (песок), **food, meat, water, air, politics, economics, physics, mathematics, spaghetti, advice, information, knowledge, progress, news, money, hair**.

9. Существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе: **jeans, tongs** (щипцы), **glasses, trousers, tights, scissors, goods, clothes, contents, wages** (зарплата).

ARTICLE

The definite article

A) перед нарицательными существительными.

1. Перед существительным, обозначающим конкретный предмет, о котором даются или выясняются дополнительные сведения.

The flat is quite large and comfortable.

2. Перед существительным, являющимся единственным в своём роде или в данной обстановке.

When we went out, the moon was shining.

3. Перед существительным в функции обстоятельства места, если не подчёркивается значение *один из*.

They went into the restaurant and sat down at the table by the window.

4. Перед существительным, обозначающим вещество в определённом количестве или определённом месте в данной обстановке.

Pass me the salt, please.

5. Перед приложением, характеризующим известное историческое лицо.

Dreiser, the famous American writer, joined the Communist Party at the age of 74.

6. После слов *one of, some of, many of, each of, most of*; обычно после слов *all, both*.

Give me one of the books.

7. Перед существительным, имеющим определение, выраженное прилагательным в превосходной степени, перед словами *same, following* и порядковыми числительными, а также словами *next* в значении следующий по порядку и *last* в значении последний.

This is the most responsible task of all.

8. Перед прилагательными и причастиями в значении существительного и перед словом *people* в значении народ.

The old don't always understand the young.

9. Перед существительными, обозначающими социальные классы людей.

The workers

The bourgeoisie

10. Перед существительными в единственном числе, обозначающими целый класс предметов.

The dog is a friend of man.

Б) перед именами собственными

1. Перед именем собственным, обозначающим целиком всю семью.

I haven't met the Browns since they returned from London.

2. Перед именами собственными, имеющими ограничивающие определение.

He was again the Charles she used to know years ago.

3. Перед названиями некоторых стран и местностей.

He travelled widely throughout the United States.

4. Перед названиями океанов, морей, рек и горных цепей.

He travelled twice across the Pacific Ocean.

5. Перед названиями четырёх сторон света.

Have you ever been to the South?

6. Перед названиями судов, гостиниц и английских газет.

He reads the Morning Star regularly.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Для обозначения принадлежности предмета к какому-либо классу предметов (с глаголами to have, to see и др., с оборотом there is, в именной части составного сказуемого) при наличии описательного определения и без него.

A man's waiting for you.

2. Перед абстрактным существительным при наличии описательного определения.

They lived a quiet life.

3. Перед существительным в приложении, если не подчеркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится.

Mr. Petrov, an engineer at our factory, spoke at the meeting yesterday.

4. В значении *один* перед исчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими время.

Will you be back in an hour?

5. В восклицательных предложениях после *what* и перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

What a lonely day!

6. Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, определяемым словами *such, quite, rather, most* (в значении очень).

It is such a difficult sentence that I can't translate it.

7. Перед существительным, определяемым порядковым числительным в значении *другой, ещё один*.

Suddenly we heard a shot, then a second and a third.

8. В сочетаниях *a little* и *a few*

If I have a little free time today, I'll drop in.

NO ARTICLE

1. Перед абстрактными существительными; перед названием вещества, если речь не идёт о каком-либо конкретном количестве; перед существительными во множественном числе в случаях, перечисленных выше (пункт 1, 5, 6 — The indefinite article).

The work gives him satisfaction.

2. Перед именами собственными.

London is the capital of England.

3. Перед существительным, определяемым словами *next* в значении *будущий* и *last* в значении *прошлый*.

I went to the Ukraine for my holiday last year, and I am going there next year too.

4. Перед названиями наук.

I like Literature and History, but I don't like Mathematics.

5. Перед существительными *Mother, Father, Uncle, Aunt* и др. в речи членов одной и той же семьи.

Has Mother come back yet?

6. В некоторых сочетаниях существительного с предлогом, когда все сочетание носит наречный характер: *in time, at home, at night, by train, by heart, by day, from year to year, from head to foot* и др.

You can get there in time if you go by train.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Существуют три степени сравнения прилагательных: положительная, сравнительная и превосходная. В зависимости от способов образования степеней сравнения выделяют три группы прилагательных.

1-я группа:

1. односложные прилагательные (*low, nice, hot*)

2. двусложные прилагательные на *-y, -ow, -le, -er* (*pretty, clever*)

3. двусложные прилагательные с ударением на втором слоге (*severe*)

4. трёхсложные прилагательные с приставкой *un-* (*unhappy*)

Все эти прилагательные образуют степени сравнения с помощью суффиксов.

low - lower - the lowest
clever - cleverer - the cleverest

2-я группа: все остальные двусложные и многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения с помощью слов *more* и *the most*.

modern - more modern - the most modern
terrible - more terrible - the most terrible

3-я группа: особые случаи, когда прилагательные имеют разные слова для выражения степеней сравнения.

good - better - the best
bad - worse - the worst
far - farther - the farthest

far - further - the furthest
many/much - more - the most
little - less - the least

Степени сравнения наречий

1. Односложные — так же, как и прилагательные 1-й группы (без артикля)

late - later - latest

2. Многосложные — так же, как и прилагательные 2-й группы (без артикля)

seldom - more seldom - most seldom

3. Особые случаи

badly - worse - worst

little - less - least

much - more - most

well - better - best

Местоимения

1. Личные — I, you, he, she, it, we, they

2. Притяжательные — my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

Абсолютная форма — mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

3. Объектные (косв. падежи) — me, you, him, her, it, us, them

4. Вопросительные/ Относительные/ Союзные в зависимости от типа предложения — who (whom), whose, which, what

5. Возвратные — myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, yourselves, ourselves, themselves

6. Взаимные — each other, one another

7. Отрицательные — no, nobody, no one, none, nothing, nowhere

8. Неопределенные — some(+), any(-, ?), every и их производные, all, both, each, other, another, one.

Числительные

1. Количественные обозначают количество предметов, №№ комнат, домов, автобусов и т.д., хронологические даты

1,201 books (one thousand two hundred and one books)

on page 305 (three hundred and five)

in 1900 (nineteen hundred)

in 1905 (nineteen ou five)

in 1956 (nineteen fifty six)

in 2008 (two thousand and eight)

Дробные (простые и десятичные)

1/5 ton (one fifth of a ton)

1/2 kilometre (half a kilometre)

1/4 mile (quarter of a mile)

0.5 (point five)

3.215 (three point two one five)

2. Порядковые служат для обозначения дат, порядка предмета при счёте

The 35th day (thirty-fifth) day

16th January (the sixteenth of January)

Словообразование

Суффиксы существительных:

(-acy, -age, -an, -ance, -ancy, -ant, -ar, -ard, -ate, -cy, -dom, -ee, -er, -ence, -ency, -ent, -er, -ery, -ess, -ette, -hood, -ice, -ie, -ier, -ite, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ive, -kin, -let, -ment, -mony, -ness, -or, -ory, -ship, -ster, -teen, -tion, -tude, -ty, -ure, -y, -yer)

Суффиксы глаголов:

(-ate, -en, -fy, -ify, -ize)

Суффиксы прилагательных:

(-able, -ac, -aceous, -al, -am, -ar, -ary, -ate, -ble, -ent, -er, -arn, -ascent, -ful, -ible, -ic, -ical, -id, -ile, -ine, -ish, -less, -like, -ly, -ory, -ous, -some, -ty, -ulent, -wise, -y)

Суффиксы наречий:

(-ally, -fold, -like, -ly, -ward, -ways, -wise)

Отрицательные префиксы: Слова с отрицательным значением могут быть образованы путем присоединения префиксов in-, dis-, in-, non-, префиксы il-, im-, ir- могут быть добавлены к прилагательным, начинающихся с букв l, p, r.

SUFFIXES

Suffix	Examples
NOUNS/существительные	
ment (verb + suffix = noun)	improvement, disagreement
ion (verb + suffix = noun)	election, translation
tion (sion) (verb + suffix = noun)	information, revision
ing (verb + suffix = noun)	spelling, reading
ness (adjective + suffix = noun)	happiness, whiteness, weakness
(i)ty (adjective + suffix = noun)	similarity, popularity

ee, er, or, ist (noun/verb + suffix = noun); new nouns describe people and their jobs	employee, employer, dancer, actor, artist
eer (noun + suffix = noun)	engineer, mountaineer
ism (noun + suffix = noun)	materialism
ance/ence (verb + suffix = noun)	acceptance, absence
hood (noun + suffix = noun)	childhood, neighbourhood
ship (noun + suffix = noun)	friendship, relationship
ADJECTIVES / прилагательные	
ous (noun/verb + suffix = adjective)	famous, glamorous
al (noun/verb + suffix = adjective)	political, practical
y (noun/verb + suffix = adjective)	foggy, sunny, rainy
ive (noun/verb + suffix = adjective)	attractive
able (ible) (noun/verb + suffix = adjective)	drinkable, comprehensible
<i>ful</i> often means 'full of + the meaning of the adjective	helpful, thoughtful
<i>less</i> means 'without' + the meaning of the adjective	homeless, jobless
ic (noun + suffix = adjective)	historic, realistic
ADVERBS/наречия	
ly (adjective + suffix = adverb)	fully, slowly, beautifully

Предлоги

1. Предлоги, обозначающие движение (куда? откуда?)

to- движение к предмету, лицу (в, на, к)	I go to college. Come to me.
from- движение от предмета, лица (от, из, с, у)	I'm going from the door.
into- движение внутрь чего-либо (в)	Come into the room.
out of- движение изнутри чего-либо (из)	Take the pen out of the bag.
towards- к, по направлению к	They went towards the park.

2. Предлоги времени (когда?)

in- внутри временного отрезка (в), через некоторое время	in April, in 1990 in three days
at- в точке времени	at 12 o'clock, at night
on- в (с названием дней недели, датами)	on Sunday, on the 1st of May
by- к определенному времени	by tomorrow, by 7 o'clock
from... till (to)...- от...до...	from 5 till (to) 6
before- перед чем-либо	before classes
between- между	between 1 and 2 o'clock

during- в течение, во времени

since- с, с тех пор

for- в течение какого-либо отрезка времени

after- после чего-либо

during the week

since Monday

for an hour

after breakfast

3. Предлоги, обозначающие место (где?)

at- местонахождение у предмета, у лица или там, где происходит какой-то процесс(в, на, у, за)

in- местонахождение внутри чего-либо

on- местонахождение на чем-либо

under- местонахождение под чем-либо

over/ above- местонахождение над чем-либо

in front of- местонахождение перед чем-либо

behind- местонахождение за чем-либо

through- через (сквозь)

across- через (поперёк)

around- вокруг чего-либо

among- среди, между

We are at college.

I am sitting at the table.

She is at her brother.

The driver is in the car.

The clock is on the wall.

The box is under the table.

Birds are over our heads.

I sit in front of the table.

The garden is behind the house.

They marched through the town.

The bridge is across the river.

We were sitting around the table.

At last I was among my friends.

В английском языке существуют идиоматические сочетания глаголов с предлогами, которые меняют значение глагола. Это одна из сложных тем, требующая заучивания целого фразеологического оборота.

Глава II

Тренировочные задания для подготовки к письменной части экзамена

Часть А. Чтение

Материалы данной части пособия готовят учащихся к выполнению заданий, представленных в письменной части экзамена, которая в свою очередь включает такие разделы, как чтение, письмо и грамматическую сторону речи. В этой главе по каждому из разделов даны объяснения, рекомендации по выполнению и комплексы тренировочных заданий, развивающих лексико-грамматические навыки, умения чтения и письма.

На выполнение всех заданий отводится 30 мин.

Рассмотрим, какими вообще могут быть задания к тексту для проверки уровня ваших знаний.

1. тест на установление соответствия приведенных утверждений прочитанному тексту (True/False/Not stated)

— решите, согласуется ли данное предложение с информацией в тексте.

2. тест на множественный выбор из предложенных вариантов (Multiple choice)

— из четырех возможных ответов вы выбираете тот, который наиболее точно выражает основную идею текста или его отрывка.

3. тест на заполнение пропусков (Gap filling)

— заполните пропуски в тексте предложениями или отрывками так, чтобы в результате весь текст был логически выстроенным и грамматически правильным.

- 4. тест на выбор множественных соответствий (Multiple matching)**
— соедините данные предложения или отрывки текста с теми частями текста, которые выражают ту же самую идею.
- 5. тест на установление структурно-смысловых связей текста (расположение частей текста в правильном порядке) (Putting in order)**
— расположите отрывки текста в таком порядке, который сделает его логически и грамматически правильным.

На текстах, предложенных ниже, вы сможете отработать все виды тестовых заданий.

(true/false/not stated)

Рекомендации:

- выполняя экзаменационные задания, всегда сначала читайте вопрос или задание и только потом текст;
- найдите в тексте то место, которое соответствует каждому вопросу;
- очень важно провести различие между фактами и мнениями, приведенными в тексте;
- намерения автора могут быть выражены прямо или нет, поэтому постарайтесь уловить скрытый смысл, если он есть.

Test 1

Read the article and decide whether the statements are true or false.

Take fifteen unemployed young people and a celebrity chef, put them together in a kitchen for a year and sit back and watch the drama unfold. Jamie Oliver is the celebrity chef. His idea was to train a team of unemployed kids with an interest in and a passion for food and to open a first class restaurant in London to be run by them.

Jamie Oliver is a phenomenon in the UK, where his TV series show him in his trendy apartments, cooking fashionable recipes for his cool friends. He is also seen riding his scooter and going shopping at local markets. He became so famous for his lifestyle that the supermarket chain Sainsbury's offered him a fee of over two million pounds to star in their television adverts. They claim that this has resulted in 20% increase in their profits.

Cooking has always been a part of Jamie Oliver's life. His father runs a pub and a restaurant in Essex (South-east England), and, while he was growing up, Jamie helped in the kitchen where he gained valuable experience before

going on to train as a professional chef and work in famous Italian restaurants in London. Jamie Oliver is very rich because of his TV shows and adverts and his successful cookery books. However, he remains in touch with his roots, and his down-to-earth style and cheeky humor have made him popular with people of all ages. He wanted to give a little back and help to inspire to others, so he decided to invest in a long-term plan to help disadvantaged young people to learn about the catering industry. He has also used his influence to raise money for the project.

His restaurant is called *Fifteen*, reflecting both the address, 15 Westland Place, London and the number of novices he recruited. They were chosen from 1.000 applicants, and the whole process was filmed for a five-part documentary. It wasn't easy — the restaurant went over budget, and it looked as if the team wouldn't learn to be chefs in time. Only ten students survived the training, and viewers saw some of the dramatic moments when individual students broke down, didn't turn up for work, burned food or when Jamie discussed their progress using his characteristic direct approach.

But the restaurant called *Cheeky Chops* did open and is still in business. All its goes to a charity. Jamie invested £1.3 million in the venture and put his own house at risk to finance it. He wants to set up similar schemes in New York and Sydney. And Jamie's recipe for success? Determination, enthusiasm, passion and a hands on approach.

1. In the TV series Jamie Oliver cooks in his new restaurant.

True/False/Not stated

2. Sainsbury's supermarket chain gave Jamie Oliver 20% of their profits.

True/False/Not stated

3. Jamie Oliver trained people in a pub restaurant.

True/False/Not stated

4. Jamie Oliver has decided to invest some of his money in helping other people.

True/False/Not stated

5. He called his restaurant *Fifteen* to reflect the age of the young people he recruited.

True/False/Not stated

6. TV viewers could watch the training of the chefs in a five-part documentary.

True/False/Not stated

7. All of the original fifteen trainees became professional chefs.

True/False/Not stated

8. Jamie Oliver received £1.3 million from the new business.

True/False/Not stated

9. Jamie Oliver has the intention of opening more restaurants like *Fifteen*.

True/False/Not stated

Test 2

In Alfred Hitchcock's film *The Wrong Man*, Manny Ballestero is a musician who lives in New York. Life isn't easy for Manny. His wife is ill and he has bills to pay. Finally, he is forced to cash in an insurance policy. When he goes to the local insurance office, the employees seem strangely nervous. Manny looks just like the thief who robbed them the year before. While Manny is waiting, one of them makes a phone call. Several minutes later the police arrives. They arrest Manny and take him to prison.

The film is a true story of mistaken identity but with a happy ending. Manny is eventually released. However, what the story shows is that our memory of a face or an event is not always perfect, even in an extreme situation. So just how reliable is it?

«Evidence suggests that our recall of a frightening event is stronger,» says Professor Frank Tuner. «But even in these situations our memory can be distorted by certain details. For example, if the crime involves a gun, a witness will probably focus on the weapon. As a result, other things are not easy to remember. Memories of a criminals' face, what they say or do, or of other people present are less reliable. Experiments have also shown that our ability to identify people often depends on how we saw them. For example, a three-quarter view of a face is much easier to remember than a profile. You'll find you've chosen the wrong person. You'll still have a good chance of identifying someone if they're wearing glasses. But if they have a wig or a hat on, you'll only have a 70% chance of recognition. If you then add or subtract a beard, it drops to 30%.

In fact, all kinds of things can confuse our memory. In one famous case a scientist was arrested after a woman in New York picked him out in an identify parade. She was convinced he was the man who had broken into her house. However, the scientist was released a few hours later. Why? He had a very good alibi. He was actually on a live television show when the crime was in progress. The woman was watching the show when the burglar attacked her. What this proves is that our memories are sometimes mixed up, making a victim's account of a crime even less reliable. When it comes to identifying people, we will more than likely choose the wrong person.

1. Manny Ballesterero tried to rob the same insurance office twice.
True/False/Not stated
2. At the end of the film Manny manages to get out of prison.
True/False/Not stated
3. People who witness a violent crime usually remember the weapon.
True/False/Not stated
4. It's difficult to recognize someone if he is wearing glasses.
True/False/Not stated
5. The scientist was identified because he looked like the burglar.
True/False/Not stated

Multiple Choice

Рекомендации:

- Прочитайте сначала вопросы, затем текст.
- Вам не нужно понимать каждое слово в тексте, а только основной смысл и более точно те части текста, которые отражены в вопросах.
- В тексте найдите фрагменты, к которым относится каждый из вопросов (это может быть одно слово, выражение, целое предложение или абзац).
- Определите абсолютно неверные ответы.
- Отметьте верный ответ и проверьте его правильность в тексте.
- Если вы хотите удостовериться, что ваш ответ верный, обратитесь внимание на различие между основной и второстепенной информацией в тексте. Учитывайте мнение автора, отраженное в тексте.

Test 3

Bungee-jumping is not new. Millions of people have jumped from high places with elastic tied to their ankles but until recently not me. There are plenty of places to try a jump, some no great distance from my home. Unlike my friends, however, I was looking for a better view than that from a crane in a London suburb, so I chose one of the world's classic bungee locations; I jumped from the bridge which crosses the Victoria Falls in central Africa. And I learned something from the experience: I discovered that I am scared of heights.

At the Falls one of the world's top bungee operators arranges for a steady stream of tourists to throw themselves off the bridge. Their queue, you might imagine, would be good place to build up your confidence, as you watch at the brave people ahead of you successfully complete the challenge. In practice, it gives you time to lose your nerve. Not least because those in front, as far as you can see, jump off the bridge and are never seen again. I discovered later that they are pulled back up and unclipped on the lower part of the bridge, out of sight of those waiting to jump. The jumper in front of me, a young girl, was obviously terrified. Two employees helped her towards the jump point but while her feet were edging forward, the rest of her body was saying 'no way'. In the end, shaking like a leaf, she chickened out and sat down to get her legs untied. Although her refusal had been recorded on video camera, she didn't appear ashamed — more relieved as far as I could see.

My sympathy for her increased as my turn got closer. All loose possessions were removed from my pockets, and a harness was tightened around my body. «This is just for your security», I was told but I didn't feel greatly reassured. Then it was my turn to sit down. My ankles were tied together and the length of elastic was attached. The waiting, at least, was over, and for that I was grateful. Helpers on either side led me to the edge. Looking down, I suddenly felt real fear. The waters of the River Zambezi were far below, one hundred metres below according to the brochure. Although I never once let go of the grab rails, my helpers encouraged me to gradually move my feet forward until I reached the edge of the metal step that stood between me and the drop. At this point, if I'd had the courage, I might have backed out. There were only 30 people watching, none of whom I was likely to see again. I could live with the disappointment — and I knew the employees weren't allowed to push me. But my rational mind talked me round. Thousands of people had done this jump and survived to tell the tale. I took a deep breath, spread out my arms and toppled forward.

I found myself dropping face forward into space. Then there was a tug on my legs, slowing me gently as I neared the river's surface. And then I was being pulled back up again — and then dropping again, and so it continued. Strangely, the fear hadn't gone when a man on a rope pulled me back towards the bridge, and what's more, it stayed with me. Not a moment too soon, I was pulled up onto the safety of solid ground. Luckily, I landed on the Zambian side of the river, where I was staying in a hotel. I was glad that I didn't have to walk across the bridge. Even though it was wide, with a high railing, I just didn't want to go anywhere near that one hundred metres drop ever again.

1. Why hadn't the writer tried bungee-jumping before?
 - (a.) He had a fear of high places.
 - (b.) It's not possible in his home area.
 - (c.) He wanted it to be in a special place.
 - (d.) It didn't appeal to his friends.
2. According to the writer, what was the disadvantage of the queue?
 - (a.) You could see how people felt after they'd jumped.
 - (b.) It meant that other people were waiting for you to jump.
 - (c.) You could see how confident the other jumpers were.
 - (d.) It meant you had the chance to change your mind.
3. According to the writer, how did the young girl seem to feel about her experience?
 - (a.) embarrassed by her lack of courage
 - (b.) glad that the whole thing was over
 - (c.) pleased that her attempt had been filmed
 - (d.) disappointed to have wasted an opportunity
4. How did the writer feel while the equipment was being fitted?
 - (a.) relieved that his turn had come
 - (b.) impressed by the safety procedures
 - (c.) grateful for the help he was given
 - (d.) concerned about his possessions
5. What are the «grab rails» designed to do?
 - (a.) stop your feet slipping
 - (b.) keep you moving forward
 - (c.) provide you with support
 - (d.) stop you looking down
6. What made the writer jump in the end?
 - (a.) It was better than being pushed.
 - (b.) He realized that he had no real choice.
 - (c.) It was better than looking silly.
 - (d.) He realized there was no great danger.
7. «it» in line 42 refers to
 - (a.) a feeling of fear
 - (b.) the bridge
 - (c.) a feeling of safety
 - (d.) the rope

Test 4

A few years ago pop poets such as Murray Lachlan Young began to set poetry to rock music with some surprising results. People thought that poetry was the new rock'n'roll. However, despite the brief popularity of a few pop poets, poetry and pop music didn't seem to mix. But are they really so different?

If you look back at the origins of poetry, there is a strong connection between poems and popular music. In Greek mythology, for example, the muse Erato is pictured with a lyre in her hand and looks just like the ancestor of the modern rock star with his electric guitar. In addition, the poets Shelley and Byron were as famous in the nineteenth century as the pop stars of today.

But despite their common origins, there are many differences between poetry and pop music. Pop songs are always written for a public performance, whereas poetry often isn't. And the lyrics in pop songs sometimes have less rhythm than those in poetry. This is because the music provides the rhythm rather than the words. Pop lyrics are also simpler and often keep on saying the same thing. This repetition works well in a performance and means that pop songs are easier for people to sing and learn by heart.

Both songs and poems tell a story or talk about feelings. Songs in particular deal with the different stages in a relationship, such as falling in love or breaking up. The words and ideas in songs are usually easier to understand than those in «serious» poetry. However, talented performers like Paul McCartney or newer stars like Robbie Williams often give simple songs more expression when they perform them. And some of the best lines from pop lyrics are as beautiful as poetry.

So although pop music and poetry have many differences, they do have one important thing in common: the power to make us think about how we feel.

1. According to the article, what is the difference between poetry and pop songs?
 - (a.) Pop songs are not always performed before an audience.
 - (b.) Pop songs are more difficult to understand than poetry.
 - (c.) The words in pop songs are repeated over and over again.
 - (d.) There is more rhythm in pop songs than in the poems.
2. What did Murray Lachlan Young do a few years ago?
 - (a.) He came up with a way of making poetry more popular.
 - (b.) He surprised people with his beautiful style of writing.
 - (c.) He wrote music for poems.
 - (d.) He invented a new kind of poem.

3. The writer compares Erato to
- (a.) a Greek hero.
 - (b.) a classical musician.
 - (c.) a present day poet.
 - (d.) a relative of a pop star.
4. What does the writer say about talented performers today?
- (a.) They look through the poems to find ideas for their songs.
 - (b.) They think their songs are more serious than poetry.
 - (c.) They give songs more meaning when they sing them.
 - (d.) They consider themselves to be more popular than poets.

Gapped text (sentences)

Рекомендации:

— Самые распространенные типы пропусков: фраза, предложение или короткий фрагмент текста.

— Читая текст, постарайтесь быстро определить его тип, а затем просмотрите, какие из данных фраз больше всего сочетаются с фрагментами до и после пропуска.

— Задание на восстановление текста может содержать сложные лексические и грамматические структуры. Обратите внимание на связующие слова и идиоматические выражения.

Test 5

Britain's newest supermodel is resisting the bright lights of New York's catwalks to study for her school-leaving exams, despite the offer of a six-figure contract with a company.

Susan Jackson was first discovered at the age of 14. (0—1) The agent singled her up immediately but for the first two years Susan was too busy working towards her new career.

Two days after finishing her last exam, she whisked off to Paris for a month to work for the Ford model agency. Her first week in Paris was extremely tiring and confusing. She also met many girls who'd been there for a month and hadn't been given any at all. (1—) After a few days, she was selected to do the Channel catwalk show, and she was on the way to becoming a celebrity. An invitation to do a show in New York followed.

(2—) Working in her half-term break from school in October, she managed to earn £6,500 a day. But that was not all. At the show she was spotted by scouts from the cosmetics company, Cover Girl. A Cover girl

contract is a coveted step on the route to supermodel status. Previous models who have worked for the company include Helena Christensen and Rachel Hunter.

After seeing her in action, Cover Girl's talent scouts invited Susan back to the States for a job interview. But Susan didn't want to take any more time off school where she had already started her two-year Advanced Level courses. (3—) Susan insists on staying on at school to complete her A-levels in Maths, Physics and Design Technology. (4—)

Although most of this is in the US, it can generally be fitted into school holidays and breaks.

(5—) But she is the person who is strict about catching up on any coursework that she may miss as a result. «I want to get good qualifications,» she explains. «I enjoy school and being with my friends. It helps me to feel normal.» Susan realizes that if she modeled full-time, every day, she'd be spending a lot of time with people she doesn't know. «It just isn't for me», she says.

Susan admits that sometimes things can get a bit difficult. There were times when she had a pile of homework to get through, and the phone didn't stop ringing all day. (6—)

(7—) She has set her sights on a degree in Design but not, as it happen, in fashion. She's keen to follow her father in the field of architectural design and technical drawing. So she's continuing to do just enough modeling work to keep that money coming in, without spoiling her chances of getting into university.

- A. It was there that Susan, now aged 16, really caught the attention of the fashion world.
- B. But she knows her own mind and prefers to turn some work down rather than put her long-term plans at risk.
- C. So she did a screen test for them in London instead but still got the job.
- D. Until then, Susan had been accompanied by one of her parents or by her brother, a university student.
- E. On the other hand, Susan also realizes that she is in a position to earn enough to pay for her way to the university.
- F. She was just beginning to think that the life of a model was not for her when she got her luckily break.
- G. Fortunately, the new cosmetics contract will only involve her in 15 day's work.

H. Where this is not possible, the school has given Susan time off to fulfill her modeling engagements.

I. She was spotted at a local cricket match by an agent for a London-based modeling agency.

Test 6

Tom Hadfield created a £15 million Internet business by the age of 16. His father describes the life with a child prodigy.

Tom was always advanced for his age. He learned to walk and talk early, and was fascinated by words and numbers. He was only two when he got his first computer. In fact, it was bought for his older sister. Even before his aptitude for mathematics became apparent, Tom was teaching himself to play chess on it. (0—1)

Although Tom's sister attended the local primary school, Tom never quite settled in at the neighbourhood playgroup. (1—) Early pastimes included shuffling and memorizing the order of two packs of playing cards or working out how many seconds there are in a day, a week, a year.

We hoped that school would keep him occupied but although he enjoyed the many friends he made, he soon grew bored with lessons. It wasn't the teachers' fault.

(2—) What about his friends? What would happen when he was in the top year? The proposed solution raised more problems than it tried to solve. By the time he was seven or eight, Tom was playing football regularly for his school and for a team organized by supporters of the local football club. His skills as a businessman had begun to show through as well. He washed our car and those of the neighbours, for 50 p each.

(3—) He preferred to invest it in a bucket, sponge and bottle of car shampoo. Secondary school began and Tom soon discovered the World Wide Web. For his twelfth birthday we got him «wired up», largely because this was the only way to get him home from the house of a friend who already had Internet access. (4—) We learned later that Tom was already planning then to postpone serious studying until the year he took his final exams at 16.

Tom says that he drew up the business plan for Soccernet, now the world's most popular football website, while he was daydreaming in a lesson. Since then, its success has provided his father with full-time employment, generated millions of pounds in advertising and now attracts more than seven million readers a year. The site is now valued at £15 m. (5—) He has also had

the chance of leaving school to pursue a football career as a goalkeeper with Brighton F.C. or stay at school and follow a business career.

(6—) One is, «Aren't you worried about Tom spending so long at a computer?» And the other: «Isn't it a problem that he misses so much school because of his business commitments?» The answer to both is no. Tom spends up to twelve hours a day at the keyboard but he still manages to go around town with his friends and play football two or three times a week. He rarely watches television. As for missing school, the teachers who understand Tom recognize the benefits he enjoys from being active in the real world.

(7—) If anything, the past four years have been like an extended business studies project, an experiment in personal and social education. After six-form college, Tom hopes to go to Oxford University to study Politics, Philosophy and Economics. Throughout he intends to enjoy himself doing all the things normal adolescents do, while building up his own business. So it may not be long before he is sitting at his computer in his room at university, running a global business in his spare time.

- A. His other interests haven't harmed his education; they have added to it, made it more meaningful.
- B. They suggested the possibility of moving him up a year but that was no answer.
- C. There are two questions friends most frequently ask.
- D. From that day, school began to recede further and further into the background.
- E. We all hoped secondary school might prove more challenging.
- F. As a result, Tom has been offered employment around the globe, frequently by corporations that did not realize that he is still a schoolboy.
- G. Instead he preferred to play by himself at home.
- H. But he didn't want to spend the money on sweets.
- I. By the age of three, he had learned how to break into the program and change sides every time the computer was about to declare checkmate.

Multiple Matching

Рекомендации:

— В задании такого типа необходимо соединить с текстом различные элементы, такие как заголовки, фразы, вопросы, утверждения, комментарии к

тексту. Каждый из этих элементов требует особого подхода при выполнении задания:

— заголовки и фразы — постарайтесь быстро определить основную идею текста;

— вопросы — постарайтесь найти в тексте место, к которому относится вопрос;

— утверждения — найдите в тексте ту же информацию, которая иначе выражена;

— комментарии — постарайтесь определить тип текста и его функции, а затем соедините их с теми частями текста, к которым они относятся.

Test 7

1. _____

Many large companies are thinking about the future. In particular they're thinking about how you are going to live. They are designing a home for the future that is both simple and convenient. This home is called the «smart» house as it responds to your individual needs. Any questions? Let's see if smart house has got the answers.

2. _____

You will have an automatic wardrobe. Just key in the weather and the type of clothes you want to wear to the built-in computer. And it will suggest an outfit for you. It will even clean your clothes with a steam cleaner.

3. _____

You will have an automated kitchen. All your appliances will be intelligent. A camera in the fridge will send a list of ingredients to the cooker's computer, which will suggest a recipe to cook. The smart fridge will even write a shopping list and order the food for you. Your work surface will connect with your appliances so they won't need cords to work. And you won't be able to burn yourself on the cooker as it will only heat up the area which is covered with pans.

4. _____

The lounge will be the centre of the smart home, as it is today, but it will also be automated. It will have a big glass table in the middle. The table is in fact an e-table, a powerful central computer programmed for each family member's tastes and moods. It will know what music you like, what TV programmes you watch and even what pictures you want to see on the walls.

5. _____

The house will have a robot that knows each family member individually. It will greet you at the door and will know if there are intruders in the house. It will help you to plan your schedule or communicate with other members of the family, and it will also find and print out information for you.

6. _____

The bathroom mirror will monitor your health and skin condition, telling the taps to dispense the right kind of water for your skin. Your toilet will analyze your urine and email your doctor if the results are worrying, and the air conditioner will kill the flu bug and other viruses.

7. _____

The building's computer will monitor the house's solar batteries and tell you how much power you are consuming. The air conditioning system will recycle waste energy to cool or warm the air, and water will be supplied from recycled rain water. Of course, at the end of the day, you can still do something traditional. You can switch off the TV and turn out the lights.

- a. How will I be able to relax?
- b. What effect will it have on the environment?
- c. What type of houses are companies designing for the future?
- d. What am I going to put on?
- e. How am I going to feed myself?
- f. How much will a new house cost?
- g. What happens if I'm not well?
- h. How will I organize myself?

Test 8

Four successful people look back at significant events in their childhood.

A. Colin

When I was eleven years old, my dad inherited quite a large amount of money from a distant relative. It was typical of him that he decided to use money to take a whole party of local kids to Disneyland in Florida for three days. Fortunately, I was able to go as well, which was tremendous. In those days you had to buy tickets for each ride and so we made a checklist of them all and ticked them off one by one until we'd been on every one. They still had a donkey train and a canoe ride back then. My friend Eric bought a funny hat with his

name on the front and then kept wondering how, all over Disneyland random people knew his name and kept saying, «Hi, Eric!» My family will never let me forget how I ordered a bowl of potato chips on room service at the motel, which cost them a staggering \$20. They were good chips, though!

B. Marilyn

Most teenagers' parents have normal jobs, you know like working in an office or being part of a company, but not my mum. She lives for her work and makes spur-of-the-moment decisions. When I was a teenager, it almost felt as if I was the parent and she was the child, as I tried to talk her out of whatever her latest scheme involved. You see, my mum's an archaeologist. She travels round the world finding exciting things in old ruins, and because she was always on the move, so was I! Sometimes I used to wonder if we'd ever settle down and lead a normal family life but we never did, which is a shame really. Of course, now I'm going to make sure that I don't do the same to my daughter.

C. Jeremy

I suppose being twins, my brother and I were always regarded as a single unit and we did do everything together. From an early age we were into inventing things, especially things which exploded like rockets, although I don't ever recall any actually leaving the ground. We were keen on Maths at school and bought a computer when we were eleven years old. It was the best time for getting into computers because there was very little software about in those days, so if you wanted to make the computer do anything, you had to write it yourself. Before long we were selling the stuff we'd written to software companies. I don't think we knew how to turn our interest into money at that stage, having no commercial experience. But we soon found plenty of people who did know, but who couldn't handle the technical side. We haven't looked back since.

D. Tanya

When I was a teenager, my parents used to send my brother and me off on a week-long summer activity camp each year. Actually, we went to the same place five years running. I think it was because they wanted us to do something outdoors rather than have us sitting in front of a computer screen at home. And it was certainly challenging, if you consider, we learnt to do things like climbing and caving. It wouldn't suit out how to fend for ourselves and we met lots of people from around the world. I'm still in touch with some of them by e-mail even now. Looking back, I guess it cost my parents a lot of money, but as far as I'm concerned it was a good investment because it really broadened my horizons.

Which person mentions	
being particularly close to a family member?	1 — C
his/her intention to act differently from a parent?	2 — ___
enjoying the fact that something was difficult?	3 — ___
a way of making sure that he/she didn't leave anything out?	4 — ___
an act of great generosity?	5 — ___
an opportunity to be creative?	6 — ___
getting in touch with people who could be of help?	7 — ___
regret at what may have been missed?	8 — ___
someone who found something puzzling?	9 — ___

Sequencing

Рекомендации:

— В начале выполнения задания определите первое предложение текста, которое имеет более упорядоченную и четкую структуру.

— Обращайте внимание на союзы, личные местоимения и другие слова, соединяющие части текста.

— Постарайтесь найти связь между различными группами предложений, это поможет быстрее расположить в нужном порядке более объемные части текста.

— Определяя заключительную часть или последнее предложение, проверьте содержится ли там вывод, соответствующий содержанию текста.

— Очень часто в тексте встречаются скрытые подсказки, которые помогут вам проследить ход мыслей автора.

Test 9

A. The conflict between the sovereign and parliament did not stop after Henry III but continued in following centuries. In the 17th century Charles I, who was then king, disagreed with parliament about how much power he should have. He thought he had been chosen to be king by God and therefore didn't need to consult parliament about taxes, foreign policy and other matter.

B. The world parliament comes from the French word «parlement». *Parler* in French means to speak. The UK parliament consists of the sovereign, which is the king or queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Although the power of each of the three elements has changed considerably, this structure was in place by the 14th century.

C. At first this was just a meeting of noblemen but within a few years representatives of counties and towns were invited to join it. The full parliament, including the representatives of the common people, met when the king needed money and they discussed how to raise this through taxes. A reduced parliament of lords and barons discussed new laws.

D. Parliament disagreed. The result was a civil war which the parliamentarians won. Charles was beheaded and Britain became a republic for 11 years. Although the monarchy returned in 1660, parliament's importance was clearly established by the end of the century.

E. In the Middle Ages kings used to consult lords before making decisions. The situation changed in the 13th century, when Henry III began to make decisions by himself — although he still wanted the barons to help pay for his activities. After a particularly expensive and unsuccessful war, the barons rebelled. On defeating the king, they formed a council, or parliament.

F. Today parliament has two main duties. Its first is to make new laws, the second is to make sure the government's decisions are examined and discussed properly. Both houses are involved in these, although the House of Commons is more important. The two houses also have separate responsibilities. The House of Commons makes decisions on taxes and public finance, while the House of Lords acts as the highest court of justice in the UK.

Test 10

A. In the 1950s many Commonwealth citizens, mostly from the West Indies, emigrated to Britain. Others came too: Asians came from the Indian subcontinent and Africa and Chinese people came from Hong Kong. Many of these newcomers have put in a lot of effort to build up successful businesses. Together with Arabs and Africans, they make up 6.4% of the population and help to form what is now a multiracial society.

B. Even though the people in Britain all have different accents, different cultural backgrounds and different views, and even different languages, they are still all part of an island race, whose culture and customs are mixed so well together that they produce a British identity.

C. We often see other nationalities as having a set of characteristics which set them apart from others, particularly ourselves: the Italians are excitable and love children, the Finns are reserved people who say very little, and so on. But, if you look more closely, the situation appears more complicated. You become

aware that the Italians, for examples, have the fewest children per family in Europe, and the Finns love to talk on their mobile phones.

D. The British are famous for their tolerance and sense of humor, yet they don't always say what they think and can be intentionally rude. This amazes Americans, who do not understand such behaviour. Britain's nearest neighbors can be just as surprised as the Americans. French writer Andre Maurois wrote: «In France it is rude not to have a conversation with someone in England, it is unwise to have one. No one there blames you for silence. When you have not opened your mouth for three years, they will think: «This Frenchman's quite a nice fellow»

E. However, the British are not one nationality but four who all see each other differently. To the English, the Welsh are a much more talkative group than themselves, and indeed Wales has produced many preachers and trade union leaders, particularly in the 19th century. In contrast, the Scots are seen as serious and sometimes mean.

F. To understand Britain, however, its people tell you, takes many visits. Bearing in mind their inability to say what they mean, this probably translates as: «Although we regard tourism as rather undesirable, we put up with it because we need the business the visitors are bringing in».

G. As with Italians and Finns, the truth about the British is, of course, much more complicated. However, perhaps certain generalizations can be made. Britain is an island — fact not changed by the construction of the Channel Tunnel — and it has not been successfully conquered since 1066. For this reason, Britain and the British remain deeply individualistic.

Часть В. Грамматика и лексика

Этот блок включает в себя 20 заданий, из которых 13 с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных.

Сначала рассмотрим задания с кратким ответом. Это может быть задание на употребление правильных форм глагола, данных в скобках. Задание на словообразование, когда вам необходимо изменить ключевое слово с помощью суффиксов или префиксов так, чтобы оно подходило по смыслу. И достаточно редко встречающееся и наиболее сложное для выполнения задание, когда необходимо самому заполнить пропуск словом, которое логически и грамматически вписывается в текст.

1. Задания на употребление правильных глагольных форм.

Это могут быть отдельно взятые предложения или связанный текст.

Рекомендации:

— внимательно прочитайте предложение, определите по обстоятельствам времени или по имеющимся глагольным формам, в каком времени написано предложение;

— подумайте, какую форму глагола имел в виду автор: личную, инфинитив, герундий или причастие;

— посмотрите, нужна ли вам форма активного или пассивного залога;

— и только после этого окончательно ставьте нужную для этого предложения форму глагола.

При выполнении тренировочных тестов сверяйтесь с грамматическим справочником.

Test 11

If you 1 _____ (be) a successful pop star, who made millions of pounds and toured the world, what 2 _____ you _____ (do) next? The singer and solo artist Robbie Williams wrote a book of poetry, including poems about school and the problems of fame. English teachers often wish their students 3 _____ (read) more and since Robbie's book was published, many have used it in class. «If a book 4 _____ (encourage) students to read, then I 5 _____ (use) it in class», says Michael Turner, a secondary school teacher. «In fact I 6 _____ (try) anything if it 7 _____ (motivate) the students. A lot of these poems are very funny and they talk about things teenagers can understand. Now my students say they like poetry!». Sarah Wheeler, a 16-year-old fan agrees: «I think they're great. Especially the ones about school. I wish I 8 _____ (can) write poems like that.»

Test 12

As far as you remember, 1 _____ (tell) you a lie? 2 _____ people _____ (believe) you? According to research, more people are lying — and getting away with it.

Linda White from Manchester is a good example. Linda 3 _____ just _____ (get) engaged. Unfortunately, she doesn't like some of her fiance's friends. They 4 _____ (meet) every Friday night since she 5 _____ (start) going out with John but she doesn't get on with them. Linda doesn't want them to come to the engagement party, so she 6 _____ (decide) to invite them all — but on the wrong day!

People also lie about their careers. Some people 7 _____ (add) extra qualifications to their curriculum vitae or exaggerate their experience. Robert Pool 8 _____ (work) as a retail manager for over three years. When he 9 _____ (have) the job interview he said that he had a degree of Manager. He 10 _____ (not have) a degree but his employers believed him.

More typically, people tend to lie when they meet someone for the first time. They want to make a good impression, so they lie about how well they can play sport, the places they 11 _____ (visit), the things they 12 _____ (do), or the things they own.

But how can we tell if someone is lying? The answer is to watch their body language. 13 _____ they _____ (look) directly at you when they were speaking? If they didn't or if they couldn't keep their hands still or often 14 _____ (touch) their nose or mouth, they were probably lying.

Test 13

John 1 _____ (stand) at the window of the hotel room. He 2 _____ (look) absentmindedly at the street when, suddenly, he 3 _____ (hear) a horrible cry. Everyone in the street 4 _____ (stop) — people 5 _____ (wonder) where the cry 6 _____ (come) from. John 7 _____ (glance) at the opposite house. He 8 _____ (watch) the house for some weeks and he 9 _____ (be) sure that something suspicious 10 _____ (go) on there, but he 11 _____ (never/notice) anything obvious enough to report it. This time he 12 _____ (think) he 13 _____ (can) report something that 14 _____ (please) his superiors. Just after the cry he 15 _____ (see) a man in the window just opposite his one — the man 16 _____ (draw) the curtains hurriedly. John 17 _____ (decide) to investigate — he 18 _____ (know) he 19 _____ (find) something.

Test 14

1 _____ (see) that it 2 _____ (get) late, Mike 3 _____ (accelerate). He 4 _____ (go) to Yorkshire 5 _____ (find) the house where he 6 _____ (live) in his childhood. He still 7 _____ (remember) 8 _____ (search) the garden for snails 9 _____ (hide) under wet leaves and 10 _____ (carry) by his father across the meadows. He 11 _____ (hope) he 12 _____ (find) the house, the garden, the meadows 13 _____ (look) exactly the same as 40 years ago. Before the journey he tried 14 _____ (find) some old photographs but all of them 15 _____ (seem) 16 _____ (lose) during one of the many removals he 17 _____ (be) through in his life. The road sign 18 _____ (announce) the name of the village and Mike saw the lights of a pub 19 _____ (glitter) among

the trees. He couldn't help 20 _____ (notice) that the place 21 _____ (look) gloomy and 22 _____ (desert). For a moment he wished he 23 _____ (stay) at home. Inside, Mike 24 _____ (greet) by a huge man from behind the counter, who suggested that he 25 _____ (take) off his coat. «He can't 26 _____ (work) here when I was a child» Mike thought. The man 27 _____ (rise) and then Mike saw that one of his arms 28 _____ (apparently/amputate). He felt like 29 _____ (go) out but when he was about 30 _____ (turn) round he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder...

Test 15

An American lady travelling in England 1 _____ (to get) into a compartment in a smoking carriage where an Englishman 2 _____ (to smoke) a pipe. For a short time he 3 _____ (to stop) smoking. But when the train 4 _____ (to be) under way for half an hour, she 5 _____ (to begin) to cough (кашлять) and sneeze (чихать), trying in this way to show him that she 6 _____ (to object) to the smoke. At last, seeing that all her efforts to attract his attention 7 _____ (to fail), she 8 _____ (to address) him impatiently:

«If you 9 _____ (to be) a gentleman, you 10 _____ (to stop) smoking when a lady 11 _____ (to get) into the carriage.»

«If you 12 _____ (to be) a lady» 13 _____ (to reply) the Englishman, «you 14 _____ (not to get) into a smoking carriage.»

«If you 15 _____ (to be) my husband» 16 _____ (to say) the American lady angrily, «I 17 _____ (to give) you poison (яд)».

The Englishman 18 _____ (to look) at her for a moment or two. «Well», he 19 _____ (to say) at last, «If I 20 _____ (to be) your husband, I 21 _____ (to take) it.»

2. Задания на словообразование.

Рекомендации:

— По контексту попытайтесь определить, какая часть речи нужна, чтобы заполнить пропуск.

— Определив часть речи, вспомните, какие суффиксы характерны для данной части речи.

— Определите по смыслу, имеет ли слово положительное или отрицательное значение. Если отрицательное, то подберите приставку.

Test 16

Adventure holidays are popular because they offer plenty of (1) _____. They are great fun but can be very challenging. They give (2) _____ teenagers

a chance to take part in many sporting (3)____. If you take an adventure holiday, make sure that all of your (4)____ are experienced. If you discover that any of the staff are (5)____, do not go out with them. Check that the centre provides all the (6)____ equipment that you need. Helmets and torches, which may seem (7)____ and pointless can make the difference between life and (8)____ if there is an accident. Remember that although activities sound very (9)____ in a book or on TV, they may be much less fun in (10)____. Bungee-jumping is an incredible experience, but also very (11)_____.

If you find at the last moment that you are really terrified, then don't do it!

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) EXCITE | (5) QUALITY | (9) ATTRACT |
| (2) ENERGY | (6) SAFE | (10) REAL |
| (3) ACTIVE | (7) NECESSARY | (11) FRIGHTEN |
| (4) INSTRUCT | (8) DIE | |

Test 17

The street party is a popular form of (1)_____ in Britain. Whole streets come together to mark such important (2)_____ occasions as a new millennium. Clearly it is (3)_____ to hold a party in a busy street, so traffic is banned. This may annoy motorists but it is (4)_____. Street parties need the (5)_____ of as many people as possible. The (6)_____ people who live in cities to unite as a community just as they would in a (7)_____ small village or town. Street parties are simple, (8)_____ affairs which involve a great deal of eating, drinking, dancing and generally (9)_____. There should be games so that small children do not get bored and (10)_____. There should also be plenty of good music to (11)_____ the teenagers to stay around.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) CELEBRATE | (5) INVOLVE | (9) ENJOY |
| (2) NATION | (6) ABLE | (10) BEHAVE |
| (3) POSSIBLE | (7) TRADITION | (11) COURAGE |
| (4) AVOID | (8) COMPLICATE | |

Test 18

Malaria is one of the most common (1)_____ diseases in the world. So far the only kind of (2)_____ implemented by the affected countries has been distributing mosquito nets and basic medicines. (3)_____ and doctors have been working on a malaria vaccine for many years. However, although all vaccines produced so far have shown good results on monkeys their (4)_____ in tests on humans was far less (5)_____.

Research on the malaria vaccine arouses (6) _____ interest in African, Asian and South American countries, where malaria is (7) _____ a most dangerous disease causing (8) _____ loss of life and (9) _____ problems. Everybody is then (10) _____ waiting for good news about (11) _____ trials of a new medicine as the future costs of malaria spreading are indeed (12) _____.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) INFECT | (5) IMPRESS | (9) ECONOMY |
| (2) PREVENT | (6) CONSIDER | (10) PATIENCE |
| (3) SCIENCE | (7) REAL | (11) SUCCESS |
| (4) EFFECT | (8) PATIENCE | (12) PREDICT |

Test 19

Our new multi-activity holidays offer a wide (1) _____ of courses. Ranging from (2) _____ to cookery. And they are so (3) _____ that everyone can afford them. Supervision at all times by our experienced, (4) _____ staff is included in the price of the holiday. If you are (5) _____ in trying out an adventure course, don't worry if you are (6) _____ — we understand that not everyone is a super-athlete. Our helpful (7) _____ will take your level of (8) _____ into account and design the course accordingly. You don't have to be physically (9) _____ to enjoy one of our holidays. There are different courses for computer fans, (10) _____ and artists. Everyone has a lot of fun and you will never tell (11) _____. So write or telephone now for an application form and join in the fun.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) VARY | (5) INTEREST | (9) ACT |
| (2) MOUNTAIN | (6) FIT | (10) MUSIC |
| (3) EXPENCE | (7) INSTRUCT | (11) COURAGE |
| (4) QUALIFY | (8) ABLE | |

Test 20

It is (1) _____ to think that as recently as 1903, many of the world's leading (2) _____ were still absolutely certain that people would never fly. An (3) _____ US professor declared in that year that a flying machine was (4) _____ because something which was (5) _____ than the air itself could not take off. But just a few weeks later came the surprise (6) _____ that two brothers from Ohio named Wright had just built such a machine.

The media remained so (7) _____ by their claims, however, that neither reporters nor (8) _____ were sent along to witness any of their test (9) _____. The brothers, somewhat discouraged, then offered their (10) _____ to the US army, who showed no interest. It was only when a French company began

to take them (11) _____ that the brothers had the opportunity to prove the experts wrong.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) CREDIBLE | (5) HEAVY | (9) FLY |
| (2) SCIENCE | (6) ANNOUNCE | (10) INVENT |
| (3) INFLUENCE | (7) CONVINCED | (11) SERIOUS |
| (4) POSSIBLE | (8) PHOTOGRAPH | |

3. Задание на восстановление в тексте пропущенных слов

Обычно таким заданием проверяют знание грамматики (артикли, предлоги, формы глаголов и т.д.), лексики (устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы, идиомы) и понимание структуры предложения и текста, союзы, союзные слова и обороты.

Рекомендации:

— Сначала прочитайте весь текст, чтобы понять его основной смысл.

— Обратите внимание на слова, которые стоят непосредственно перед и за пропуском, и подумайте

*какая часть речи должна быть в пропуске (существительное, глагол, предлог, союз и т.д.),

*является ли слово, которое нужно вставить, частью устойчивого выражения или фразы,

*является ли это слово частью фразеологической единицы.

— Обратите внимание на пунктуацию:

*если запятая стоит в начале предложения, то это может быть или вводное слово, или причастный оборот,

*если между двумя частями сложного предложения, то вам необходимо подумать, какой союз подойдет по смыслу лучше всего,

— убедитесь в том, что слово, которое вы вставили, логически и грамматически вписывается в текст,

— проверьте правильность написания вставленных слов.

Test 21

В данном тексте пропущены вспомогательные глаголы.

In the early 19th century an amazing thing happened in America. Nearly half a million people left their homes and headed West along what (1) _____ called «the Oregon Trail», a path across the country to California and Oregon. What made them set out on this epic journey across sweltering hot deserts, fast-flowing rivers and high mountains? The men and women who risked their

lives to cross these wild and dangerous regions (2)_____ called «settlers». They (3)_____ escaping from poverty and hardship in the East and they (4)_____ all looking for a new beginning and a better life in the West.

How (5)_____ they find out about the opportunities that existed in the West?

It seems that travellers who (6)_____ been there on trading expeditions brought back stories of warmer winters and of good farming land that (7)_____ being given away the government.

Then, in 1849, news came that men (8)_____ just discovered gold in California. By the early 1850s people (9)_____ rushing to reach the West. Some settlers could ride because they (10)_____ bought horse but most of them had to walk. On the journey they met many dangers. They (11)_____ crossing land that was mostly desert, so there was very little food or water. They (12)_____ often attacked by the Indians who lived in those territories and they (13)_____ also threatened by dangerous animals like snakes and herds of wild buffalo. There was a serious danger of illness, and many settlers (14)_____ not reach the West alive. But change (15)_____ coming to the American West. By 1870 a new railway (16)_____ been completed and the Oregon Trail had become a part of history.

Test 22

Sydney, the city (1)_____ which I live, is the largest city in Australia. It is an exciting place, (2)_____ explains why it's popular with tourists who come here. (3)_____ is easy for people (4)_____ live in Sydney to get to the sea. And you can find many beautiful beaches. There is Bondi Beach, for example, (5)_____ you can swim or surf in spectacular waves.

There are (6)_____ of parks in Sydney, which you can go (7)_____ when you want peace. The city (8)_____ has fantastic sporting facilities, many (9)_____ which are newly-built. Sydney caters for people (10)_____ interests are cultural as (11)_____ as sporty. There is Sydney Opera House, which you will certainly have heard (12)_____, and many galleries and museums. There is something (13)_____ everybody, whatever their interests may be.

About four million people live in Sydney, many of whom are of British descent. 1851 was an important date because that was (14)_____ gold was discovered. This is the reason (15)_____ for so many welcome to Sydney, no matter (16)_____ they are or where they come from.

Test 23

How much do you remember about your early childhood? (1) _____ you use to be a little devil or were you the teacher's pet? My dad used to (2) _____ really wild but of course he doesn't like to admit it now!

As a child, my father used (3) _____ live on a farm. Every day he and his friends (4) _____ go and play in the fields. They (5) _____ quite used to (6) _____ on their own and never wanted any adults to entertain them. They would swim in the river and (7) _____ their bikes along the country lanes. They (8) _____ used to come home until late and were always getting into trouble.

Then my father started school. It was really difficult for him to (9) _____ used to study all day! He just couldn't get used to (10) _____ on a chair for hours and listen to the teacher. The teacher would (11) _____ at him loudly but it was no good. Luckily, when he got home my grandparents were always busy on the farm and they rarely (12) _____ to ask him about school. However, his teacher (13) _____ getting more and more irritated with him. «I (14) _____ not used to have such disobedient children in my class!» she would cry. «If you haven't (15) _____ used to this classroom by now, you never (16) _____ ! I shall write to your parents.»

Test 24

I get on fairly well with my parents. However, last night we had one of (1) _____ worst quarrels we've had for years! It was my brother (2) _____ started the trouble. He asked me if he (3) _____ borrow my Walkman and when I refused he just went into my bedroom and took it. When I complained to Mum, she told (4) _____ not to be so childish. She said I ought to be a bit (5) _____ generous!

I was annoyed but I didn't say any more. I went upstairs to finish my homework, (6) _____ I thought would take about an hour. After that I planned to go out. My friends had suggested (7) _____ to a disco and I had agreed to meet (8) _____ there. The disco is quite a long way away so I knew I would be at home (9) _____ than usual. I thought I (10) _____ better ask Dad if that would be okay. He usually (11) _____ me do what I want, because he knows I'm not as irresponsible (12) _____ my brother. But this time he refused (13) _____ allow me to go out alone. He wanted me to go to the disco with my brother! He said that (14) _____ I agreed to go with him, I couldn't go at all! We had a terrible argument. The (15) _____ I protested, the angrier he became. In the end he ordered me to go to my bedroom, (16) _____ I spent a very boring evening. I have not forgiven my brother yet!

Test 25

Are you experiencing the sort of stress (1) _____ always accompanies examinations? If you are the type of student (2) _____ sits at home and panics, stop now. Follow this advice and you will not need (3) _____ worry any more.

First, think about time management. A balance (4) _____ to be kept between work and play, and this (5) _____ be achieved if you plan ahead. A (6) _____ weeks before the exam get some past papers. They will show you the types of questions which (7) _____ usually asked. Practise answering the questions in the time which (8) _____ allowed at the exam.

Remember that your revision time (9) _____ be spent productively. It is silly to listen to music (10) _____ is loud and distracting while studying. Work out a sensible schedule and give yourself targets each day (11) _____ you can tick off when they (12) _____ completed.

Remember that even if there is a lot of work to be (13) _____ other activities should (14) _____ be neglected. Research has (15) _____ done into the time anyone can study properly without a break. It seems that 40 minutes is the maximum time. Leave yourself time to play games, visit friends and relax. That way your brain (16) _____ be fresh when you return to your studies.

4. Задание на множественный выбор.**Рекомендации:**

— Сначала прочитайте задание и подумайте, как бы вы заполнили пропуск.

— Затем просмотрите предложенные варианты. Правильный ответ легче найти путем отбрасывания неверных вариантов.

— Когда вы рассматриваете неверные варианты, обратите внимание на следующее. Потенциально неверный вариант ответа

* является грамматически неверным,

* после заполнения пропуска делает предложение нелогичным,

* сильно отличается от других вариантов ответа,

* не согласуются с соседними словами.

Test 26

Some people think that movies can make people violent. (1) _____, I don't agree. I just don't believe that nice people become villains after (2) _____ a film. Have any of your friends changed (3) _____ personality after watching a James Bond movie? I'm sure they haven't!

In the early days of the cinema critics (4) _____ that movies were immoral and they would destroy society. Teachers used to (5) _____ their students from

watching gangster films. They said the students would all become gangsters (6)_____ they stopped watching (7)_____ violent films immediately!

Things haven't altered a (8)_____ deal since then; people still believe that movies make people violent. (9)_____ months ago, our newspapers were full of (10)_____ about a violent criminal. This criminal (11)_____ a terrible crime. Some reporters said the man had become violent (12)_____ of watching a video called *Rambo*. But it was later revealed that the man didn't own a video player and had probably never (13)_____ seen *Rambo*.

I agree we need rules about what can be shown in the cinema. But I hope the day never comes when we can (14)_____ longer see gangster movies and action films (15)_____ *James Bond* in our cinemas.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Despite | B. Although | C. However | D. Even though |
| 2. A. looking | B. glimpsing | C. glancing | D. watching |
| 3. A. a | B. their | C. the | D. his |
| 4. A. said | B. told | C. meant | D. proposed |
| 5. A. discourage | B. persuade | C. insist | D. deny |
| 6. A. unless | B. provided | C. if | D. on condition |
| 7. A. so | B. this | C. such | D. such a |
| 8. A. large | B. huge | C. great | D. big |
| 9. A. Some | B. Few | C. Little | D. Much |
| 10. A. histories | B. stories | C. legends | D. myths |
| 11. A. made | B. achieved | C. acted | D. committed |
| 12. A. as a result | B. owing | C. due | D. for |
| 13. A. just | B. even | C. only | D. after |
| 14. A. any | B. much | C. not | D. no |
| 15. A. as | B. such | C. similar | D. like |

Test 27

The Internet is very often (1)_____ to a highway where we are free to explore in any direction without boundaries. But the freedom we can enjoy on the Net (2)_____ a large number of unexpected issues, such as the controversy surrounding MP3 files and websites like Napster. The MP3 format (3)_____ used since the mid-90s and it enables users to store music in a compressed form on a computer. Napster (4)_____ by Shawn Fanning and his friends in Boston in 1998. It was the first free website to help its users swap MP3 music files over the Net. Since it was forced to close down in 2001, a number of other similar sites like Gnutella or Kazaa have been created by Fanning's successors, who are often labelled as hackers by their adversaries.

The activities of Fanning and his followers (5)_____ in different ways over the years. Many believe record companies are right when they say that these websites have seriously violated copyright and individual property rights. Many of the creators of these homepages have been (6)_____ and, as in Napster's case, frequently with success. Others, however, (7)_____ these «hackers» as freedom fighters of the digital age who just want to provide free music without worrying too much about copyright. This attitude then is criticized (8)_____ turn by people who are simply concerned about the ethical values of today's young people. They worry that there is a whole generation that is growing up unable to see the difference between right and wrong.

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|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. contrasted | B. paired | C. compared | D. surfed |
| 2. A. have brought up | B. has also raised | C. has resulted | D. had generated |
| 3. A. was | B. has been | C. is | D. had been |
| 4. A. has been created | B. has created | C. created | D. was created |
| 5. A. have been | B. has been | C. were meant | D. have thought |
| interpreted | termed | | about |
| 6. A. arrested | B. sued | C. jailed | D. sentenced |
| 7. A. regard | B. consider | C. look | D. has viewed |
| 8. A. by | B. on | C. in | D. with |

Test 28

The (1)_____ blockbuster to hit our cinemas is an adventure film was made (2)_____ location in Spain. The (3)_____ is quite simple; a teenager discovers (4)_____ secret papers which show that the President is in danger. Then she disappears! We interviewed the actress who (5)_____ the part of the teenager in the film, Juliet Roberts. It (6)_____ things did not always go well during the production. First, Juliet nearly missed being in the film. Apparently, a copy of the (7)_____, which the producer had sent her to read got lost in the post. Then, in the middle of filming, part of the background (8)_____ fell on a member of the camera (9)_____. Luckily, the man was not seriously hurt but they had to (10)_____ another cameraman to take his place at short notice. Something even worse happened a few days later when the director slipped and broke his leg. It (11)_____ him quite a long time to recover from the shock and he had to direct the final scenes of the film from his wheelchair.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. last | B. latest | C. final | D. least |
| 2. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. to |
| 3. A. plot | B. intrigue | C. drama | D. line |
| 4. A. any | B. the | C. some | D. few |
| 5. A. does | B. plays | C. makes | D. holds |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 6. A. looks | B. seems | C. strikes | D. tells |
| 7. A. lines | B. words | C. script | D. title |
| 8. A. setting | B. scenery | C. scene | D. view |
| 9. A. party | B. workers | C. artists | D. crew |
| 10. A. rent | B. buy | C. hire | D. purchase |
| 11. A. needed | B. used | C. lasted | D. took |

Test 29

Joanne Rowling (1) _____ famous almost overnight. She is the (2) _____ of a highly successful series of books for young people.

Joanne has (3) _____ of being a writer for as long as she can remember. In fact, she has been (4) _____ stories and characters ever since she was a schoolgirl. When she was quite young, the family (5) _____ to a town called Chepstow. A family who lived (6) _____ were called Potter, and she used their name for the hero of her books. She and her sister, Di, (7) _____ a state school in the town. At school she was hard-working and rather reserved. She was particularly good (8) _____ English and languages. Her talent for telling stories made her a popular figure in the school. During breaks between (9) _____ she was often surrounded by a (10) _____ of friends, listening to the (11) _____ story she had written. She often included her (12) _____ in her stories, although they were not always aware of this!

When she left school, Joanne was succeeded in getting a (13) _____ at university. After graduating she got a (14) _____ in French, Joanne worked as a (15) _____ in a school in Portugal. She married a journalist but, sadly, the couple soon (16) _____ and she moved to Edinburgh. She had no income and couldn't even afford a plastic folder to send her new book to potential publishers. However one wonderful day a publisher said «yes». It was the greatest day of her life.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. became | B. got | C. achieved | D. reached |
| 2. A. novelist | B. composer | C. author | D. artist |
| 3. A. intended | B. wanted | C. liked | D. dreamt |
| 4. A. doing up | B. taking up | C. putting up | D. making up |
| 5. A. removed | B. moved | C. migrated | D. transferred |
| 6. A. next | B. near | C. across | D. nearby |
| 7. A. attended | B. went | C. frequented | D. studied |
| 8. A. in | B. at | C. for | D. on |
| 9. A. lectures | B. sessions | C. tutorials | D. lessons |
| 10. A. crowd | B. row | C. queue | D. procession |
| 11. A. last | B. recent | C. latest | D. ultimate |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 12. A. fellows | B. colleagues | C. pupils | D. classmates |
| 13. A. place | B. room | C. seat | D. space |
| 14. A. certificate | B. diploma | C. degree | D. license |
| 15. A. professor | B. lecturer | C. trainer | D. teacher |
| 16. A. broke down | B. broke out | C. broke up | D. broke into |

Test 30

Football is probably one of the (1)_____ games in the world. There are reports of a sport (2)_____ with a ball in China in 200 BC, and we also know that (3)_____ the Greeks and Romans enjoyed a ball game that (4)_____ two teams, a ball and goals at each end.

The history of modern football, (5)_____ we know it today, goes back about 150 years. Students at Cambridge University in England enjoyed football but (6)_____ that time there were different versions of the game and they all had different rules. In some games, (7)_____ example, you were allowed to pick the ball up with your hands (8)_____ in others you were only (9)_____ to kick it.

In 1863 a group of representatives from Cambridge met up at the Freemason's Tavern in London to try to (10)_____ the conclusion. They formed the first Football Association and decided on a simple set of rules (11)_____ the game. Although there (12)_____ some changes to the rules since then, the basic game was one that we would all (13)_____ now.

The new game quickly became the (14)_____ popular sport in (15)_____ country, and after eight years there were already 50 large football clubs in the UK. It then began to spread around the world, first to Europe, then New Zealand and South America. The first World Cup took (16)_____ in Uruguay in 1930.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. old | B. older | C. oldest |
| 2. A. plays | B. playing | C. played |
| 3. A. each | B. both | C. and |
| 4. A. involved | B. contained | C. counted |
| 5. A. that | B. which | C. as |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. at |
| 7. A. for | B. by | C. to |
| 8. A. so | B. but | C. because |
| 9. A. let | B. allowed | C. could |
| 10. A. make out | B. put out | C. sort out |
| 11. A. for | B. in | C. to |
| 12. A. are | B. had been | C. have been |
| 13. A. remember | B. recall | C. recognize |

14. A. most B. more C. much
15. A. a B. the C. —
16. A. part B. position C. place

Письмо

Этот раздел состоит из двух заданий:

- написание личного письма,
- создание письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения.

Стратегии выполнения заданий раздела «Письмо»

Личное письмо

- внимательно прочитайте не только инструкции, но и текст-стимул (отрывок из письма друга на английском языке);
- наметьте план своего ответного письма;
- не забудьте написать адрес и дату в правом верхнем углу письма;
- во вступительной части письма выразите благодарность за полученное письмо и, возможно, извинение, что не сразу написан ответ;
- в основной части письма ответьте на все заданные вопросы и задайте необходимые вопросы другу по переписке;
- в заключительной части письма упомяните о будущих контактах, подпишите письмо;
- проверьте как содержание, так и правильность организации текста.

Оформление личного письма:

- адрес (вверху, в правой стороне); лучше — краткий (город, страна);
- дата (под адресом);
- обращение (слева, на отдельной строке);
- ссылка на предыдущие контакты, т.е. благодарность за полученное письмо (начало письма); возможно, извинение, что не ответил раньше (после благодарности);
- основная часть (ответы на вопросы зарубежного друга);
- запрос информации (постановка вопросов в соответствии с заданием);
- упоминание о дальнейших контактах (предпоследняя фраза);
- завершающая фраза (неофициальный стиль, на отдельной строке);
- подпись автора (имя на отдельной строке).

Образец выполненного задания:

C1. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Bill who writes

...I don't think it will be a problem for me to choose a good job in the future as I'm really interested in foreign languages, cultures and countries and I hope I'll work as a translator or teacher of foreign languages some day. Have you already decided on your career? What job are you going to choose? Why?

I've lived in the USA my whole life but I'd really love to travel to other countries...

Write a letter to Bill.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask 3 questions about his plans for travelling

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

12, Roditeleva Street

Kaliningrad

Russia

236023

16/05/2008

Dear Bill,

I was very happy to get your letter. Sorry, I have not written for so long because I have been busy at school preparing for my exams. How are you keeping?

In your letter you speak about issues which are interesting for all teenagers. I think a lot about my future career. Furthermore, my parents help me to choose my future profession. So I have already decided on my career. I want to become a teacher of foreign languages, too. I do like to work with children. They make me feel happy.

I know that you are fond of travelling. Where are you planning to go next? Are you planning to go with your parents or friends? Where will you live there?

I am looking forward to your answer. Keep in touch.

Love,

Anna

Вступительная часть письма зависит от того, кто является инициатором его написания. Если вы, то вы должны объяснить, почему вы его пишете. Если вы отвечаете, то необходимо уточнить, на какую информацию вы даёте ответ. Предложенная вам таблица поможет правильно составить письмо.

Personal letter	Formal letter
<p>Язык и стиль: Используйте краткие формы, обороты и выражения, характерные для разговорной речи, несложные грамматические структуры.</p>	<p>Используйте лексику и структуры, характерные для письменной речи (союзные и причастные обороты, вводные слова, герундий, отсутствие кратких форм).</p>
<p>Обращение: <i>Dear+ имя</i></p>	<p><i>Dear Sir or Madam</i> <i>Dear Ms Brown</i> <i>Dear Professor Smith</i></p>
<p>Первое предложение (обращено к адресату): <i>It was so good to hear from you...</i> <i>Thanks for your recent letter...</i> <i>I'm sorry I haven't written for so long but...</i> <i>I was really pleased to hear that...</i> <i>I thought I'd better write and tell you about...</i></p>	<p>Зависит от того, какой тип письма вы пишете (более подробно после таблицы) <i>I am writing in response to ...</i> <i>I am writing for information about...</i> <i>I would like to know more about...</i> <i>I would be grateful if you could...</i> <i>I wonder if you could possibly tell/send me...</i> <i>I am writing to ask whether...</i></p>
<p>Основная часть письма: Как правило, письмо делится на три части: в первой рассказывает, что происходит в настоящем, во второй описываются события из прошлого, в третьей раскрываются планы на будущее.</p>	<p>В зависимости от типа письма выражается просьба или предложение. Четко и вежливо раскрывается основная мысль письма.</p>
<p>Заключительная часть письма: <i>Give my love/ regards to...</i> <i>Looking forward to see you/hear from you...</i> <i>Well, that's all for now. Do write back soon.</i> <i>Good luck with the...</i></p>	<p><i>I would be grateful if you could answer as soon as possible.</i> <i>Thank you for your immediate answer.</i> <i>We/I look forward to hear from you.</i></p>

Заключительное приветствие: <i>All the best</i> <i>With best wishes/regards</i> <i>Love... Kiss you...</i>	<i>Yours faithfully</i> <i>Yours sincerely</i>
--	---

Фразы и выражения, рекомендуемые при написании различных писем личного характера.

Письмо с извинениями

- * *I'm really sorry that I forgot about...*
- * *I'm writing to apologize for...*
- * *I'm so sorry I couldn't make it...*
- * *It will never happen again...*

Письмо-приглашение

- * *I'm writing to invite you to...*
- * *I'm having a party... Would you like to come?*
- * *I hope you'll be able to join us...*

Письмо-просьба

- * *I'd like to ask you for your help/to do me a favour...*
- * *I wonder if I could ask you to...*
- * *I would be so/really grateful if you could...*

Благодарственное письмо

- * *I'm writing to thank you so much for...*
- * *The party was great/fantastic...*
- * *It was very kind/nice of you to...*

Письмо-поздравление

- * *I'm writing to congratulate you on V-ing...*
- * *You really were the best...*

Письмо-информация

- * *I'm just writing to tell...*
- * *This is just to let you know that...*
- * *Here's our news at the moment...*

Фразы и выражение, рекомендуемые при написании различных писем официального характера.

Запрос

- * *I am writing to ask/enquire about/in connection with...*
- * *I would like to know more about...*
- * *I would be very grateful if you could...*

Жалоба

**I am writing to complain of...*

**I must express my dissatisfaction with...*

**Contrary to the description in the brochure/instruction...*

**I am afraid I must ask you...*

**I hope this entitles me to compensation/a refund...*

Письмо с просьбой о приеме на работу

**I am writing in connection with the job advertisement/information concerning...*

**I am writing in reply to/in response to/with regard to...*

**I would like to express my interest in...*

**I would like to apply for the post/position of...*

**My reason for applying is...*

**I'd like to apply because...*

**As for my experience...*

I enclose my CV from my previous employers.

Второй вид письменного задания — это высказывание с элементами рассуждения. Ваша работа может быть выполнена в виде статьи, истории или сочинения. Рассмотрим каждый из них.

Статья

При написании статьи следуйте следующим рекомендациям:

— не используйте очень формальную лексику — придумайте интересный заголовок,

— включите пару вопросов, для того чтобы заинтересовать читателя,

— излагайте свои мысли живо и интересно, с использованием вводных слов

Would you like to ...?

I'm sure you can imagine...

I'm sure you'd agree that...

Let's... ,

— закончите свою статью выводом, содержащим ваше мнение

I hope...

I suppose...

All in all,... .

История

При написании истории необходимо использовать всю информацию, данную в задании, не изменяя ее.

Избегайте повторов и варьируйте начало предложения:

At first,

In the beginning,

The first thing that happened was... .

Согласуйте события, употребляйте различные времена, более сложную лексику:

Then,

Minutes later,

After some time,

After that,

Suddenly,

All at once,

Gradually,

Slowly.

Концовку вы можете сделать законченной или нет:

In the end,

Eventually,

At last.

Сочинение

Как правило, для написания сочинения дается дискуссионная тема. И вы должны изложить свое мнение по заданной теме. Структура сочинения такая же, как и в русском языке:

— вступительная часть,

— основная часть, выражающая вашу точку зрения:

I agree/disagree with the statement that...

I think/believe that...

It seems to me that...

In my opinion...

I am in favour of...

I am against the idea that... ;

— заключительная часть, в которой вы делаете свой вывод:

On the whole, I would say that...

In conclusion...

To sum up, I think that...

All in all, I believe that...

Используйте союзы и союзные слова:

but, even though, although, in spite of..., on the other hand, however, nevertheless, while...

Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения:

общие рекомендации для двух типов

- стройте высказывание в соответствии с предложенным планом;
- начинайте введение с общего представления темы и предложения, отображающего её проблемный характер;
- во введении перефразируйте тему/проблему, данную в задании, не повторяя;
- делите текст на абзацы, отражающие логическую и содержательную структуру текста;
- введение и заключение должны быть приблизительно одинаковы по объёму;
- в основной части должно быть как минимум два абзаца, приблизительно одинаковых по размеру;
- особое внимание следует уделять средствам логической связи текста, как внутри предложений, так и между предложениями.

Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения «За» и «против»

- в основной части сначала представьте аргументы «за» в первом абзаце, затем во втором — аргументы «против»;
- число аргументов «за» и аргументов «против» должно быть сбалансированным;
- желательно аргументы представлять симметрично (например, социальные, психологические, образовательные аспекты проблемы);
- в заключении ещё раз укажите на проблемный характер темы; подытожьте аргументы «за» и «против»; подведите итог сказанному. Можно выразить надежду на нахождение компромисса;
- в заключении уместно высказать свое мнение или, наоборот, подчеркнуть, что у автора пока не сложилось свое мнение по данному вопросу.

Образец выполненного задания:

C2. Comment on the following statement.

The population of big cities is growing.

What can you say for and against living in the big city?

Write 200 – 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- give a general statement of the problem
- outline the points FOR
- outline the points AGAINST
- draw a conclusion weighing up the points outlined

Nowadays more people are inclined to leave small towns and villages for big cities. Life in a big city seems to be easy and comfortable but it is not always like that.

On the one hand, big cities have a lot of advantages and offer different opportunities. Firstly, there's a wide choice of places where to spend your free time: clubs, discos, museums and art galleries. Secondly, there are good transport connections and variety among shops. Thirdly, it's easier to find a job. New companies are being established, providing people with job vacancies. Furthermore, there are comfortable flats with all modern conveniences and good sport facilities nearby.

On the other hand, any available work might be menial and low-paid. You have to work long hours with little time for entertainment. A big city means long distances. It usually takes a lot of time to get to work or to school. To make things even worse, you can be stuck in traffic jams during rush hours. Besides, the cost of living is rising.

To my mind people's lives in big cities are stressful: there is no sense of community. Among the main disadvantages are the long distances, traffic jams, high prices and pollution. As for me, I wouldn't choose permanently to live in a big city.

Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения «Ваше мнение»

- в основной части сначала выскажите свое мнение и аргументируйте его, затем представьте другие точки зрения и дайте аргументацию, почему вы с ними не согласны;
- приводя контраргументы, желательно выражать свое мнение не теми же словами, что раньше, а использовать перифраз, синонимию;
- в заключении еще раз укажите на проблемный характер темы; покажите, что хотя у вас есть свое мнение, вы способны видеть и другие точки зрения; тем не менее, своя кажется вам более убедительной.

Образец выполненного задания:**C2. Comment on the following statement.**

Some people believe that teenagers today are generally rude, lazy and badly behaved. Other people, however, think that teenagers have a bad reputation for no reason.

Do you believe that teenagers are often criticized unfairly?

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Different groups of people have opposite opinions about teenagers. To my mind, it's wrong to generalize and criticize all teenagers. Who is to blame that some teens are rude and badly behaved?

One can't disagree that the problems teenagers face daily reflect the problems in society. Firstly, some children are raised in poverty. Some poor or underprivileged children are forced to sell drugs or join gangs. Secondly, some teens belong to aggressive subcultures. Impacted by their older leaders, they express their rebellion in extravagant fashions and rude behavior. Thirdly, teenagers need to discuss their problems. In today's society it is difficult for a teenager to be taken seriously.

According to another opinion it's quite natural for young people to rebel, show off and try out new things. In particular, teens make mistakes because they have no life experience. Besides, adults are never pleased with young generation. It's agreed that the problem of the generation gap is eternal but I strongly feel that both young people and society have to take responsibility and try to cope with the problems.

To sum up, not all teenagers have good clothing, food and house, so they join gangs. These social problems cause violence and depression. In my opinion, teens are often criticized too generally or unfairly. All in all, adults must take the time to hear young people so the solutions can be found to eliminate the problems.

Ответы к тренировочным упражнениям

Test 1

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. F

Test 2

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Test 3

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

Test 4

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C

Test 5

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

Test 6

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

Test 7

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

Test 8

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A

Test 9

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

Test 10

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

Test 11

1. were 2. would do 3. to read 4. encourages 5. will use 6. will try
7. motivates 8. could

Test 12

1. have ... told 2. Do ... believe 3. has just got 4. have met 5. started
6. decided 7. add 8. had been working 9. was having/had 10. didn't have
11. have visited 12. have done 13. Did ... look 14. touched

Test 13

1. was standing 2. was looking 3. heard 4. stopped 5. wondered 6. had
come 7. glanced 8. had been watching 9. was 10. went/was going 11. had
never noticed 12. thought 13. could 14. pleased/would please 15. saw
16. drew 17. decided 18. knew 19. would find

Test 14

1. seeing 2. was getting 3. accelerated 4. went 5. to find 6. had lived
7. remembered 8. searching 9. hidden 10. being carried 11. hoped 12. would
find 13. looked 14. to find 15. seemed 16. to have been lost 17. was
18. announced 19. glittering 20. noticing 21. looked 22. deserted 23. had
stayed 24. was greeted 25. took 26. have worked 27. rose 28. had been
apparently amputated 29. going 30. to turn

Test 15

1. got 2. was smoking 3. stopped 4. was 5. began 6. objected 7. had
failed 8. addressed 9. were 10. would stop 11. got 12. were 13. replied
14. would not get 15. were 16. said 17. would give 18. was looking 19. said
20. were 21. would take

Test 16

1. excitement 2. energetic 3. activities 4. instructors 5. unqualified 6. safety
7. unnecessary 8. death 9. attractive 10. reality 11. frightening

Test 17

1. celebration 2. national 3. impossible 4. unavoidable 5. involvement
6. enable 7. traditional 8. uncomplicated 9. enjoyment 10. misbehave
11. encourage

Test 18

1. infectious 2. prevention 3. scientists 4. effectiveness 5. impressive
6. considerable 7. really 8. patients' 9. economical 10. patiently
11. successful 12. predicative

Test 19

1. variety 2. mountaineering 3. inexpensive 4. qualified 5. interested 6. unfit
7. instructors 8. ability 9. active 10. musicians 11. discouraged

Test 20

1. incredible 2. scientists 3. influential 4. impossible 5. heavier 6. announce-
ment 7. convincing 8. photographers 9. flight 10. invention 11. seriously

Test 21

1. was 2. were 3. were 4. were 5. did 6. had 7. was 8. had 9. were 10. had
11. were 12. were 13. were 14. did 15. was 16. had

Test 22

1. in 2. which 3. it 4. who 5. where 6. lots, plenty 7. to 8. also 9. of 10. whose
11. well 12. of 13. for 14. when 15. why 16. who

Test 23

1. did 2. be 3. to 4. would 5. were 6. being/playing 7. ride 8. never 9. get
10. sitting 11. shout 12. used 13. was 14. am 15. got 16. will

Test 24

1. the 2. who 3. could 4. me 5. more 6 which 7. going 8. them 9. later
10. had 11. lets 12. as 13. to 14. unless 15. more 16. where

Test 25

1. that 2. who 3. to 4. needs/has 5. can/will/may 6. few 7. are 8. is
9. should/must 10. that/which 11. that/which 12. are 13. done 14. not
15. been 16. will

Test 26

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. D 12. A 13. B
14. D 15. D

Test 27

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C

Test 28

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C 11. D

Test 29

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. D 13. A
14. C. 15. D. 16. C

Test 30

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. C 13. A
14. A. 15. B 16. C

Глава III

Учебно-тренировочные тесты для подготовки к ЕГЭ

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из пяти разделов, включающих 46 заданий.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 15 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 14 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 — 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 — 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 3 — 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов №1.

Раздел 4 (Письмо) состоит из 2-х заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы — 80 минут. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями или можно использовать отдельный черновик. Любые черновые пометки (черновик) не проверяются и не оцениваются. Оценке подлежит только вариант ответа, занесённый в бланк ответов № 2!

Общее время проведения экзамена — 180 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

VARIANT 1

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker prefers not to be alone.
2. The speaker has special plan for preparation.
3. The speaker never learns unknown material.
4. The speaker writes the notes for exam.
5. The speaker prefers studying at late time.
6. The speaker memorises the materials after pronouncing them.
7. The speaker usually feels hungry.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите монолог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** Fifty per cent of people would like to emigrate.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** More than half of young people would prefer to live in another country.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** A few people would prefer to move to the Continent.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** Older people are less enthusiastic about emigrating.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The most popular place for holiday is a desert island.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 British people prefer to stay in Britain because of the weather.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Some people can't go abroad because this way they save money.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите беседу о планах молодых людей на будущее. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Many young people prefer _____

- 1) to take A-level exams.
2) to have a break in studying.
3) to combine work and education.

A9 Rosie wants to work in a department store because _____

- 1) she needs money.
2) it's her dream.
3) she has skills in this profession.

A10 Helen hopes to _____

- 1) earn a lot of money.
2) know new people.
3) study her profession.

A11 Helen will be given _____

- 1) a place for living.
2) all the equipment.
3) large salary.

A12 Why does Rosie want to go to Europe?

- 1) because she wants to see famous sights.
2) because she wants to change something in her life.
3) because she wants to live there.

A13 Helen is going to join _____

- 1) a group of students.
2) a group of her friends.
3) a group of scientists.

A14 Helen _____ how to spend her money.

- 1) knows
2) hasn't decided yet
3) doesn't think about

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

В2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

The secret of successful small talk

1. Pay compliments.
2. Start with the obvious things.
3. Ask about their personal problems.
4. Turn the attention to others.
5. Avoid difficult themes.
6. It's not so difficult.
7. Pay attention.
8. Use friendly body language.

A. You're at a cocktail party. There are lots of people there but there's nobody that you know. What do you do? The good conversationalist would choose to walk up to someone and introduce yourself. We all know people like that — people who can talk to anyone about anything. How do they do it? Well, the good news is that there is no great secret to small talk. There are just some simple techniques that anyone can use to start a conversation and keep it going.

B. In the film *Annie Hall* Diane Keaton and Woody Allen have just met and they want to impress each other. While they are talking their inner thought appear in sub-title on the screen. 'Listen to me-what a jerk.' he probably thinks I'm stupid.' Thoughts like these kill a conversation. So don't try to impress other people. Just relax and be yourself. When you talk to someone you show that you are interested in them. So you don't have to talk about deeply important things. Just talk about simple things like the weather or a television programme that you saw.

C. TV journalist Barbara Walters recalls that when she was younger she met the author, Truman Capote. She wanted to tell him that she liked his

book. However, she thought that he must be tired of hearing that, so she just mumbled 'How do you do?' and turned away. She forgot that everybody likes to receive a compliment and it's an easy way into a conversation, especially if you follow it up with a question: 'I really liked your book. How long did it take you to write it?' or 'That's a nice jacket. Where did you buy it?'

D. Your face and your body can communicate much more than your words. If you stand with your arms folded or if you keep looking around the room, the conversation will quickly end because you will look uninterested. Instead, you should make eye contact; keep an open posture and smile. If you send out friendly messages, you will get friendly messages back.

E. A Victorian lady once compared the two British prime ministers, Gladstone and Disraeli. 'When you speak to Mr Gladstone', she said, 'you think he is the most interesting man in the world. But when you speak to Mr Disraeli, you feel that you are the most interesting woman in the world.' People like to talk about themselves and they will think you are fascinating if you ask questions that allow them to do so.

F. But people often don't listen properly. They are too busy thinking about the next thing that they themselves want to say. Good conversationalists listen carefully and they show that they are listening, too. They ask questions, nod their head in agreement or say things like 'Oh that sounds exciting'.

G. There are some topics that you should avoid. Don't ask people about personal problems, money or religion. It's also a good idea to avoid the kind of statements that say 'I'm right. You're wrong'. It's all right to express your opinions but soften your comments with expressions such as 'I'm afraid I have to disagree with you there'. So, there is no secret to successful small talk. Just follow these simple rules and you'll soon find that you can hold a pleasant conversation with anybody about anything.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

31 August 1997

I will never forget what I was doing when I heard about the death of Princess Diana. It was Sunday morning and A _____. I got up and made myself a cup of coffee. It was about ten past seven. At that time there is usually some farming news on the radio. On Sundays there are also religious programmes. I don't usually listen to the radio early on Sunday mornings but I switched it on.

A woman in the studio was asking questions and a man was answering them by telephone. The man said: 'We must think about the children at this tragic time.' Tragic? What was he thinking about? B _____ and a few seconds later the woman said: 'We have changed this morning's programmes to bring you news of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales.' I felt a terrible shock and C _____. That morning I telephoned about 25 people but D _____. We didn't know what to do. Eventually my sister and I decided to go to Kensington Palace, where Diana lived.

E _____, there were about a thousand of people there. Some of them were putting flowers at the palace gates. Others were standing quietly in Kensington Gardens. A lot of people were crying and embracing each other. There were a lot of journalists and photographers. My sister was very angry F _____. 'Go away!' she shouted at one of them. 'This is all your fault!'

1. when we arrived
2. I listen more careful
3. when she saw them
4. I couldn't sleep
5. everyone was in deep shock
6. I was doing nothing
7. I couldn't believe it

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания А15 — А21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Aristide Valentin, Chief of the Paris police, was late for his dinner, and some of his guests began to arrive before him. These were, however, reassured by his confidential servant, Ivan, the old man with a scar and a face almost as grey as his moustaches, who always sat at a table in the entrance hall — a hall hung with weapons. Valentin's house was perhaps as peculiar and celebrated as its master. It was an old house with high walls and tall poplars almost overhanging the Seine; but the oddity — and perhaps the police value — of its architecture was this: that there was no ultimate exit at all except through this front door, which was guarded by Ivan and the armoury. The garden was large and elaborate, and there were many exits from the house into the garden. But there was no exit from the garden into the world outside; all round it ran a tall, smooth, unscalable wall with special spikes at the top; no bad garden, perhaps, for a man to reflect in whom some hundred criminals had sworn to kill.

As Ivan explained to the guests, their host had telephoned that he was detained for ten minutes. He was, in truth, making some last arrangements about executions and such ugly things; and though these duties were rootedly repulsive to him, he always performed them with precision. Ruthless in the pursuit of criminals, he was very mild about their punishment. Since he had been supreme over French — and largely over European — policial methods, his great influence had been honourably used for the mitigation of sentences and the purification of prisons. He was one of the great humanitarian French freethinkers; and the only thing wrong with them is that they make mercy even colder than justice.

When Valentin arrived he was already dressed in black clothes and red rosette — an elegant figure, his dark beard already streaked with grey. He went straight through his house to his study, which opened on the grounds behind. The garden door of it was open, and after he had carefully locked his box in its official place, he stood for a few seconds at the open door looking out upon the garden. A sharp moon was fighting with the flying rags and tatters of a storm, and Valentin regarded it with a wistfulness unusual in such scientific natures have some psychic prevision of the most tremendous problem of their lives. From any such occult mood, at least, he quickly recovered, for he knew he was late, and that his guests had already begun to arrive. A glance at his drawing-room when he entered it was enough to make certain that his principal guest was not there, at any rate.

from *The secret garden* by G.K. Chesterton

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

- B4 'Cars cause pollution and should _____ from city centers.' What do you think? In the past, people travelled by horse and so city BAN
- B5 centers _____ for cars. They were built for riders and pedestrians. The question now is: should we adapt them for cars or should we make city centres car-free zones? Cars cause lead pollution and thousands of children have asthma or suffer brain damages. Cars also cause NOT DESIGN
- B6 noise pollution and can stop people _____ . SLEEP
- B7 People _____ every day on the roads in car accidents and also in road rage incidents where drivers attack other drivers. It's awful! So why do we have cars? For getting around, of course, and to make it easy to get from one place to another. They carry as much luggage as we want KILL
- B8 and are _____ than public transport. FAST
- B9 If we banned cars from city centres, we _____ big car parks and then free public transport to our destination. People might walk more and be healthier. NEED
- B10 In the future who _____ what will happen? Science may solve the problem. We may have electric or solar-powered cars that know where they are going. Things will certainly be different. KNOW

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11 — B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11 — B16**.

The film 'Titanic' made in the US in 1997 is

B11 the most _____ film ever made at almost \$250 million. Starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet, it was directed by James Cameron and won 11 Oscars, including the Oscar for the best film. EXPENSE

B12 Why is the film so _____? Miranda, aged 13, has seen the film three times and now has the video. 'I almost know the script by heart,' she says, 'and I still have tears in my eyes at the end. SUCCESS

B13 It makes a big _____ to me to think that it's a true story. It really happened.' DIFFER

B14 Her mother is _____ by the research. 'James Cameron spent an enormous amount of time and money to get everything just right and exactly as it was on the real Titanic. It's a great story and there's never a dull moment in the film.' George agrees that the special effects PRESS

B15 are _____, but says, 'I didn't much like the love story CREDENT

B16 and some parts were rather _____. It was long too — so I don't think I'll see it again.' PREDICT

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22 — A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22 — A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The price of fame

Charlotte Church looks like a normal teenager but she is far from average. She has an amazing voice. Her fans stand in queues for hours to get tickets

for her concerts and she is often on television. Charlotte's singing **A22** _____ began when she performed on a TV show at the age of 11. The head of record company was so impressed by her voice that he **A23** _____ her up on the spot. Her first album rose to number one in the charts.

Charlotte still attends school in her home town when she can. **A24** _____, she is often away on tour for weeks at a time. She doesn't miss out on lessons, though, because she takes her own tutor with her! She spends three hours every morning with him. Her exam results in all the **A25** _____ she studies are impressive.

But how does she **A26** _____ with this unusual way of life? She **A27** _____ that she has the same friends as before. That may be true but she can no longer go into town with them because everybody stops her in the street to ask for her autograph. It seems that, like most stars, she must learn to **A28** _____ these restrictions and the lack of privacy. It's the price of fame!

A22 1) profession 2) job 3) labour 4) career

A23 1) signed 2) wrote 3) made 4) picked

A24 1) Although 2) While 3) For 4) However

A25 1) titles 2) materials 3) subjects 4) lessons

A26 1) cope 2) adjust 3) bear 4) tolerate

A27 1) denies 2) refuses 3) insists 4) complains

A28 1) look down on 2) make do with 3) put up with 4) run out of

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Julia who writes

I'm writing to you because it's become a habit. I spend a lot of time chatting on Internet where I can share my thoughts and ideas with unknown people but I have a great problem in my real life. I'm too shy and it's very difficult for me to start the conversation first or go dating with a boy. How can I overcome it? What do you think it would better to do if you were me? Maybe, should I go to see a psychologist?

Write a letter to Julia.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her problem

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

The Christian Children's Fund of Great Britain works to help poor children anywhere in the world and to improve the care, development and education of children in need, no matter what their race or religion... If you want to be a sponsor or volunteer, join us.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)

- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 2

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A — F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1 — 7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.*

1. The speaker made the conclusion of useless behavior.
2. The speaker buys only cheap things.
3. The speaker thinks it's good to treat oneself.
4. The speaker is very practical person.
5. The speaker had to change the attitude under circumstances.
6. The speaker spends all the money.
7. The speaker understands the necessity of only useful things.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите отрывок из лекции. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1 — A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 When we are telling a lie, it's normal.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A2 Lying is a way to persuade the other people.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

- A3** Lying is an essential part of many kinds of sport.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** Actors should be good at lying.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** Film makers try to deceive the audience.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Sometimes it's better to keep silence.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Our life is possible without telling a lie.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите беседу о музыке. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Alan has chosen his job because of _____.
1) his ability to play the guitar.
2) his ability to sing.
3) his passion to rock-and-roll.
- A9** A lot of people at the end of 50-s thought that _____.
1) rock-and-roll died.
2) rock-and-roll survived.
3) rock-and-roll prospered.
- A10** They talked about _____.
1) the famous politics.
2) the famous actors.
3) the famous singers.
- A11** The situation in pop music was improved by _____.
1) American singers.
2) British singers.
3) German singers.
- A12** Pop music is based on _____ now.
1) rock-and-roll
2) heavy metal
3) different kinds
- A13** Alan thinks he won't _____ in future.

- 1) feel the same impression
- 2) find something boring in music
- 3) listen to rather simple music

A14 The interviewer thinks _____

- 1) the same as Alan.
- 2) Alan is wrong.
- 3) it's the theme for discussion.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

Modern manners

1. Equality has changed manners
2. Nothing has changed
3. It's better to think about others
4. Familiar behavior
5. It's better to keep silence
6. The scientific point of you
7. Everyone should be polite
8. The changes aren't bad

A. People today are less polite than they used to be. This is the view of Dr Andrew St George of Oxford University who has just completed a book on modern social behavior. As the title, *The Descent of Manners suggests*, he believes that manners have deteriorated since Victorian times. For example, people these days eat while they are walking down the street. They kiss and embrace in public. They push on to buses and trains. Men don't open doors for women any more or offer a woman their seat on a crowded train. The Victorians would be horrified by modern behavior. We went out on to the streets to find out what people think about his ideas. Here are some opinions that we heard.

B. 'Life is certainly more informal these days, I'll give you that but I wouldn't say that's a bad thing. When I first started work I had to wear a suit and a tie but these days we all wear casual clothes. And everybody was called Mr This and Mrs That but today it's all first names. In our office everyone even calls the Managing Director 'Bob'. That was unthinkable when I was younger but I think it's better now. It's friendlier – more relaxed.

C. I don't think it's true. Things are different nowadays but I wouldn't say they're worse. Life has become much faster and people don't have time for the more formal manners that the Victorians had. I know people eat in the street but I wouldn't say there's anything wrong with that. It's just easier and faster like that.'

D. 'Things have certainly changed but it isn't bad manners. It's all down to equality. The women have been fighting for equal rights for a long time. Why should I give up my seat so that a woman can sit down? If women want equality in jobs and things like that, they can't expect special treatment for other things, can they? I think equality cuts both ways.'

E. 'Well, Dr St George is right, isn't he? I mean, look at those two young people over there. They can hardly keep their hands off each other. They shouldn't kiss and cuddle like that in public. It's embarrassing for other people. They can't understand that it's unpleasant to be the witness of private relations.'

F. 'Noise. That's what I don't like about things today. Everyone seems to think they can make as much noise as they like without a thought for other people. When you get on a train, some idiot's probably shouting into a mobile phone or you find yourself sitting next to someone with a personal stereo that's turned up too loud. And have you tried having a quiet day in the garden lately? Quiet? You can hardly hear yourself with all the lawnmowers, hedge trimmers, and what have you.'

G. 'I think people today have good manners. Things aren't as bad as some people like to make out. Most people still queue up for things properly and drivers usually stop for pedestrians at zebra crossing, because I think most people realize that life's nicer that way. I must admit that people are generally more impatient and less considerate on the road but on the whole I think things are all right.'

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756. His father was a great violinist and composer. Wolfgang showed an interest in music from a very early age. Leonard encouraged him to learn the harpsichord and from the first day, **A** _____. His sister Maria Anna was also a fine musician. In 1765 Leopold took his two children on a performance tour of Munich and Vienna. Mozart soon became well-known in all Austria.

Everywhere, **B** _____. He could play the piano and violin as well as the harpsichord. At the age of 11 he was writing keyboard pieces, oratorios, symphonies and operas. His first major work was performed in Milan in 1770, when he was still only 14. He was a great hero for young people, who whistled the tunes from *The Marriage of Figaro*, **C** _____.

The Archbishop of Salzburg heard about the young Mozart and invited him to be his orchestra Konzertmeister when he was still only fifteen. The world was at Mozart's feet. He was writing a huge amount of music and **D** _____. He worked in Salzburg for nearly ten years but he didn't like the archbishop. The composer was restless and needed a change.

In 1781 he left his post and moved to Vienna. He loved Vienna and **E** _____. Other composers asked him to teach them. His first opera, *The Abduction from the Seraglio*, was a hit. His fame spread.

In 1782 he met Constance Weber and asked her to marry him. Life wasn't easy after their marriage. Mozart was a poor businessman, and he never had enough money. For the next ten years, his music was not always popular, and he became poorer and poorer. In 1788 he stopped performing in public but continued to compose. A nobleman asked him to compose a requiem. His financial problems were over but he was already a very sick man and he died **F** _____.

When he died in 1791 at the age of thirty-five, he was buried in a pauper's grave.

1. was in great demand as a performer and a composer
2. before he could finish the piece
3. each piece of music was superb
4. the boy showed incredible talent

5. earning enough money to live well
6. people were astonished by his musical talent
7. when they walked down the streets

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

On glancing over my notes of seventy odd cases in which I have during the last eight years studied the methods of my friend Sherlock Holmes, find many tragic, some comic, a large number merely strange but none common-place; for working as he did rather for the love of his art than for the acquirement of wealth, he refused to associate himself with any investigation which did not tend towards the unusual, and even the fantastic. Of all these varied cases, however, I cannot recall any which presented more singular features than that which was associated with the well-known Surrey family of the Royslotts of Stoke Moran. The events in question occurred in the early days of my association with Holmes, when we were sharing rooms as bachelors in Baker Street. It is possible that I might have placed them upon record before but a promise of secrecy was made at the time from which I have only been freed during the last month by the untimely death of the lady to whom the pledge was given. It is perhaps as well that the facts should now come to light, for I have reasons to know that there are widespread rumours as to the death of Dr Grimesby Roylott which tend to make the matter even more terrible than the truth.

It was early in April in the year '83 that I woke one morning to find Sherlock Holmes standing, fully dressed, by the side of my bed. He was a late riser, as a rule, and as the clock on the mantelpiece showed me that it was only a quarter-past seven, I blinked up at him in some surprise, and perhaps just a little resentment, for I was myself regular in my habits. 'Very sorry to knock you up, Watson,' said he, 'but it's the common lot this morning. Mrs Hudson has been knocked up, she retorted upon me, and I on you.' 'What is it, then — a fire?' 'No; a client. It seems that a young lady has arrived in a considerable state of excitement who insists upon seeing me. She is waiting now in the sitting room. Now, when young ladies wander about the metropolis at this hour of the morning, and knock sleepy people up out of their beds, I presume that it is something very pressing which they have to communicate. Should it prove to be an interesting case, you would, I am sure, wish, to follow it from the outset.

I thought, at any rate, that I should call you and give you the chance'. I had no keeper pleasure than in following Holmes in his professional investigations, and in admiring the rapid deductions, as swift as intuitions, and yet always founded on logical basis with which he unraveled the problems which were submitted to him.

from *The Adventure of the Speckled Band* by A. Conan Doyle

- A15 Dr Watson thought that Sh. Holmes had never got _____
1) funny stories. 2) simple cases.
3) ordinary incidents. 4) dramatic events.
- A16 Sh. Holmes set about investigation if _____
1) he could earn money. 2) it was exciting for him.
3) it was simple for him. 4) it was dangerous.
- A17 This story happened when Dr Watson _____
1) finished writing his notes.
2) started his practice.
3) met Sh. Holmes.
4) only began living in Baker street.
- A18 Dr Watson should _____
1) keep secret. 2) help Sh. Holmes.
3) tell a lie. 4) follow Sh. Holmes.
- A19 The aim of Dr Watson note was _____
1) to keep rumours. 2) to earn some money.
3) to tell the truth. 4) to save reputation.
- A20 It was in the habit of Sh. Holmes _____
1) to get up early. 2) to get up late.
3) to dress at once. 4) to wake Dr Watson up.
- A21 _____ was waiting them in the sitting room.
1) Mrs Hudson 2) An old client
3) A young lady 4) Dr Roylott

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

Last gasp for smokers

It was a normal day and in their New York office Ken Schwarz and his colleagues stopped for their coffee break.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| B4 | 'But while Ken's colleagues _____ at their desks and could drink their coffee, | SIT |
| B5 | Ken _____ go outside. He couldn't stay inside, because he wanted to smoke. If the smokers of the Big Apple want to enjoy a cigarette, | MUST |
| B6 | the authorities _____ they must go out into the street or up onto the rooftops. Throughout the United States the number of places where | DECIDE |
| B7 | people _____ to smoke has gradually become smaller and smaller. | ALLOW |
| B8 | First it _____ on trains, buses and planes, then in public places such as theatres and airports. Now you can't smoke in any workplace. Non-smokers are definitely winning the battle. Anti-smoking groups even think that smoking ought to be banned in people's homes. | BAN |
| B9 | Under new plans you _____ smoke in any house where there are more than ten visitors in a week, or where there are children. | NOT CAN |
| B10 | In 1996 nicotine _____ as a drug, like cannabis, cocaine or heroin. In the country that gave tobacco to the world, smoking might one day be illegal. And then Ken will have to give up. | CLASS |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11** — **B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11** — **B16**.

Dubrovnik is a port on the Adriatic coast in Croatia. It is a very small city

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| B11 | with only 50 000 _____ but it used to be a major trading port and is now one of the region's | HABIT |
| B12 | most attractive tourist _____. The origin of Dubrovnik is unclear but it is probably linked to the destruction of the Roman city of Epidaurum in the seventh century. Epidaurum was an important sea-trading city, which was badly damaged by an earthquake in the fourth century. In 614 the city was captured and destroyed by the Avars, and survivors escaped to a small island near the coast called Laus. | LOCATE |
| B13 | A new city was _____ there. In the meantime, | STABLE |
| B14 | a new Croatian _____ appeared on the mainland opposite Ragusa. It was named Dubrovnik because of the oak trees in the area. | SET |
| B15 | Links between the two communities became stronger, and the Latin and Croatian _____ mixed. Over the years the water which separated the two communities filled with sand | POPULATE |
| B16 | from the sea and was _____ paved. This area is now more or less the main street of Dubrovnik. | EVEN |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22** — **A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22** — **A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

E-mail is electronic mail, a **A22** _____ of sending messages via a computer to other users. It's a wonderful new way of communicating! E-mail is cheaper than normal mail and even if you send your message **A23** _____

it only costs the same as a local telephone call. This is because your message goes to computer called a mail server and then it is **A24** _____ across the Net via other mail servers to its destination.

E-mail is also much quicker and can arrive at most destinations in a minute. In fact, ordinary mail is so slow by comparison that Net users call it 'snail mail'.

With e-mail you also have to know someone's address and everyone on the Net has their own **A25** _____ e-mail address. An e-mail address has two main sections: the user's name and the domain name. The user's name is usually the name or nickname of the person using e-mail, for example 'Paul'. This is **A26** _____ by the symbol @ which means 'at'. Then there is the domain name which gives information about the computer, for example 'home', the type of **A27** _____, for example 'com', means a commercial and its location. So a complete e-mail address might look something like this: Paul@home.com.uk.

E-mail addresses can be **A28** _____ so write them down carefully. Then you will have the address at the top of their message and you can just press 'reply'.

A22 1) kind 2) method 3) system 4) opportunity

A23 1) abroad 2) away 3) aside 4) alive

A24 1) traffic 2) translated 3) transmitted 4) transferred

A25 1) people 2) personal 3) individual 4) men's

A26 1) followed 2) gone 3) set 4) got

A27 1) type 2) form 3) organisation 4) way

A28 1) difficult 2) easy 3) simple 4) complicated

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Peter who writes:

How is your school? My exams start on the 4th of June. I'm pretty confident about most of them but I'm a bit worried about physics. Have you started the revising yet? Can you recommend me any training books? Do you know any educational programmes? ...

Write a letter to Peter.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3** questions about his exams

Write **100 – 140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

The greatest problem of all modern cities is traffic jams. In Europe as well as in Asia a lot of people use bicycles to get to their destinations. Do you think that it's suitable for Russians?

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200 – 250** words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion

- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 3

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задаче есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Business was the following of traditions.
2. Business was the result of previous work.
3. Business was the present of fortune.
4. Business was started as a necessity.
5. Business was the escape from former life.
6. Business was like a hobby.
7. Business was the realization of ambitions.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите рекомендации психолога. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** There are some practices to improve your memory.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** You should imagine the face of the person.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** You should split the big numbers.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A4** It's better to sum up some numbers.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** It's easy to keep in memory some jubilee dates.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** You should plan your route thoroughly in your mind.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** If you are amused you will remember it better.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Chris Fordam has been in the Himalayas _____.
1) many times.
2) some times.
3) once.
- A9** Chris Fordam is going to _____.
1) reach the top of the mountain.
2) find the evidences of creature.
3) find the witnesses.
- A10** Two geologists were attracted _____.
1) at post-war time.
2) a few years ago.
3) last year.
- A11** Fordam believes the existing of Yeti because _____.
1) he saw them last expedition.
2) there are many places where they are possible to live.
3) there are some clear pictures of Yeti.
- A12** Fordam _____ on a previous expedition.
1) found the place of living
2) found witnesses
3) found some foot marks
- A13** One day he _____.
1) will find Yeti in Tibet.
2) will take the photos of Yeti.
3) will find the witnesses.

A14 If Fordam doesn't find Yeti _____

- 1) it will mean nothing.
- 2) it will be sorry.
- 3) it will prove the absence of Yeti.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. You should choose the topic for the conversation.
2. You should start a conversation with other person.
3. It's impossible to please everyone.
4. Friendship isn't strong enough.
5. Different people have different points of view.
6. You should know the cultures.
7. Principles don't work everywhere the same.
8. It'd be better to know only then to deal with.

A. There are questions from a cross-cultural workshop which helps business people to avoid misunderstanding when they deal with people who come from different cultures. Ideas about polite behavior vary from one culture to another and it's easy to cause offence or feel offered if you don't know what other cultures expect.

B. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite frequently. As a result they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as private.

C. At the other extreme are more crowded and less mobile societies where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican businessperson, for example, will want to get to know you very well before he

or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

D. To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society put it, it's no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of embarrassing questions that you don't want to answer.

E. Cross-cultural differences aren't just a problem for travellers but also for the airlines that carry them. All airlines want to provide the best service but ideas about good service vary from place to place. This can be seen most clearly in the way that problems are deal with.

F. Some societies have 'universalist' cultures. These societies have a strong respect for rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way. 'Particularist' societies, on the other hand, also have rules but they are less important than the society's unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the formal rules are bent to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

G. This difference can cause problems. A traveller from a particularist society, India, is checking in for a flight in Germany, a country which has a universalist culture. The India traveller has too much luggage but he explains that he has been away from home for a long time and the suitcases are full of presents for his family. He expects that the check-in clerk will understand his problem and will bend the rules for him. The check-in clerk, however, expects that if she explains the rules, the customer will understand. If he was allowed to have too much luggage, it wouldn't be fair to the other passengers. But the traveller thinks this is unfair because the other passengers don't have his problem.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Second Chance

The golfer put his ball on the tee. He looked at the flag, swung the club, and the ball flew into the air. But it fell short of green and landed 'plop' in a lake. Jim Reid smiled. 'It's a nice sound, isn't it?' he said. Jim likes going to

golf courses. And why not? He has recently sold his company for \$5 million **A** _____ and money to do exactly what he wants.

But it hasn't always been so. Jim started out in Oklahoma, **B** _____ where he worked as a surveyor for Walt Disney World for ten years. In his free time he used to go scuba-diving, looking for treasure among the shipwrecks that had lain for centuries around the Florida coast. Then one day he had a go at diving in a different place and made a discovery **C** _____. When he went home that day, he talked the matter over with his wife, Beverley. It seemed like a crazy idea and Jim would have to give up his job but they decided to go for it.

'It was a bit embarrassing at first when people asked me what I did for a living,' says Jim, '**D** _____. Some of the places are over 15 metres deep. You're down there in the dark for hours with the snakes **E** _____' Stepping on broken glass and sharp pieces of metal was a constant hazard and Jim was once struck by lightning while underwater. But the gamble paid off. In fact, the new venture was successful beyond their wildest dreams **F** _____ and Beverley were multi-millionaires.

1. and it wasn't easy to explain
2. and the eels and your imagination
3. and ten years later Jim
4. and then in 1971 he moved to Florida
5. and have made money unusual way
6. and now he has plenty of time
7. that was to change his life

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

As a psychologist, my view on teenagers' bedrooms is quite straightforward. Personal space is very important in adolescence and privacy should be respected. If a teenager has his or her own room, then this space is for that teenager to arrange as he or she wishes. On no account should parents be tempted to tidy a teenager's room. If arguments arise, patience and understanding are required on both sides. Unfortunately, this doesn't always happen. Let's take the example of a typical English teenager called Tim. He and Mum fell out about the untidy state of his room because they were looking at the problem from two completely different points of view. This is what Tim had to say:

Bedrooms are incredibly important when you're a teenager. Everyone needs space but at that time you need it most of all. I don't mind Mum coming into my room as long as she knocks. The problem is that she goes round looking for things to put away and saying things like 'Tidy room, tidy mind'. I tell her I don't want a tidy mind. She thinks it's strange that although I'm hoping to study Interior Design at college, I don't seem to bother about my own room at home. But what she fails to understand is that I like the mess. It's interesting watching it grow, because it's full of shapes and patterns. I like my Mum but when she goes on at me about tidying my room, I just get more determined not to do anything about it. My advice to parents would be to leave their teenagers' room till they are bad that it's impossible to walk in. Then the kids will have to tidy up.

And, of course, Tim is right. In my experience, teenagers left to live in their own mess will eventually reach the stage where they clean it up. We have to remember that this is an important period of experimentation for them and they need to make their own decisions about things. Parents' anxiety never solves anything during this period and it can actually have the effect of making things worse. This is what Tim's Mum had to say:

I encouraged Tim to clean up after himself when he was young and he was happy to do it then. But when he got older, he simply started to refuse. His room became a complete tip. He had lots of expensive designer clothes all thrown on the floor, along with waste paper, empty cans and leftovers of food he'd taken up there secretly. When I started being more insistent, I was very shocked by Tim's response. He isn't normally very rebellious but he just exploded, saying it was none of my business what he did in his room. When I tried to tidy it up myself, he just hit the roof, insisting that he wanted it like it was.

Things are better now. Tim, meanwhile, has taken to cleaning his own room once a week. Although it seemed like a big problem at the time, it looks like Tim and his Mum have found a solution.

A15 What point does the psychologist make about teenagers in the first paragraph?

- 1) They are often unreasonable.
- 2) They should respect their parents.
- 3) They need their own private space.
- 4) They should keep their rooms tidy.

A16 Why does Tim get annoyed when his mother comes into the room?

- 1) She doesn't knock before entering.
- 2) She makes comments about the state of the room.

- 3) She expects him to know where things are.
- 4) She takes away the things that he needs.

A17 How does Tim feel about his bedroom?

- 1) He's too lazy to tidy it up.
- 2) He's guilty about not looking after it.
- 3) He's pleased with how it looks.
- 4) He doesn't see it as his responsibility.

A18 What does Tim think parents ought to do?

- 1) They ought to clean the room.
- 2) They ought to leave their children.
- 3) They ought to make their children to do it themselves.
- 4) They ought to punish their children.

A19 What aspect of Tim's behaviour surprised his mother most?

- 1) the way he treated his clothes
- 2) the fact that he used to be tidy
- 3) the fact that he had secrets
- 4) the way he reacted to her

A20 'Hit the roof' means that Tim

- 1) lost his temper.
- 2) tried to explain.
- 3) refused to speak.
- 4) was very rude.

A21 Why is Tim's bedroom tidier now?

- 1) He has developed a new routine.
- 2) His mother has changed her attitude.
- 3) His mother is now allowed to clean it.
- 4) He has reached an agreement with his parents.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

- B4 I _____ up for my girlfriend's birthday for a few months and wanted to treat her to something really special. Then a friend recommended a balloon flight. SAVE
- B5 He _____ one just a month before which was a real success. It sounded ideal so I went for the 'celebration package' with a flexible booking date, an hour in the balloon, champagne and a DVD of the flight. ORGANIZE
- B6 I thought that it _____ perfect. Milly was delighted and she wanted to do the flight on her actual birthday. This is where the problems started. BE
- B7 It turned out that the birthday date _____. When I insisted, they just said, 'There's nothing we can do. We appreciate your booking.' No explanation, no apology, nothing. We finally got a flight three days later but things didn't improve. We were up in the air for only 35 minutes, the champagne glasses were cracked and the DVD arrived scratched. I promised Milly I would get a refund and we would go away for the weekend. BOOK
- B8 Three months later I _____ still I can't get through to customer services and WAIT
- B9 the company _____ to my emails for all this time. Without wanting to sound over the top, it's the most stressful thing NOT REPLY
- B10 I _____ ever to organize. TRY

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

TV ads, are they the real thing?

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| B11 | In TV _____ every family has two children and everyone lives in a house with a garden. Everyone has got a car and a mobile phone. When they drive their cars, the roads are empty. Everyone has got a job. | ADVERTISE |
| B12 | No one is _____. Everyone works in a high-tech office which is full of shiny new computers. No one works in a factory. Everyone takes a holiday on a beach in an exotic country. | EMPLOY |
| B13 | They fly there in _____ planes with lots of smiling stewardesses, good food and lots of space for their feet. Every house has a huge kitchen. Someone (usually a woman) prepares | COMFORT |
| B14 | _____ meals. She's a very busy woman, of course, so she buys food that she can prepare quickly. | ORDINARY |
| B15 | But it looks _____! Children smile and get excited when their meals arrive. When children are ill, their parents take them smiling doctors in white coats. The doctors always have lots of time to talk. | WONDER |
| B16 | They never look tired or _____. | WORK |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

- A recent report on the differences between men and women's shopping
A22 _____ found changes in the balance of buying activity between the

sexes. The report, published last month by the market **A23** _____ company, Street Trends, focused on the areas of food and drink, toiletries and cosmetics, clothing and electrical goods.

Little change was found in food and drink shopping habits. Over 70% of supermarket shopping in the UK is done by the women of the **A24** _____, and they generally control how much is spent on food. There port suggests that women show a greater ability to find special offers and are more interested than men in getting good value when they shop.

A25 _____, in the area of clothing, women are still greater consumers than men. There has been a general increase in the purchase of clothes over the last few years, **A26** _____ to the UK of cheap fashion from China and the rest of the Fast East. Discount clothing has become more popular, as retailers have become skilled in reproducing fashion designs at lower coasts. This is most **A27** _____ in women's fashion, where purchases have increased significantly in the last year.

Interesting changes were seen, however, in the purchase of toiletries and electrical goods. **A28** _____ 80% of British women do most of the shopping for cosmetics and toiletries but the men's toiletry market is growing, as younger men are more interested in their physical appearance than they were five years ago. Well-known cosmetics companies are now targeting men with new skincare products.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) products | 2) habits | 3) goods | 4) values |
| A23 | 1) research | 2) studies | 3) tests | 4) results |
| A24 | 1) housewife | 2) house-keeper | 3) household | 4) housework |
| A25 | 1) similarly | 2) usually | 3) greatly | 4) actually |
| A26 | 1) thank | 2) due | 3) use | 4) got |
| A27 | 1) reasonable | 2) useable | 3) possible | 4) noticeable |
| A28 | 1) approximately | 2) steadily | 3) sharply | 4) besides |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Paul who writes:

Yesterday was an awful day for me. We were having a test and my teacher saw me using my mobile. I would like to find some information on the Internet. Of course, she sent me out and called my parents. Now it's forbidden to use my new smart phone and my father gave the old one and I can only call and send messages. Is it allowed to use phone at your school? Do you use it during lessons? And what is the reaction of your teachers? ...

Write a letter to Paul.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3** questions about his problem

Write **100 – 140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

People usually pay a lot of interests when they buy something on a credit and it often takes them a long time to pay back the money.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200 – 250** words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion

— express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion

— explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

— make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 4

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

The speaker disagrees with the statements:

1. more TV channels means more variety and better programmes
2. TV companies shouldn't interrupt films with commercials
3. the media can make mediocre people famous
4. TV should show less football and more minority sports
5. TV is better than the independent channels
6. TV, radio and the Internet have made newspapers irrelevant
7. we shouldn't blame TV for children's bad behaviour

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите отрывок разговора Ани и Лиз о случае из жизни их друга. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 Their friend is a very busy man.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A2 It's allowed to open the window in the safari park.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

- A3** The boy was going to feed the animal.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** The elephant was on the left side of the car.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The car was damaged a little.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** The guards were very calm in this incident.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Their friend expected the police actions.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ о роли мобильного телефона в современном мире. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** In 1990-s if you had mobile phone it meant you were _____
1) a businessman.
2) a rich person.
3) an authority.
- A9** Recently the prices of mobile phones _____
1) have been increased.
2) have been constant.
3) have been reduced.
- A10** In Africa the possibility of using mobile phones gave _____
1) the growth of small business.
2) the increasing of subscribers.
3) the increasing of adverts.
- A11** In India fishermen use mobile phones for _____
1) conversations to relatives.
2) reducing waste.
3) learning the route.
- A12** Farmers need to _____
1) know the weather.
2) keep in touch with others.
3) find the partners.

A13 Thanks for the inventing of mobile phone _____

- 1) our life is noisy.
- 2) our life is rapid.
- 3) our life is easy.

A14 The using of mobile phones will _____

- 1) change the world.
- 2) improve the technology.
- 3) improve business.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. The theme for research.
2. Malls are worse for you.
3. Having a lot of choice help you.
4. It's impossible to be satisfied.
5. It's different now.
6. Too much products' information.
7. The small range of goods is better.
8. Great variety of goods.

Spoilt for choice?

A. Do you remember the old days? The time buying a pair of jeans or a mobile phone involved choosing between two or three options. Now, pop into a shop on the high street and you'll find about 50 different styles of jeans and literally hundreds of mobile phones. But is it better? We try to answer this question.

B. We've never had so much choice. Take supermarkets, for example. A local store could offer you 38 types of milk, 107 varieties of pasta, over 170 types of salad dressing and 154 flavors of jam. The average supermarket offers

more than 30 000 products with thousands more being added each year. In the words of one shopper, it's so overwhelming that it just makes you feel awful. If you carefully considered every aspect – ethics, food miles, price, flavor and ingredients – you'd never get round to buying anything, ever.

C. But it isn't just about food. For every aspect of life there's an incredible range of products and services on offer – from clothes and gadgets to educational and financial services, not forgetting holidays and entertainment. Access to the Internet has, of course, widened this choice. It does not only offer the products themselves but detailed reviews of product ranges with comparisons of style, price and reliability. These are intended to make our lives easier but in reality just lead to information overload.

D. It now seems that all this choice isn't good for us. Professor Barry Schwartz, a psychologist from Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania and the author of *The Paradox of Choice*, says 'There is vastly too much choice in the modern world and we are paying an enormous price for it. It makes us feel helpless, mentally paralysed and profoundly dissatisfied.' But shouldn't we be happy to have all this information and choice? Why is it a problem to have 275 types of breakfast cereal or 10 500 000 hits to an Internet search for 'holidays in Spain'?

E. The bigger the range of products available, the less satisfied we are with our choice. We imagine that the perfect mobile or jeans must exist in such a big number of products and that we might have chosen the wrong thing. Or that by choosing a particular service or form of entertainment, we might have missed out on something better.

F. Experiments seem to indicate that less choice is better. A team of researchers at Stanford University in the USA ran a test on consumers choosing jam. Those who tested just six jams felt happier and bought more products than consumers who had 24 jams to taste. Another experiment showed that students who were given a smaller range of essay topics produced better works.

G. So what can we do? One technique is simply to choose smaller shops with fewer products. And Professor Schwartz advises, 'Choose when to choose... Don't worry about what type of mobile phone package to opt for. Pick a sofa from IKEA in 30 seconds and you'll feel better than if you spend hours researching sofas – because you won't know what else you're missing out on.'

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Запишите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Barbie, the glamorous blonde doll beloved by little girls around the world, is A _____. She is also the most long-lived toy on the market, a fact that was celebrated throughout the world when she recently had her 40th birthday.

But in a tiny village in Bavaria there was no celebration, only bitterness and regret. In the Hausser home Rolf and Lily ignored the global celebrations B _____, as they have done so many times over the past four decades, about how badly they have been treated by history, or, to be more accurate, by Barbie's secret history. Like many stars, Barbie is not what she seems. Not only is she older than her official age but Barbie is not her real name, what's more, she isn't even American, she's German.

Barbie's real name is in fact Lili. She is 45, not 40, and was born in a small town near Nuremberg. The secret story of the Barbie doll is about small-town naivety against big business determination. Above all, it is C _____, a man who has been erased from Barbie's history so completely that only a few people in the world know that he was the true creator of the Barbie doll. But instead of making a fortune when she became a worldwide success, Rolf Hausser lost everything.

It was in 1952 that Lili was born, D _____, as a cartoon character for the daily German newspaper Bild Zeitung. Their cartoonist Beuthin had the idea of a girl who was sexy, E _____ with a snub nose and a face like an angel.

She was named Lili, and by 1955 she was so popular that Beuthin suggested that a doll should be made as a present for visitors to the newspaper. After many attempts to find the right toymaker, he finally found Rolf Hausser, the son of a famous toy manufacturer, who together with his brother Kurt had set up a very successful toy company called O&M Hausser. Rolf was fascinated by the idea of making a doll F _____, and he agreed to try.

Lili the doll went on the market on August 12, 1955, and became an overnight success.

1. in her first incarnation
2. pointed out the Lili doll
3. an icon of American femininity
4. but essentially innocent

5. and instead complained bitterly
6. with the shape and curves of a mature woman
7. a story of the tragedy of bitter old man

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания А15 — А21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Eight years before he had seen his friend off at the North Wall wished him godspeed. Gallaher had got on. You could tell that at once by his travelled air, his well-cut tweed suit and fearless accent. Few fellows had talents like his, and fewer still could remain unspoiled by such success. Gallaher's heart was in the right place and he had deserved to win. It was something to have a friend like that.

Little Chandler's thoughts ever since lunch-time had been of his meeting with Gallaher, of Gallaher's invitation, and of the great city London where Gallaher lived. He was called Little Chandler because though he was but slightly under the average statue, he gave one the idea of being a little man. His hands were white and small, his frame was fragile, his voice was quiet and his manners were refined. He took the greatest care of his fair silken hair and moustache and used perfume discreetly on his handkerchief. The half-moons of his nails were perfect, and when he smiled you caught a glimpse of a row of childish white teeth.

As he sat at his desk in the King's Inns he thought what changes those eight years had bought. The friend whom he had known under a shabby and necessitous guise had become a brilliant figure on the London Press. He turned often from his tiresome writing to gaze out of the office window. The glow of a late autumn covered the grass plots and walks. It casted a shower of kindly golden dust on the untidy nurses and decrepit old men who drowsed on the benches; it flickered upon all the moving figures — on the children who ran screaming along the gravel paths and on everyone who passed through the gardens. He watched the scene and thought of life; and (as always happened when he thought of life) he became sad. A gentle melancholy took possession of him. He felt how useless it was to struggle against fortune, this being the burden of wisdom which the ages had bequeathed to him.

A little Cloud by James Joyce

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

- Late last night Rebecca Richards, an 18-year-old student, had an argument with her boyfriend, so she left his house at 3.30 in the morning and
- B4** drove off. She _____ in thick fog along a road in **DRIVE**
Cornwall when she misjudged a corner and went off the road. Her car fell over a 150 m cliff.
- B5** Rebecca _____ out and landed 20 m from the **THROW**
sea. When she regained consciousness, she realized that she still had her mobile phone. She dialed 999 (the emergency number) but she was
- B6** so confused that she _____ make several calls **MUST**
before she could finally understand her. While she was waiting for help to come she could see that the sea was coming closer every moment.
- B7** She lay there _____ terrified. Suddenly she **FEEL**
heard the noise of a helicopter in the sky above. The helicopter took half an hour to see exactly where Rebecca was but in the end it managed to reach her. By the time the helicopter took off,
- B8** the waves _____ just one metre away. Eventu- **BE**
ally she got to the nearest hospital where
- B9** she _____ now. 'It was so lucky that I had my **RECOVER**
mobile phone with me,' she said to journalists, 'because if I hadn't been able to phone for help
- B10** I _____ definitely _____.' **DIE**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11 — B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11 — B16**.

ABBA

- B11** In November 1970 an _____ Swedish group called 'Festfolket' played their first concert in front of five embarrassed couples in a restaurant in Gothenburg in Sweden. Their 'live' performance was not a great success, and by the end of the week only three people turned up to
- B12** hear them. _____, just a few years later they would be most successful pop group in the world. In 1977 when they played at London's Royal Albert Hall, the box office received three and a half million requests! Why were ABBA so popular? First there were the songs themselves, which in the early years were catchy tunes with simple pop lyrics. Also, because
- B13** ABBA were Swedish, their English _____ was very clear and easy to understand and this definitely helped their worldwide appeal. After the break-up Berry and Bjorn carried on writing music together, including the musical
- B14** *Chess*. The women both had _____ successful solo careers.
- B15** All the members of the group _____. Although the four members of group have been offered huge amount of money to make a comeback, they have always refused.
- B16** Recently British TV has shot a _____ about all members of the group.
- KNOW
- CREDENCE
- PRONOUNCE
- REASON
- MARRY
- DOCUMENT

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

USA road trip

Many people dream of travelling across the USA. It's one of the world's great **A22** _____ and it's surprisingly easy to make that dream come true as our travel expert explains.

You can travel **A23** _____ the USA by bus, train or plain but for the real experience, you have to drive. There's no need to buy a car because renting a car is easy. There are car hire offices at all major airports and most companies will **A24** _____ one-way rental which means that you don't have to return the car to the same office.

When you're driving, remember that the distances between cities can be very long, so choose a **A25** _____ car with air conditioning and make sure take lots of your favourite music with you.

You'll probably start your journey in New York on the east coast or in Los Angeles on the west coast. They are both fascinating cities but don't spend too long there — get out the road!

That's where you **A26** _____ in the real USA. Most people agree that the south west of the USA is the most interesting part of the country. That's where you'll find the mountains of Utah and the deserts of Arizona with world-famous sights such as the Great Canyon and Monument Valley. As for **A27** _____, there are lots of motels everywhere and you don't normally need to book in advance so you don't have to plan your journey in too much detail. You'll also find plenty of diners serving good American food like hamburgers, hot dogs and pizza. But be careful! Americans are big eaters, so you can **A28** _____ to return home a few kilos heavier than you arrived!

A22 1) trips 2) travels 3) journeys 4) voyages

A23 1) across 2) away 3) along 4) through

A24 1) suggest 2) offer 3) request 4) give

A25 1) expensive 2) fast 3) comfortable 4) convenient

A26 1) experience 2) skill 3) habit 4) practice

A27 1) facilities 2) beds 3) living 4) accommodation

A28 1) hope 2) expect 3) wait 4) consider

По окончании выполнения заданий **B4 — B16, A22 — A28** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания **B4 — B16, A22 — A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4 — B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания **C1** и **C2** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (**C1, C2**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Robert who writes:

... I have overslept this morning as usual and got to school late. It's the great problem for me to get up early; especially when my Mum has already gone out. How can I be more punctual? Have you got the same problem? Is it a strict discipline at your school? Can you enter the classroom after the bell?

Write a letter to Robert.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3** questions about his problem

Write **100 – 140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

Now young people have the possibility to move abroad after finishing the education. Would you like to do it? Do you think it's better to live and work abroad?

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 5**Раздел 1. Аудирование****B1**

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker wants to have own TV set.
2. The speaker's sorry about people's unwillingness of getting art.
3. The speaker considers the art of entertainment is dying.
4. The speaker doesn't like screen version.
5. The speaker hasn't enough time for favourite occupation.
6. The speaker thinks it's better to associate.
7. The speaker is disappointed at the absence of teens' entertainment.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите новости по радио. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** The transport Minister left his post because of the gossips.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** The Prime Minister opened the Conference on the Environment.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** A lot of working places for engineers will be opened in Wales.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** The inflation process is slightly increasing nowadays.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The dangerous criminal got away from the prison.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** A racing pigeon saved on the board of the ship crossing the ocean.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Finally the speaker tells the weather forecast.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите беседу полицейского и женщины-водителя. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Woman thought that her car _____
1) was parked somewhere else.
2) was stolen by someone.
3) was got away by the police.
- A9** Police officer _____ her car.
1) never heard about
2) has seen
3) remembered something about
- A10** Woman's car _____
1) was damaged by someone.
2) was found by the police.
3) was drawn away.
- A11** Which of these sentences is correct?
1) Woman could park her car for an hour in this street.
2) Woman didn't have to park her car in this street.
3) Woman had to park her car on the other side.
- A12** The car was towed away because _____

- 1) the street isn't wide.
- 2) she didn't pay for parking.
- 3) it was damaged by lorry.

A13 Which of these sentences is correct?

- 1) Now the car is situated near Samwell Street.
- 2) Now the car has been taken far away.
- 3) Now the car is at the ground near police station.

A14 Woman can take her car back _____

- 1) very quickly.
- 2) in a few days.
- 3) when she gets to it.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Why men can't find things.
2. The parts of female brain can work simultaneously.
3. Our brains work differently.
4. Women are better at running the house.
5. Some professions suit only for men or women.
6. The man's brains work quickly.
7. The developing of our abilities.
8. You should trust driving to the men.

A. During the last fifty years psychologists have made us believe that differences between men and women are mainly the result of traditional social 'conditioning', i.e. the way we are brought up. According to this theory women can be trained to do jobs that men traditionally do, and men can and should become more domesticated. But as the recent scientific research says, gender differences exist because men's and women's brains work completely differently

and their biological differences mean that they can never think or believe in the same way.

B. In prehistoric times men hunted for food, often alone, and women looked after the children, usually with other women. Men needed to be able to find and kill animals. Women needed the ability to protect the home, to do several things simultaneously and have good communication skills on with the other women. As a result, men's brains developed better spatial ability and programmed to focus on one specific task. Women developed more connections between the two sides of the brain, which led to be better at doing several things at once.

C. Because the two sides of woman's brain are better connected, women are generally more talkative and more fluent than men. On average women speak 6800 words a day, and men only 2400! Women solve problems by talking about them, and in a crisis will usually want to discuss the situation and their feelings, while men tend to interrupt and offer solutions, which isn't what women want at all. This fundamental difference is one of the main causes of the conflicts in male and female relationships.

D. A man sees driving as a test of his spatial abilities – he enjoys driving fast and showing off and consequently has more accidents than women. On the other hand, generally speaking, men are much less likely to get lost when driving because of their well-developed sense of direction. For women driving is mainly about getting safely from A to B, and they have more difficulties in reading maps. They also find parking a car in a small space more difficult and have more trouble distinguishing left from right.

E. Organizing a house involves doing several things at the same time, and women's brains make them generally better at it than men. In an experiment for British TV six men and six women had to make coffee, wash up, make toast, take a phone message and pack a briefcase in ten minutes. With one exception the men were all worse than the women. They are worse at seeing details which means they usually don't even notice that the house is dirty or in mess.

F. Men have inherited their ancestor's long distance 'tunnel' vision which was vital for hunting. They can see well and far in one direction but they don't see things on either side, and they don't see as well as women close up. This explains why men can never find things in fridges, cupboards and drawers. Women have much wider peripheral vision than men which explains why a woman always seems to find what a man just cannot see.

G. Although some jobs today are still dominated by one or other sex, it is not because of sexual discrimination but basically because men and women

are attracted to different jobs. It is logical that men are attracted to careers where spatial skills are vital, such as engineering, architecture, construction and flying. On the other hand, women has superior verbal skills, and they also excel in jobs that require good organizational skills.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Why they came.

Major changes in the pattern of immigration have been caused by wars, revolutions, periods of starvation, persecutions, religious intolerance, and in short, by any number of disasters **A** ____ America was a better place to be. More than a million Irish, for instance, immigrated to America between 1846 and 1851 in order to escape starvation and disease in Ireland. **B** ____, large number of other Europeans fled political persecution. In the 1870-s another wave of refugees left the political turmoil of eastern and southern Europe to seek freedom and a future in America. The largest streams of European immigrants came between 1900 and 1920, that is before, after and during World War I. At other times, for example, **C** ____, smaller numbers of immigrants came to the US. Since the 1960-s more and more people have fled the poverty and wars in Asia and Latin America in the hope of finding a better life in the United States.

There is, of course, **D** ____ and racial variety, one that Americans, more than other people, are aware of. The first slaves brought to what is today the United States arrived in Virginia on a board of a Dutch ship in 1619. On the eve of the American Revolution **E** ____ what was shortly to be the United States of America. In 1776 probably about a fifth of all inhabitants in the British colonies in America were Negro slaves.

Between 1777 and 1804 all states in the new republic north of Maryland abolished slavery. However, neither the North nor the South would escape the grave social, economic, political and moral problems **F** ____ . Although the Civil War (1861—1865) brought the end to slavery in all of the states, discrimination against Blacks would continue.

1. during the Depression and during World War II
2. that are the heritage of slavery
3. which led to believe that
4. are not welcomed by all Americans
5. another side to American's ethnic pluralism
6. during the same period of time
7. slavery was already firmly established in

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания А15 — А21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

I've no explanation for this story. I've no theories about the why and wherefore of it. It's just a thing — that happened.

For the beginning of it all, I've got to go back to the summer of 1914 — just before the war — when I went down to Badgeworthy with Neil Carslake. Neil was, I suppose, about my best friend. I'd known his brother Alan too but not so well. Sylvia, their sister, I'd never met. She was two years younger than Alan and three years younger than Neil. Twice, while we were at school together, I'd been to spend part of the holidays with Neil at Badgeworthy and twice something had intervened. So it came about that I was twenty-three when I first saw Neil and Alan's home.

We were to be quite a big party there. Neil's sister Sylvia had just got engaged to a fellow called Charles Crawley. He was, so Neil said, a good deal older than she was but a thoroughly decent chap and quite reasonably well-off.

We arrive, I remember, at about seven o'clock in the evening. Everyone had gone to his room to dress for dinner. Neil took me to my room. Badgeworthy was an attractive old house. It was full of little steps up and down and unexpected staircases. It was the sort of house in which it's not too easy to find your way about. I remember Neil promised to come and fetch me on his way down to dinner. I was feeling a little shy at the prospect of meeting this people for the first time. I remember saying with laugh that it was a kind of house where one expected to meet ghosts in the passages. And he said carelessly that he believed the place was said to be haunted but that none of them had even seen anything, and he did not even know what form the ghost was supposed to take. Then he hurried away and I set to dive into my suitcases for my evening clothes.

Well, I was standing in front of the glass tying my tie. I could see my own face and shoulders and behind them the wall of the room – a plain stretch of wall was just broken in the middle by a door – and just as I had finally settled my tie I noticed that the door was opening. I don't know why I didn't turn round...

Anyway I didn't. ...I saw into the room. It was a bedroom and suddenly I caught my breath. On the bed there was a girl and round her neck was a pair of man's hands and the man was slowly forcing her backwards and squeezing her throat as he did so, so that the girl was being suffocated...

In a Glass Darkly by A. Christie

A15 What is the narrator was going to do?

- 1) meet Alan's sister
- 2) have a nice time with friends
- 3) join the army before the war
- 4) investigate something

A16 Who was Neil's sister engaged to be married to?

- 1) a wealthy person
- 2) one of his brother's friend
- 3) old Neil's friend
- 4) young fellow

A17 How did the narrator describe the house?

- 1) good-planned building
- 2) old unattractive house
- 3) like a labyrinth
- 4) a house with great main stairs

A18 How did the narrator feel in this house?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) self-satisfied | 2) self-confident |
| 3) self-sufficient | 4) self-conscious |

A19 What did the narrator expect to find in this place?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) some of his old friends | 2) evil forces |
| 3) nice young girl | 4) Sylvia's bridegroom |

A20 Where was the narrator standing when he saw a crime?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) in front of the door | 2) in front of the wall |
| 3) in front of the entrance | 4) in front of the mirror |

A21 What did the narrator observe?

- 1) a real murder
- 2) a loving act
- 3) a mysterious act
- 4) a fainting fit

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4 — В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4 — В10.

Bernie woke up suddenly and looked at the bedside clock. It was 3.00 in the morning. 'Much too early', he said to himself and went straight back to sleep. He was a light sleeper when he knew

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| B4 | he _____ get up early, and that day he was feeling especially responsible as he had the plane | MUST |
| B5 | tickets for the football team, and they _____ to meet at the airport at 7.00 a.m. Suddenly Bernie woke up again and looked at the bedside clock. It still said 3.00. He just fell asleep when he noticed | AGREE |
| B6 | that sunlight _____ in through the curtains. | COME |
| B7 | 'Oh, no! Bernie thought in a panic _____ for his watch on the table. It said 7.05. At that time the phone started to ring. 'What's happened to you?' a voice asked. 'It's 7.05. The plane leaves | LOOK |
| B8 | at 7.45.' 'I _____ there as soon as I can,' Bernie promised. Desperately he put on the first clothes he could find, picked up his bag fortunately | BE |

- B9** _____ the night before, quickly took his car keys and ran out of the door... Bernie woke up suddenly and looked at the bedside clock. It was 3.00 in the morning. A nurse came over. 'Where I am?' Bernie said. **PACK**
- B10** 'You are in a hospital – you _____ a car accident while driving fast, I'm afraid. Were you trying to catch a plane?' **HAVE**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 – B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 – B16.

- In most countries today top sports people, such as footballers, tennis players and basketball
- B11** players, get _____ salaries. What they earn in a week is often more than ordinary people earn in a year. Is this really too much? Personally I don't think so. Firstly, the active life of a **NORM**
- B12** professional sportsman is _____ short – they often retire when they're in their mid-thirties. Secondly, many of them don't even play that long, as they often get injured, which means they have to retire early. Besides, although their salaries are very high, they are **RELATE**
- B13** not much higher than other _____ people in the Mass Media industry like pop singers, **SUCCESS**
- B14** actors or TV _____, whose professional careers can last for fifty years. Sport today is watched by millions of people, **PERSON**
- B15** so it should be considered _____ just like the cinema or TV. To sum up, I think that top sports people's high salaries are not unfair **ENTERTAIN**
- B16** _____ with people doing similar jobs. **COMPARE**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

All over the world people are changing the face of the Earth. Wild areas are cleared for farming and to build roads and expand cities. Our factories, cars and power stations poison the [A22] _____ with polluting gases and chemical waste. As well as transforming the environment, we are destroying habitats, the homes of [A23] _____ plants and animals.

Living things have evolved [A24] _____ millions of years. Many animals and plants can only [A25] _____ in certain environments. When such areas are destroyed, wildlife cannot always [A26] _____ to the new conditions and some species may die out. Thousands of species of plants and animals face extinction because of human activities.

People can also [A27] _____ from habitat destruction. When forests are cut down earth is washed away, this causes crop failure and starvation. There is the future to consider, too; plants provide essential food and can also be used in medicines. If species [A28] _____ extinct, their potential value will never be know.

[A22] 1) country 2) place 3) environment 4) ground

[A23] 1) both 2) each 3) every 4) either

[A24] 1) for 2) in 3) during 4) since

[A25] 1) persist 2) survive 3) go 4) attend

[A26] 1) adapt 2) use 3) stand 4) bear

[A27] 1) experience 2) feel 3) suffer 4) damage

[A28] 1) get 2) die 3) result 4) become

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Mary who writes:

...Yesterday was Easter day. All my family celebrated it. But I don't like religious holidays, especially when I have to go to church. I don't know exactly whether I believe God or not. Do you celebrate Easter Day? And how? Do you often go to church? What is your attitude to the religion?...

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her family

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

Now young people join different political parties and support different movements. How can you show your protest, if you want? A lot of people try to do it breaking the law. They consider any ways are possible to achieve their aim.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion

- A4** Tim was afraid of climbing the Tower.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The Old Bridge in Florence looks like The Tower Bridge in London.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Tim was unable to communicate with Italians because his Italian wasn't very good.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Tim tried different kinds of pizza in Italy.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите монолог актера о проблемах в его жизни. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Albert was born in _____ family.
1) a wealthy
2) a poor
3) a middle class
- A9** Albert gave up school because he _____
1) wanted to start the adult life.
2) hated studying.
3) had to earn for living.
- A10** Albert started his acting career _____
1) on the stage.
2) in the cinema.
3) in TV programme.
- A11** Albert _____ his modern life.
1) wants to change
2) enjoys
3) hates
- A12** Albert usually buys _____ clothes.
1) very expensive
2) ordinary
3) very cheap
- A13** He spends a lot of time in therapy because _____
1) he wants to be happy.
2) he wants to treat his disease.
3) he wants to be better in his profession.

- A14** Albert wants to have plastic surgery because he would like to ...
- 1) make his face better.
 - 2) change his appearance.
 - 3) look younger.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Fans from high society.
2. Fans help their teams to win.
3. Decisive duel.
4. The joy of win.
5. The saint day of the week for Italians.
6. Three most important things for Italian.
7. Supporters all over the world.
8. Fierce fight.

A. Our taxi driver has just discovered that one of his passengers supports AC Milan. As he hears the name of his team's deadly rivals he holds up his Internazionale Football Club season ticket and kisses it as if it were a religious icon. The San Siro stadium appears in the distance, a sight as wonderful as Milan's beautiful cathedral. Our driver cries: '*San Siro — La Scala de calciso!* A temple!'

This story illustrates the relationship between Italy's three great loves: religion, opera and football. It's not just a game. Even a moderate sports fan cannot fail to be moved by the spectacle of Italian football and its faithful supporters.

B. We come as pilgrims in search of the divine sporting experience: a *Serie A* match at the 80,000 capacity San Siro, home of Milan's twin giants, Inter and AC Milan. Today Inter is playing at home to Parma. If Parma wins today, they can replace Milan at the top of the league.

The *Gazzetta dello Sport* is building up the match in dramatic style; the Milan sporting newspaper is comparing it to a battle of operas; it is being played under flood lights, two cities have great opera house, and the virtuoso performers are the players.

C. The majority of the crowd at the San Siro is well-dressed, with a high percentage of women. In Milan the women sit the expensive seats in their dark glasses and in winter wear their fur coats. Football attracts the rich and powerful in Italian society. It's a big business, one of Italy's most profitable industries. Being seen in the right place at the San Siro is as important as attending the first night of an opera at *La Scala*.

D. It is no coincidence that the game is played on the holy day, Sunday, because football is Italy's sacred pastime. Italians call it *la Giornata* — the Day — as if the rest of the week is mere preparation. On Sunday afternoons a million Italians go to watch football, while 25 million listen to match reports on the radio or watch the frantic commentary of TV reporters describing actions from games which cannot be broadcast until the evening.

E. Before kick-off, the Parma fans are shouting at the Inter fans who are replying just as loudly. When the teams arrive on the pitch, the Inter fans let off flares, turn up the volume and wave flags, producing the most electric atmosphere I've ever experienced at a sporting event.

F. Inter starts well but after ten minutes Parma scores a beautiful simple goal. Then Inter equalizes but their captain is sent off after a deliberate handball. Inter scores again after thirty-seven minutes from a free kick. Parma gets close again just before half time but Inter scores their third goal. The fans start singing and whistling again. Parma scores again but it's Inter's day at the end of the match.

G. The Italian call *Serie A* 'the most beautiful league in the world'. And they're right. Fans from many countries have the opportunity to watch football matches of Italian clubs because International Sport channels broadcast them all the day round. The number of football lovers is growing day by day.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

We arrived at Gatwick at 11.15 and made our way to the check-in desk.

A _____ we had some free time, so everyone went to the arcade, ate at Burger King or looked around the shops. The flight was quiet and almost all of us played games.

Not many of us had been to Rome and so we saw a very different environment from the one we live in. The houses were yellow, there were terracotta tiles on the floor outside the cafes and the most common transport was the moped. We got to our hotel, sorted out our rooms unpacked and went out to dinner. The pasta was exquisite!

Lovely sunshine and comfortable temperatures were the norm and very nice it all was too, B _____ — but then we were warm and dry in the coach, C _____. The weather was important as most of our visits were to Roman remains.

The real Roman bit started with the trips round the Forum, Palatine Hill and the Colosseum D _____. On our way back to our hotel we were given a guided tour to the Church of San Clemente.

E _____, took us back to the level of Nero's Rome with its streets, alleys and the best preserved temple to Mithras in the world.

We spent time in Ostia, the port of Rome. During the 3rd century BC, the town was primarily used as a naval base and played an important part in various wars. The remains of the town itself are in excellent condition, F _____

Everything we had learned about or seen in pictures suddenly came to life. We hadn't been there before but we felt that we knew it.

1. reaching down 50 metres below the modern street
2. considering that it was on at least one occasion partially destroyed by pirates
3. which would have made the group gasp in awe
4. after we had confirmed everything
5. where the cruel world of Roman entertainment was mixed with the amazing technology below stage
6. so it didn't matter
7. except for the coach drive from Rome to Sorrento

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The Pot of Gold

Ralph worked nights on a plan that promised him a well-paying job in Texas but through no fault of his own this promise was never realized. In the third year of his marriage with Laura, a firm that was almost identical in size and character with the firm Ralph worked for underwent a change of ownership, and Ralph was approached and asked if he would be interested in joining the overhauled firm. His own job promised only meager security after a series of slow promotions and he was glad of the chance to escape. He met the new owners, and their enthusiasm for him seemed intense. They were prepared to put him in charge of a department and pay him twice what he was getting then. The arrangement was to remain tacit for a month or two, until the new owners had secured their position but they shook hands warmly and had a drink on the deal, and that night Ralph took Laura out to dinner at an expensive restaurant.

They decided to look for a larger apartment, to have a child and to buy a secondhand car. They faced their good fortune with perfect calm, for it was what they had expected all along. The city seemed to them a generous place, where people were rewarded either by a sudden and deserved development like this or by the capricious bounty of lawsuits, eccentric and peripheral business ventures, unexpected legacies and other windfalls.

He was twenty-eight years old; poverty and youth were inseparable in his experience, and one was ending with the other. The life they were about to leave had not been hard, and he thought with sentiment of the soiled tablecloth in the Italian restaurant where they usually went for their celebrations, and the high spirits with which Laura on a wet night ran from the subway to the bus stop. But they were drawing away from all this. Shirt sales in department-store basements, lines at meat counters, weak drinks, the roses he brought her up from the subway in the spring when roses were cheap — these were all unmistakably the souvenirs of the poor, and though they seemed to him good and gentle, he was glad that they would soon be memories.

The reorganization and Ralph's new position hung fire but they talked about it freely when with friends. «All we need is patience,» Laura would

say. There were many delays and postponements, and they waited with the patience of people expecting justice. He decided to telephone his potential employers. Their secretary told him they were both out. This made him apprehensive. He called several times from the telephone booth in the lobby of the building he worked in and was told that they were busy, they were out, they were at conference with lawyers, or they were talking long-distance. This variety of excuses frightened him. He said nothing to Laura that evening and tried to call them the next day. Late in the afternoon, after many tries, one of them came to the phone. «We gave the job to somebody else» he said. Like a saddened father, he spoke to Ralph in a hoarse and gentle voice. «Don't try to get us on the telephone any more. We've got other things to do besides answer the telephone. This other fellow seemed better suited. That's all I can tell you, and don't try to get me on the telephone any more.»

(an extract from *The Pot of Gold* by H. Melville)

A15 What type of firm was Ralph offered a job in?

- 1) Same type as the previous job.
- 2) Overhauled firm.
- 3) Identical in size.
- 4) Security firm.

A16 Ralph decided to accept the job offer because _____

- 1) he would have been given a pay rise.
- 2) he would have been given a promotion.
- 3) he wanted to escape poverty.
- 4) the owners were very enthusiastic.

A17 Ralph and Laura looked forward to the new position _____

- 1) with excitement.
- 2) with dreams about the future.
- 3) with indifference.
- 4) with the feeling that they deserved it.

A18 Ralph bought Laura roses because _____

- 1) they were her favourite flowers.
- 2) they were cheap.
- 3) they were sold nearby.
- 4) he liked them.

A19 According to the author _____

- 1) Ralph didn't want to leave the life he led.
- 2) Ralph regretted his departure.

- 3) their life was full of pleasant things.
- 4) Ralph was eager to escape but was sentimental.

A20 What was Laura reaction at delay of the new position?

- 1) She telephoned the employers.
- 2) She was patient.
- 3) She was worried.
- 4) She kept silence about it.

A21 The new owners' attitude to Ralph _____

- 1) has remained as enthusiastic as before.
- 2) was sympathetic.
- 3) has changed with time.
- 4) was rude.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4 — В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4 — В10.

Cracking the code

In the 1845, in Virginia, USA a hotel owner named Robert Morris

- B4** decided to break open a locked box that _____ to him **GIVE**
for safekeeping by a guest named Thomas Beale. Twenty years before, Beale had stayed at the hotel for two months and then vanished, never to be seen again. His box contained

- B5** three sheets of paper _____ in different codes, all WRITE
 numbers. There was a note in English saying that Beale had found a large amount of gold which he had hidden in a secret location. Unfortunately, there was no key to the code. Morris worked on the codes without success,
- B6** before _____ them over to someone else in 1860. HAND
 This person, whose identity remains unknown,
- B7** managed to crack the second code, which _____ BASE
 on a sentence from the American Declaration of Independence. The decoded message revealed further clues to the location of the treasure and made possible an estimation of real value (\$20 million in today's prices). However, the first and the third codes,
- B8** which _____ to contain more details, remain un- BELIEVE
 solved. Everybody who is interested in the Beale papers can read them because they were published as long ago as 1885.
- B8** Since then, some of the world's finest analysts WORK
 _____ on the codes of hidden treasures but no one has managed to crack them.
- B10** Whoever _____ this will become fabulously DO
 wealthy.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

Jane Eyre

- B11** I have just finished an absolutely _____ book by MARVEL
 Charlotte Bronte called *Jane Eyre*.

- B12** It is one of the most _____ books I have ever read. Although it was written over 150 years ago, it is still a very powerful book. It is written in an imaginative way with vivid characters and an exciting plot. FORGET
- B13** Charlotte Bronte, one of the finest English _____ of the last century, was born in 1816 and died in 1855 after publishing three novels. She was one of three sisters, all of whom wrote successful novels. NOVEL
- B14** *Jane Eyre* was Charlotte's second novel and became _____ popular. IMMEDIATE
- B15** What I like about *Jane Eyre* is the _____ of a young girl's struggle DESCRIBE
- B16** for freedom and _____. The heroine, Jane, has a difficult childhood and although the rich and powerful try to take advantage of her, she refuses to give up her freedom. DEPEND

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

A true pioneer

Marco Polo is probably the most famous traveller-explorer of the Far East. He was born in 1254 and was the son of an Italian merchant living in Venice, an important trade centre at that time. Marco was well-educated and also very curious, **A22** _____ particular interest in different cultures. His father had already travelled to the Far East several times, and in 1271, when Marco was seventeen, he decided to take Marco with him on his journey to China along the Silk Road, a series of trade **A23** _____ through Asia.

They set out from Venice, travelled through Armenia, Persia and Afghanistan and along the Silk Road. After travelling for **A24** _____ three years, they finally arrived at their destination; the summer residence of the emperor Kublai Khan at Shang-tu, close to modern-day Beijing. Marco Polo **A25** _____ in love with the city and became close to Kublai Khan, advising him on many matters.

Marco Polo left a **A26** _____ account of his journey to China and his stay there. **A27** _____ the fact that he was not really a historian, he also wrote a long history of the Mongol people. Not everyone agrees that Marco Polo's stories are real. However, fiction or not, they have captivated readers **A28** _____ the centuries.

A22 1) presenting 2) putting 3) showing 4) giving

A23 1) routes 2) ways 3) courses 4) tracks

A24 1) beyond 2) after 3) above 4) over

A25 1) set 2) went 3) fell 4) dropped

A26 1) specific 2) detailed 3) particular 4) proper

A27 1) Although 2) Owing 3) Due 4) Despite

A28 1) during 2) throughout 3) in 4) by

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания С1 и С2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (С1, С2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Nicole who writes:

*... When I think about leaving school it is clear I'm going to miss my school friends, classes and teachers very much! They're so important to me. We seem to be very friendly and enthusiastic about participating in all the school events. What does school mean to you? Do you feel the same about it? Do you think you will miss school? Are you going to meet your school friends after you finish school?
I have lived in London most of my life but I'd really love to travel to other countries...*

Write a letter to Nicole.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her plans for travelling.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

You've read a book, it may be your favourite book. Give the characteristic of this book. How do you prefer to read – using I-Pod or an ordinary book? Do you use Internet resources for searching for the new books which may be interesting for you?

Tell us:

- *the general idea of the book*
- *main characters and their relationships*
- *places and events*
- *a period of time*

What is your opinion?

Write 200 – 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- draw a conclusion

- A5 Jim tried to convince Maggie that his medicine was quite useless.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6 Jim preferred to read a newspaper because he doesn't like detective stories.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7 Jim is fond of fishing.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ об особенностях английской кухни. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8 Criticizing English food foreigners often say that vegetables _____
1) are cooked too long.
2) are served mostly raw.
3) are the only thing that tastes delicious.
- A9 The speaker is surprised because most critics have experienced English cooking _____
1) at very expensive restaurants.
2) at fast food restaurants.
3) abroad.
- A10 The British don't invent complex sauces and recipes because _____
1) they don't want to spoil the natural taste of fresh ingredients.
2) they use recipes of other nations.
3) they don't like cooking.
- A11 The speaker says that fresh peas or new potatoes _____
1) shouldn't be cooked with yoghurt and spices.
2) shouldn't be served with butter.
3) shouldn't be overboiled.
- A12 The speaker considers that British wet and changeable weather _____
1) has some advantages.
2) is famous all over the world.
3) makes a lot of troubles.
- A13 Usually foreigners name _____ typical English dish(es).
1) two or three
2) not more than one
3) a lot of

A14 In most cities in Britain one can find _____

- 1) good restaurants with reasonable prices.
- 2) a great diversity of dishes from all over the world.
- 3) spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Peaceful life.
2. Social inequity.
3. Some social norms and traditions.
4. Some scientific achievements.
5. The terrible figures.
6. Advantageous differences.
7. The military style of life.
8. The double system of chronology.

Amazing Aztecs

A. The Aztecs were great fighters. In fact, they lived to fight. When they arrived to the Valley of Mexico about 700 years ago, the best lands in the valley had already been taken by other Indian tribes. But this didn't stop the Aztecs: They began to conquer these tribes. By 1500 they had conquered most of Mexico. Aztec boys were trained to be warriors. They were told, 'The house you were born in is not your true home. Your true home is out there — on the battlefield.' When they grew up, they stopped cutting their hair until they killed someone in battle!

B. The Aztecs had many gods and goddesses. They believed that they had to give them gifts. They sacrificed about 50 000 people a year (that's a thousand a week, six an hour or one every ten minutes!). Some of the people sacrificed were Aztecs. But most of the people they sacrificed were people captured from other tribes. The Aztecs had many ways of sacrificing people.

Here's just one of them. The Aztecs put the victim on the sacrificial stone, opened his chest with a knife, took out the heart and gave it to the gods in a stone vase!

C. Aztec life wasn't all about sacrifice and wars. They also grew food, made clothes, pots and jewellery. They built towns, bridges and canals. They invented 'floating gardens', or chinampas. First, they built a series of rafts and tied them to the shore. Then they put earth on them. This was a very clever way to grow vegetables. It's hard to imagine modern food without the plants grown in the Valley of Mexico. Thanks to the Aztecs, we can enjoy corn, chilli pepper, pumpkins, tomatoes, turkeys and chocolate (they grew cacao beans)!

D. Chocolate was a special drink that only rich Aztecs drank. Emperor Montezuma, for example, drank 50 cups of hot chocolate every day. It wasn't sweet, however. It was bitter. Noble Aztecs wore very beautiful clothes decorated with ornaments and feathers. They also carried fans made of feathers. Common people were not allowed to carry fans and wear rich clothes. The Aztecs did not use letters. They wrote in pictures. Aztec literature was written down in books which folded like a fan.

E. By 1500 Tenochtitlan, the capital city of the Aztec Empire, was probably the largest city in the world. When Spanish soldiers first arrived in Tenochtitlan, they were amazed. The streets in the capital city weren't filled with rubbish and rotting food like the streets of Europe at that time. They were cleaned by thousands of sweepers every day. The Aztecs were the only people in the world at this time in history to have free schools for boys and girls. In Europe only rich people went to school but in the Aztec Empire every child went to school.

F. The Aztecs had a code of behaviour for everything. Here are just some of their rules. Do not mock the old. Do not mock the sick. Do not set a bad example. Do not interrupt the speech of another. Do not make wry faces. Wherever you go, walk with a peaceful air. Do not complain. Aztec boys could get married only after they reached the age of 20. Weddings were usually arranged by matchmakers (usually old women), and nobody asked the girl if she wanted to get married. The girl's family gave a party for three or four days before the wedding.

G. The Aztecs had a religious calendar and a solar calendar. The religious year had 20 days and 13 numbers (260 days). The solar year had 18 months each 20 days long and 5 spare days (365 days). The most important Aztec god was Huitzilopochtli, their god of sun (and also of war). They truly believed that if they couldn't make Huitzilopochtli happy, he would refuse to bring up the sun, and the world would end.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — G частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

As the world's fifth most widely spoken language and **A** _____ speaking Russian is a skill with huge rewards. Around half a billion people speak Russian worldwide, and while speaking to them is one of the best forms of practice, there are plenty of courses to help you on your way **B** _____. Some Moscow institutes have language courses but the process takes time.

The Russian University of Peoples' Friendship has a long tradition of teaching Russian to foreigners. The university has two programs **C** _____, focusing on the core skills of vocabulary, grammar, writing, reading, listening and speaking. Depending on the student's level **D** _____ with an exam at the end.

The certificate can be used to help to apply for Russian citizenship. Moscow State University has a Russian language centre. The centre has English, French and German speaking teachers but the lessons **E** _____. Courses can range in length from one week to a year, and students can obtain a certificate at the end. The centre also offers different programs focusing on business, law and other specialties. The university also offers lodging in a Russian family **F** _____.

1. are held mainly in Russian
2. to increase exposure to the language
3. the birthplace of some of history's greatest writers
4. to reading some Tolstoy in the original
5. six academic hours a day
6. to take you to the next level
7. it takes 36 hours or 72 hours

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания А15 — А21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

(By R.L. Stevenson)

Out I went into the night. The wind was still moaning in the distance, though never a breath of it came near the house of Shaws. It had fallen blacker than ever; and I was glad to feel along the wall, till I came the length of the stair-tower door at the far end of the unfinished wing. I had put the key into the keyhole and had just turned it, when all upon a sudden, without sound of wind or thunder, the whole sky lighted up with wild fire and went black again. I had to put my hand over my eyes to get back to the colour of the darkness; and indeed I was already half blinded when I stepped into the tower.

It was so dark inside but I pushed out with foot and hand, and presently struck the wall with the one, and the lowest step with the other. The wall, by the touch, was of fine hewn stone; the steps were steep and narrow. Minding my uncle's word about the handrails, I kept close to the tower side and felt my way in the darkness with a beating heart.

The house of Shaws stood some five full storeys high, not counting lofts. Well, as I advanced, it seemed to me the air was getting fresher and the darkness began dispersing. I was wondering what might be the cause of this change, when a second blink of the summer lightning came and went. If I did not cry out, it was because fear had me by the throat; and if I did not fall, it was more by Heaven's mercy than my own strength. A rapid flash was enough to notice that there were deep gaps between the tower wall and the stairs from both sides at that, and that one of my feet rested that moment within two inches of the gap.

This was the grand stair! A gust of a kind of angry courage came into my heart. My uncle had sent me here, certainly to run great risks, perhaps to die. I swore to find out if he had done that intentionally. The oath got me down upon my hands and knees; and as slowly as a snail, feeling before me every inch, and testing the solidity of every stone, I continued to ascend the stair. The darkness, by contrast with the flash, appeared to have redoubled. A great stir of bats in the top part of the tower flying downwards sometimes beat about my face and body.

The tower, I should have said, was square; and in every corner the step was made of a great stone of a different shape to join the flights. Well, I had come close to one of these turns, when, feeling forward as usual, my hand slipped upon an edge and found nothing but emptiness beyond it. The stair

had been carried no higher; to make a stranger climb it in the darkness was to send him straight to his death; and (although, thanks to the lightning and my own precautions, I was safe enough) the mere thought of the dreadful height I might have fallen from, brought out the sweat upon my body and relaxed my joints.

But I knew what I wanted now, and turned and groped my way down again, with a wonderful anger in my heart. About half-way down, the wind sprang up in a clap and shook the tower, the rain followed; and before I had reached the ground level it fell in buckets. I put out my head into the storm, and looked along towards the house. A blinding flash showed me my uncle plainly. He couldn't see me but was seized on by a kind of panic fear. He ran into the house and left the door open behind him. I followed as softly as I could, and, coming unheard into the kitchen, stood and watched him.

A15 The author was able to move along the wall in the darkness _____

- 1) with the help of the wind.
- 2) touching the wall with his hands.
- 3) using a lantern.
- 4) with the help of the handrails.

A16 The author put his hands over his eyes because _____

- 1) the lightning was too bright and hurt his eyes.
- 2) the lightning frightened him.
- 3) something got into his eye.
- 4) the wind was too strong.

A17 The author didn't fall down in the dark tower _____

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) due to his strength. | 2) due to the handrails. |
| 3) due to the lantern. | 4) just by a lucky chance. |

A18 The author was going to find out _____

- 1) if his uncle wanted him to die.
- 2) if his uncle wanted to help him.
- 3) if his uncle was somewhere near him.
- 4) if his uncle was crazy.

A19 The author had to turn back and descent the stair because _____

- 1) bats frightened him.
- 2) the darkness seemed to have redoubled.
- 3) the steps were of different shape.
- 4) the steps ended.

- B10** about what _____ on at Rimini, or is deliberately misleading people, or thinks it is OK that 1 000 people are unnecessarily kept waiting in arrivals.' **GO**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11 — B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11 — B16**.*

The *Best of Russia* annual photography exhibition is an open project for both professionals and amateurs. This year 27 000 photographs were submitted from 570 towns across Russia, of which only 365 were selected to go on show.

- B11** The _____ of photos in this year's exhibition **MAJOR**
B12 present the last year in Russia as _____ as **WIDE**
 previous years' exhibitions have done. You need
B13 more than an hour to explore the _____. **SELECT**
B14 Photos from _____ towns are quite educa- **DIFFER**
 tional.
B15 A lot of the photos have _____ **PERFECTION**
B16 _____, such as the one of Kalmyk dancers **COMPOSE**
 in a jump. The nature and architecture shots
 are obviously made by professionals and show
 beautiful graphics. Some photos were taken
 simply for a laugh.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22 — A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22 — A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

Fifty years earlier, on 12 April, 1961, a bright-eyed pilot from a small village in western Russia became the first human to **A22** _____ into outer space.

For many Russians at the time Gagarin's flight was a key victory over the Americans at the **A23** _____ of the Cold War.

But while science **A24** _____ writers of the day **A25** _____ people in the 21st century living on the Moon and vacationing on Mars, technology has developed differently. Social media and smartphones, not spaceships and new worlds, are at the cutting **A26** _____ of scientific endeavours these days.

For Gagarin's generation space travel was endlessly fascinating. People thought they would be going to different planets. Korolyov was planning a trip to the Moon and to Mars, and at that point, it was all real — it wasn't just about the cosmonauts, it was about average people — they were going to go to the Moon, too.

The impossible suddenly became possible. We were close to, if not **A27** _____ of the United States in our technological **A28** _____. There was a lot of pride in that. And people need something to be proud of.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) cover | 2) act | 3) reach | 4) venture |
| A23 | 1) highlight | 2) heart | 3) honour | 4) head |
| A24 | 1) fiction | 2) friction | 3) fascination | 4) fraction |
| A25 | 1) introduced | 2) employed | 3) engaged | 4) imagined |
| A26 | 1) end | 2) edge | 3) era | 4) edition |
| A27 | 1) away | 2) ahead | 3) head | 4) at hand |
| A28 | 1) courage | 2) coverage | 3) capacity | 4) care |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Lisa who writes:

... Good news! I'm going to a summer camp in June. I'll have to make new friends. But there is a problem. I'm very shy. Do you have many friends? How do you make new friends? Is it difficult for you? I would be very glad to get any advice from you.

*Write as soon as possible,
Lisa*

Write a letter to Lisa.

In your letter

— answer her questions

— ask 3 questions about the camp she is going to and her friends of

today

• Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that pocket money is necessary for children because it can teach them to be responsible. Others say that children are too young to deal with money and that their parents should just buy them what they need.

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

- A2** Jane became a witness of a road accident.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** The woman was badly hurt because the driver didn't manage to brake quickly.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** When the bus stopped suddenly Jane got a slight cut on her left hand.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The woman was to blame for the accident.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Jane will have to appear in court next week.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** The accident happened on Jane's way to the theatre.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью со спортивным тренером. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Children give their sport the whole of their life because _____
1) they are eager to win.
2) they are highly motivated.
3) they don't have social problems.
- A9** Tennis is the sport where _____
1) most money can be earned.
2) youngsters can play against elders quite successfully.
3) you need to be quite developed emotionally.
- A10** In America you can start tennis career at the age of _____
1) seven.
2) eight.
3) nine.
- A11** The coach thinks Wimbledon is a good thing _____
1) to motivate young sportsmen.
2) to spoil childhood of young sportsmen.
3) to earn a lot of money.
- A12** According to the coach it's mostly _____ that is responsible for the pressures on young players

- 1) money.
- 2) parents.
- 3) children themselves.

[A13] Robert gave the coach _____

- 1) his own system of training.
- 2) a good example.
- 3) a piece of advice.

[A14] If you start getting upset every time you lose it's time _____

- 1) to stop.
- 2) to intensify your training.
- 3) to change your coach.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. The twists and turns of heart affairs.
2. The contribution to science.
3. The way to the throne.
4. Honour and respect.
5. Renewal.
6. A possible witness of wedding.
7. Elizabeth's mode of life.
8. Moscow traces of Elizabeth's era.

A. The Tretyakov Gallery has recently opened an exhibition to Elizabeth as a rather late celebration of her 300th birthday which was in December 1709. This is one of several places where you can remember the Moscow legacy of the educational empress. Although by the time Elizabeth came to power her father had already moved the capital to St. Petersburg, there are still a few

places in Moscow where you can see echoes of the baroque splendour she commissioned there.

B. Moscow University is one of the more enduring aspects of Elizabeth's legacy. The finest of the old buildings on Mokhovaya Ulitsa was designed by Matvei Kazakov. A statue of the university's founder, Mikhail Lomonosov, sits outside a neighbouring building and the round pillared chapel is dedicated to St. Tatyana. The traditional day of students, St. Tatyana's, is on January 25, because that was the date on which the empress signed the decree ordering the creation of Moscow State University in 1755.

C. Like her father, Peter, Elizabeth was born at Kolomenskoye in the huge rambling palace erected by her grandfather, Tsar Alexei. This wooden labyrinth of medieval luxury, famous in its day as the «eighth wonder of the world», was demolished in the 18th century and recently reconstructed (near to Kashirskaya metro station, on the far side of the park from its original site). There are engravings and models of Kolomenskoye in the Tretyakov's exhibition, along with portraits of Elizabeth's parents.

D. Three hundred years ago, on March 6, 1711, Elizabeth was proclaimed a tsarevna (princess). She was a beautiful princess, a great dancer, fluent in Italian, French and German. Ironically her own education was erratic and she was not particularly literate, preferring outdoor pursuits and pleasures. Her love of horse riding and hunting is reflected in a dedicated section of the exhibition which includes an original 18th-century saddle, bridle and weaponry. A small painting by Georg Grooth from the Tretyakov Gallery's permanent collection, a contrast to the more formal portraits with full imperial regalia, is one of many to show the empress on horseback.

E. Here she is dressed in the uniform of her father's Preobrazhensky guards. Ships and water in the background are reminders of her father's role as founder of the Russian fleet. It was the Preobrazhensky guards who fought for Elizabeth's right to rule. According to Boris Antonov's *Russian Tsars*, she appealed to the soldiers, dressed in armour herself, with the words: 'Who do you wish to serve? Me, the natural sovereign, or those who have stolen my inheritance?'

F. Elizabeth was not always in military or hunting gear. Many of the portraits show her with her serene face and fair hair, wearing a succession of fine dresses and gems. The Tretyakov exhibition has reconstructed one of her dresses of peach-coloured silk, lace and gold embroidery. Beautiful and vivacious as she was, very few princes would dare approach Elizabeth while her sister Anna was in power. Anna banished one of Elizabeth's suitors to

Siberia, having cut out his tongue. In the 1730-s, Elizabeth fell in love with a Cossack choirboy, Alexei Razumovsky, and later secretly married him.

G. The church where they supposedly got married was the Resurrection in Barashakh, on the corner of Ulitsa Pokrovka and Barashevsky Pereulok. The church once had a crown on the dome lending support to the legend but has not been restored to use as a church since the Soviet era. The Moscow Architectural Preservation Society report from 2009 does not speculate about the marriage but confirms that the Resurrection church is 'an excellent example of the mature Baroque style of the reign of the Empress Elizabeth.'

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Second-hand clothes were popular in the 1990-s, when A _____ with counterfeit and cheap gear from Europe and the US. And B _____ there are still plenty of bargains to snap up.

While the old saying goes that clothes absorb their owner's spirit, it is best to check that nothing else has got on them too. Second-hand clothes coming from abroad have to be disinfected in special cleaning factories C _____.

Some shops combine economical bargains with well-known brands and new stock and famous labels. The prices are set by our trading specialist. They may vary from 10 roubles for T-shirts to 5 000 roubles (\$180) for American vintage army coats, depending on the brand, D _____.

Refunds and returns are not given in thrift stores, E _____ how many times an item was worn. It is best to check the product carefully for any holes or stains and ensure it fits before paying.

To get the best bargains ahead of the crowds it is also useful to know F _____. New stock usually comes in once a week but for some stores it is only once a month.

1. before passing through customs
2. despite a decline in popularity
3. the market was flooded
4. while fashion comes and goes

5. what day new goods arrive
6. as it is not possible to prove
7. quality and the state of the thing

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания А15 — А21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

(By S. Maugham)

Arthur Burdon and Dr Porhoet walked in silence. Arthur had just arrived in Paris. He was a surgeon at St. Luke's hospital, and had come to study the methods of the French doctors; but the real object of his visit to Paris was certainly to see Margaret Dauncey.

He looked upon himself as a happy man. He loved Margaret with all his heart and he was sure of her affection to him. It was impossible that anything could disturb the pleasant life they had planned together.

'We're going to fix the date of our marriage now,' Arthur remarked to Dr. Porhoet. 'I'm buying furniture already.'

'I think only English people could behave as oddly as you in postponing your marriage without any reason for two years,' replied the doctor.

'You see, Margaret was ten when I first saw her, and only seventeen when I asked her to marry me. She seemed hardly ready for marriage. She was still growing. We loved each other and we had a long time before us. We could wait.'

Indeed the story of their love was very romantic. Margaret was the daughter of a lawyer with whom Arthur had been friendly, and when he died, many years after his wife, Arthur became the girl's guardian. He tried to give her everything she could possibly want, and when at 17 she told him of her wish to go to Paris and learn drawing, he agreed at once. The preparations for the journey were made when Margaret discovered by chance that her father had died penniless and she had lived ever since at Arthur's expense. When she went to see him with tears in her eyes and told him what she knew, Arthur was very embarrassed.

'But why did you do it?' she asked him. 'Why didn't you tell me?'

'I didn't want you to feel any obligation to me, and I wanted you to feel quite free.'

She cried. She could not stop her tears.

'Don't be silly,' he laughed. 'You owe me nothing. I've done very little for you, and what I have done has given me a great deal of pleasure.'

'I don't know how I can ever repay you.'

'Oh, don't say that,' he cried out. 'It makes it much more difficult for me to say what I want to.'

She looked at him quickly and reddened.

'I would do anything in the world for you,' she said.

'I don't want you to be grateful to me, because I hoped... I'd be able to ask you to marry me someday...'

Margaret laughed as she held out her hands.

'You must know that I've wanted you to say that since I was ten.'

She was quite willing to give up her idea of Paris and be married immediately but Arthur had made up his mind they could not marry till she was nineteen. He asked her not to change her plans and to go to Paris but suggested that she should not live alone; because of that she went to live with Susie.

A15 The main reason of Arthur Burdon's visit to Paris was _____

- 1) medicine.
- 2) Dr Porhoet.
- 3) the pleasant atmosphere of Paris.
- 4) his bride Margaret.

A16 Arthur Burdon was sure of _____

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) his successful career. | 2) Margaret's love. |
| 3) Margaret's honesty. | 4) Dr Porhoet's respect. |

A17 Dr. Porhoet found it strange _____

- 1) to delay the wedding without any causes.
- 2) to buy furniture in Paris.
- 3) to study the methods of the French doctors.
- 4) to marry such a young girl.

A18 Arthur and Margaret postponed the wedding because _____

- 1) they were not quite sure of their feelings.
- 2) Margaret's father had died.
- 3) Margaret had to go to Paris.
- 4) Margaret didn't seem prepared for marriage.

A19 Before her journey to Paris Margaret discovered that _____

- 1) her father had left no fortune to her.
- 2) Arthur was her guardian.

- 3) her father had died of an awful disease.
 4) she had not been accepted as a student.

A20 Arthur was _____ to know that Margaret had learnt the truth about her financial affairs.

- 1) glad
 2) angry
 3) confused
 4) pleased

A21 Arthur didn't want Margaret to _____

- 1) go to Paris.
 2) become an artist.
 3) marry him following the feeling of gratitude.
 4) live with Susie.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4 — В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4 — В10.

A group of US and Russian businessmen have set up a venture to bring Russian 3D technologies to Hollywood. Leonard Nebons, a consultant and private investor, said that they were initially concerned about the quality of 3D movies produced in Russia,

B4 but they _____ soon _____ it was no problem.

PERSUADE

B5 'We checked movies _____ here together and they discovered that 3D in Russia was as good as in Hollywood,' Nebons said. The films and cartoons were converted into 3D by Stepanov's company. His portfolio includes BBC's *Turtle*, *The Incredible Journey* and Russia's *Belka and Strelka: Star Dogs*.

MAKE

- B6** Stepanov _____ on developing 3D in Russia for the last five years. He told The Moscow News, **WORK**
- B7** 'I _____ a job in a joint venture between cable network NTV-Plus and Panasonic, who launched the first Russian 3D TV channel but **OFFER**
- B8** decided to focus instead on movie-_____. 'All 3D channels will face the problem of content and they'll come to companies like ours,' Stepanov said. **MAKE**
- B9** 'In the future 3D TV channels _____ to convert a lot of old, classic movies if they want to avoid **HAVE**
- B10** constantly _____ content', he said. **REPEAT**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11 — B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11 — B16**.*

- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is the
- B11** _____ of seven independent states located in the south-eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by the Persian Gulf to the north, Saudi Arabia to the south and west, and Oman and the Gulf of Oman to the east. **FEDERAL**
- B12** Before the _____ of oil in the 1950-s, the UAE was a group of largely undeveloped emirates under the protection of the British. **DISCOVER**
- B13** Oil brought rapid _____ and modernization to the area, and the emirates became independent in 1971. The city of Abu Dhabi, located in the emirate of the same name, is the federal capital and the largest city. The UAE's oil reserves make up almost one-tenth of the world's total with about 90 percent in the emirate of **GROW**
- B14** Abu Dhabi and _____ amounts in Dubai. **SIGNIFY**

B15 _____ natural gas reserves amount to about 3 ESTIMATE
percent of the world's total with Abu Dhabi

B16 again _____ the largest share. Other mineral POSSESS
resources include modest deposits of chrome,
iron, copper and uranium.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Following a year of wildfires and ecological **A22** _____, Moscow may not seem like the World's greenest city — but ecological homes are on the way.

Growing reports about dangerous construction materials such as asbestos causing severe **A23** _____ have also increased awareness about living conditions.

At the moment absolutely green houses don't **A24** _____ in Moscow or in the surrounding areas. No district in the city can be considered ecologically safe but most people are starting to look closely at the ecological quality of housing.

By international standards, sustainable buildings should be in a green area **A25** _____ from production plants, agriculture works and car parks. The house should be **A26** _____ by bicycle or by public transport and have good social infrastructure nearby.

There are two international certificates on green development — the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM).

Lesnaya Street has **A27** _____ the BREEAM assessment, while the Oruzheiny business centre on the Garden Ring was one of the first to be built to LEED's standards using energy-**A28** _____ glass, insulation and natural lighting.

A22 1) disasters 2) diseases 3) dangers 4) damages

A23 1) disasters 2) diseases 3) dangers 4) damages

A24 1) exist 2) enter 3) inform 4) exam

A25 1) over 2) above 3) out 4) away

A26 1) approved 2) adopted 3) arrived 4) approached

A27 1) paid 2) received 3) passed 4) taken

A28 1) operating 2) endurable 3) efficient 4) official

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания С1 и С2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (С1, С2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Diana who writes:

... I've had an argument with my best friend, Laura. I'm really upset about it. We've even stopped talking to each other. What do you think I should do to become friends with Laura again? Do you often argue with your best friend? What are the reasons of your arguing?

*Write soon,
Diana*

Write a letter to Diana.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about the reason of the argument with her friend

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

There are lots of rules in our life. Safety rules, standards of conduct, traffic rules and so on. Some people strictly follow all of them. Others believe that many of the rules are useless or silly or restrict human rights. What's your opinion?

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion relating your position

VARIANT 9

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Which speaker says that it is ...

1. a matter of taste
2. a matter of interaction
3. a matter of fantasy
4. a matter of history
5. a matter of health
6. a matter of justice
7. a matter of language

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор мужа и жены. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 Maggie understood that something had happened by Jim's face.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The kitten sitting at the door was white and black.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 The kitten didn't like the milk Jim offered it.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Jim thinks that the worst thing the kitten has done is a broken china vase.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The kitten spoiled a piece of a high quality meat.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The police woman said a kitten had been lost a couple days ago.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Maggie felt sorry for having to give the kitten back.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ жены известного музыканта. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Linda has _____ children.

- 1) three
2) four
3) five

A9 Linda is usually woken up by _____

- 1) by the milkman.
2) Paul's music.
3) her child.

A10 Travelling abroad they rent a house because _____

- 1) their children travel with them.
- 2) Paul doesn't like small flats.
- 3) Linda needs much space for her work.

A11 Linda drives a small car because she thinks _____

- 1) English roads are too narrow for her.
- 2) big cars are too often stolen.
- 3) a big car is not suitable for a woman.

A12 Buying clothes Linda pays attention to _____

- 1) brand labels.
- 2) prices.
- 3) the material they are made of.

A13 Sometimes _____ helps Linda about the house.

- 1) Paul
- 2) her elder daughter
- 3) a woman

A14 Their common interest is _____

- 1) horse riding.
- 2) football.
- 3) travelling.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Likeness of men and animals.
2. The luxury of the exhibition.
3. For buyers.
4. For children specially.
5. Different kinds of activity.
6. The Japanese cooking.

7. **Back to the past.**

8. **The contents of the exhibition.**

A. *Samurai — Art of War* has been so popular since it opened in late November last year that organisers decided to prolong its run until the end of May. The enormous exhibition which takes up more than 1 400 square metres includes not only Samurai weaponry but antique household items and clothing as well. If you're going, give yourself plenty of time — because you not only can see such artefacts but attend lectures, learn martial arts, do some shopping and even have a bite to eat and drink.

B. Visitors will be instantly transported back several hundred years to the Sengoku Period (also known as the Warring States period) when warlords fought for control throughout the small island nation. The most famous battle of them all — the Battle of Sekigahara is depicted in a 3D exhibition. More than 170 000 warriors took part in the Battle and it finally tipped the scales in favour of the Tokugawa clan which then ruled Japan for the next 268 years and moved the capital city to Edo (now Tokyo) for the first time in Japanese history.

C. There is a collection of more than two dozen beautiful tsubas; the guard at the end of the grip of bladed Japanese weapons. The ones on display are mostly made after the Battle of Sekigahara — in times of peace, tsubas became far more ornamental, often featuring motifs from a warrior's family crest. Pieces of highly decorated furniture, patterned with gold leaf and beautifully lacquered, are also on display. Fabulously embroidered robes catch the eye as well, and there are ornamental dolls with alabaster-white faces and dressed as lavishly as a lord, down to the smallest detail.

D. Speaking of grandiose attire, there are several sets of armour on display, so heavy and complicated that one wonders if a warrior could walk in it, let alone wield a katana. Helmets are even more impractical with large horn-like decorations. These horns were added just for pride and intimidation tactics; looking at them, one begins to think that men's psychologies in battle really don't differ from those of moose or beetles — the bigger, the shiner, the more bravado the better.

E. The exhibition is not just for your viewing pleasure - there are plenty of programmes in which people can participate. There are demonstrations in various modern martial arts such as judo, karate and kyudo, meditation master classes, tea ceremonies, master classes in origami, shogi (Japanese chess) and sumi-e (Japanese paintings in black and white), lectures (in Russian) and so much more.

F. For gastronomes, March 17 and 18 are must-check dates. From 7 pm to 10 pm on Thursday, March 17, chefs from the Planeta Sushi chain are

creating original dishes for the event, and spectators can also participate in some of the food preparation. On the following day, two of Moscow's top Japanese restaurants will send their chefs to the exhibition to show off some of their best dishes. Tickets for these culinary events will be separate from the other events; a one-day ticket costs 1 000 roubles and a two-day ticket — 1 800. Tickets are limited, so booking in advance is recommended.

G. If all this were not enough, there's a huge souvenir selection available. Decorative figures of samurai are going from 2 100 to 3 900 roubles, there are books (in Russian and even Japanese) and imitation swords. For your house you can get exotic lamps and there should be some imitation kimonos and obis (sashes) as well.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Attics in the capital are mostly rented out as commercial sites by different firms or shops, while in the United States and Europe A _____. But the young loft apartment market is on the march, particularly among well-off Moscovites.

Despite the industrial facade loft apartments are in some of the trendiest areas. Lofts are usually located in former factories and warehouses - and developers tend to stick to an industrially minimalist design. Brick walls with no plaster, wooden floors and very high ceilings are complemented with large windows B _____.

Classic lofts are apartments converted from industrial premises like factories, C _____.

When lofts first appeared in the US and Europe in the early 20th century they were snapped up on the cheap by artists and sculptors D _____. The vast space allowed them to put everything they needed for creativity there and work in the comfort of the apartment.

Now they are used not only as apartments but also for creative space. In Moscow there are plenty of contemporary art centres in attics. The most popular loft location in the capital is the former chocolate factory, Krasny Oktyabr. In 2009 the factory stands on E _____ with showrooms, art galleries,

design bureaus, nightclubs and restaurants. The area is now one of the trendiest locations in town, and it is easy F _____.

1. but the style of the site is kept unchanged
2. allowing lots of light to enter the apartment
3. was converted into a creative cluster
4. to spend a day walking round all the features
5. being popular with innovative commercial firms
6. due to the low cost of renovation and rental
7. they are often used for offices and apartments

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

(By R.L. Stevenson)

I came to myself in darkness, in great pain, bound hand and foot, and deafened by many unfamiliar noises. There sounded in my ears a roaring of water thrashing of heavy sprays, the thundering of the sails, and the shrill cries of seamen. The whole world now raised thoughtlessly up, and now rushed giddily downward; and so sick and hurt was I in body, and my mind so much confused, that it took me a long while to realise that I must be lying somewhere bound in the belly of that unlucky ship, and that the wind must have strengthened to a gale. A blackness of despair, a horror of remorse at my own stupidity, and a passion of anger at my uncle fell upon me.

I heard a gun fire and supposed the storm had proved too strong for us, and we were firing signals of distress. The thought of release, even by death in the deep sea, was welcome to me. But as I was afterwards told it was a common habit of the captain. I say about it here to show that even the worst man may have the better side of his nature. Any time when the brig was passing Dysart where old Mrs Hoseason, the captain's mother, had come some years before to live, we fired and hoisted a flag.

The next day my bonds were cut and I was carried up to the forecabin, and laid in a berth on some sea-blankets. It was a blessed thing indeed to open my eyes again upon the daylight and to find myself in the society of men. Here I lay for the space of many days a close prisoner and not only got my health again but came to know my companions. They were rough indeed, as sailors mostly are: being men rooted out of all the kindly parts of life. There were some among

them that had sailed with the pirates and seen things it would be a shame even to speak of; some were men that had run from the king's ships. But it didn't take me much time to realize that no class of man is altogether bad but each has its own faults and virtues; and these shipmates of mine were no exception to the rule. Rough they were, sure enough; and bad, I suppose; but they had many virtues. They were kind when it occurred to them, simple even beyond the simplicity of a country lad like me, and had some glimmerings of honesty.

Now I must first tell you of a conversation I had with Mr Riach, the doctor, who put a little heart in me to bear my troubles. I told him my whole story — how I had been kidnapped and how my uncle had arranged this mean trick. He declared it was like a ballad; that he would do his best to help me; that I should have paper, pen and ink and write one line to the lawyer; and that if I had told the truth, ten to one, he would be able (with their help) to pull me through and set me in my rights.

Soon changes came. One day Captain Hoseason came down the ladder and walked straight up to me. He addressed me, to my surprise, in tones of kindness.

'My boy,' said he, 'we want you to serve in the round-house. You and Ransome are to change berths.'

Two seamen appeared carrying Ransome in their arms; and the ship at that moment giving a great sheer into the sea, and the lantern swinging, the light fell direct on Ransom's face. It was as white as wax and had a look upon it like a dreadful smile. The blood in me ran cold, and I drew in my breath as if I had been struck.

A15 When the author came to himself _____

- 1) he was very hungry.
- 2) he was glad to find himself on shipboard.
- 3) he felt himself not so bad.
- 4) he had mixed feelings.

A16 The gun fire the author heard being in the darkness was _____

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) a signal of distress. | 2) an appeal for help. |
| 3) a greeting. | 4) made to frighten the pirates. |

A17 Being sure that the ship is about to crash in the storm the author _____

- 1) began to panic.
- 2) tried to leave the brig.
- 3) began to pray.
- 4) was glad to get rid of his sufferings.

- A18** The author came to the conclusion that most sailors _____
- 1) had both bad and good features.
 - 2) were former pirates.
 - 3) were mostly rough and cruel.
 - 4) might become his friends.
- A19** The author told Mr Riach his story and _____
- 1) Mr Riach promised to help him.
 - 2) Mr Riach didn't believe him.
 - 3) Mr Riach got angry.
 - 4) Mr Riach said nobody would be able to help him.
- A20** The author was _____ when the captain ordered him to replace to round house.
- 1) glad
 - 2) astonished
 - 3) happy
 - 4) scared
- A21** The captain ordered the author to serve in the round house because _____
- 1) Ranson wasn't able to fulfill his duties anymore.
 - 2) Ranson was a bad servant.
 - 3) Mr Riach had asked the captain to employ the author.
 - 4) the captain wanted to keep the author under observation.

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Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4 — В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4 — В10.

- If it hadn't been raining and blowing that raw
- B4** Tuesday morning in March I _____ out, walk- BE
ing to the bank to deposit a couple of cheques,
when Austin Byne phoned me, and he might

- B5** _____ somebody else. But more likely not. He would probably have rung again later, so I can't blame all this on the weather. As it was, I was
- B6** there in the office, _____ the typewriter and the two Marley 38's, for which we had permits, from
- B7** the same can of oil, when the phone _____ and I lifted it and spoke.
- B8** 'Nero Wolfe's office, Archie Goodwin _____.'
'Hello there. This is Byne. Dinky Byne.'
'Oh, hello. I won't ask how you are, hearing how you sound. My sympathy.'
'I need it. I need more than sympathy, too.' It was coming through slightly better. 'I need help. Will you do me a hell of a favour?'
I made a face. 'I might. If I
- B9** can do it sitting down and it _____ me any teeth.'
- B10** 'It _____ you a thing'.
- TRY
OIL
RING
SPEAK
NOT COST
NOT COST

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11** — **B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11** — **B16**.*

- Moscow is by far Russia's most urbanised city,
- B11** and most of its residents _____ in apartment blocks, which is perhaps why living in your own cottage or townhouse is
- B12** considered so _____ by local standards.
- B13** Particularly _____ are the many small town-house villages and complexes located away from the centre but inside of the Moscow Ring Road. Many of these communities were built around the year 2000 or later. The term 'town-house' itself entered the Russian language in
- RESIDENT
PRESTIGE
ENVY

A24	1) blend	2) brand	3) branch	4) back
A25	1) arms	2) feet	3) heads	4) hands
A26	1) very	2) vast	3) wire	4) vary
A27	1) furniture	2) future	3) fiction	4) fraction
A28	1) cover	2) discover	3) contain	4) close

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания С1 и С2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (С1, С2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Tom who writes:

... I'm going on holiday with my friends in the middle of July. So I need some money. I'm thinking of working as a waiter for a month. Do you think it's a good idea? Have you ever done any summer jobs? What other jobs do you think I could do?

Write as soon as possible,

Tom

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask 3 questions about the café he is going to work at.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Millions of people visit zoos to see different kinds of animals that they cannot meet in their everyday life. They enjoy watching the animals, feeding them. They try to learn more about their lives and habits. But there is an opinion that living in zoos is not good for wild animals and cannot provide them the habitual conditions of life.

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 10

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. This place might be dangerous for your pet.
2. You can leave your pet at this place for a while.
3. You can make your pet prettier here.
4. You can buy a pet here.
5. You can get your pet fed at this place.
6. You can get your pet treated here.
7. You can take your pet for a walk here.

- 1) has shown excellent results.
- 2) lacks for teachers.
- 3) lacks for students.

A10 Research by the U.S. Department of Education shows _____
1) some differences between boys and girls in learning process.
2) that co-ed schools are the most effective.
3) some imperfections of the educational system.

A11 Dallas school officials decided to open an all-boys school _____
1) due to parents' requests.
2) wishing to do an experiment.
3) following the successful activity of an all girls school.

A12 The speaker thinks that her daughter _____
1) should have attended a co-ed school.
2) got an excellent education in her school.
3) is going to be an engineer.

A13 The all-boys school will not offer _____
1) Latin.
2) aviation classes.
3) medicine.

A14 To become a student of the school one has to _____
1) pay a tuition fee.
2) pass a number of tests.
3) attend a preliminary course.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Real images out of real time.
2. What to begin with.
3. A many-sided depiction of women.
4. The general view of the exhibition.
5. Inspired by new ideas.
6. Extraordinary trends.
7. The best time to attend.
8. Modern Women.

A. Inevitably each year in Moscow there comes a day — usually in March — when the weather is so unremittingly grim that an indoor walk is called for.

The New Tretyakov Gallery is perfect for this purpose, with its spacious, light interior and changing exhibitions. It is open from Tuesdays to Sundays, 10 am–7 pm. And if the weather brightens up you can visit the outdoor sculpture garden, a graveyard of outdated ideological tributes.

B. You can pick up a map to help you to find your way through the highlights from the administrator's desk on the ground floor. The permanent collection is arranged chronologically, starting on the top floor.

The only drawback is that since the law changed two months ago, foreigners (except diplomats) have to pay an entry fee of 360 roubles (as opposed to 250 for Russians), no matter how long they have lived here or what documents they produce.

C. To commemorate Women's Day this tour of the permanent exhibition concentrates on the works of female artists. The 20th century saw a large number of exceptional Soviet women artists, painting in a variety of styles. They range from the colourful, naive style of Natalya Goncharova in a pre-revolutionary era of experiment, through the various manifestations of the avant-garde to the uniquely Russian post-modernism of the 1970-s, a decade dominated by women artists.

D. Goncharova was born in 1881 and, like other artists of the time, was inspired by Russian folk culture to create a symbolic style, resonant of centuries of culture but strikingly modern in its composition. In her 1911 *Winter, Picking up Brushwood* (Room 1), the bent and huddled figures in

a grey-and-white landscape with its bare tree blossoming into surreal starry snowflakes, make for a timeless scene that raises a simple, seasonal task into a spiritual ritual. Her embroidery-style *Peacock* draws on motifs from traditional Russian crafts.

E. The decades that followed were dedicated to extreme theories of art and multiple experimental forms. Alexandra Exter, whose works were gathered for a monumental retrospective in MMOMA last year, has been variously called the «queen of Cubism» or «the amazon of the Avant-garde». *Venice* (1918), with its bright colours and geometric shapes, is typical of her attempts to recreate reality in the light of new extraordinary tendencies. The huge, carnival-like composition takes up a whole wall of Room 5.

F. In the same decade Lyubov Popova created her *Architectonics of Painting* (Room 6). Uncompromising lines and blocks of red, white and black rule out any possibility of a figurative interpretation. Popova was one of a group of young artists influenced by Malevich who organised the *First Working Group of Constructivists*, which had a profound effect on art and architecture in the 1920-s and early 30-s.

G. It is interesting to see the way women themselves are portrayed in art during the subsequent decades. Side Gallery 10, which has a changing selection of graphic works and sculpture, currently displays Lev Bruni's *Maternity* (1920), showing a breast-feeding woman lying on a bed, looking directly out of the sketch.

There are also pensive, ink drawings of the poet Anna Akhmatova. Yury Pimenov's *A New Moscow* (1937) is another iconic image of Soviet womanhood that generally hangs in Room 16. The shorthaired woman steering a car is at once focal point and observer of the busy city.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun in the Solar System. It is the second largest planet in the Solar System, after Jupiter. Like Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune, it is a *gas giant*.

The inside of Saturn is probably a core of iron, nickel, silicon and oxygen compounds, **A** _____, then a layer of liquid hydrogen and liquid helium and finally, an outer gaseous layer.

Saturn has 62 known moons orbiting the planet; **B** _____. The largest moon is Titan, which is larger in volume than the planet Mercury. Titan is the second-largest moon in the Solar System.

Also around Saturn there is a very large system of rings, made of ice **C** _____. Saturn is about 1 400 000 000 km from the Sun. In the time it takes Saturn **D** _____, or one Saturn year, the Earth has orbited 29.6 times, or 29.6 years on Earth.

Saturn's atmosphere **E** _____ to form oval shaped clouds, similar to the clearer spots seen in Jupiter. These oval spots are cyclonic storms, the same as cyclones seen on Earth. In 1990 the Hubble Space Telescopes found a very large white cloud near Saturn's equator. Storms like the one in 1990 were known as *Great White Spots*. These unique storms only exist for a short time and only **F** _____, at the time of the summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere.

1. happen about every 30 Earth years
2. surrounded by a deep layer of metallic hydrogen
3. 53 are officially named
4. are some of the fastest in the Solar System
5. to complete one orbit of the Sun
6. with smaller amounts of rocks and dust
7. is also known

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

(By R.L. Stevenson)

There was now no doubt about my uncle's enmity; there was no doubt he would leave no stone unturned that he might attain my destruction. But I was young and spirited, and like most lads that have been country-bred, I had a great opinion of my shrewdness.

I went upstairs to wake my uncle up and soon we were set to breakfast, as it might have been the day before.

'Well, sir,' said I, 'have you anything more to say to me and explain the reasons of your strange behavior?'

He murmured something about a joke and that he liked a bit of fun; and then, seeing my distrustful smile, changed his tone and assured me he would make all clear as soon as we had breakfasted. I saw by his face that he had no lie ready for me, though he was hard at work preparing one; and I think I was about to tell him so, when we were interrupted by a knocking at the door.

It was a boy in sea-clothes with a letter for my uncle. The boy said he was mortally hungry and I allowed him to enter and share our breakfast. Meanwhile my uncle had read the letter and sat thinking, then suddenly he got into his feet.

'Read that,' said he and put the letter in my hand.

'You see, Davie,' resumed my uncle, as soon as he saw that I had done, 'I have a venture with this man Hoseason, the captain of a trading brig, the *Covenant*. Let's walk over with the young lad together. I could see the captain at the Hawes or maybe on board the *Covenant* if there were papers to be signed; and so far from a loss of time, we can visit the lawyer, Mr Rankeillor. You'll hardly believe me; but you'll believe Rankeillor. He dealt with your father.'

I stood awhile and thought. I was going to some place of shipping, which was doubtless populous, and where my uncle dared attempt no violence. So I agreed.

As soon as we came to the inn, the boy led us up the stair to a small room, with a bed in it, and heated like an oven by a great fire of coal. At a table near the chimney, a tall, dark, sober-looking man sat writing. In spite of the heat of the room he wore a thick sea-jacket, buttoned to the neck and a tall hairy cap drawn down over his ears; yet I never saw any man, not even a judge upon the bench, look cooler or more studious and self-possessed than this ship-captain.

He got to his feet at once and coming forward offered his large hand to my uncle. I was so impatient for a nearer look of the sea that when I was told to 'run downstairs and play myself awhile,' I was fool enough to leave them.

The smell of the sea-water was exceedingly salt and stirring; the *Covenant*, besides, was beginning to shake out the sails, which hung upon the yards in clusters; and the spirit of all that I beheld put me in thoughts of far voyages and foreign places.

The next thing I heard my uncle calling me. He was going towards me with the captain who addressed me with an air (very flattering to a young lad) of grave equality.

'Sir,' said he, 'Mr Balfour, your uncle, tells me great things of you; and for my own part, I like your look. I wish I was for longer here, that we might make the better friends; but we'll make the most of what we have. You shall come on the board of my brig for half an hour, till the ebb sets and drink a bowl with me.'

Now I wished to see the inside of a ship more than words can tell; but I was not going to put myself in jeopardy, and I told him my uncle and I had an appointment with a lawyer. The captain assured me it wouldn't take us much time, so my desires won my concerns.

- A15** The author was sure that his uncle _____
- 1) was dangerous for him.
 - 2) was running mad.
 - 3) was going to help him.
 - 4) was about to die.
- A16** Talking with his uncle at breakfast the author guessed that _____
- 1) his uncle was playing for time in order to hide the truth.
 - 2) his uncle was fond of joking.
 - 3) his uncle was waiting for somebody who could help him.
 - 4) his uncle was not able to remind some events of the past.
- A17** The letter from the captain was delivered by _____
- 1) Mr Rankeillor.
 - 2) Mr Hoseason.
 - 3) a boy.
 - 4) an unknown person.
- A18** The captain of the ship _____
- 1) suffered from the heat in his room.
 - 2) was annoyed by the heat in his room.
 - 3) was sick and had a high temperature.
 - 4) felt comfortable in his room.
- A19** The author left his uncle with the captain in private because _____
- 1) he was very hungry.
 - 2) he was called by the boy.
 - 3) he was eager to see the sea.
 - 4) it was very cold in the room.
- A20** Being at the seashore the author _____
- 1) was frightened with the sea.
 - 2) got filled with the dreams of faraway countries.

- 3) remembered his father.
4) felt alarm.

A21 The author agreed to visit the brig because _____

- 1) he wanted to get rid of his uncle.
2) he didn't like the idea to meet with a lawyer.
3) he wanted to see the brig from the inside.
4) he hoped the captain would allow him to join the voyage.

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Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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Eliza stood in the verandah, when a hand was

B4 _____ on her shoulder. She turned, and a bright LAY

B5 smile _____ in her fine eyes. APPEAR

'George, is it you? How you frightened me!

B6 I am so glad you _____! Missis's gone to spend COME
the afternoon with some of her friends.

B7 So we _____ the time all to ourselves,' said HAVE
Eliza.

They went into a neat little room opening on the verandah,

B8 where she often sat sewing, _____ for a call of WAIT
her mistress.

'Why don't you smile? Look at Harry — how he grows.'

The boy stood shyly looking at his father through his long curls.

'Isn't he beautiful?' said Eliza kissing the boy

- B9** 'I wish he _____ never _____!' said George, BE BORN
bitterly.
- B10** _____, Eliza sat down and burst into tears. FRIGHTEN

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

- B11** As Russia grapples with its _____ crisis, the DEMOGRAPHY
government has identified improving health-
care at
- B12** state maternity clinics as a key _____ PRIORITIZE
- B13** Officials insist there have been some _____, of SUCCESSFUL
course — but without extra funding and a more
- B14** modern attitude towards childbirth, _____ WEALTH
experts fear that help will be too long in coming.
The government has pledged to spend 1.6 tril-
lion roubles by 2016 on improving the birth
rate, and last year 1.79 million babies were born
in the country. In the last five years infant mor-
tality among newborn babies fell by 32 per cent,
- B15** and _____ of women in childbirth have fallen DEAD
by 13.4 per cent.
- B16** As part of the _____, some 20 modern pre- IMPROVE
natal centres will open in Russia this year, and
up to 460 billion roubles will be spent from
the federal budget on regional healthcare pro-
grammes, most of which is to be spent on chil-
dren's healthcare. But officials acknowledged
that big problems still lie ahead.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Kudrinskaya's high-fliers

The House on Kudrinskaya Square was completed in 1954, just a year after the death of Stalin, and it has a KGB **A22** _____ in its history as well. The residents of the two top floors were evicted once upon a time, and KGB agents set up shop there with an eye toward **A23** _____ on the construction of the new American embassy across the road.

The building has 25 floors **A24** _____ total and is 156 metres tall.

According to Anna Levitova of Evans Property, the Soviet elite imbued the House on Kudrinskaya with a **A25** _____ atmosphere — the prestige of the place is something that modern buildings try and **A26** _____ to emulate. 'An apartment with historical significance has a particular attraction to buyers — they're interested in places where famous personalities **A27** _____ to live,' she said.

That is why a 65 square metre apartment on the fifth floor of the House on Kudrinskaya will cost 38 million roubles and comes **A28** _____ with classic-style furniture, according to Levitova.

A22 1) chapter 2) chamber 3) chatter 4) charge

A23 1) spying 2) flying 3) lying 4) going

A24 1) by 2) of 3) on 4) in

A25 1) retail 2) certain 3) curtain 4) entire

A26 1) gain 2) obtain 3) fail 4) compare

A27 1) refused 2) confused 3) used 4) reduced

A28 1) compel 2) comfort 3) complain 4) complete

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Tom who writes:

... My family is planning to spend the nearest weekend together. My Dad suggests we should go to the river and have a picnic. My Mum prefers visiting our local theatre. Of course, I'd rather prefer a picnic but I am not sure the weather will be suitable for it. What would you advice me? Do you often spend weekends with your family? What do you usually do?

*Write as soon as possible,
Tom*

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask 3 questions about the forthcoming picnic and their local theatre.

atre.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

Nowadays a special device for reading called «e-book» is gaining popularity among people of all ages. It allows you to have hundreds of books in your handbag. The experts say that in the nearest future e-books will push printed books out of the usage. Do you agree with this forecast? What do you prefer to read — a book made of paper or an electronic book?

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing

opinion

- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 11

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Inspired by a fairy-tale.
2. Inspired by computer technologies.
3. Inspired by winter.
4. Inspired by misunderstanding.
5. Inspired by upset events.
6. Inspired by autumn colours.
7. Inspired by voices of nature.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите рассказ об одной из улиц Варшавы. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 The name of the busiest shopping street in Warsaw means New Light.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

- A2** Nearly 14 000 Poles walk down this main street every day.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** Most buildings of the city were rebuilt in the middle of the 20th century.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** There is much advertising in the street.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** Most people come here to do shopping during sale periods.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** You will pay £55 for a pair of leather gloves.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** There is a cafe where you can meet a lot of famous Poles.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ о выборе символа предстоящих Олимпийских игр. В заданиях А8 — А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** The jury chose the top 10 out of _____ suggestions.
1) twenty four thousand
2) twelve thousand
3) forty thousand
- A9** The mascots from the list don't include _____
1) a hare.
2) a bear.
3) a spaceship.
- A10** A dolphin in an animated clip likes _____
1) sports commentating.
2) sports competitions.
3) sports awards.
- A11** At present the most popular mascot is _____
1) a brown bear.
2) Ded Moroz.
3) matryoshki.
- A12** People are mostly _____ with the list of candidates.
1) satisfied

- 2) disappointed
- 3) impressed

A13 The first unofficial Olympic Games mascot, _____, appeared at the 1968 Winter Olympics in France.

- 1) Waldi the dog
- 2) a downhill skier
- 3) a fairy tale hero

A14 The former mascot of the 1980 Olympic Games was suggested by _____

- 1) a professional artist.
- 2) a group of creative people.
- 3) a book illustrator.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Hanami and foreigners.
2. Two types of blossoming.
3. Hanami in the language and art.
4. Modern celebrations.
5. The philosophy of the event.
6. The religious background.
7. Difference in time.
8. Presents.

Hanami

A. *Hanami* is the Japanese traditional custom of enjoying the beauty of flowers, especially cherry blossoms — *sakura*. The practice of Hanami is more than a thousand years old, and is still very popular in Japan today. A more ancient form of hanami also exists in Japan, which celebrates the

plum blossoms instead of cherry blossoms. This kind of hanami is popular among older people, because they are more calm than the sakura parties, which usually involve younger people and can sometimes be very crowded and noisy.

B. The practice of hanami is many centuries old. The sakura blossoms were considered sacred by the Japanese, and they were so important that they still are a cultural symbol of Japan. People believed in gods' existence inside the trees, and the hanami party was used in the beginning to divine that year's harvest and to announce the season of planting rice. Those who went to the hanami made offerings at the root of sakura trees, and after the ceremony, they took part in the offering drinking sake.

C. Emperor Saga (786–842) of the Heian Period adopted this custom and celebrated parties to view the flowers with sake and feasts under the blossoming branches of sakura trees in the Imperial Court in Kyoto. This «temporary» view of life is very popular in Japanese culture and is usually considered as an admirable form of existence; for example, in the samurai's principle of life ending when it's still beautiful and strong, instead of slowly getting old and weak. How much easier things would be in spring without the sakura blossoms, because their existence reminded us that life is very short!

D. Hanami was used as a term that meant *cherry blossom viewing* for the first time in the Heian era novel. From then on, in tanka and in haiku poetry, *flowers* meant *sakura*, and the terms *hanami* and *flower party* were only used to mean sakura blossom viewing. Poems were written praising the delicate flowers which were seen as a metaphor for life itself; beautiful but lasting for a very short time.

E. The Japanese people continue the tradition of hanami, gathering in great numbers wherever the flowering trees are found. Thousands of people fill the parks to hold feasts under the flowering trees, and sometimes these parties go on until late at night. In more than half of Japan, the cherry blossoming days come at the same time of the beginning of school and work after vacation. Usually, people go to the parks to keep the best places to celebrate hanami with friends, family and company coworkers many hours or even days before. In cities like Tokyo, it's also common to have celebrations under the sakura at night.

F. The blossom forecast is announced each year by the Japan Meteorological Agency and is watched with attention by those who plan to celebrate hanami because the blossoms last for very little time, usually no more than two weeks. The first cherry blossoms happen in the subtropical southern islands of Okinawa, while on the northern island of Hokkaido, they

bloom much later. In most large cities like Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, the cherry blossom season normally takes place around the end of March and the beginning of April.

G. Recently, hanami festivities have also become popular outside of Japan. Smaller hanami celebrations in Korea, Philippines and China (where the custom was first created) also take place traditionally. In the United States, hanami has also become popular. In 1912 Japan gave 3 000 sakura trees as a gift to the United States to celebrate the nations' friendship. These trees were planted in Washington, D.C., and another 3 800 gifted trees were also taken there in 1956. These sakura trees continue to be a popular tourist attraction, and every year the *National Cherry Blossom Festival* takes place when they bloom in early spring.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

The Sydney Writers' Festival is an annual literary festival held in the Australian city of Sydney.

The festival began in January 1997, A ____ at the State Library of New South Wales. By 2003 the festival had expanded to a broad range of locations, including Parramatta in western Sydney, and was held over four days, with book launches and a program for school students B _____. Students studying journalism at the University of Technology, Sydney were producing a daily festival newsletter.

The festival has since rapidly expanded and is now predominately held at the Walsh Bay, near The Rocks, Sydney. During the 2011 festival events were held at regional and suburban locations C _____.

The festival plays host to more than three hundred authors from around Australia and the world. They include writers of fiction and non-fiction, D _____. More than 65 000 people attend each year and the program is E _____. The program is curated by the Festival's artistic director and participation is by invitation only.

The 2011 Sydney Writers' Festival proudly presents some of the world's finest poets, novelists and authors of literary non-fiction, including 2010 Man

Booker Prize winner Howard Jacobson; Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Hours* and *By Nightfall* Michael Cunningham and others. We introduce young writers who are enlivening literature **F** _____.

1. poets, philosophers and historians
2. largely free to the public
3. with most events initially held
4. ultimately understood only through language
5. with vibrancy in language and style
6. including Ashfield, Auburn, Blacktown and others
7. held in the days preceding the festival

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

(By S. Maugham)

Margaret Dauncey lived in an art studio near the Boulevard Montparnasse with Susie Boyd. Susie was eager to see Arthur. She had heard a great deal about the young man and knew about his romance with Margaret. For years Susie had led the monotonous life of a teacher in a school for young ladies, and when Margaret, who had been her pupil, told her of her intention to spend a couple of years in Paris to study art, Susie willingly agreed to accompany her. With almost maternal pride Susie watched how each year added new charm to Margaret's extraordinary beauty. She was proud to think that she would hand over to Arthur Burdon a woman whose character she had helped to form.

Susie Boyd was thirty but she looked older. She was not pretty but her face was so kind, her sense of humour so attractive that no one after ten minutes thought of her ugliness. Her taste was so good, her talent for dressing so remarkable that she was able to make the most of herself. It was due to her influence that Margaret was dressed always in the latest fashion.

There was a knock at the door, and Arthur came in.

'This is the fairy prince,' said Margaret, leading him to her friend.

'I'm glad to see you to thank you for all you've done for Margaret,' he smiled, taking Susie's hand.

While Margaret was preparing tea, his eyes followed her movements with a touching doglike devotion. Margaret felt that he was looking at her and turned round. Their eyes met and they stood some time gazing at each other silently.

'Don't be a pair of perfect idiots,' exclaimed Susie gaily. 'I'm dying for my tea.'

The lovers laughed and blushed. Margaret smiled with happy pride. For all her good nature, Susie could not help feeling a pang of jealousy: for she was also capable of love but no one had ever tried to find it. No one had ever whispered in her ear the charming nonsense that she read in books. She knew that she had no beauty to help her and she was not young any longer but her instinct told her that she was made to be a good wife and the mother of children.

'What a fool I am!' thought Susie.

When Margaret had closed the door on Arthur, she turned to Susie.

'Well, what do you think of him?' she asked smiling.

Susie hesitated for a moment.

'You know, before I'd seen him I hoped with all my heart that he would make you happy. I was afraid. I knew he was much older than you. He was the first man you'd ever met. But now, when I saw him, I hope with all my heart that you'd make him happy. It's not you I'm frightened for now but him.'

Margaret did not answer; she could not understand what Susie meant.

'I don't think you can realise how awfully he may suffer. Be very careful, Margaret, and be very good to him, for you can make him more unhappy than any human being can be.'

'Oh but I want him to be happy,' cried Margaret. 'I'll do all I can to make him happy.'

Her eyes filled with tears and her voice broke. Susie, with a little laugh that was half hysterical, kissed her.

'My dear, for Heaven's sake, don't cry.'

A15 Susie treated Margaret as if Margaret were _____

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) her daughter. | 2) her rival. |
| 3) her enemy. | 4) her mother. |

A16 Margaret's charm and good character were in part _____

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) the merit of Susie. | 2) the merit of Arthur. |
| 3) the merit of art. | 4) the merit of mutual love. |

A17 The sentence «she was able to make the most of herself» means

- 1) that Susie suffered from her ugliness.
- 2) that Susie envied Margaret.
- 3) that Susie was able to show off her advantages.
- 4) that Susie was able to earn a lot of money.

- A18** While Margaret was preparing tea _____
1) Arthur and Susie were talking about Margaret.
2) Arthur and Susie were talking about Margaret's dog.
3) Arthur could not take his eyes from his bride.
4) Susie tried to entertain Arthur with a small talk.
- A19** Looking at Arthur and Margaret Susie _____
1) felt a slight envy.
2) remembered her first love.
3) hoped that Margaret would be a good wife and mother.
4) felt she was not capable of love.
- A20** After Arthur had gone Margaret was eager to _____
1) meet Arthur again.
2) know Susie's opinion about Arthur.
3) know Arthur's opinion about Susie.
4) marry Arthur.
- A21** Susie was afraid that _____
1) Arthur was too old for Margaret.
2) Margaret could make Arthur unhappy.
3) Margaret was too young for marriage.
4) Arthur was insincere.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4 — В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4 — В10.

- B4** William Brui can hardly _____ a resident of any particular country. He was born and raised CALL

- B5** in Leningrad and currently _____ somewhere between a calm village in France and a party loft in Manhattan. His current retrospective exhibition in the Moscow Museum of Modern Art covers 50 years of his artistic and travelling experience. Back in Soviet Leningrad, Brui never really fitted in — according to his own words, **LIVE**
- B6** he 'had a problem of _____ not like the others right from the cradle'. In his teenage years he was occasionally bullied on the streets of Leningrad **BE**
- B7** just because he _____ different from others. **LOOK**
- B8** He _____ display his work in official galleries but he still remembers those years fondly **NOT CAN**
- B9** because he _____ by a group of young like-minded artists with a bunch of wild ideas. 'Look at this picture,' said Brui in front of a piece from the *Etrus* series. 'It's moving toward you or slipping away from you. **SURROUND**
- B10** And these physical dots _____ in their own way.' **MOVE**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

Common lighthouse is a structure from which light is projected at night or which serves

- B11** as a _____ by day, to guide ships sailing in **MARK**
- B12** _____ waters. Lighthouses are constructed at important points on a coast line, **COAST**
- B13** at _____ to harbours and estuaries, on rocky ledges or reefs, on islands and even in the water. Lighthouses help identify a ship's location, **ENTER**

- B14** warn ships of _____ hazards and notify them that land is near. POTENT
- B15** Lighthouses _____ from smaller beacons in that a lighthouse includes living quarters for a lighthouse keeper. Today, however, most lighthouses use automatic electric lights that do not DIFFERANCE
- B16** require a full-time resident _____. OPERATE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

How to Deal with a Dominant Dog

A dominant dog has the potential to be a dangerous dog. The last thing you want is a dangerous dog, so you must deal **A22** _____ dominance in a dog quickly and effectively, **A23** _____ the dog could be a danger to your family or other people or to other animals.

Some people believe that only large dogs that are dominant are a problem. A large dog obviously has more power and the **A24** _____ to cause more harm, however even a small dog can do quite a bit of **A25** _____ to a small child or another small animal. So no matter the size of the dog, dominance is an **A26** _____ that must be dealt with immediately.

If you are not sure whether your dog is a dominant dog or not, there are some **A27** _____ for which to watch. One of the easiest to spot is that he or she tries to take control of every situation. The dog will be naturally competitive, prone to taking risks and just assertive in general. More subtle **A28** _____ of dog dominance, however, may be things like demanding to be petted or snatching food.

- A22** 1) at 2) in 3) with 4) to
- A23** 1) otherwise 2) another 3) others 4) unless
- A24** 1) ability 2) absence 3) availability 4) acting
- A25** 1) package 2) damage 3) diversity 4) massage
- A26** 1) island 2) issue 3) isles 4) aisle
- A27** 1) cases 2) claws 3) claims 4) clues
- A28** 1) excuses 2) entertainments 3) excises 4) examples

По окончании выполнения заданий **B4 — B16, A22 — A28** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания **B4 — B16, A22 — A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4 — B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания **C1** и **C2** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (**C1, C2**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jessica who writes:

Dear Lisa

You know I've been at hospital for a week already. And I even don't know when my doctor will allow me to leave the hospital. I've heard you went to the cinema last Saturday. I guess it was the comedy I had been looking forward for so long. Could you tell me about the film, please? Did you like it? Did it turn out to be as funny as we had expected?

With love,

Jessica

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about her health.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Some people consider an aircraft to be the most convenient and fastest way of travelling. Others are afraid of travelling by air and prefer going by sea, train, car or whatever. Do you think it is reasonable to avoid travelling by air regardless of speed and comfort or it is worth overcoming one's fears?

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 12

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Don't be idle on holiday.
2. Beach holidays are extremely boring.
3. A chance to discover is more about oneself.
4. New places are the best places to go to.
5. Holidays are perfect for hobbies and pastimes.
6. Restful holidays involve family and friends.
7. Extreme sports can ruin your holiday.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1 | The artist had expected a large number of replies from children.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2 | The artist was sure that painting attracted many young people.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3 | The artist is surprised that children paint for their families.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4 | The artist thinks allowing children into a kitchen can be a problem.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5 | The artist's parents taught him to experiment.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6 | The artist wants children to run their own TV show.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7 | The artist used to get annoyed when his father helped him.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите диалог. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8 | John has to use artificial fur because _____
1) it makes clothes look better.
2) it is less expensive than the real one.
3) his clients want to wear it.
- A9 | Walking down Fifth Avenue one day, John realized that _____
1) a lot of fur people wear was not artificial.
2) he could hardly see people wearing fur.
3) clothes with fur trim had gone out of fashion.
- A10 | What does John do in his fight for cruelty-free fashion?

1) He accuses publicly the Scandinavian fur industry of killing animals for fur.

2) He encourages students to get away from real fur in their designs.

3) He supports designers who participate in cruelty-free design contests.

A11 John thinks that the main reason why many designers still work with fur is because _____

1) it's a good way to invest money.

2) people want to show off.

3) a lot of people are selfish and uncaring.

A12 What does John mean comparing the fight against racism to that for cruelty-free fashion?

1) Fighting for justice always involves violence.

2) People's outlook on different things changes gradually.

3) Both problems are equally important.

A13 John thinks that it would be easier for him to become a vegetarian if _____

1) he had been raised in a family of vegetarians.

2) more vegetarian products were available.

3) he ate only chicken rather than red meat.

A14 What is John going to do to protect animals from being killed for their fur?

1) He is going to persuade his clients not to buy fur clothes.

2) He is thinking of refusing to use artificial fur in his collections.

3) He is thinking of heading up some animal protection organization.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Studying from home.
2. Personal development is important.
3. Modern tools for studying.
4. Finding the right activity for you.
5. Studying and living at school.
6. Specialized schools.
7. Assessing academic progress .
8. High-tech school.

A. In the earliest days of computers the only computer education was about computers. We and computers have come a long way since those days. Now computers have invaded into every aspect of modern life. Education is no exception. Students can use word processors for writing, spreadsheets for mathematics and science and databases for organizing information. Lately, the Internet has become a recognized way of getting information.

B. There are many advantages to distance learning. For homeschoolers it's a great way to safely get a head start on college before completing high school. In addition, many students don't have the ability to leave home for maybe family or work obligations. Another huge advantage is the cost savings. Through distance learning, you avoid room and board fees that will have to be paid by a traditional student.

C. In Great Britain many children go to boarding schools. A good boarding school can be an excellent placement for an orphaned child because everyone is treated equally and fairly there. Many parents with non-traditional careers or those undergoing difficult transitions like divorce find boarding schools excellent alternatives. Boarding school can help children grow in independence, and friendship formed in boarding school often lasts a lifetime.

D. Considered by many to be a diamond in the rough of the Parkside area, the school boasts a curriculum that encourages technological literacy. The 170 local 9th grade students don't carry any books or pencils. The school supplies every student with their own laptop. They create multimedia presentations with Microsoft PowerPoint, receive assignments via e-mail and conduct research online. So far, the unique program has had positive results.

E. Chorister's schools are educational establishments which have a special emphasis on religious choir singing. These schools are usually attached to a cathedral, church or chapel, where the school choir sings. Choir schools do not exclusively educate choristers: about 15 000 pupils are taught at chorister schools in the UK but only around 1 000 of those are choristers. Tony Blair, for example, attended The Chorister School but was not himself a chorister.

F. For the majority of college and university students, involvement in extracurricular activities plays an essential role in the collegiate experience. Students become involved in extracurricular activities not only for entertainment, social and enjoyment purposes but most importantly to gain and improve skills. A wide and diversified range of extracurricular activities exists on U.S. campuses, meeting a variety of student interests.

G. The test is an important benchmark in ensuring that students will be successful in meeting the challenges they will face either in college or the workplace. If they are not able to meet the standards of the exam, how can we expect them to be successful in life? Examinations can be traumatic for both students and their teachers. But just because nobody really enjoys them, we should not disregard them as a necessary part of the education process.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

There are many ways for a person to become famous. Before you read these pieces of advice, think if you really want to be a celebrity. So you have decided to do it. What should you do? First, try to be the best **A** _____. Be a better runner, or singer, or dancer, or an outstanding mother or father. Select a particular interest and become the best at it. But remember, it takes a great deal of patience and researching the area of expertise that you are interested in to become well-known. Do not expect it to happen overnight.

It's also necessary to remember that it is easy to become famous but much harder to become well-known for good reasons. The easiest way, **B** _____, or be notorious. One singer sings so badly that people go to his concerts just to see his bad performances. Some people become famous for committing crimes

or terrorist acts. Do not try **C** _____ because that type of fame will only be short lived, and you will have probably been killed. And if you're killed, you'll not have the opportunity to enjoy the fame.

Being radically different or **D** _____. People notice you, and you in turn will become famous. Some extremely overweight women have recently become models, and are pictured on calendars and starred in hit movies. Being in the right place, **E** _____, too, maybe only for an hour, but at that time everyone will know who you are. Like a fireman who pulled the child out of the burning house. Following these steps you can really achieve success and become famous. Remember, **F** _____.

1. never to achieve anything at all
2. being too generous is another road to fame
3. at the right time, can make you famous
4. probably, is to be the worst at something
5. at something or the first to do something
6. to jump off a building or a bridge
7. don't follow your dreams - chase them

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Unleashing the power of creativity

I have always been an optimist and I suppose that is rooted in my belief that the power of creativity and intelligence can make the world a better place. And the life did not disappoint me — many times it proved me right.

For as long as I can remember, I have loved learning new things and solving problems. So when I sat down at a computer for the first time in the seventh grade, I was hooked. It was a clunky old Teletype machine and it could barely do anything compared to the computers we have today. But it changed my life.

When my friend Paul Allen and I started Microsoft 30 years ago, we had a vision of 'a computer on every desk and in every home', which probably sounded a little too optimistic at a time when most computers were the size of refrigerators and cost as much as a new modern Japanese car. But we believed that personal computers would change the world. And they have.

And now, after 30 years, I am still as inspired by computers as I was back in the seventh grade.

I believe that computers are the most incredible tool we can use to feed our curiosity and inventiveness - to help us solve problems that even the smartest people could not solve on their own.

Computers have transformed how we learn, giving kids everywhere a window into *all* of the world's knowledge. And the only thing these youngsters should do is to make the right choice, which is not always an easy choice. Computers are helping us to build communities around the things we care about and to stay close to the people who are important to us, no matter where they live — next door or on the other side of the world.

Like my friend Warren Buffett, I feel particularly lucky to do something every day that I love doing. He calls it 'tap-dancing to work'. My job at Microsoft is as challenging as ever, but what makes me 'tap-dance to work' is when we show people something new, like a computer that can recognize your handwriting or your speech, or gestures, or one that can store a lifetime's worth of photos or home videos and they say, 'I didn't know you could do that with a PC!'

But for all the cool things that a person can do with a PC, there are lots of other ways we can put our creativity and intelligence to work to improve our world. There are still far too many people in the world whose most basic needs go unmet. Every year, for example, millions of people die from diseases that are easy to prevent or treat in the developed world.

I believe that my own good fortune brings with it a responsibility to give back to the world. My wife Melinda and I have committed ourselves to improving health and education in a way that can help as many people as possible.

As a father, I believe that the death of a child in Africa is no less bitter or tragic than the death of a child anywhere else. And that it does not take much to make an immense difference in these children's lives.

I am still very much an optimist, and I believe that progress on even the world's toughest problems is possible — and it is happening every day. We are seeing new drugs for deadly diseases, new diagnostic tools and new attention paid to the health problems in the developing world. I am excited by the possibilities I see for medicine. And I believe that through our natural inventiveness, creativity and willingness to solve tough problems, we are going to see some amazing achievements in this area in my lifetime.

A15 The narrator considers himself an optimist as he _____

- 1) has a strong religious belief.
- 2) believes in the power of human mind.

- 3) believes the world is perfect.
- 4) knows how to develop one's creativity.

A16 After the narrator first used a computer he _____

- 1) got fascinated with its size.
- 2) used it to solve his problems.
- 3) could no longer do without it.
- 4) was amazed by its unlimited possibilities.

A17 The initial dream of the narrator and his friend proved to be _____

- 1) naive.
- 2) manageable.
- 3) wishful thinking.
- 4) optimistic but unreal.

A18 The narrator believes that computers are perfect to _____

- 1) be human friends.
- 2) create new fields of knowledge.
- 3) provide people with creative ideas.
- 4) be used as an instrument to solve human problems.

A19 The narrator 'tap-dances to work' because he enjoys _____

- 1) meeting new people.
- 2) watching dancing contests.
- 3) teaching people basic computer skills.
- 4) doing his job very much.

A20 The narrator believes that _____

- 1) a lot of people in the world need help.
- 2) it is impossible to make the world better.
- 3) people in the world have too many needs.
- 4) the computer is the only way to improve the world.

A21 The narrator predicts the development of new _____

- 1) unknown diseases.
- 2) methods in education.
- 3) technologies in medicine.
- 4) creative ways of thinking.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

Impressionism in painting developed in the late 19th century in France.

B4 It _____ with a loosely structured group of painters who BEGIN

B5 got together mainly to exhibit _____ paintings. THEY

B6 The art _____ by the attempt to depict light and CHARACTERISE

B7 movement by _____ pure broken colour. The movement began with four friends: Monet, Renoir, Sisley and Bazille. USE

Harvesting ice sounds like a new concept, however scientists

B8 _____ this idea as a possible solution to the STUDY

B9 problem of the _____ dwindling fresh water supply for years — 90 percent of the earth's fresh water is in the icecaps of Antarctica. There is a problem. How can a giant iceberg be towed WORLD

B10 across the sea without _____ ? It is still an open question. MELT

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

Have you ever wondered what it was really like to live in a medieval castle? What sort of food was cooked? What clothes were worn?

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| B11 | These are questions that a visit to a _____ castle, however, imposing the ruins may be, usually fails to settle. At Mountfitchet Castle you should be able to discover some of the answers — for it is a brand-new Norman | CONVENTION |
| B12 | castle _____ built to provide as possible answers of life between 1066 and 1086. There once was a castle here. For the reconstruction every effort has been made to discover where | SPECIAL |
| B13 | the original _____ stood. | BUILD |
| B14 | The _____ is grim: heads on the gateway remind you how the lords of a castle dealt with | ENTER |
| B15 | attackers from outside and _____ within. | OBEDIENCE |
| B16 | The _____ of the castle include the kitchen, the prison, the church and the Great Hall. | CONSTRUCT |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The Tower of London

'Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress', 'The Tower' and 'The White Tower' are all names for the building most commonly known as The Tower of London. Construction began in 1078 but work **A22** _____, on and off, over a period of two hundred years or more.

The Tower was essentially a fortress whose functions eventually extended to that of royal palace, prison, armoury, zoo, Royal Mint and observatory. Since

1303 it has also been used **A23** _____ storing the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom. Today, however, The Tower is cared for by an independent charity and receives no funding from the government or the crown.

The Tower is probably best known for the famous prisoners who were **A24** _____, and sometimes executed there. In 1483 the 13-year-old King Edward V and his 10-year-old brother Richard were murdered there; apparently on the orders of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. **A25** _____ the most famous victim of The Tower was Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate second wife of Henry VIII. But Guy Fawkes, Thomas Moore, Sir Walter Raleigh and even the future Queen Elizabeth I were all imprisoned behind those fearsome walls.

Most people know the **A26** _____ legend that if the ravens ever leave The Tower then the British Monarchy will be doomed. Possibly less people know however that the Tower was also one of the **A27** _____ zoos. Lions, tigers and large **A28** _____ of rare and exotic species lived in the Tower gardens over 800 years ago.

A22 1) lengthened 2) continued 3) prolonged 4) increased

A23 1) as 2) with 3) for 4) to

A24 1) captured 2) maintained 3) found 4) held

A25 1) Thus 2) Consequently 3) Probably 4) Although

A26 1) ancient 2) prehistoric 3) antique 4) aged

A27 1) newest 2) youngest 3) earliest 4) soonest

A28 1) figures 2) groups 3) herds 4) numbers

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Roy who writes:

From your letter I know that you are fond of travelling. Which places have you been to? Do you prefer to travel with your parents, with friends or alone? Why? What places would you like to see in Great Britain? By the way, we have a new technology teacher. He is O.K.

Write a letter to Roy.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his technology lessons and his new technology teacher.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

In achieving personal happiness our relationships with other people (family, friends, colleagues) are more important than anything else. Issues such as work and wealth take second place.

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion

A4 According to the survey girls are not as keen on using a computer as boys.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The study has shown that most of the computer science teachers are males.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Margaret believes a computer makes people less sociable and less self-assured.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Margaret's research indicated that computer addicts suffer from serious diseases.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью с британской актрисой. В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Kerry moved on to ballet _____

- 1) after she'd worked on cruise ships.
2) when she was 5 years old.
3) after a disco-dancing school.

A9 She remembers that she got the part in the musical _____

- 1) through her agent.
2) on the phone.
3) having a private show off.

A10 The speaker considers that the downside of her job _____

- 1) is working full-time for an entire year.
2) having an afternoon performance.
3) having a chill.

A11 The star's typical evening is _____

- 1) staying long in bed.
2) warming up for the performance.
3) mostly socializing with friends and colleagues.

A12 The speaker thinks that it is important _____

- 1) to go to the gym daily.
2) to watch what you are eating.
3) to eat sweets the moment you feel like.

A13 Talking about her future Kerry _____

- 1) doesn't want anything else.
- 2) wants to continue her business.
- 3) hopes to know more dancers.

A14 The advice she gives to would-be dancers is _____

- 1) to work hard and be yourself.
- 2) to audition and get past the recalls.
- 3) to get bigger parts through the agent.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Preparing for a job interview.
2. Successful career.
3. Challenging job.
4. Personality.
5. Sharing impressions with a friend.
6. Job offer.
7. Enjoyable job.
8. Applying for a job.

A. A bright sixteen-or-seventeen-year-old is needed to work on Saturdays from nine till six on our market stall selling clothes. Our stock consists of a wide range of trousers, jeans and shirts of modern design. No previous experience is necessary as we provide full training on the job. The main qualities required are an ability to deal with the customers in a positive and friendly manner.

B. You are a natural optimist. You are happy most of the time and always expect the best. However, you are often careless and you don't always work hard enough because you think everything will be fine. Remember, nobody is lucky all the time.

C. I was twenty-three when I went to *Cosmopolitan* as a secretary. I had to do all the usual secretarial jobs like answering the phone and typing letters. And at eleven o'clock I made the coffee, and I had to clean the fridge once a month. After a year I began to train as a sub-editor and then got my National Certificate — a qualification for British journalists. After a time I became feature editor on *Cosmopolitan*. My secretarial training has been incredibly useful.

D. Find out as much as you can about your prospective employers and the business they are in. Think about the questions you are most likely to be asked, and at least three questions you would like to ask them. Don't only talk about what you hope to get from the firm. Say what you can do for them and all the things in your previous experience and training that you think will be useful in the new job.

E. I feel I would be suitable for this position because I have good organizational skills, and I greatly enjoy going out and meeting new people. I have experience of this kind of work. Last summer I was employed by *Imperial Hotels* as a tour organizer and arranged excursions to places of interest. I also worked for *London Life* last Christmas, which involved taking groups of tourists around the capital. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information. I look forward to hearing from you.

F. At the moment I'm staying at a hotel in Athens and I'm doing quite a lot of sightseeing. You would not believe it but the job doesn't seem to be too demanding. Most of the time I deal with bookings and answer inquiries. But I suppose it'll be different when the tourist season starts next month. Even now restaurants are beginning to get busier. Next, I'm moving to the island of Crete, which is where most of the people in the company live. See you soon.

G. There are Search and Rescue Services all around the coast of Britain. They must be ready to go out at any time of the day or night and in any weather. Sometimes they must rescue people in the mountains in a storm at night. It isn't easy to navigate a helicopter in the dark just a few metres from a mountain. The crews work on 24-hour shifts, so if a ship sinks or if someone falls down a cliff, Search and Rescue will be there to help.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Double-decker bus

A double-decker bus is a bus that has two levels. While double-decker long-distance buses are in widespread use around the world, A _____ decker buses are popular in some European cities and in some parts of Asia, usually in former British colonies. Many towns around the world have a few that specialize in short sight-seeing tours for tourists because, as William Gladstone observed, the way to see London is from the top of a «bus». Double-decker buses are taller than other buses. They are extensively used in the United Kingdom, B _____, removed from normal service in December 2005 — they still operate on heritage routes. Elsewhere in Europe, double-deckers are used throughout the Dublin Bus network in Ireland, where they are making a comeback on Dublin's outer suburban routes and also the streets of Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford. They are a common sight in Berlin, where the BVG makes extensive use of them. Double-decker long-distance coaches are also in widespread use throughout Europe. Most buses in Hong Kong and about half in Singapore are double-deckers as well.

The only areas in North America that C _____ are the western Canadian province of British Columbia and the United States city of Las Vegas. They are currently being tested in Ottawa on the express routes. The city of Davis, California, in the United States uses vintage double-decker buses for public transport. Davis, California is also home to the first vintage double-decker bus converted from diesel gasoline to run on CNG. The city of Victoria, BC, the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, and a couple of others use Dennis Tridents. A few are also used as tour buses, especially in New York. Double-deckers are have also been used in Mumbai since 1937. In Brazil, D _____, some companies use double-decker buses. Double-deckers are not a good option for use outside the towns (most roads in Brazil are in very poor condition), and E _____.

Double-decker buses are in widespread use in India in many of the major cities. Some double-decker buses F _____, with no roof and shallow sides. These are popular for sightseeing tours.

1. double-deckers are adored by thousands of tourists
2. use double-decker buses for public transport

3. double-decker city buses are less common
4. where perhaps the most famous was the London Route master
5. their use is being discouraged by transportation authorities
6. have an open upper deck
7. where buses are sometimes the only interstate transport

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Battle to save protected species

In a Nepalese national park rangers and poachers are in deadly conflict.

In the morning we set off on elephant safari. Rhesus monkeys swung through the trees while deer rushed into the forest before us. Every now and then, we heard a snort, the grass would sway and a rhino would lumber out, take a good 'look' at us and plunge back into the undergrowth. We were hoping to see a tiger, the greatest prize of all but they are notoriously shy. On our third day out, to our great excitement, we saw some five-toed tiger paw prints (or 'pug prints', as Jitu called them). A tiger had passed by, walking - not running, according to Jitu - first one way, then the other, not more than a few hours earlier. That was the closest we came to a meeting.

Until four decades ago, the Bengal tiger and Indian one-horned rhino ruled the Nepalese jungle. George V came on a hunting expedition in 1911 and shot 39 tigers and 18 rhinos. Then, in the 1950s, malaria was eradicated and people from the mountains migrated to the plains, cutting down the jungle to grow crops.

As their habitat disappeared, so did the tigers and rhinos. By 1962 there were only about 100 rhinos and 20 tigers in Chitwan. That year Chitwan was declared a rhino sanctuary and protected zone. Today it is home to about 500 Indian one-horned rhinos, a quarter of the world's population, and 107 Bengal tigers out of a worldwide population of about 3 000.

On the second day we set off on a gruelling four-and-a-half-hour journey by elephant, boat and jeep to the national park headquarters to meet the warden. He told us that the biggest threat to the animals, apart from other animals, is poachers. In Taiwan tiger bone sells for nearly £3 000 a pound, while rhino horn can fetch £16 000 a pound in South-East Asia.

Two battalions, of 800 men each, guard the park. One posts sentries around the park and sends out armed patrols daily. The other, the Rhino Patrol, polices the zone between the park and the villages. Occasionally, there are shoot-outs. 'We have run this patrol for the past 25 years,' the cheerful general told us. 'During this period 25 people have been sacrificed from our side and we have killed as many.'

Poachers can only operate with the support of the locals who know the animals' habits and habitats and regard the park as a waste of good crop-growing land. So there is great temptation to break the law.

Around the edge of the park, there are ditches filled with water, but they do not keep the animals in. Rhinos and tigers swim across at night to feed on crops and cattle before returning to the safety of the national park. The best villagers can do is bang drums, beat sticks on the ground or make firebrands out of straw to try and scare them away.

'Last week a tiger came and killed some cattle. We lost three,' complained Giri Ram. 'We also get a lot of trouble from rhinos. Three days ago, a mother and baby rhino came at night. The next day, they were still here so we tried to drive them away. One man was hurt very badly; the rhino had gored his side,' he added.

We then had a clandestine meeting with an informant from a different village who is paid by the national park to watch his neighbours. We talked on the verandah of our small wooden house in the safari camp, away from anyone who might be tempted to listen. 'A rhino was killed by poachers six months ago,' he said. 'A new man had arrived in the village just before it happened. He was talking about killing animals and what price you could get for them.'

Later we went to the viewing platform to look at the endless jungle tinted white in the moonlight, so an injured rhino we had spotted earlier had disappeared. Perhaps he had gone to a local rice field for a snack.

A15 What did the rhinos do when they saw the writer's safari party?

- 1) They made threatening noises.
- 2) They attacked the nearest person.
- 3) They paused for a moment before leaving.
- 4) They started walking around in circles.

A16 What did Jitu say about the tiger they had missed?

- 1) He expected to catch up with it.
- 2) It was probably injured.
- 3) It kept changing direction.
- 4) It had spent a few hours in the same place.

A17 Why did the rhinos and tigers begin to disappear in the 1950-s?

- 1) They died from disease.
- 2) The jungle was cut down.
- 3) Hunters killed them off very quickly.
- 4) They moved into the mountains.

A18 The greatest danger to the men who guard the park _____

- 1) comes from wild animals.
- 2) comes from poachers.
- 3) comes from traps set by hunters.
- 4) is a strange, incurable disease.

A19 What do the locals think of the park?

- 1) It should be used to grow crops.
- 2) It is a good idea.
- 3) It is important for the economy.
- 4) They are proud of it.

A20 What do some rhinos and tigers do at night?

- 1) They sleep on straw left by the locals.
- 2) They make a noise by banging the ground.
- 3) They sleep in special cages.
- 4) They search for food outside the park.

A21 How do the park guards get information about poachers?

- 1) Some locals are paid to spy for them.
- 2) They go under cover.
- 3) They have hidden cameras in the park.
- 4) They regularly search for guns in the villages.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4 — B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4 — B10**.

A Strange Visitor

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| B4 | One morning Mr Sherlock Holmes was sitting in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr Watson was standing near the window _____ at a walking stick. | LOOK |
| B5 | This stick _____ by the visitor the day before. | FORGET |
| B6 | The words 'To Dr Mortimer' _____ on it. | WRITE |
| B7 | Dr Watson had already been examining it for half an hour but he _____ say anything about it. | NOT CAN |
| B8 | Suddenly Sherlock Holmes _____, 'The owner of this stick has a dog which is larger than a terrier. I have noticed the marks of a dog's teeth on the stick.' | SAY |
| B9 | 'Probably the dog often _____ the stick behind the master' he added. | CARRY |
| B10 | 'I wonder why this man wanted to visit us,' asked Dr Watson. 'Well, we soon _____,' answered Sherlock Holmes. | KNOW |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

The Least Successful Explorer

Thomas Nuttall spent many years studying the plants and trees in north-west America. He was different from most other explorers because he was almost always lost. One night he did not come back and a group went out to search for him.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| B11 | When Nuttall heard them in the _____, he was frightened. | DARK |
| B12 | You may think it _____ but he believed that they were Indians and tried to escape. | POSSIBLE |
| B13 | Getting more and more angry, Nuttall's _____ chased him for three days through the forest and across rivers until he accidentally arrived back at their tents. | SERVE |
| B14 | Another day the _____ was lost again. He was walking for many hours, he felt very tired, so he lay down to rest. An Indian found him lying there. Nuttall did not look dangerous. In fact, he looked quite helpless. The Indian felt sorry for him and decided not to kill him. Instead, | SCIENCE |
| B15 | the strong-built, _____ man picked the explorer up and carried him three miles to the river. | POWER |
| B16 | The least successful explorer was _____ brought back to his camp in a boat. | SAFE |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

On the 31st of March, 2002 I had my only first-hand experience of a fairly small natural disaster, when, within four hours, about 224 litres of water per square metre [A22] _____ on the city of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, where I live.

The evening before we noticed some unusual cloud formations that looked as if they were carrying a huge volume of water. It didn't rain during the night but in the morning we noticed that the air was hot and [A23] _____. At around midday it began to drizzle but this quickly developed into quite a heavy downpour. It didn't stop. The rain continued to [A24] _____ down until about five o'clock when there was a brief pause. We didn't go outside as we were too busy mopping up all the water that had come in through small cracks in the roof. The people who did, soon discovered that they were mistaken if they thought the storm had [A25] _____.

Instead there was thunder and lightning and more torrential rain. Cars were swept [A26] _____, houses flooded and seven people lost their lives.

After the storm many people spent days without either electricity or water and others were [A27] _____ temporary shelters until the roads could be cleared of the mud and fallen trees. It seems strange that in a place where there is a volcano that could [A28] _____ and where there are occasional earth tremors, the first real natural disaster I experienced was a flood!!

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| [A22] | 1) dropped | 2) felt | 3) fell | 4) showered |
| [A23] | 1) humid | 2) damp | 3) wet | 4) moist |
| [A24] | 1) spill | 2) go | 3) put | 4) pour |
| [A25] | 1) gone out | 2) moved | 3) blown over | 4) passed up |
| [A26] | 1) off | 2) away | 3) over | 4) down |
| [A27] | 1) put out | 2) put up | 3) put in | 4) put down |
| [A28] | 1) explode | 2) light | 3) burn | 4) erupt |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания С1 и С2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (С1, С2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Alan who writes:

... Our school orchestra gave a concert to parents last week and it was a success. I took part in it too as I play the drum, you know. Do you play any musical instruments?

What kind of music do you like? What is your favourite group or singer? You know, my mum and dad have come back from their trip ...

Write a letter to Alan.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask 3 questions about his mum and dad's trip.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that success in life is making a career only. However, others don't agree with this idea.

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 14**Раздел 1. Аудирование****B1**

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Some hobbies are a form of escape.
2. Pastimes are generally expensive.
3. An extra effort is sometimes rewarded.
4. It is not easy to focus on one hobby.
5. Hobbies can sometimes change one's life.
6. Sometimes we need to travel to enjoy our hobby.
7. Hobbies can be a result of pure chance.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1 — A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 National Science Week is particularly intended for young people.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

- A2** National Science Week was successful when it was first held.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** The photography competition will be judged by top scientists.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** Click for Climate Change involves people agreeing to take action themselves.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The website makes suggestions about how to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Click for Climate Change starts after National Science Week.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** The activity packs for National Science Week are free.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

В заданиях A8 — A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Helga Smith had to leave her native country because _____
1) she wanted to travel.
2) the political situation there was very difficult.
3) she had neither a good job nor an apartment.
- A9** Her life in West Berlin was not easy at first since _____
1) she had neither money nor friends.
2) she felt lonely.
3) she had to work very hard to earn her living.
- A10** When Helga Smith came to the United States the first thing she had to do was _____
1) to learn English.
2) to find a cheap apartment.
3) to marry an American.
- A11** Helga Smith's life became difficult once more because _____
1) she had to take care of her three children.
2) she realized that she did not want a family after all.
3) her husband deserted the family.

A12 Helga Smith is proud of her son because _____

- 1) he graduated from Fordham University.
- 2) he works for International Development.
- 3) he is a recognized graffiti artist.

A13 Helga Smith is fond of travelling because it gives her an opportunity _____

- 1) to see other cities and countries.
- 2) to get acquainted with the lives of people in other countries.
- 3) to be included in the list of the most famous travellers.

A14 One of her achievements is that _____

- 1) she has started her own small business.
- 2) she has become a volunteer for different non-profit organizations.
- 3) she has inspired many single women to complete a university degree.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — Г. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. A worried motorist.
2. Emotional pressure.
3. An expensive fear to develop.
4. Health problems that medicine can't cure.
5. Help is available.
6. You'll never drive again.
7. The terror of driving.
8. In demand.

A. There are hundreds of motorists who dislike motorway driving. Many cannot bear to be stuck in a traffic jam. Others hate the thought of driving through a tunnel. For some, however, driving can be so terrifying that staying at home is preferable.

B. For these individuals help is at hand. Many are turning to a former traffic policeman for help. Jim Nap has set up courses in London and Paris for those who find motorway driving difficult.

C. Since he started the course, Nap has heard some terrible stories. He says driving in large cities can be extremely stressful. 'It can make you nervous. It can affect your life if you can't cope.' He has realised that this stress can work its way through to other parts of people's lives. He has talked to people whose marriages have broken up as a result of driving stress. He has also found that ten in particular often become more aggressive when they are forced to drive.

D. Those on the course have all suffered similar symptoms. Many are physically sick when they drive in heavy traffic. Others suffer with breathing problems and even blackouts. These are drivers who have deadlines or business people with important meetings to attend that are most likely to feel stressed.

E. Others find they have a problem driving on roads or passing a specific location where they may have had problems before. Memories of car accidents can cause a nervous driver to develop a 'mental block'. Nap says he knows of a man who drove an extra ten miles every day so he could avoid a particular road. Over the years the cost in time and money was enormous but he was unable to drive anywhere near the road.

F. Another man on the course did anything he could to avoid driving through a tunnel at London's Heathrow airport. Nap explains it was because the man had once seen a photo in a newspaper of a car which had caught fire there. The sight of this caused him great anxiety.

G. There are currently 180 people waiting to go on the course. The sessions vary between three and five hours. Apart from the three people Nap has not been able to help, the course has been largely successful.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — G частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Запишите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

'Tune In, Turn On and Drop Out' was the motto of the hippie movement that grew partially out of young America's disillusionment with the Vietnam

War. Hippies were mainly white teenagers and young adults **A** _____.

The immediate precursor to the hippies was the so-called Beat Generation of the late 1950-s. But where the intellectual beats tended to stay out of politics, the hippies were known as much for their political outspokenness **B** _____. Their opposition to the Vietnam War became one of the most significant aspects of the growing antiwar movement throughout the latter half of the 1960-s.

To express their protests and to 'turn on' others, the hippies used art, street theatre and particularly music. This culture reached its peak in the summer of 1967, when a concert in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park introduced the music of the hippies to a wider audience. The concert inspired thousands of young people around the country to head to San Francisco, **C** _____.

In the 60's hippies sought to free themselves from societal restrictions, choose their own way and find new meaning in life. This made hippies instantly recognizable to one another and served **D** _____.

Hippies often chose brightly coloured clothing. Much of hippie clothing was self-made, and hippies often purchased their clothes from flea markets and second-hand shops. Natural and foreign accessories for both men and women included Native American jewellery, headbands and long beaded necklaces. Tie-dyeing was very fashionable **E** _____.

Hippie culture spread worldwide through a fusion of rock music, folk and blues, it also found expression in literature, fashion and the visual arts, **F** _____.

Eventually the hippie movement extended far beyond the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe and appeared in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Brazil and many other countries.

1. which were against the war and the government
2. who shared distrust towards traditional values and authority
3. some wearing flowers in their hair
4. including film, posters and album covers
5. as part of hippie style and still is today
6. as a visual symbol of their willingness to question authority
7. as for their long hair and colourful clothing

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания А15 — А21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Great White Lies

'Jaws' cast the great white shark as public enemy number one but more than 25 years later its author, Peter Benchley, admits it was safe to go into the water after all.

'Shark on the bait!' shouted Andre Harman, pointing to a spot a few yards behind the outboard motors. His voice gave no indication of panic, but the crew suddenly became tense and fixed their eyes on the water. And there it was. Its steel-grey dorsal fin was slicing the glass-calm sea as we stood and stared. Slowly, smoothly, Andre drew in the bait. The big shark followed. No one asked what kind of shark it was. Everything about it, from its colour to its shape, broadcast its identity: a great white shark.

Andre lifted the bait aboard and quickly knelt. Placing himself between the two motors, he plunged his right hand into the water just as the great conical head reached the first motor. 'For goodness sake, Andre!' I said. His hand grabbed the snout, moving it away from the shaft of the motor, guiding the shark's head up as it rose out of the water. There in an instant was its mouth, the jaw dropping to reveal rows of serrated triangular daggers. Andre's hand held the snout, almost stroking it. No one spoke. No one breathed. The moment seemed endless. In fact, it lasted a couple of seconds, certainly less than five, before Andre pulled his hand back. For one more heartbeat, the shark remained suspended and then half-slid, half-fell backward, slipping beneath the surface down into the gloom.

Still nobody spoke. Then Andre smiled and said: 'The first time was an accident. I was just trying to move a shark away from the motor. Sharks are attracted to motors by their electrical signals and have a habit of biting them to see if they are edible.' A former commercial fisherman, Andre has worked with great white sharks for years. 'My hand landed on its nose, so I kept it there, and when I did let go, the shark snapped and snapped as if it was searching for whatever it was that had hypnotised it.'

By now the photographer David Doubilet and I were becoming used to the unusual. Nearly every encounter we had had with the great whites had been totally illogical. The more we learned, the more we realised how little was really known about them. Despite vast leaps of knowledge since *Jaws* was published more than a quarter of a century ago, no one yet knows what causes one great white shark to attack, kill and eat a human being and another to bite its victim.

Still, considering the knowledge which has been accumulated about great whites in the past 25 years, I have become convinced that I couldn't possibly write *Jaws* today — at least, not in good conscience. Back then, it was generally accepted that great whites ate people by choice. Now we know that almost to every attack on a human is an accident in which the shark mistakes a human for its normal prey.

Back then, we thought that once a great white scented blood, it would launch a feeding frenzy — that would lead to death. Now we know that nearly three-quarters of bite victims survive, perhaps because the shark recognises that it has made a mistake and doesn't return for a second bite. Back then we believed that great whites attacked boats. Now we know that their sensory systems detect movement, sound and electrical fields and they are just coming to investigate. Finally, back then it was fine to demonise a creature that appeared to be infinite in number.

A15 Why didn't anyone ask what kind of shark was on the bait?

- 1) The answer was obvious.
- 2) Everyone was too frightened to speak.
- 3) No one could see the whole shark.
- 4) None of the crew was an expert.

A16 Why did the writer say, 'For goodness sake, Andre!'

- 1) He thought Andre would fall in.
- 2) It wasn't the right time for Andre to repair the engine.
- 3) He felt annoyed by Andre's behaviour.
- 4) Andre was about to touch the shark.

A17 Why did Andre touch the shark?

- 1) He wanted to look inside its mouth.
- 2) He was trying to protect it from the motor.
- 3) He was feeding it.
- 4) He didn't mean to touch it.

A18 Why did everyone remain silent and stop breathing?

- 1) They thought they were all going to die.
- 2) They were both amazed and frightened.
- 3) The air was very thin.
- 4) They were getting ready to dive into the sea.

A19 How does the writer describe his encounters with great whites?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) frightening | 2) pointless |
| 3) educational | 4) ridiculous |

A20 Why does the writer feel he couldn't write *Jaws* today?

- 1) It wouldn't be a success.
- 2) He is too busy with research.
- 3) He wouldn't be paid enough.
- 4) We now know a lot more about sharks.

A21 Why do most bite victims of shark attacks survive?

- 1) Sharks need at least two bites to kill a human.
- 2) Most people manage to swim to safety.
- 3) The shark stops attacking.
- 4) Swimmers are taught how to fight off sharks.

По окончании выполнения заданий B2, B3 и A15 — A21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания B2, B3, A15 — A21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях B2 и B3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

The History of Father's Day

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| B4 | Father's Day is an occasion to honour your dad and express gratitude for his love and support. Most countries including the US, the UK and Canada celebrate Father's Day on the _____ Sunday of June. | THREE |
| B5 | The idea of celebrating Father's Day _____ by Mrs Sonora Louise Smart Dodd in 1909. Mrs Dodd's father, William Smart, was widowed when his wife died in childbirth. | SUGGEST |
| B6 | However, Mr Smart _____ afraid of obvious hardships so he proceeded to raise the newborn along with his five other children by himself. | NOT BE |

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| B7 | Only when Sonora Dodd became an adult she realized the strength and selflessness _____ her father in raising his children as a single parent. | SHOW |
| B8 | President Wilson approved of the festival in 1916 but it was President Johnson who signed a Proclamation _____ the celebration of Father's Day in 1966. | DECLARE |
| B9 | Since then, Father's Day _____ a hugely popular festival. | BECOME |
| B10 | Nowadays it _____ all over the world. | CELEBRATE |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

Telephone takeover

The telephone may have been one of the most important inventions of the nineteenth century but it can be extremely annoying at times.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| B11 | _____, I do not find it amusing when a mobile | PERSON |
| B12 | phone starts ringing in all its _____ glory and | TECHNOLOGY |
| B13 | I am forced to listen to one side of a _____ .
Also I don't think it is funny when I am forced to wait patiently when someone keeps on apologising for having to make a call when they have just received a message. | CONVERSE |
| B14 | It is as if there is a _____ conspiracy to conquer the human race. | WORLD |
| B15 | Perhaps I am too _____ of these clever little devices but when I see them dressed up in jackets or made to look like cuddly toys, | SUSPECT |
| B16 | my _____ of them increases even further. | LIKE |

По окончании выполнения заданий **В4 — В16, А22 — А28** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания **В4 — В16, А22 — А28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **В4 — В16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания **С1 и С2** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **С1 и С2** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (**С1, С2**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 | You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Tim who writes:

... At school we are doing projects on Public Holidays in different countries. Could you tell me what holidays you celebrate in Russia and how you do it? As for me, I have passed all my exams and am getting ready for my summer holidays ...

Write a letter to Tim.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask **3 questions** about the plans for his summer holidays

Write **100 – 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 | Comment on the following statement.

Express your attitude to street music. Is there a tradition of street music in your city? Have you ever heard street music abroad? What sort of music is it? What are the origins of this music? Do you think it's possible to earn for living this way for young musicians?

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

VARIANT 15

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker says his/her favourite cuisine varies according to the season.
2. The speaker's favourite cuisine includes such ingredients as cheese, tomato, wine, sauces, etc.
3. The speaker knows that the food he/she likes is high in fat content.
4. The speaker's favourite cuisine is famous for its simplicity.
5. The speaker believes that his/her favourite cuisine is good for his/her health.
6. The speaker prefers having meals at home to dining out.
7. The speaker deliberately excludes some products from his/her diet.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1 — A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** Mary's new job takes up a lot of time and energy.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** Mark has no time to go to parties.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** Peter felt his salary in the company was too low.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** Peter left his job because he had no promotion prospects.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** Peter sent out his resume to more than twenty companies.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Peter wouldn't mind working in another city.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Mary advises Peter to speak to people with the same problems.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

В заданиях **A8 — A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Karen is _____
1) a marketing manager.
2) a market leader.
3) a professional consultant.
- A9** Karen works _____
1) in service marketing.
2) with a small company.
3) for public relations firms.
- A10** Karen has started her own business as _____
1) she likes variability in her life.
2) she likes acting in different ways.
3) she has to keep her family budget.

- A11** The interviewer thinks it is very risky _____
1) to be professional.
2) to work independently.
3) to have constant challenges.
- A12** Working for a consulting firm for Karen was _____
1) some new aspects of working.
2) a great experience.
3) something really enjoyable.
- A13** Independent consulting gave Karen a chance _____
1) to have more control over her travel schedule.
2) to have a challenging travel schedule.
3) to change her life according to her demands.
- A14** Karen has been fortunate so far as she _____
1) had no desire to grow a large marketing consulting business.
2) was completely satisfied with her clients and her people.
3) established her own business.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1 — А14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В1, А1 — А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами А — G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Cheap and suitable for everyone.
2. More things you can learn later.
3. Only available for a short time.
4. Buy and learn at the same time.
5. What you will learn in a day.
6. When something goes wrong.
7. Everyone needs to learn.
8. Special arrangements available.

A computer course for beginners

A. If you're 16 years old or younger, the chances are that you have been using computers for as long as you can remember. For older people, who find it difficult to work out what all those buttons are for on their mobile phones, computers can be just a tiny bit frightening. However, computers are here to stay and even if you've managed to avoid them so far, you know that you are just delaying the inevitable moment when you will have to learn how to use them.

B. Now help is at hand with Computers for Beginners, a new computer course starting at the local college at the end of April which not only gives you expert guidance but actually gives you a brand new laptop as a part of the price. This unique approach enables people to take the first step on an exciting journey that will quickly enable them to use a computer with ease and efficiency, even if they currently have no idea how to even switch one on.

C. With prices starting at £599, the one-day course — including the computer — costs no more than most of us would pay for a computer alone. There is also an option to buy a printer, digital camera and accessories to go with it. So whether you want a computer for business, to help you study or just for fun, Computers for Beginners is the perfect place to start.

D. The course teaches you how to use your computer, hands-on, on the day, so any queries can be immediately addressed by an experienced course tutor. You will begin with the basics, including unpacking it and getting it set up to suit you, before moving on to producing and editing documents, a basic introduction to the Internet and how to use email.

E. The course ensures that there is plenty of help and support available, so throughout the day there are technicians on hand to help you with any problems that may arise. This will be particularly welcome news for anyone who has spent hours on hold to computer company helplines, with only a huge phone bill to show for it at the end of the call.

F. After the initial course, Computers for Beginners also offers follow-up courses to help you deepen your knowledge and increase your confidence. You can learn more about using the Internet, including buying and selling goods online, and also take a more in-depth look at creating documents and how to secure your computer from common viruses. Alternatively, you can move on to the world of digital photography and learn to use your computer, camera and printer together to create perfect pictures. You will also learn how to print them and email them to friends.

G. If you have particular requirements that aren't covered in the basic courses, Computers for Beginners can also create custom-made programmes

to help meet your needs. Tutors are available to come to your home or your business, to create a course that teaches you what you want to know.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — G частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

To design spacesuits, vehicles and habitats with enough shielding to keep astronauts safe, scientists need to know **A** _____. They can estimate this radiation dose using computer models but a computer model and real-life can be two wildly different things. Until now, researchers weren't sure **B** _____.

That's where the Phantom Torso comes in. He's an armless, legless, human shaped mannequin **C** _____. Scientists call him *Matroshka*, and like his NASA counterpart Fred, this mannequin is an intrepid space traveller.

Matroshka's plastic body is loaded with over 400 dosimeter sensors **D** _____. The sensors are placed in the location of vital human organs. All the data collected is being used by scientists to verify the accuracy of computer models used to predict the safety of space missions for human astronauts.

The Phantom Torso has become a regular sight on the International Space Station over the last four months but now the limbless mummy-like humanoid is back home again. The Phantom Torso has provided the real-world test needed to prove **E** _____. They're accurate to within ten percent of the measured dose. That means these models can be used to plan NASA's return to the Moon or even a trip to Mars.

Lessons learned from Fred and *Matroshka* have major implications for NASA's plans to set up a manned outpost on the Moon and eventually to send people to Mars. Protecting astronauts from the harmful effects of space radiation will be a critical challenge for these extended missions. Now that the Phantom Torso has spent four months on the International Space Station, scientists are learning about the space radiation **F** _____.

The results obtained from this experiment could help in the development of counter measures for the effect of cosmic radiation experienced by astronauts.

1. that Matroshka endured
2. how much radiation astronauts actually absorb
3. which collect data from galactic cosmic rays and other radiation sources in space
4. whether their models accurately predicted the radiation dose astronauts experience in space
5. that looks like he's wrapped in a mummy's bandages
6. what to do with him
7. that the models used by scientists are essentially correct

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15 — A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Exquisite cured salmon, aromatic cheese and seaweed pudding are among the delicacies of Cork, the food capital of Ireland.

The airbus had barely lifted its belly off the ground before mine was being filled from a steaming foil tray of black pudding, bacon and sausage. Fortunately, there were no eggs — they always taste like plastic on an aeroplane — to spoil the breakfast.

I had been promising friends for several summers that I would go to Cork, Ireland's food capital, and visit its famous Old English market and some of the region's most notable producers. So when Bord Bia, the Irish Food Board, invited me over, I knew I was in for a superb gastronomic experience.

First, we headed out of the city and on through gently wooded country until we reached Belvelly near Cobh. It was here that we met Frank Hederman, whose smoked salmon is of the very highest quality. He emerged from his factory door to greet us and led the way to the smokehouse. Without hesitation, he opened the door, briefly revealing the hanging bodies of the freshly caught fish inside, and shut it quickly as a puff of smoke threatened to leave. 'I think we've seen enough. Let's go and have lunch,' he said, satisfied that no smoke had, in fact, escaped.

We set off for Ballymaloe, where we had lunch at Myrtle Allen's country house. The most memorable parts of the meal were an Irish spinach soup and Myrtle's caragheen pudding. Made with caragheen moss, a seaweed gathered on Ireland's Atlantic shores, milk, egg and vanilla, it trembled like white jelly as it was set down before me.

Frank was brought up near the sea. 'I found myself in this business by good fortune,' he said. But it was not so good in the early stages of smoking experimentation. 'I built a smoking box like a large wardrobe and used wood from sawn-up whiskey barrels. I'd sit in my grandfather's armchair and read the paper. Every now and then, there would be a large bang due to spontaneous combustion of the alcohol,' he added, smiling.

Frank built his factory on the advice of a Dutchman who taught him how to smoke his fish. 'Nothing really changes in how the smoking is done but the secret of success lies in the detail. You have to learn how to treat the fish, how to pack them and fillet them. My aim is to make Irish smoked salmon a genuine gourmet product. Unfortunately, I have to use farmed salmon as there simply isn't enough wild salmon. So you get the best you can out of them. We dry them for a while and then hang — smoke them. It creates quite a different texture from the fish that's smoked lying flat on mesh where the oil has nowhere to go. We replace the oiliness with smoke,' he explained.

We arrived late at the Ardrahan dairy. I had hoped to meet Eugene and Mary Burns, whose fine cheese has just won two top prizes in the British Cheese Awards but they were unavailable. Pauline, the third member of the business, showed us round, determined to give us a detailed account of the cheese-making process.

Scrubbed up more thoroughly than a surgeon, the cheese is washed, turned and tended every two days until a crust darkens the creamy part inside. If you put your nose to the cheese, you can smell the grass and hay of the fields in which the cows grazed.

A15 How much of the smokehouse did the writer see?

- 1) He only caught a glimpse of it.
- 2) He went inside and looked around.
- 3) He got a good look at it from the doorway.
- 4) He didn't see it at all.

A16 Where did Frank Hederman spend his childhood?

- 1) in Holland
- 2) near a factory that made whiskey
- 3) near the coast
- 4) in the writer's neighbourhood

A17 Why were there bangs in Frank's smoking box?

- 1) The fish sometimes exploded.
- 2) The pressure from the smoke caused them.

- 3) He had used a wardrobe to make the box.
- 4) The wood he used was not completely dry.

A18 If you smoke fish when they are lying down, _____

- 1) the smoke forces out the oil.
- 2) the fish remain oily.
- 3) the process of smoking is much quicker.
- 4) the fish sometimes split open.

A19 Who are 'they' in paragraph 7?

- 1) the prizes
- 2) the British Chees Awards
- 3) Eugene and Mary Burns
- 4) the cheeses

A20 What does the writer mean by 'Scrubbed up more thoroughly than a surgeon'?

- 1) The process is rather like an operation.
- 2) The cheese is kept very clean.
- 3) The dairy looks like a hospital.
- 4) The work done at the dairy is dangerous.

A21 When is the cheese ready?

- 1) when it turns green like grass
- 2) in approximately two days
- 3) after it has been washed a couple of times
- 4) when the inside gets darker in colour

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15 — А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15 — А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4 — B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4 — B10.

Restaurant with a Difference

- B4 Rapid River Logging Camp _____ four miles north and one mile west of Park Rapids in Hubbard County, Minnesota. LOCATE
- B5 The smaller camps have now mostly disappeared but some of the _____ ones have now become small museums, theme parks or restaurants. LARGE
- B6 The Rapid River Camp is a huge family style restaurant. Food is served and even the cooking _____ by staff in period costume. DO
- B7 One _____ to choose one of the big, high calorie dishes loved by real forest workers. In fact, there is a large menu to suit all tastes and appetites. NOT NEED
- B8 On Tuesdays and Fridays you can see demonstrations of a steam powered saw, _____ up the wood just as it did 100 years ago. CUT
- B9 There are other attractions that are less expensive and _____ to the town centre than the Logging Camp; but most people think the journey is well worth making. NEAR
- B10 I have seen plenty of these themed restaurants for tourists but The Rapid River camp is one of the _____ . GOOD

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11 — B16.

Stress at work

- Although it is well-known that stress affects
- B11** almost every _____, only a few people act effectively enough to prevent it from reaching EMPLOY
- B12** _____ levels. By this time, it is likely that medical help will be required to treat both the physiological and physical problems that stress causes. ACCEPT
- B13** So it is absolutely necessary to _____ that there is a positive response to the early SURE
- B14** warning signs such as _____, a loss of sense of humour, poor decision-making and tiredness. First of all, a diary should be kept so that ANXIOUS
- B15** all the _____ activities can be identified. STRESS
- B16** Once this has been done, a _____ effort should be made to remove the source of stress. If this is impossible, the job is probably unsuitable and it may be best to look for a new one. DETERMINE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 — A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 — A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Women and gadgets

Michael Brook, of *Stuff*, a UK gadget magazine that has a 95 per cent male readership, says that most women are attracted only to new bits of technology that look nice and **A22** _____ a purpose. 'Traditionally, technology is a male environment,' he says. 'Women are less patient than men: they haven't got the time or the inclination to read a 90-page manual and **A23** _____ out how to operate a camera or DVD player. They want instant gratification — simple, user-friendly, intuitive technology that they can take out of the box and use immediately. They **A24** _____ interest if it doesn't work immediately, whereas men view learning how to use a new gadget as a challenge. It's that whole tradition of taking something to pieces to see how it works.'

Tom Stewart, a psychologist agrees. 'Women are often discouraged from learning about technology,' he says. 'They are conditioned by society to want

to be seen as different from men. Building meccano bridges and putting together model aeroplanes teaches boys to enjoy tinkering with things but girls are encouraged to play with dolls **A25** _____. This makes them more interested in relationships and how people behave, so they focus on the usefulness of a gadget, not on how it works.'

Some manufacturers are determined to turn women on to gadgets by combining style with function and making their technology more user-friendly. But Editorial Director Lucy Dobbs thinks that no **A26** _____ how user-friendly technology becomes, she won't be able to shake off her laziness. 'If I'm honest, most of the time I deliberately **A27** _____ helpless because I always know there will be someone who can help me, whether it's my husband or a male colleague at work.' 'It's easy for women to say they don't understand and ask a man for help,' says Tom Stewart. 'As the saying **A28** _____, boys play with toys, and girls play with boys.'

A22 1) flu 2) meet 3) serve 4) satisfy

A23 1) carry 2) work 3) clear 4) turn

A24 1) lose 2) cut 3) drop 4) leave

A25 1) otherwise 2) rather 3) else 4) instead

A26 1) difference 2) matter 3) point 4) wonder

A27 1) act 2) pretend 3) behave 4) play

A28 1) runs 2) holds 3) goes 4) sets

По окончании выполнения заданий В4 — В16, А22 — А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В4 — В16, А22 — А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4 — В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Patricia who writes:

... All in all, my birthday party was great! However, one of my friends came to the party in casual clothes. Just jeans and a T-shirt! Of course, I didn't say anything but she felt a bit left out. I was really sorry for her! And what do you usually wear when you go to a birthday party? Is it important in Russia to wear smart clothes at parties? What would you do if you were me?

I've got to go now as I have loads of homework to do. Drop me a line when you can.

*Lots of love,
Patricia*

Write a letter to Patricia.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her birthday presents.

Write 100 – 140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Some people say that capital punishment (death penalty) should be allowed, while others are convinced that it is unacceptable in a human society.

What is your opinion?

Write 200 — 250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

Ответы к учебно-тренировочным вариантам

VARIANT 1

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	2	A15	2	A22	4
A2	1	A16	3	A23	1
A3	3	A17	1	A24	4
A4	1	A18	4	A25	3
A5	2	A19	3	A26	1
A6	2	A20	4	A27	3
A7	3	A21	2	A28	3
A8	2				
A9	1				
A10	2				
A11	1				
A12	2				
A13	3				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	561723				
Чтение					
B2	6218475				
B3	427513				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	be banned				
B5	weren't designed				
B6	sleeping				
B7	are killed				
B8	faster				
B9	would need				
B10	knows				
B11	expensive				
B12	successful				
B13	difference				
B14	impressed				
B15	incredible				
B16	predictable				

VARIANT 2

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	3	A22	2
A2	2	A16	2	A23	1
A3	1	A17	4	A24	4
A4	1	A18	1	A25	2
A5	1	A19	3	A26	1
A6	3	A20	2	A27	3
A7	2	A21	3	A28	4
A8	3				
A9	1				
A10	3				
A11	2				
A12	3				
A13	1				
A14	3				
Аудирование					
B1		745213			
Чтение					
B2		6481352			
B3		467512			
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	were sitting				
B5	had to				
B6	have decided				
B7	are allowed				
B8	had been/was banned				
B9	won't be able to				
B10	was classed				
B11	inhabitants				
B12	locations				
B13	established				
B14	settlement				
B15	populations				
B16	eventually				

VARIANT 3

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	3	A22	2
A2	2	A16	2	A23	1
A3	1	A17	3	A24	3
A4	2	A18	2	A25	1
A5	3	A19	4	A26	2
A6	1	A20	1	A27	4
A7	1	A21	4	A28	1
A8	2				
A9	2				
A10	1				
A11	2				
A12	3				
A13	1				
A14	1				
Аудирование					
B1	451627				
Чтение					
B2	6481573				
B3	647123				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	had been saving				
B5	had organised				
B6	would be				
B7	was/had been booked				
B8	am still waiting				
B9	hasn't replied				
B10	have ever tried				
B11	advertisements				
B12	unemployed				
B13	comfortable				
B14	extraordinary				
B15	wonderful				
B16	overworked				

VARIANT 4

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	1	A22	3
A2	2	A16	4	A23	1
A3	1	A17	2	A24	2
A4	3	A18	3	A25	3
A5	2	A19	1	A26	1
A6	3	A20	2	A27	4
A7	2	A21	1	A28	2
A8	2				
A9	3				
A10	1				
A11	2				
A12	1				
A13	3				
A14	1				
Аудирование					
B1	471632				
Чтение					
B2	5861472				
B3	357146				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	was driving				
B5	was thrown				
B6	had to				
B7	feeling				
B8	had been				
B9	is recovering				
B10	would have died				
B11	unknown				
B12	incredibly				
B13	pronunciation				
B14	reasonably				
B15	remarried				
B16	documentary				

VARIANT 5

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	2	A22	3
A2	3	A16	1	A23	1
A3	3	A17	3	A24	1
A4	2	A18	4	A25	2
A5	1	A19	2	A26	1
A6	1	A20	4	A27	3
A7	2	A21	1	A28	4
A8	2				
A9	3				
A10	3				
A11	2				
A12	1				
A13	2				
A14	3				
Аудирование					
B1	465712				
Чтение					
B2	3728415				
B3	361572				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	had to				
B5	had agreed				
B6	was coming				
B7	looking				
B8	will be				
B9	packed				
B10	have had				
B11	enormous				
B12	relatively				
B13	successful				
B14	personalities				
B15	entertainment				
B16	comparatively				

VARIANT 6

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	3	A15	2	A22	3
A2	1	A16	3	A23	1
A3	2	A17	4	A24	4
A4	2	A18	2	A25	3
A5	2	A19	4	A26	2
A6	2	A20	2	A27	4
A7	3	A21	3	A28	2
A8	2				
A9	3				
A10	1				
A11	1				
A12	2				
A13	1				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	765423				
Чтение					
B2	6315287				
B3	476512				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	had been given				
B5	written				
B6	handing				
B7	was based				
B8	are believed				
B9	have worked				
B10	does				
B11	marvellous				
B12	unforgettable				
B13	novelists				
B14	immediately				
B15	description				
B16	independence				

VARIANT 7

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	2	A22	4
A2	2	A16	1	A23	1
A3	3	A17	4	A24	1
A4	1	A18	1	A25	4
A5	1	A19	4	A26	2
A6	2	A20	3	A27	2
A7	1	A21	3	A28	3
A8	1				
A9	2				
A10	1				
A11	3				
A12	1				
A13	2				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	174235				
Чтение					
B2	7512638				
B3	346712				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	waiting				
B5	was switched				
B6	denied				
B7	are operating				
B8	delayed				
B9	does not seem < doesn't seem >				
B10	is going				
B11	majority				
B12	widely				
B13	selection				
B14	different				
B15	perfect				
B16	composition				

VARIANT 8

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	4	A22	1
A2	1	A16	2	A23	2
A3	2	A17	1	A24	1
A4	3	A18	4	A25	4
A5	1	A19	1	A26	4
A6	3	A20	3	A27	3
A7	2	A21	3	A28	3
A8	3				
A9	2				
A10	3				
A11	2				
A12	2				
A13	1				
A14	1				
Аудирование					
B1		127653			
Чтение					
B2		8257316			
B3		321765			
Грамматика и лексика					
B4		were persuaded			
B5		made			
B6		has been working			
B7		was offered			
B8		making			
B9		will have			
B10		repeating			
B11		federation			
B12		discovery			
B13		growth			
B14		significant			
B15		estimated			
B16		possessing			

VARIANT 9

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	4	A22	1
A2	3	A16	3	A23	2
A3	2	A17	4	A24	1
A4	2	A18	1	A25	4
A5	1	A19	1	A26	4
A6	3	A20	2	A27	1
A7	2	A21	1	A28	2
A8	2				
A9	3				
A10	1				
A11	1				
A12	3				
A13	3				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	763214				
Чтение					
B2	8721563				
B3	721634				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	would have been				
B5	have tried				
B6	oiling				
B7	rang				
B8	speaking				
B9	doesn't cost				
B10	won't cost				
B11	reside				
B12	prestigious				
B13	enviable				
B14	wealthy				
B15	improvements				
B16	fresher				

VARIANT 10

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	2	A15	1	A22	1
A2	1	A16	1	A23	1
A3	1	A17	3	A24	4
A4	3	A18	4	A25	2
A5	1	A19	3	A26	3
A6	3	A20	2	A27	3
A7	1	A21	3	A28	4
A8	3				
A9	1				
A10	1				
A11	3				
A12	2				
A13	3				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	235674				
Чтение					
B2	7241653				
B3	236571				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	laid				
B5	appeared				
B6	have come				
B7	will have				
B8	waiting				
B9	had been born				
B10	frightened				
B11	demographic				
B12	priority				
B13	successes				
B14	wealthy				
B15	deaths				
B16	improvements				

VARIANT 11

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	2	A15	1	A22	3
A2	2	A16	1	A23	1
A3	1	A17	3	A24	1
A4	2	A18	3	A25	2
A5	3	A19	1	A26	2
A6	3	A20	2	A27	4
A7	1	A21	2	A28	4
A8	1				
A9	3				
A10	1				
A11	2				
A12	2				
A13	2				
A14	3				
Аудирование					
B1		154237			
Чтение					
B2		2653471			
B3		376125			
Грамматика и лексика					
B4		be called			
B5		lives			
B6		being			
B7		looked / was looking			
B8		could not <couldn't>			
B9		was surrounded			
B10		are moving			
B11		marker			
B12		coastal			
B13		entrances			
B14		potential			
B15		differ			
B16		operator			

VARIANT 12

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	2	A15	2	A22	2
A2	1	A16	4	A23	3
A3	1	A17	2	A24	4
A4	2	A18	4	A25	3
A5	2	A19	4	A26	1
A6	2	A20	1	A27	3
A7	1	A21	4	A28	4
A8	3				
A9	1				
A10	2				
A11	3				
A12	3				
A13	1				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	643257				
Чтение					
B2	3158627				
B3	546231				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	began				
B5	their				
B6	was characterized				
B7	using				
B8	have been studying/ have studied				
B9	world's				
B10	melting				
B11	conventional				
B12	specially				
B13	building				
B14	entrance				
B15	disobedience				
B16	constructions				

VARIANT 13

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	3	A22	4
A2	3	A16	3	A23	1
A3	1	A17	2	A24	4
A4	1	A18	2	A25	3
A5	3	A19	1	A26	1
A6	2	A20	4	A27	3
A7	3	A21	1	A28	4
A8	3				
A9	1				
A10	2				
A11	2				
A12	2				
A13	1				
A14	1				
Аудирование					
B1		675243			
Чтение					
B2		6421853			
B3		342756			
Грамматика и лексика					
B4		looking			
B5		had been forgotten			
B6		were written			
B7		could not			
B8		said			
B9		carries			
B10		will know			
B11		darkness			
B12		impossible			
B13		servants			
B14		scientist			
B15		powerful			
B16		safely			

VARIANT 14

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	2	A15	1	A22	4
A2	1	A16	4	A23	1
A3	3	A17	2	A24	2
A4	1	A18	2	A25	1
A5	1	A19	3	A26	3
A6	2	A20	4	A27	2
A7	3	A21	3	A28	4
A8	2				
A9	1				
A10	1				
A11	3				
A12	3				
A13	2				
A14	2				
Аудирование					
B1	714356				
Чтение					
B2	7524318				
B3	273654				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	third				
B5	was suggested				
B6	was not				
B7	had shown				
B8	declaring				
B9	has become				
B10	is celebrated				
B11	personally				
B12	technological				
B13	conversation				
B14	worldwide				
B15	suspicious				
B16	dislike				

VARIANT 15

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы	№ задания	Ответы
A1	1	A15	1	A22	3
A2	2	A16	3	A23	1
A3	3	A17	4	A24	1
A4	1	A18	2	A25	4
A5	1	A19	3	A26	2
A6	2	A20	2	A27	2
A7	1	A21	4	A28	3
A8	3				
A9	1				
A10	1				
A11	2				
A12	2				
A13	1				
A14	1				
Аудирование					
B1	257361				
Чтение					
B2	7415628				
B3	245371				
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	is located				
B5	larger				
B6	is done				
B7	doesn't/does not need				
B8	cutting				
B9	nearer				
B10	best				
B11	employee				
B12	unacceptable				
B13	ensure				
B14	anxiety				
B15	stressful				
B16	determined				

Тексты для аудирования**VARIANT 1**

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

I only study for half an hour at a time. I often have a break so I don't get tired. Sometimes I lie down; sometimes I sit in an armchair or sit at a table. I stop for ten minutes to relax my brain. The best time for me to study is between noon and 11 p.m. Learning at this time is more exciting and useful. The day before an exam I stop learning at 5 p.m. Then I watch TV and try not to think about the exam. I go to bed early and have at least nine hours' sleep. It's enough to feed my brain.

Speaker B

I don't study regularly and leave a lot to study at the end of the term. I usually lie on my bed or walk up and down my room. After reading an article, I repeat it aloud; it helps me to keep information in my memory. I must be alone and I prefer listening to the radio because I need to hear some noise in the background. I can't study for more than two hours.

Speaker C

I don't usually study much during the school year. I'm rather lazy student and I study hard only about one week before the exams. I wake up at about 9 a.m., have breakfast, have a shower and start studying. I usually sit on a sofa and

read my materials. The best way to study is with someone you know, for example, with a classmate. We can test each other and explain something what one of us knows better.

Speaker D

When I study for an exam, I need to be alone in my room. I often listen to music when I study but the music is quiet – it's just in the background. I read the text again and again and after a few minutes I tell myself what I can remember. I can memorise for a maximum of two hours then I should have a break and snake something. I eat a lot before exams because I'm nervous. I can't overcome my habit.

Speaker E

When I know the dates of my exams, I make a study timetable and put it up on my wall at home. It helps me to concentrate and organize myself. Then started: this is the most difficult part. I use all my time. If I arrive home from school half before dinner, I use that time for study. In a week I'll do two and half hours then I can have an evening free for relaxation.

Speaker F

It doesn't matter how you study before, the most important for me is the day of my exam. I look through all my exam papers and try to answer the questions. I don't try to learn anything new the night before an exam. I make sure that I have everything I need for the exams: pens, pencils and etc. On the exam day I have a good breakfast and walk to school. I concentrate and stay calm, only this way I can show what I know.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите монолог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

A new survey shows that two-thirds of British people are 'reasonably happy' with their lives at the same time, an astonishing number of people would rather live in another country.

Thirty per cent would emigrate if they were free and had the chance to settle somewhere else in the world. In more adventurous about 20 age group more than 50 percent would like to emigrate. The majority say they would prefer to go somewhere warmer than Britain. Among younger people the most popular destination would be continental Europe, particularly Spain and France. Outside Europe, other destinations would be Australia, the USA and Canada.

Most British people over 40 would rather stay where they are. In the older group nobody showed any interest in leaving the country. However, this age group also thinks that foreign holidays are 'essential'. Most of them said that three weeks in another country was 'as much as I can take'. The majority of British people want to spend their holidays in the sun ... and on a beach where they can sunbathe, swim and play beach games. The minority prefer to stay in Britain for their holidays — although the weather is not always reliable. They would rather not have to bother with foreign currencies, frights, passports and different food. Britain has a long coastline so there are lots of places to go for seaside holidays and some people save money by doing self-catering, renting a holiday home or camping.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите беседу о планах молодых людей на будущее. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

DJ: Hello. A lot of you have probably just got you're a-levels and you're looking forward to going to university. But more and more young people are deciding to take a year out before they start their degrees. Today I'm talking to a group of young people who've all decided to spend a year at the university of life. What are they going to do? What are your plans?

Rosie: I'm going to work in a department store.

Dj: Why do you want to do that?

Rosie: Two reasons really. I'm going to study Management at university and this will give me the chance to find out what it's like to work in a big organization. And I'll also be able to earn some money.

Dj: What about you, Helen?

Helen: I'm going to community work with a conservation group. I think it will be good to do something really useful. And I'll meet a lot of interesting people I'm sure.

Dj: Will you get paid for it?

Helen: Well, we won't get rich doing it but we'll be all right. We'll get about £20 a week plus food and accommodation.

Dj: How are you going to spend saving money?

Rosie: I'm going to travel around Europe. Well, mainly because it will be a change. After all, I've been at school for 13 years. I just want to do something different. It will give me new experiences and I'll need to be more independent.

Dj: Are you going to travel, too, Helen?

Helen: Yes. I'm going to join an expedition to Alaska.

Dj: That sounds exciting.

Helen: Yes, I'm really looking forward to it. It'll be a real challenge. But we aren't leaving till next January, so I'll have to get a job first to pay for it. It's going to cost about £3 000.

Dj: Well, good luck to all of you and I hope you enjoy your year out.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 2

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

A lot of people confuse what they need with what they want. They think they really must have that bigger house, the latest mobile phone, a designer top or some luxury food. To me the difference between wants and needs is clear. We all only really need somewhere to live, food and water, basic health and hygiene products, and clothes for different situations. All the other stuff is really just what we want — things that make us feel better for a time. My advice is just to ask 'Do I really need this?' and if the answer's 'yes', then, of course, I'll go ahead and buy it.

Speaker B

I always try to keep balance in my earnings and my spending. I usually know quite well what I need to buy. Once a week I write a shopping list and always follow it. It helps me not to do useless purchases. It may sound a bit dull to people who love shopping but it means I don't have any credit card debts to pay and my apartment isn't full of great amount of things. It's all a question of balance but we also have to be realistic and not to turn into scrooge person.

Speaker C

I used to be a complete shopaholic. All my spare time was taken up with trips to shopping malls, buying and selling on eBay and browsing my favourite internet sites. I remember in one weekend I bought six pairs of trousers, eight shirts, around 20 CDs and a new mobile phone. Anyway, by the time I was twenty I had debts of around £20 000 — a thousand pounds for every year of my life. Then losing my job was the reality check I needed. I couldn't pay any of the bills. It was so scary. Now I realize I didn't really need all that stuff and I'm slowly paying off what I owe.

Speaker D

I don't really plan my spending, even when I go shopping. I just look around and spot what's on special offer. I always go for the 'buy one, get one free'

and 'three for two' deals in the supermarket. I sometimes end up with loads of bottles of shampoo but I guess it's always useful. The high street is full of great value shops nowadays. I usually pop in to one or two of them on my way home from work. They are full of cheap clothes and accessories and they always have a sale rail of cut-price stuff. I'll usually pick up one or two things each week.

Speaker E

I used to be a dream customer. If I saw something I liked, I would always buy it. It didn't matter if it was in a shop window, in a magazine or catalogue, on a website, or even in an auction. 'See it, want it, buy it' used to be my motto. I have a good salary and so money has never been a problem, and I've never been very much in debt. Then I saw a TV programme on impulse buyers like me and they came across really badly — just like spoilt children. I decided there and then I had to stop being so self-indulgent.

Speaker F

I love all shopping opportunities. Not because I'm shopaholic but because I earn a living by getting people to buy things. It's my job to make people aware of the benefits of different brands so that they sell well. Nowadays there's a lot of talk about people being addicted to shopping and buying stuff they don't need. But what would happen if we only bought the basics in life? Our economy would suffer, workers in the developing world lose their jobs, and life would be very dull. I'm not saying that people should get into serious debt but to have what you want makes life fun.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите отрывок из лекции. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

● Why do we tell a lie? Wouldn't life be easier if everyone told the truth all the time? It may sound strange but lying, or rather the ability to deceive other people, is an essential part of life.

When we tell, we are trying to deceive someone. We are trying to make someone think or feel something that they would not otherwise think or feel. In other words, lying is about manipulating someone else's thoughts or feelings. However, so are many other parts of life? If we couldn't manipulate other people's thoughts and feelings, life as we know it would be impossible.

Most sport, for example, is based on deception. The footballer who is taking a penalty kick wants to make the goalkeeper think that he's going to shoot into the right hand side of the net, when in fact he intends to put it into the left hand corner.

Entertainment, too, depends on deception. We know that the people on the stage aren't really Julius Caesar and Cleopatra. We know that vampires don't really exist. We let ourselves be deceived. Indeed, in many cases we want to be deceived. The conjuror's tricks, the comedian's jokes, the film-maker's special effects are all forms of deception.

Think about everyday life. What would it really be like, if we had to tell the absolute truth every time? What would that do to courtship, family life and advertising? Could we still tell children about Father Christmas? If your partner cooked an awful dinner, would it really be best to actually say that it was awful? Deception is a natural part of life. We need to get other people to do things all the time, and so we naturally manipulate their thoughts and feelings by not telling the truth or by telling only part of the truth. The question is, when does not telling the whole truth become a lie?

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите беседу о музыке. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: Alan, you've been involved in pop music for a long time now. How did you first get interested it?

Alan: Well, like a lot of teenagers in the fifties I wanted to be like Elvis Presley. The trouble was I couldn't sing or play a guitar but I loved rock-and-roll, so I got a job with a record company and eventually became a record producer.

Interviewer: Now when rock-and-roll first came out people said it wouldn't last, didn't?

Alan: Oh, yes. And by 1961 it looked as if they were right. All the heroes had disappeared. Elvis was in the army, Buddy Holly had been killed in a plane crash, Chuck Berry was in jail, Little Richard had decided to become a preacher and nobody wanted to know Jerry Lee Lewis after they found out he had married his fourteen-year-old cousin.

Interview: So how did rock-and-roll survive?

Alan: The funny thing was it was rescued on this side of the Atlantic by British groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. They brought rock-and-roll back from dead and gave it new life. They opened up all sorts of new possibilities for it. Before the Beatles and the Stones only teenagers had really listens to rock-and-roll but afterwards it became everybody's music.

Interviewer: So do you think pop music hasn't changed much since then?

Alan: Oh no, far from it, there have been some great bands and singers, like ABBA, for example. They were great. Queen, Michael Jackson, Madonna... They have all added something new to pop music. In fact, it's very difficult to talk about pop music now, because there are so many different types. There is mainstream pop, soul, heavy metal and so on.

Interviewer: And what about the future?

Alan: Well, there are new young bands coming along all the time, of course but personally I don't think we'll ever see anything really new. I don't know but the modern songs don't seem as fresh and exciting as they did in the sixties and seventies.

Interviewer: Maybe, it's controversial issue...

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 3

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

Most people think that you go into business to make a fortune but for us it just wasn't like that. Don't get me wrong, it's good to make money but that wasn't our main motivation. It all started fifteen years ago when I came back to the UK with my Spanish husband after living in Seville for a few years. I found that I really missed food but getting Spanish ingredients was surprisingly hard, especially outside London. After networking online with Spanish people living in the UK, I did some market research on the availability of Spanish food over here. I found that you couldn't get it. We've just designed our rudimentary website, and things are going from strength to strength.

Speaker B

Some people thought I was mad when I left my job. I'd worked my way up from junior designer to creative in a well-known advertising company and I suppose you could say I'd been very successful. But the higher I moved up the company, more stressful it became. And I suddenly realized that I didn't want to be a director any more but a designer. So, after persuading my wife this was the right thing to do, I resigned from my job and set up my own design agency — just me and two other talented youngsters. Sure, I don't earn half as much as I used to but I really enjoy working for myself.

Speaker C

I had always sworn that I would never do it. I come from a long line of farmers but I was completely adamant about working in a different sector. My great-grandparents bought and developed the land in the 1920-s and it's been passed down across the generations. I ran off to college as soon as I could. Then things started to get very tough for farmers. I saw my parents' age from the work and responsibility and I felt bad about leaving them alone, moved back to the old farmhouse and I've taken on some of the behind-the-scenes work. I'll never be a country girl at heart but, you know what they say, blood's thicker than water.

Speaker D

I suppose you could say I fell into business. I didn't do particularly well at school and so ended up doing nine-to-five or just temporary work. It wasn't very stimulating but I didn't mind too much because I never had to work late or give up my weekends. I'd always been interested in fashion and was pretty good at designing and making my own clothes. Then my friends started asking me to make things for them. I did this as a favour or gave them away as presents. One of my friends offered to help me set up a small business. It turned out he ran an enterprise scheme for young clothes designers. He helped me find a workshop, get fund for equipment and materials, and now the orders are rolling in.

Speaker E

I never expected to have a career in business, let alone be running my own company. It all started when I was teaching English as a foreign in Berlin. A friend of friend asked me to do some one to one classes with a businesswoman who wanted help with presentation skills. She had such a busy schedule that we met at very odd hours of the day – 5.30 in the morning before she went to work or late in the evening when she'd finished. I ended up getting quite a can-do attitude because I was willing to give classes anytime and anywhere, within reason. Word spread and then a few colleagues and I went freelance and set up a network of tutors.

Speaker F

How many of us thought that I just quit my day job and set up a business on my own. For most of us it remains a dream but for me a dream came true. But the road to business hasn't been easy. Three years ago I was made redundant from a construction company where I had worked for eight years. I felt completely let down and useless. I used to go on long bike rides. Then the idea came to me — what cyclists need is well-designed, easy-to-wear tops and

shorts. Now I sell the range through the website and selected stores around the country.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите рекомендации психолога. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

We all have problems remembering things but there are some techniques that you can use to help you remember. Let's take the activities that you have just done.

First of all, remembering the names and jobs of the people and where they come from. Here, the best thing is to imagine images of the people and the names that you want to remember. And you should try to think of funny images as they are easier to remember. For example, we have Tom the student from Australia. Well, for Tom you might imagine a tomato. Then Australia has a shape a bit like a dog. Now let's imagine it's a very clever dog and is studying. So imagine Tom's face as a tomato and he's with a dog. So now we have a picture of Tom the student from Australia.

Now let's take the numbers. The best thing to do here is to break the larger number up into smaller numbers and then think of the things that the numbers remind you of, such as a birthday, a particular year and the number of a house. Or with a number like 747 you might think of a jumbo jet – a Boeing 747.

With the directions the best thing is to imagine yourself following the directions. Create a picture in your mind of yourself going down the street. Count the turnings 1,2. Then turn left. Now imagine going past a supermarket and a cinema and so on.

When you have to remember lists of words try to build them a story. So with our words we might start the funny story. It'd be better. Try some of these techniques and you'll be amazed at what you can remember.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите рассказ. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: Mountaineer Chris Fordam has visited the Himalayas several times but on his next expedition, he plans to do more than just climb a mountain. He's going to look for the Yeti.

Fordam: Yes, I firmly believe that the Yeti exists, and I'm not the only one. Several people have seen it. In 1948 two geologists said that they had been chased by two huge ape-like creatures. They said that they had shot and wounded one and that the other one had attacked them. There have been reports of Yeti sightings throughout the Himalayan mountains. It is a huge area with few people and many parts are virtually impossible for people to get to. So there are many isolated valleys and forests where the Yeti could live and hunt for food.

Presenter: But where's the evidence? Well, there isn't much. In 1951 a climber, Eric Shipton, took photographs of some enormous footprints in the snow. He claimed that they were the footprints of the Yeti. Mike Wooldridge took a photograph of something that he claimed was the Yeti but the picture is very unclear. It could just be a rock. Fordam himself took photographs of some footprints on a previous expedition.

Fordam: I've seen footprints and taken photos of them. When I asked the local people in Tibet what the footprints were, they immediately said it was Yeti. They believe that the Yeti exists.

Presenter: But when he asked whether any of the people had actually seen the creature, they said they hadn't. It was always a cousin's friend's brother who said he had seen. Sceptics say that the stories are just superstition. The footprints are made by falling ricks and the creatures that people

say they have seen are just bears. But Chris Fordam is determined to try and find the creature. If he succeeds, then we will know that stories were correct. Of course, if he doesn't find it, it won't mean that the Yeti hasn't exist. That's the whole point of these mysteries. You can never prove that they are wrong.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 4

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

I think it's what people want, isn't it? I mean, if nobody watched the matches, TV companies wouldn't show them. And you can see other sports like skiing and volleyball on the satellite channels. I personally think there should be more, not less. If some housewives don't like it they can turn the channel. A lot of people haven't got opportunity to go to live football matches and the only chance to do it at home and relax on your own sofa. I'd be happy to watch a match every night.

Speaker B

I'd say the problem is parents, not TV. People are always complaining that children don't read enough today and more violent than they used to be but I don't think it's the TV's fault. All you have to do is switch it off. The real problem is that parents use TV as a kind of babysitter because they're too tired to play with their kids and then blame everything and everyone in it.

Speaker C

It depends, I mean, it's true you can watch TV in different languages now so I suppose that gives you choice — if you can speak the language that is. You have the possibility to train foreign language or listen your native one if you far away from your country. But the programmes themselves are really all the same. Quiz shows, old films, things like that. So they're not really more varied, it's just that there's more of them.

Speaker D

Well, I watch the news on TV and I sometimes get sports results on the Internet. But I still get a newspaper every day as I'm used to do all my life having my morning tea or on the train on my way to work. I mean, it's not just news, it's also opinions. While you're reading a report, you don't only get to know some news but you also find the comment of some people. Anyway I like to buy a paper and read it. The smell of fresh press cheer me up in the morning, it's like a part of national tradition.

Speaker E

I absolutely hate these programmes where they talk in great detail about people who are only on TV because they're married to or going out with someone famous, or are the son or daughter of someone who's famous. And most of these people are either completely uninteresting or completely stupid but because of TV they become celebrities. I think they sometimes pay for their adverts in order people don't forget them.

Speaker F

Well, I know a lot of people think that but personally I don't. Maybe, only when I'm watching tragic and serious film, in all other cases absolutely no. Partly because I think the breaks give you a chance to go and make a cup of coffee or go to toilet or whatever, and partly because nowadays the commercials are often better than the actual films. Sometimes we learn about some new goods and it might be useful later.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)
Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)**

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите отрывок разговора Ани и Лиз о случае из жизни их друга. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Ann: I must tell you what happened to a friend of mine. It's an amusing story.

Liz: What happened?

Ann: Well, he'd been promising for ages to take his kids to the safari park but he hadn't been able to do, he's always so busy — he's a doctor — but anyway he finally decided to take them last Saturday. Well, when they got there everything was fine till they were driving through the bit where the elephants are, and they stopped for a moment to take some photos. His little boy, who's really naughty, pressed the button to open the windows — and that's strictly forbidden in safari parks — because he wanted to give this elephant a bit of a sandwich he was eating. Anyway this enormous elephant came right up and suddenly put its trunk through the window!

Liz: You're joking!

Ann: No, and it got worse, because then when my friend tried to close the window the elephant's trunk got trapped, so, of course, it panicked and started kicking the car.

Liz: No! How awful! What did they do?

Ann: Well, luckily one of the guards had seen what was going on a video monitor or something and they drove to where they were and rescued them, and took them back to the main office. They were pretty shocked, and, of course, the car looked a bit of a mess — two of the windows were broken and one of the doors...

Liz: I can imagine.

Ann: So, anyway, the guards gave the kids some lemonade and their mum and dad a glass of brandy to calm them down, and then they set off home but when they were about halfway back, they saw an accident had happened on the

motorway. There were two police cars there, and, of course, my friend stopped, as he's a doctor, to see if he could help.

Liz: Was anybody hurt?

Ann: Well in fact no, nobody had been injured but when the police saw my friend's car they were a bit surprised and asked him what had happened to it, so he told them all about the elephant. But policeman didn't believe it and gave my friend the breath test for alcohol. And, of course, he'd had that huge glass of brandy at the safari park, so he came out positive. Now he's going to get a big fine and he's probably going to lose his driving licence for a year.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите рассказ о роли мобильного телефона в современном мире. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

When mobile phones first appeared in the early 1990-s, they were status symbols for wealthy businesspeople. Phones were big and heavy, and the signal was usually poor, so people often shouted when they used them. Over the next ten years technology improved and prices fell considerably. In many rich countries the mobile phone became the teenager's favourite toy. In just 20 years mobiles have changed the way people do business and socialize in rich countries.

In Africa before mobile phones, starting a business often meant renting a shop or an office which was expensive. Now business owners can write their mobile number on an advertisement, put it on a noticeboard and wait for customers to call them. As a result, thousands of people can find a market for their goods or services. In India fishermen now use the mobile to find the best market for their fish before they return to shore. A few quick calls on their mobile phones can tell them which ports to visit to find the price for their fish and avoid unnecessary waste. Farmers, too, are using mobile phones around the world for providing local weather forecasts which help them to plan their work. They can also have advice on farming methods and up-to-date information about prices for their crops sent to their mobile.

As mobile phones make business easier, they improve living conditions for hundreds of thousands of people around the world. And as they spread, becoming cheaper and more popular, it seems likely that they will change the world in ways that we can't imagine yet.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 5

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

It wasn't as good as I'd expected. I thought it was the best film I've seen in ages. But I can't say that I couldn't take my eyes off the screen. Yeah, it was gripping but they'd missed out loads of details. You see, I've read the book several times — it's one of my favourites — but they just didn't stick to the plot. Some of the most important parts of the story were just jumped over. I wish they wouldn't do that. And they even made the main character less complicated than she was in the book. I just think that they should be true to the original story.

Speaker B

There's so much more variety nowadays. When I was younger, people used to go out and have fun – to the cinema, theatre or to a concert. Now technology has changed everything, so it's all at your fingertips at home. People can listen to music, watch a DVD, even watch the cup final live, all the comfort of their own home. It's convenient but people don't socialize like they used to. I think that's a great shame. Even people in the same family don't share or enjoy entertainment together.

Speaker C

I used to be a really keen theatre-goer. Now I can't do it as much as I'd like to. The reason isn't because of high prices. The thing is I spend every spare moment on my course. It's really hard-working full-time and studying for my masters. At times, life gets pretty dull and I think about giving it up but it's the last year now so I ought to keep going. I'm just looking forward to when I can get my life back.

Speaker D

I suppose it's not bad here, considering it's only quite a small town. We've got the usual things – a multi-screen cinema, a couple of clubs, pubs and restaurants and a small local museum. But if you want to see a top band, opera or even a play you need to go into one of the bigger cities nearby. It's the teenagers I feel sorry for. I mean, there really isn't much for them to do. And then when they get to 18, it's hardly surprising they spend the whole weekend in the pub.

Speaker E

My Mum doesn't want to get on my case. She always forbids me to watch what I want. Every day she tells to turn that TV off. I must be the only kid in my class without a TV in his room. It's just not fair. If she bought me my own TV, I could watch it when I wanted. But my Mum thinks I already watch far too much and I hardly ever do anything else. She wants me to play the guitar which my parents have bought.

Speaker F

It really annoys me when people complain about the local art scene. Just last month our town put on an exhibition and sale of local artists and craftspeople. Lots of people put forward their work – painters, photographers, weavers and furniture makers – and it was well promoted in the local paper and online. And what happened? There were hardly any visitors. It was awful. We had two or three people an hour. It was just such a disappointment. What was the point of all those artists being there?

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Вы услышите новости по радио. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Good evening. Here is the news at 6.00 p.m.

The Transport Minister, Mark Lloyd, has resigned. In a brief statement from his family home this morning he said that he was resigning for personal reasons. The resignation comes after reports in several newspapers that Mr Lloyd had had an affair with his secretary. Mr Lloyd has denied the reports. This morning he said that he just wanted to spend more time with his family.

The Prime Minister is attending the World Conference on the Environment. The conference president, Dr Sami Ranbuka, told the conference that the world was running out of time to solve the problems of the environment. He asked the countries to put the interests of the Earth before their own national interests.

The computer company, K.B. Grant, plans to open a new factory in Wales. The Managing Director, Judy Foster, said that the new factory would create up to 300 new jobs. She added that if the business software market continued to expand, even more jobs could be expected. Figures released today show that inflation fell slightly last month from 3.8% to 3.6%. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jack Tinker, said that the government was coming to keep inflation under control. For the opposition, however, Sally Walker said that inflation was still too high and the government was not doing enough to get it down.

A prisoner has escaped from Ford prison. The prison governor, Colin Richardson, said that Frank Selwyn, who is serving 12 years for armed robbery, had escaped at about 2 o'clock this afternoon by hiding in a builder's

lorry. He said that Selwyn was dangerous and anyone seeing him should call the police immediately.

And finally a story of an extraordinary journey. A racing pigeon from Scotland turned up recently in Canada, over 3 000 miles away. The pigeon is now back home with its owner, Eddie Forbes. Eddie said he didn't think that the bird had actually flown across the Atlantic. He thought it had probably landed on a ship.

That's it. Now here's Carla Green with the weather forecast.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите беседу полицейского и женщины водителя. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Woman: Constable, Constable!

Police officer: Yes, madam. What seems to be the problem?

Woman: I'd like to report a robbery. It's my car. It's been stolen!

Police officer: I see. And where was the vehicle parked at the time?

Woman: Just round the corner here in Samwell Street. I left it there about an hour ago and now it's gone!

Police officer: Samwell Street, you say? Are you sure?

Woman: Of course, I'm sure. What...

Police officer: And you parked it there at about ... ten o'clock?

Woman: Yes, that's right. I bet some young thug has stolen it. These young people, they have no respect for the law these days.

Police officer: Yes, madam. Well you'd better just give me a few details so that we can see about tracing the vehicle. What kind of car is it?

Woman: It's a BMW 540i.

Police officer: Colour?

Woman: It's red.

Police officer: Red? And the registration number?

Woman: P67 HKL.

Police officer: HKL. Right. Just a minute, madam. We've got a report here of vehicle that has been removed from Samwell Street. It's red BMW 540i, registration number P67 HKL. Yes, that's right.

Woman: Excuse me, sir. You've got it! Fine, thank you...

Police officer: I don't suppose it has been damaged because it was never stolen.

Woman: What do you mean?

Police officer: It was towed away at 10.45 this morning.

Woman: Towed away? But, but it was only parked there!

Police officer: Yes, madam, but cars shouldn't be parked there at all. It's a very narrow street.

Woman: But they can't just tow away my car!

Police officer: It seems that lorry couldn't get past your car and I'm afraid that any vehicle which is blocking the road can be towed away. All vehicles that have been towed away are taken to the car pound in Hilton Road.

Woman: What? Hilton Road? But that's miles away.

Police officer: Yes, madam.

Woman: This is ridiculous. I haven't got time to go to the other side of town now.

Police officer: Well, madam, perhaps you'll be more careful about where you park in future. There's a bus stop over there. You'll need the number 26. Good day.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 6

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тест по аудированию. Во время его выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

You want to know what I think about different inventions? Well, we have lots of useful things and I can't imagine my life without TV, a mobile or the Internet and the list goes on and on. But what I value most of all is the microwave oven. It is used in my home more than an iron, a toaster or a blender. Who would have thought 25 years ago that the microwave would become so essential? Not only does it help me spend less time in the kitchen but decreases the number of unwanted dirty dishes, too. I think it's very important.

Speaker B

I used to think television was the most brilliant invention because you could sit in an armchair and have a window on the world. But in the last couple of years I've changed my mind. For me now the best thing ever is the mobile phone. I mean they used to be so heavy and not that attractive to carry around. But now they're tiny and light — I never go anywhere without mine. And you can buy personalised covers and even change the covers to match what you're wearing. Some of my friends are so cool — they dye their hair to match their phones and their watch straps as well. I mean how amazing is that?!

Speaker C

There are so many things that I think I couldn't live without. My mum moans at me because I can't be bothered to cook. But I mean who needs to cook when there are so many takeaway places. Nor can I imagine life without radio and TV. But if there's one thing that's made a big difference to my life, it's the cash

machine. I can relax about getting money and not rush around trying to get to a bank before it closes. I was always running out of cash but now at any time of day or night I can turn up at a hole in the wall, put my card in and magic — there's money! No hassle.

Speaker D

I know there are all sorts of wonderful inventions and it's easy to take everything for granted. Like electricity — life as we know it would be impossible without it, I mean we depend on it for almost everything. But for me personally it's the car which I think has massively changed people's lives. I know that holidays in space are more or less a reality now; and you can reach any part of the world by plane. But it's the ease of the car, the fact that it offers you such freedom. Like you wake up in the morning and think where would I like to go today? And you just do it!

Speaker E

I think some inventions are such fun. All these computer games, I really love them. And the fact that they're hand-held is great. They help me relax when I'm feeling stressed and take my mind off whatever's worrying me, although I suppose I could live without them if I had to. But there's no way I could live without my e-mail. When we all left school last year, I made sure I had everyone's e-mail address and that means we all keep in touch and get to meet up with each other. And if we can't meet, then at least we know each other's news and what we're all doing.

Speaker F

I hate being without my electric toothbrush but I know that's silly because most people use an ordinary toothbrush and never think twice about it. But there is one invention which has really saved my life and that's my electronic diary. My girlfriend bought me one because she got so fed up with me forgetting arrangements. I've no excuse now for forgetting anything, even her birthday is programmed into it! They used to be dead expensive but now they've come down in price and I use mine all the time.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Tim: Alice, would you like to see the pictures of my holiday in Italy?

Alice: Sure, what was it like?

Tim: Ah, the holiday was great! The food was great! But the traffic was horrible!

Alice: Really? Why was the traffic horrible?

Tim: Actually, the general skill level of drivers in Italy is rather bad. Driving too fast for conditions, overtaking in stupid places and driving while talking on a mobile phone are all very common there.

Alice: Oh, Tim! Did you have any accidents?

Tim: Luckily, we didn't. But the death rate on the roads in Italy is not funny at all. Anyway, I don't want to think about it!

Alice: OK, OK, let's return to your positive impressions. Oh, what a beautiful picture!

Tim: Yes, this is a picture of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. It was a great feeling to stand right in front of such a fantastic building. But, honestly, the tower didn't seem to be that leaning.

Alice: Incredible! I've always wanted to climb it. Did you do that?

Tim: Yes, we climbed to the top! It was raining that day but it was still wonderful.

Alice: Was it scary?

Tim: No, I wasn't frightened at all. It's not very tall, actually.

Alice: And what's this?

Tim: That's a photo of the River Arno in Florence. That's the 'Ponte Vecchio', which means the 'Old Bridge'.

Alice: Yeah, I know. It's like the Tower Bridge in London.

Tim: Not exactly. Yes, it's the symbol of the city but unlike the Tower Bridge, it has small houses on both sides of the bridge.

Alice: It's really charming. And what was Florence like? Did you like the city?

Tim: It was marvellous. There were beautiful old medieval buildings in the city, impressive cathedrals and churches and lots of wonderful museums.

Alice: How was your Italian?

Tim: My Italian wasn't very good. But many Italians speak English very well. I was really impressed!

Alice: Oh, this picture looks wonderful.

Tim: Yes, that's a shot of a tasty pizza served by a beautiful Italian girl! You know, Italians are famous for their food and wine. So we didn't miss a chance to try traditional dishes.

Alice: I'm so jealous ... I hope to visit this country some day.

Tim: That's a really great country. I'd recommend Italy anytime!

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите интервью с Моникой. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Now we are ready to start.

Hi, listeners, I'm Albert Dinero. Let me tell you about my life. I was born in New York, and I've lived there all my life. My family was poor. We never had much money, and I left school at fourteen to start work. I did lots of different jobs, and eventually I ended up as a bus driver. I did that for about five years before I became an actor. I worked mostly in the theatre at first, then I got some TV work, and finally I ended up in the movies. My first big film was called *Hot City Nights*, and that's the one that made me famous. But now I find that I'm just not happy with my life. I want to change things, to get back to reality, back to normality. For a star, I have no privacy, my life is not my own. Everywhere I go the press follow me. I don't like going out. I'd like to be able... you know... just do what I want, without people bothering me all the time. OK, so I'm rich, I'm famous, I have an apartment in New York and a house in California, I could, if I wanted to, buy expensive clothes and good food. But I don't. I don't enjoy it. I eat ordinary food and wear cheap clothes. I appreciate what I have, but I'm still not happy, still want to change things. I started thinking about it when I made my most recent film, *Bus Driver*. There I was, I'd been a bus driver all over again! As I said to my therapist... I said that if I wasn't rich and famous, I wouldn't spend so much time in therapy!

I've thought about having plastic surgery. Not to improve my appearance, but I just think that if people didn't recognize me, I would be able to live normal life. I want to be a bus driver.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 7

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

I'm a writer. I write articles for newspapers and magazines, uhm...film reviews, you know, uhm, and occasionally some fiction, poems and short stories. It's very nice to work at home, of course, and, and have the choice of when to work. But I work long hours at home, usually ten hours or more a day, and it's very lonely sometimes, sitting in front of a computer. At the moment I'm actually doing something very different from my usual work. I'm writing a biography of Leonard Benson, the jazz musician.

Speaker B

I work in the estimating department which means I have to work out exactly how much a job will cost. The way it works is like this. A company or more probably a country, wants, say, an airport or a bridge or a hospital. They employ a consultant engineer to design it. Then someone has to build it, and this is what our company is, a builder. I inspect the documents, examine the site where the building is to be, and name the price. If our price is the most attractive, and usually this means the lowest, we get the contract.

Speaker C

I like getting up early in the morning. If I live to be 80, I'll say it's because of the fresh air and getting up early, and doing physical work. This means a lot to me because I've always been an active type of person and an early bird. I used to help the milkman when I was at school. Another good thing, of course, is that I finish early. It's nice to look at other people going to work with their briefcases and things, and think, 'Well, I've done over half my work, I'll be finished at lunch time'.

Speaker D

I never liked it — hated it in fact — stuck in an office all day with computers and a telephone. But when I lost my last job, my hobby became my full-time job. Now I start work very early, er... in summer I usually leave home about 5.30 in the morning but in winter not until about 8.00. I have a small van, and I carry all my tools and equipment in that. It's autumn now so I'm tidying the garden. Every season is so different and I love them all. I just love working outside in the open air after all those years in a stuffy office.

Speaker E

I think my job is one of the most rewarding though it may seem difficult and non prestigious to somebody. I take care of sick and injured people, give them medicine and treat wounds. Very often I am expected to give emotional support to my patients and their families. Of course, sometimes my work can be stressful. I often have to help many patients at once. Besides I spend a lot of time walking and standing. I also need to be careful in order to stay safe because sometimes I care for people who have diseases that I can catch.

Speaker F

For an amateur musician, playing an instrument or singing in a choir can be the highlight of the week. Being a professional musician, however, often involves practicing even when we have no desire to do so or writing music when we are completely out of ideas. I have no doubts that those who choose com-

posing as a profession do it out of love but surviving in the profession can be extremely taxing, particularly when confronted with deadlines.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Вы услышите разговор Мэгги и Джима. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Maggie: How are you feeling, Jim? Any better?

Jim: No, I'm afraid the cold's getting worse, Maggie. I think you'd better ring aunt Emily and tell her we won't be able to visit them tomorrow.

Maggie: It's interesting how you always manage to be ill when it comes to visiting relatives.

Jim: That's quite unfair, Maggie. I haven't had a cold for ages.

Maggie: I remember quite well. The last time you had one was when we were invited to uncle Gilbert's.

Jim: I am really feeling bad. Have you bought me any lemons?

Maggie: No, I couldn't get any. But I bought you some grapes instead. Here you are, try some.

Jim: Mm... The ones you bought last week were much sweeter. They were purple. You know I like those better.

Maggie: Well, I'll buy you some purple ones this afternoon. In the meantime you'll have to make do with those green ones. Perhaps you'd like an orange instead.

Jim: I ate the last one while you were out.

Maggie: You don't mean to have lost your appetite, Jim. Oh but look here. You haven't had any of your medicine today. You'd better take some right away.

Jim: I had a spoonful this morning and it doesn't seem to have done me any good.

Maggie: Well, you'd better have another one now. It says one spoonful every three hours. Here you are.

Jim: Did you bring any books from the library?

Maggie: Just some detective stories for myself. Here they are.

Jim: Oh, I've read that one and that one as well. You'd better just give me the newspaper.

Maggie: Well, I'll be getting back to the kitchen then.

Jim: (*calls out again*) Maggie, Maggie!

Maggie: What is it this time?

Jim: Can you get me some more pillows from the bedroom? (*Telephone rings*). Well, go and answer it and see who it is... Who is it, Maggie? If it's Dickson, ask him to come round for a game of chess.

Maggie: No, it wasn't Dickson. It was aunt Emily. Garry had bought a new spinning rod and they were going fishing tomorrow afternoon. Of course, I said you had a bad cold and that you should really stay in bed...

Jim: What! Ring her up again right away and tell her I'm much better. I'm sure I'll be quite all right by tomorrow.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите рассказ об особенностях английской кухни. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

I am always both amused and annoyed when I hear foreign people criticize English food. 'It's unimaginative,' they say. 'It's boring, it's tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.' 'It's unambitious,' say the French, 'all you do is roasts with jam.'

When I ask these people where they have experienced English cooking, I am astonished by their reply. 'In Wimpy Bars and MacDonald's Hamburger restaurants,' they often say. I have won my case. Their conclusions are inexcusable.

I have a theory about English cooking, and I was interested to read that several famous cookery writers agree with me. My theory is this. Our basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that we haven't had to invent sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled (not overboiled) and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious? It is interesting to speculate what part factors such as geography and climate play in the creation of a country's food. We complain about our wet and changeable weather but it is the rain which gives us our rich soil and green grass. Abroad poor soils meant more searching for food, more discovery, more invention, whereas our ancestors sat down to plenty without having to take trouble.

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say 'Fish and chips' and then stop. It is disappointing but true that there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants because our food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found in the home, where it is possible to time the dishes to perfection. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices. It is for these reasons that we haven't exported our dishes but we have imported a surprising number from all over the world. In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Lebanese, Iranian, German, Spanish, Mexican, Greek ... Cynics will say that this is because we have no 'cuisine' ourselves, but, well, you know what I think!

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 8

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

Faced with modern art, have you ever felt embarrassing confusion? Well, you won't be confused any longer because the Moscow Museum of Modern Art is holding an educational exhibition called 'If I Only Knew' — essentially an ABC in understanding modern art. 'If I Only Knew' is an interactive project. You will be given a map at the entrance, and if you follow it carefully and do all the tasks — like in a quest game — you are supposed to reach an understanding of modern art basics and especially of what is called «contemporary» art.

Speaker B

'If I Only Knew' is an interactive project, which is quite unusual in such a conservative place as a museum in Russia. Usually you are not supposed to touch anything or to talk in a loud voice, and please watch the kids in case they try to play in such a sacred place. In this exhibition you don't have to follow such rules — in fact, you are encouraged to play, to touch the objects and to bring noisy kids with you. But you have to follow at least one rule — follow the set route.

Speaker C

There are five workshop rooms, where you can practice everything you have just learned in the exhibition halls: colour a picture, take a photo, make an installation and solve the enigma of Malevich's 'Black Square'. The Black

Square Hall is the beginning of the exposition and the Lectorium is the last, which is supposed to symbolise that if you are not now a professor, then at least you are quite an advanced amateur in modern art.

Speaker D

There are also such parts as Tradition (remember your school days: without knowing the classics, you, of course, cannot judge the newest pieces), and the Event hall, which teaches the difference between such things as a performance, an art happening and an art-action. The exhibition incorporates 3D pictures, iPads and video installations, and the curators were excited to have used some cool new technologies along with artworks from the mid-20th century.

Speaker E

At first, the exhibition was planned for kids in order to teach them the basis of modern art but then it was being made, it turned into one for all ages. The important part of the exhibition is playing but it also wants visitors to get the feeling of responsibility each artist has in front of the public. You can't just put down a candy wrapper and say you've made an installation; you have to put your views and thoughts into the piece you are making.

Speaker F

Each of the rooms is dedicated to a single significant phenomenon, concept, approach or problem of contemporary art. The core of the project is works from the collection of the Moscow Museum of Modern Art; however, pieces from other holdings will be added, too. Mainly the exhibits were produced in recent years but some key concepts are exemplified with works of the second half of the 20th century, also from the Museum collection.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Вы услышите беседу Джейн и Розы о ДТП. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Rose: Oh, there you are, at last, Jane.

Jane: Hello, Rose, I'm sorry I kept you waiting. It hasn't started yet, has it?

Rose: No but we were going to have a meal beforehand, and now it's too late for that. Where have you been?

Jane: Oh, Rose, I simply must tell you about something awful that happened to me. The bus I was in ran over a woman.

Rose: Was she badly hurt?

Jane: She fainted but I think it was mainly shock. Luckily the driver managed to brake pretty quickly.

Rose: How did it happen?

Jane: She wasn't looking where she was going. She saw a friend it seems, and just dashed out into the middle of the road. The bus stopped so suddenly that some of the passengers got bruised quite badly.

Rose: Were you hurt, Jane?

Jane: I just got a slight cut on one hand. It's nothing. I was sitting right in front and saw it all. She didn't look round, you know, just waved to her friend and then ran straight across the road.

Rose: How stupid!

Jane: A car just managed to avoid her but the bus driver didn't see her until she was almost under his wheels. Luckily she got away with no more than a few bruises and shock.

Rose: Were you asked to be a witness?

Jane: Yes, I had to make a long statement and leave my name and address with the police sergeant. Perhaps they'll ask me to appear in court.

Rose: Where did all this happen, Jane?

Jane: In Rainroad near the station.

Rose: But what were you doing in Rainroad this evening?

Jane: It wasn't this evening. It was yesterday. I went to see my cousin there, on her birthday.

Rose: Yesterday? All this happened yesterday? Then why are you so late now?

Jane: But I'm not so late, am I? Only about ten minutes.

Rose: Ten minutes! More like half an hour! And I was just beginning to feel sorry for you. Come along now, or there'll be another accident. A serious one this time.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите интервью со спортивным тренером. В заданиях А8—А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: Hello! On today's programme we look at children who are trying to be champions in the world of sport, and the pressures they can be under to win, win, win. Now I spoke to Allan Baker, the former British Athletics coach, and he had this to say.

Alan: Well the problem is that you want to find these children at quite a young age, to train them and motivate them as early as possible. Umm ... at that age they don't have social problems, you know they don't have boyfriends or girlfriends, so they give their sport the whole of their life. Umm but they're so young that they can lose their childhood, and they're adults before they're 16. But, of course, they're not adults at all. Physically they can be quite developed but emotionally they're still children. Everybody's looking for the new young star of the future because there's a lot of money to be earned.

For example, tennis is one of the sports where youngsters can play against their elders with more than a chance of success. In America there are tennis schools which accept children from as young as 9. So from the age of 9 a boy or girl is playing tennis for four or five hours every day, and doing ordinary school work around that.

Interviewer: We've already seen two 14-year-old American girls playing at Wimbledon, they are now already showing the pressures on their bodies and

their minds, and people are beginning to question whether this is a good thing for children.

Alan: I think a 14-year-old just can't cope with the pressures of Wimbledon, the tournament, the Wimbledon crowds and the press reporters. Well, I say to my girls, 'Stay at home, stay at school, do the things that teenagers like doing. If you like swimming, well swim; if you like going to dances, just go!' And if when they're older they'd really like to be a professional tennis player, well, they'll be a little older than the Americans but they'll be better people for it, of that I'm perfectly sure.

Interviewer: What was responsible for the pressures on the young players — was it the money that can be earned, the parents or perhaps the children themselves?

Alan: It's the parents, without a shadow of a doubt. They want to push their children. I get letters from parents saying, 'My little Johnny enjoys playing tennis all day, and he'd like to learn only that and be trained by a professional coach', and quite frankly I just don't believe it.

Interviewer: But what about the youngsters themselves?

Alan: Oh, they can be quite wise sometimes. Robert, a 100-metre and 200-metre runner, gave me an idea of his training programme and his own very simple way of avoiding trouble. He trains under a coach for three days a week, and uhm ..., and ... then decides how much running to do. If he's trained hard, well then maybe he runs five miles, you know, if not so much, then eight miles. Well, of course, he'd like to go to the next Olympics and represent Great Britain, and, of course, he'd like to win a gold but there are lots of other things he likes doing with his life, too. He plays in a rock group and he's also a keen photographer. Well, I suppose for him the most important thing is enjoyment. I'm sure if you win, you're happy, and if you lose, it's the same. I mean if you start getting upset every time you lose, I think it's time to stop.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 9

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

As awkward as it can be to express yourself when someone you know has suffered a loss or run into trouble of some kind, in English we have things relatively easy in comparison with Russian. The phrase 'I'm so sorry' can cover everything from stepping on someone's foot by accident in the metro to consoling your friend over a bad break-up (with alterations in intonation, of course). But in Russian the same phrase would work in the first instance only. It would be entirely inappropriate for expressing condolence.

Speaker B

The latest movie *True Grit* tells the story of one-eyed US Marshal Reuben hired by 14-year-old Mattie Ross to find the killer of her father. In the search for the killer the girl and the marshal travel from Arkansas to Indian territory. Meanwhile a Texas ranger is also after the killer, and catching the criminal would bring him a generous reward. But Mattie insists that the killer should be taken to Arkansas to be executed there.

Speaker C

As Valentine's Day approaches help could be at hand for a last minute attempt to produce something special for a loved one. A growing band of companies is offering an assortment of exciting, unusual gift experiences. With the support of top pilots and \$20 000 you can jet into the highest reaches of Earth's

atmosphere in a supersonic jet. It's not always easy, though, to meet all the demands. One man asked most earnestly for a ticket to the moon.

Speaker D

Last summer's smoke and flames have prompted the Emergencies' Ministry to post an online satellite map to chart the progress of forest fires and promote public safety in the coming summer — but experts say that coordination is a bigger issue. The regularly updated map, posted on the ministry's website, has the potential to damp the flames of public discontent. Nevertheless, battle-hardened volunteers suspect that the lack of coordination which caused last year's troubles could still be a problem.

Speaker E

Despite the slow speed of construction following the crisis, glass houses are beginning to appear. Moscow is still grasped by 'capitalist constructivism', and it's hard to change society's perception of glass buildings and make them match neighbouring buildings. These modern constructions tend to be more popular with up-and-coming young people, who are more daring in contemporary design. Older and more conservative people won't choose dwellings with panoramic glazing — they feel unprotected in it.

Speaker F

The delightful old town of Zارايسк, just 130 kilometres south of Moscow, makes an interesting day trip from the capital. According to legend, the town's name comes from the suicide in 1237 by Duchess Eupraxia. Rather than be taken as a slave by the leader of the approaching Tartar horde, she threw herself and her baby son from the tallest tower in the battlements, and gave the town its name after the ancient Russian word «zaraz», which meant «to kill» or «strike one to death».

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Вы услышите разговор мужа и жены. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Maggie: Why have you got that worried expression on your face, Jim? You look like a cat that's been caught at the cream.

Jim: Cat! That's just it, Maggie. But I really couldn't help it. She was waiting on the doorstep when I came home and making such a row that I simply had to let her in.

Maggie: Let who in? I don't know what you're talking about. Who was waiting on the doorstep?

Jim: A kitten. Quite a young one, probably not more than six months old. I've put her in the cupboard now.

Maggie: And what did the kitten do?

Jim: Well, as I told you, she was mewling and scratching at the door. It was obvious she wanted something to eat, so I took her into the kitchen and gave her some milk.

Maggie: And did she drink it?

Jim: My goodness, you should have seen her! She was obviously having the time of her life.

Maggie: I can't help feeling, Jim, that there's more to it than that. Come on, tell me. I know, she's broken the china vase aunt Emily gave us for Christmas.

Jim: No, I'm afraid it's much worse than that, Maggie.

Maggie: For goodness sake, Jim, tell me quickly!

Jim: Well, she was just lying quietly on the kitchen chair, so I left her there for a moment to go upstairs. When I came back...

Maggie: Oh, Jim, I can guess...

Jim: When I came back, she was sitting on the kitchen table and calmly eating the steak you brought for dinner this evening.

Maggie: What, all of it?

Jim: No but she was certainly licking it all over when I caught her.

Maggie: Jim. That was a piece of top quality steak!

Jim: I know, Maggie, I really feel awful about it.

(Door-bell rings).

Maggie: I wonder who that is?

Jim: Good evening, officer, what can we do for you?

Police Woman: Sorry to disturb you, sir but I'm calling at all the houses in this road to see if a kitten's been found.

Maggie: Could this be the kitten? My husband found it outside the door this afternoon.

Police Woman: It certainly looks like it.

Maggie: Well, you can take it with pleasure. It's just eaten our dinner.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите рассказ жены известного музыканта. В заданиях А8—А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

My name is Linda. We live in a two-bedroom house. Around seven every morning James wakes everyone up. Being his mother I like to be the first to greet him, so I get up.

I take him downstairs and start getting breakfast ready. The other kids — Heather (almost 17), Mary (10) and Stella (8) — are down later. But if Paul isn't working he gets up at the same time and joins the kids at breakfast. He's an excellent father, very involved and protective towards them.

It seems mad to have moved from a large house in London to a small place on the South Coast but it's so much cosier. Paul and I are in the kind of business that needs much travelling. The kids travel everywhere with us. When touring abroad we usually rent a house and make it our base so we can return to the kids each night.

Mary and Stella go to a local primary school and Heather attends a nearby art school. I drive a Mini because being American I'm used to wide roads, so with a small car I've no fear about scraping it. Quite often Paul comes with me when I drive the girls to school.

I buy most of the kids' clothes at Mothercare. I look at their catalogue or go into the shop and pick out things that are made from natural fibres. I myself feel most comfortable in jeans and T-shirt. I don't really spend that much — even though Paul pays all the bills!

Because we have a big breakfast and a big dinner about six we don't have lunch. So about that time I'm doing jobs around the house. Paul never helps me. He likes tidiness but is not too tidy himself! If I'm working or going out I have a woman in to do the cleaning. But I always do the cooking because I enjoy it.

If I'm lucky during the day I go for a ride on my horse called Lucky Spot. He's got a lovely temperament. Horse riding is a marvellous form of exercise, both physically and spiritually.

One interest we share closely is football. We rarely get to see matches but we always watch it on television. Paul is a great Liverpool fan. So we support Liverpool.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 10

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

Little dogs such as Chihuahuas and Yorkshire Terriers that don't need walking get a six-square-metre room. For bigger dogs needing daily walks the rooms are more spacious. There is a discount if you leave your own food for the animal. The minimum stay is seven days. In peak summer season it is advisable to book in advance as demand for the service is increasing.

Speaker B

Very important pets now have beauty salons, and many of them offer better service than those for people. The dog's salon Richi offers grooming for various breeds and size. Washing and drying small dogs runs from 20 to 50 dollars. Cleaning teeth, ears, eyes and claws will hit your wallet for a further 5–10 dollars. The longer hair your pet has the more money you will have to pay for haircuts. Other cleaning services are the same price as those for little dogs.

Speaker C

The Groom Room was recently opened especially for pets. The four-footed feeders will be served beef tar-tar with carrots and asparagus, carpaccio from chicken breast, turkey meatballs, meat salad, Napoleon dog's cake and other pet delicacies. The price of a dog's dinner depends on the breed of the dog and its size. Not to be forgotten the café also offers lunch for animal owners shaped into dog and cat faces.

Speaker D

The American Animal Hospital Association offers 24-hour emergency service so you can have a peace of mind that we are always here for your pets in case of emergency. We voluntarily have our hospital evaluated by professionals who ensure we comply with the association's high veterinary care standards. This is our way of ensuring that our client's pets receive the best care we can offer.

Speaker E

There's nothing more joyful than playing and getting exercise with your dog. Well, there is a place where your dog can have his freedom to roam around and meet other dogs as well. It is called Dog Beach. It is located in Northern Ocean Beach. Dog Beach is the original dog beach and one of the most popular places to take your dog. The whole island is leash-free. Of course, you need to remember to clean up after your dog.

Speaker F

Pets Market is the largest independent pet supplies store in the West Coast of Scotland. Your pet is important for you whether your pet is a cat, dog, fish, hamster, snake, spider, ferret or any other animal. Pets Market has all the information that you need for your pet. Pet rabbits and pet hamsters information is provided as well as about feeding pet birds and caring for freshwater aquariums. Our prices are reasonable and notable for their diversity.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Вы услышите рассказ о новом музыкальном проекте. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

To the majority of American music fans, Andrew Mack is mostly known as the front man of the veteran band Time Travel, which has been around for more than 40 years.

But each band's career has its high and lows. And it would be naive to expect Time Travel to have the same impact these days as it had 25 or so years ago. They still have a sizeable fan base — mostly composed by people who are in their 40-s and 50-s — but haven't really recorded anything impressive for years.

And while Time Travel remains a respected — and profitable — brand, for the last 15 years or so Andrew Mack has been spending more time pursuing other interests. He was a successful host of the culinary show for more than 10 years, exhibited paintings and drawings and published poetry. However, music has remained the area where he has been most successful.

Today Mack's main side project is Creole Tango Orchestra, whose music is noticeably more interesting and diverse than that of contemporary Time Travel.

The Orchestra has been around since 2001. They have released six albums, including the hits of 1960-s in jazz and blues arrangements.

Meanwhile, Mack himself admits that the music he plays with Creole Tango Orchestra is largely influenced by American jazz trumpeter and singer Chesney Baker.

Explaining his project's musical philosophy, Mack once said that they try to recreate the mood of Baker's performances several decades ago. 'We would like to make the sound a little more contemporary but at the same time preserve that serene melody which is hardly in today's music,' he said.

Creole Tango Orchestra has also promised to play several brand new songs that have never been performed as far.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите рассказ о школе. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Most publicly-supported schools in the United States are co-ed but there are some exceptions. In Dallas, Texas, an all-girls school, which opened in 2004, has consistently graduated stellar students. Now, the district hopes its new all-boys school will do the same for boys when the school year resumes later this month.

Research by the U.S. Department of Education shows boys get worse grades and drop out more than girls. Studies have also found that boys mature more slowly than girls, and learn in different ways.

Combine that research with the age-old argument that boys are distracted by girls enough to interrupt learning, and Dallas school officials decided on this boys school approach. After all, if it worked for girls, why not for boys?

My daughter graduated from the Dallas School District's only all-girls' school. Now our thought is to give our son an opportunity that would best prepare him for college in the same manner our daughter was prepared. And I can't imagine any other option that would have prepared her better so that's what we're looking forward to here for our son.

Our son has always wanted a higher academic purpose, always wanted somebody to challenge him when he makes mistakes. He can learn from them. He enjoys classes like science, computers, robotics or building new technology. He wants to be an engineer.

In addition to offering standard courses like English, history and math, there'll also be Latin, Mandarin, Spanish and aviation classes. College prep courses, along with weekday and weekend leadership sessions, enhance the curriculum.

To be accepted, students must get good grades and pass a battery of academic tests.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 11

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

The newly opened R.I.Ts. Karlson restaurant is aptly located on the top floor of a business centre. Occupying the top floor, it enjoys great views of the city, and the light, airy lay-out will really come into its own once the weather picks up. The waiting staff are wearing an easily recognizable elements of Karlson's costume to keep the theme alive. A childlike imagination is applied to the food. Mashed potato, for example, comes in chimneys of pastry evoking that roof-top theme.

Speaker B

If you are interested in listening to or watching the news, you will know how much of daily news is ... bad news. Murders, fires, natural disasters — you name it! But now there is a place where you can read only good news! Byron Reese from America was so fed up hearing bad news that he has founded a news website which only has good news. The website is called simply HappyNews.com. Check out it for yourself by going to www.happynews.com!

Speaker C

A British schoolgirl has written a guide to teenage slang after her parents complained they couldn't understand her. She hopes the book clears up confusion. Some parents don't understand their teenage children. More words come up every day and a lot are very creative. Her guide includes 300 teen words such as *cotch down* (sleep) or *rago* (OK). It also includes her three golden teen talk rules: never make eye contact when talking to a parent, always mumble inaudibly and try to include *like* in every sentence.

Speaker D

In a city that hosts many public events buying tickets for the evening's entertainment can be quite a headache. Box office employees don't always speak foreign languages, which can make the purchase a difficult task for newcomers to the city. Ordering tickets from websites often proves the easiest way to get seats at the theatre but there is likely to be a service charge to cover courier delivery. Most booking sites have a calendar which allows for a quick scan of possible events to book.

Speaker E

The Festival of Snow and Ice is the perfect place to go for a stroll if you have good boots and bundle up well. Some of the best ice sculptors came together to create more than 100 fantastic sculptures from more than 3 000 tonnes of snow and ice. In the Ice Age half characters from the popular movie keep kids entertained, and there's also an ice aquarium with colourful plastic fish. The other

half, Camelot, includes the sculptures of medieval-themed creatures such as dragons and are more ornate and intricate.

Speaker F

She is a unique artist in many ways. She revives ancient vocal techniques and derives inspiration from shamanism, mixing those with urban poetry. Steppes taught her to pray to the sky. Pine forests taught her to listen to the animals. Seas and rivers taught her meditative depth in singing. Before plunging into the underground art, she graduated the psychology department of the university and for many years worked in a hospital.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите рассказ об одной из улиц Варшавы. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Guess where the best shopping street is! No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Élysées or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Swiat.

Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York or Paris but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Swiat, which means *New World*. An incredible amount of 14 000 Poles walk down this main street every hour. It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafes and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II. There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here.

The world doesn't know about this paradise for shoppers — yet. It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Swiat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere. If you want an exquisite handmade suit, Nowy Swiat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1 000. For beautiful French baby clothes go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Desa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs £5 000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods — handbags, purses, coats and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Cafe Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious. It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique — and they're in Nowy Swiat.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите рассказ о выборе символа предстоящих Олимпийских игр. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

A public poll will open soon to choose the official mascot of the games, and sports fans are mulling over a shortlist of ten candidates who will represent the spirit of the event.

The organisers have unveiled the candidates for the role of the 2014 Winter Olympics mascot.

They include a hare, a polar bear, a brown bear, a leopard, a snowball, a sun, two star children, matryoshki, a dolphin, a bullfinch and Ded Moroz or the Russian Santa Claus.

The jury of former athletes, TV producers, actors and musicians chose their top 10 out of 24 000 suggestions sent from all over the world since the competition for best mascot was opened in September 2010. The jury made a statement saying that they chose ten candidates they thought best represented Russia.

The candidates were presented in 30-second animated clips.

The polar bear was shown with a sledge, the star children (a fiery boy and a snow girl) said they were from another planet. The dolphin, who liked sports commentating, turned out to be from the Moscow dolphinarium. The leopard must have been mortified because he changed his colour from orange to white.

Ded Moroz said that the holidays were over, and as for the brown bear, he was originally conceived as a relative of the 1980 Summer Olympics but does not look much like the older symbol. The matryoshki appeared in the whole team that played different sports, while the bullfinch and the sun were both mountain skiers. The bullfinch also looks quite similar to the Twitter symbol.

According to a survey, Ded Moroz is currently the most popular mascot, supported by 51 per cent of those polled. Ded Moroz is also popular among social network users, where over 40 000 people have so far voted for him.

The first unofficial Olympic Games mascot, a downhill skier, appeared at the 1968 Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France. The Munich 1972 Summer Olympics were officially represented by Waldi the dog.

Moscow's 1980 Summer Olympics' mascot was a brown bear named Mishka being the informal name for a bear often used in Russian fairy tales. Back then, the mascot was chosen via a competition among professional artists. The winning sketch came from children's book illustrator Viktor Chistyakov.

Prior to the Olympics, Mishka was featured on all kinds of products, from plastic bags to T-shirts, and appeared in several cartoons.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 12

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

I am exhausted. I need a holiday. I have spent hours at computer terminal — sometimes late in the evenings, at weekend or on public holidays. I deserve a rest and I can afford to go anywhere for two or three weeks. But I am going to my home village and my childhood. My parents, family and many friends still live there. I am going to swim in the river with my friends again, to the picnics and drink homemade lemonade. I want to go fishing in the lake with my Dad and elder brothers, ride horses at the farm and sleep in the shade of the forest.

Speaker B

My trouble is that I want to go everywhere and see everything. Every opportunity that comes I'll take it! I am still young but I don't want to miss out of any chance. This year I decided to go to Egypt. Was it because I can get a good price for travel or that I want to see the Pyramids? Was it because I heard about the land of the Pharaohs and the unique blend of North Africa, southern Europe and Middle East? No — it is just that I have never been there before and now is my chance.

Speaker C

My Mum is French and as a result I am one of those people lucky enough to speak two languages without even trying. But until I never had the chance to go and explore France properly. Of course, I often visited Paris but these were all visits to Mum's family. But half of my ancestors came from this land!

I want to breathe the air of my grand- and great-grandparents. I want to slip back into a world that I have never known but somehow believe is still a part of me.

Speaker D

A British Punk band in the 1970's recorded a hit record called *Holidays in the Sun*. Although I was a child then, I still think about the words 'I want to see some history' and 'I want to go over the Berlin Wall'. It strikes me that holidays today are so trivial. We seldom try to learn about, let alone change, the world we live in. We follow like the herd, to beaches and roast in the sun. As for me, I am going to Botswana as a volunteer teacher. The package beach holiday is a symptom of a sick society.

Speaker E

I never took a holiday abroad. To be honest it is too expensive at the moment but really, it is not a priority either. My hobby is forest photography. Within 100 miles of home there are more forests than I can explore in a lifetime. My main speciality is birds. Getting a good clear shot can take two or three days of patient setting up. I have 11 decent species shots so far and I'll be taking two weeks holiday this autumn and to try and get a few more.

Speaker F

All my life I have been a skier — both downhill and cross country. The trouble with a skiing holiday however is that all it takes is one small accident to ruin everything. This year I was in the French Alps. Everything was going really well until the second day of a two weeks trip. But as I returned to the chalet a complete beginner lost control and crashed into me on the driveway. A cleanly broken ankle was the result, followed by three days in a French hospital and the rest of the holiday watching my friends having fun.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1 — А7

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: I know you've always been interested in painting even when you were a young girl. Now, I'm particularly interested in this new project of yours which is aimed at encouraging the under-16s to paint.

Artist: Yeah — I can't imagine life without painting. But you're right, my main passion at the moment is getting through to kids. A few months ago I was doing a TV show I asked kids to write in and tell me how many of them spent time at home painting.

Interviewer: Did you get many replies?

Artist: I was amazed at the response but do you know, I got more than 4000 and from kids all over the world. They wrote and told me what they paint, whether they use oils, watercolour, crayons or even make their own special paint mixtures!

Interviewer: And have you discovered things about this age group that do surprise you?

Artist: Yeah! I guess I thought these kids would be painting for their friends but what's really nice is that they're painting for their families. In most cases kids put up their pictures on the kitchen walls, stick them on the fridge door or a cupboard somewhere. I think that's great!

Interviewer: When I was a kid my mother used to get fed up with me if I spread things all over the kitchen table and then didn't clear away. Do you think this generation is any different?

Artist: Probably not! But some kids mentioned a great idea which is that their parents set aside special times for them to take over the kitchen. One lad said he'd been painting since he was eight and that he'd learnt good practice automatically.

Interviewer: Is it difficult trying to experiment with mixing your own paints?

Artist: Hm — expensive, if not difficult! I used to ask my parents to buy all sorts of different kinds of oil paints so I could try out new ideas. I know they

weren't happy if I wasted the paint or it was such a disgusting colour that it had to be thrown away. They preferred it if I played safe.

Interviewer: So what happens now with all the information you've collected?

Artist: The next thing is to select about twenty kids and involve them in my own TV art programme but using their ideas and pictures. I'm reading through things to see who sounds adventurous and who has tried to create something individual. It's also important to get a good range of ages from about 8 to 16 and obviously a mix of boys and girls.

Interviewer: I thought the advice was to never work with animals or children!

Artist: Yeah, I think it is. You'll never see me on an art programme with animals! But what I'd like is to create a relaxed atmosphere where viewers can learn as well as enjoy what's going on. I can imagine we're all going to get in each other's way but then that's what an artist's studio is usually like. My Dad would offer to help and just get in the way, messing up my paints and trying out different colours before I'd finished. It was maddening.

Interviewer: Well, thank you for talking to us today and good luck ...

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите диалог. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: John, you're one of very few major designers who are publicly committed to being fur-free.

John: I haven't used fur in my collections for over 16 years. I haven't used leather for probably almost as long.

Presenter: What's your opinion about using artificial animal products, like fur and leather, for example? They look so like real fur that people might get the wrong idea.

John: You're absolutely right. The technology has advanced so much that you're able to get the look and feel of real fur. And also leather. It's more durable

and the price..., sometimes it can cost as much as real leather. But the problem is that you're propagating the idea that fur is acceptable by wearing it because a lot of people can't tell what is real and what is not real. You know, I'd refuse to use even artificial fur but I can't because of my clients for whom fur is a status symbol.

Presenter: Is fur still a big deal in fashion? It seemed to go out of fashion for a while.

John: I know. I just got back from an appointment up town. The weather was so nice I decided to walk down Fifth Avenue. The amount of furs that I saw on people and the amount of fur trim is surprising. And as an expert in this field, I can tell what is fake and what a not, and the amount of real fur out there is shocking.

Presenter: I think your fight for cruelty-free fashion is really tough. What about your opponents?

John: There are a lot of them. For example, the Scandinavian fur industry is one of many. It keeps trying to bring furs back into fashion. They educate young designers, giving them furs free and helping them integrate fur into their designs. I'm actively engaging with young designers as well. This semester I'm challenging students to create a collection 'without any animal products' at all.

Presenter: So are only industries like the Scandinavian fur one responsible for fur in fashion or are there any other reasons?

John: Of course, there's a financial aspect to it. I could have got million of dollars in fur licensing by now. I would be able to live a much better lifestyle than I'm living right now if I had taken these offers. But I sleep in peace at night knowing that I'm not part of that. Lot of people who are in fashion think only about themselves and their reputations. They are self-obsessed. They are the worst!

Presenter: What do you think are some ways we can get the fashion-wearing public and designers to care?

John: I think just constantly making them aware of the cruelty involved. Just a continuous bombardment with information. I believe in protesting without violence, of course, that's exactly what we're trying to fight against — violence against animals. It's a slow process which could be compared, maybe to..., for example, to the long-lasting fight of black people for their rights.

Presenter: John, are you a vegetarian?

John: You know, I'm trying to become a vegetarian. But having been brought up in a traditional way, it's always a battle. I eat red meat once in while. Now and then I also have chicken. I think today vegetarian food is avail-

able not only for well-to-do people but for everybody. The problem is dietary habits you have had since your early childhood. They are difficult to change. I know it's a slow process but I hope by the end of this year I'll have completely cut meat out.

Presenter: John, what first made you aware of the cruelty involved in fur?

John: I think any intelligent person, no matter how old he is or she is, realizes there's death involved with this type of fashion. When I was a young designer, I had a bunch of fur, which I used in one of my collections. And I thought, 'Oh how beautiful, how fabulous!' But then I became aware of what goes on, and I guess, more mature as an individual and a more of a caring person about the environment and the lives of helpless animals. Maybe I even shouldn't be showing fake fur. With the technology today artificial fur looks so real that by wearing it you are advertising it. I would like to help as much as I can with any of the organizations that want to help protect animals, including vocal protests as well as financially.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 13

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

I can proudly say that I lost 80 pounds of unwanted fat and have kept the weight off for 3 years without starving but eating a combined balanced meal. If I did that, so can you! The bottom line is to keep the weight off, that unwanted fat, which is so hard to get rid of and not just have the illusion of losing weight when in reality we are losing mostly water with crash diets. The best way to achieve your weight loss goal without starving is to follow a balanced menu checking your calories intake. Personally, I prefer a high protein and moderate carbs, as our bodies need carbs to function properly.

Speaker B

Throw away gas, kerosene and the electric cooker. Also throw away salt. Get as many fruit and vegetables as you can. There is no restriction on quantity, timing on intake. Try to consume as much water as possible as it increases the rate at which you burn calories. But don't waste your calories on liquids. Cut out the soda, sweetened beverages and limit fruit juices, most of which are high calorie. Carry on normal work. I followed this diet continuously for six months. In the end I lost 23 kg. I took cold water baths as I am used to it. I did morning walk, cycling but no other physical exercise.

Speaker C

Good on you for deciding to lose weight! But you should know that there is no safe way to lose weight quickly, if you lose weight very quickly you will be a lot less likely to keep it off. So, definitely try to lose weight consistently but don't plan on losing overnight. This is the most important and the first aspect of getting your perfect body shape. Many of us have done this mistake by aiming to lose too much but later found ourselves only in lack of self confidence. If you have a lot of weight to lose, try for 5 pounds, relax a bit and then go for 5 more.

Speaker D

The first thing I would suggest is to believe in yourself and love yourself enough to commit to losing weight as it's not easy. Secondly, I would urge you stay away from quick fixes. No 'starvation diets', no gimmicks, no diet shakes and no pills. The key to weight loss is simple — you should burn more than you take in! Walk the dog, join a health club, take up jogging. Whatever you do, you've got to move your body as much as possible if you want to lose weight. Your results will be more significant.

Speaker E

To add to the very sensible advice previously given, there are some 'tricks' to make weight loss easier but bear in mind that you have to reduce the calorie intake and increase the activity level permanently. This means you will have to seriously change your daily habits if you want to have any lasting success. As most people have a fixed 'set weight' they naturally tend towards, it is more difficult to reduce your weight if you have been your current weight for a long time. What you need to do is to get hold of your life and begin to live right, to eat right and to relax right.

Speaker F

Starving by skipping meals is a mistake I have often made in my life, feeling silently proud how long I'd managed to go without food. This is completely misguided. Firstly, this puts extra stress on your body, raises your cortisol levels and is therefore unhealthy, and secondly, it leads to craving sugary foods, which will sabotage your weight loss objective. Just don't do it! Make sure you have regular, smaller meals — at least four a day but no snack foods in between like crisps or chocolate bars. This will improve your body's metabolism drastically and your body's ability to burn your fat.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите короткое интервью. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: You are listening to Sunrise FM, your local radio station. With me in the studio today I've got Margaret Shearer, a child psychologist who has done a research into teenage addictions. Margaret, are they numerous? I mean addictions.

Margaret: Not really. Mostly teenagers have bad habits like smoking, drinking alcohol and talking on the phone. But sometimes they turn into addictions. For example, five in two hundred teenagers spend almost all their free time using their computers. They are usually defined as computer addicts.

Interviewer: And what are these computer addicts like?

Margaret: Most of them are boys and young men aged ten to twenty nine. The addicts in my study range from nine to sixteen! All of them spend about twenty four hours a week on the home computer playing computer games, or chatting, or browsing the Net. The majority of pupils and students also use computers at school.

Interviewer: Are there any other similarities within the group?

Margaret: All of them are very intelligent. They are interested in science and technology and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

Interviewer: And how about girls?

Margaret: That's a good question. A survey in schools showed that girls were less interested in computers. They were not as involved as boys. Possibly it's because girls have other priorities. IT and programming are traditionally male subjects. I must admit, I share this prejudice too. Possibly it's because most of the computer teachers give girls less attention. And parents think it is less important for girls to be good at the computer. Otherwise there is no reason why girls shouldn't be computer experts.

Interviewer: Is computer addiction really so harmful?

Margaret: It depends. Young people in my study were quite shy Using computers gave them confidence. It's positive. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work thought of them as experts who could help them when they had problems with their machines. On the other hand, this addiction may lead to poor health through rushed meals, lack of sleep and exercise.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

Вы услышите интервью с британской актрисой. В заданиях А8—А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: For most of us those childhood dreams of becoming a dancer stopped at about the time we became teenagers but not so for Kerry Jay. Now at the age of 24 she is a dancer in one of the West End's musicals. Did you always want to be a dancer?

Kerry: It was basically a hobby that grew. I started off at five in my mum's local disco-dancing school. Then I moved on to ballet. After dance college I worked for four years on cruise ships — one round the Bahamas, Bermuda, Boston and Miami, and another round Europe and Russia. Cruises are great as you get to see a lot of places in a small amount of time.

Interviewer: So how did you get the part in 'Chicago'?

Kerry: I got a private audition through my agent. It was a bit intimidating, I wore a pair of 4-inch heels and when we had to show off our ballet skills it nearly killed me! I had two auditions but didn't hear anything for two months. I was so shocked when I got the call, I'd completely given up on the job!

Interviewer: What's the best thing about your job and the downside of it?

Kerry: I suppose the fact that you are on a major stage in the West End. But I hate Friday matinees! We've got two shows back to back. By the time you're out of your costume, you only get half an hour to chill — no time to eat. Our second show starts later, so we finish later than normal. Then we have to be back in the theatre for 1 p.m. for the Saturday matinee.

Interviewer: What's a typical day?

Kerry: I'm surely not in bed before 2 a.m., so I get up about 10 a.m. I go to the gym or occasionally a jazz class. I meet friends who don't work by day either — it's my main chance to socialize. We get to the theatre by 6.15 and put on our make-up. Then we'll get our hair done and put our costumes on. 7.25 p.m. is the 'half-hour' call, followed by a 'quarter hour' call. Then we go on stage for a final warm-up.

Interviewer: Do you have to exercise to keep your figure?

Kerry: Not at all! I don't look after myself as well as I should do! I just pay attention really. You don't need to do diets or go to the gym daily — just be aware if you've put on a few pounds, then watch what you're eating. I eat completely normally, including sweets and chocolates but just not to excess.

Interviewer: How do you see your future?

Kerry: I can't imagine myself doing anything else! I'd love to get one of the main roles in 'Chicago' eventually. As for getting older in the business, I know a lot of dancers in their mid-30-s who are in main parts and doing well.

Interviewer: Any advice for aspiring dancers?

Kerry: Keep at it. I'd given up on the idea of getting a musical. I'd auditioned twice for 'Chicago' before and not got past the first recall. A good agent does seem to be important if you want to be put up for bigger parts. Be confident and keep practicing — persistence will pay off!

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 14

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker A

Susie and I collect and buy each other models of frogs! It all started as a silly joke at the office party but now we are serious collectors. I've been trying to find an interesting one for her birthday but it is not easy. She (that is we) have so many now. They are made from clay, porcelain, wood, plastic and even soap and wax. Some are the size of footballs and others the size of a match head. I am hoping to get a Japanese netsuke that I have seen on eBay.

Speaker B

Most people think fishermen are mad — getting up at an unspeakable hour to be by a lake or river bank to remain there for untold hours regardless of the weather whilst, for the most part, absolutely nothing happens! I understand their incredulity completely. But the truth is that I find fishing the perfect way to deal with my stress levels. When I am fishing it is as if my mind gradually empties. When I get back home I feel as if I have been away for months.

Speaker C

I wish I had a hobby. I'm kind of like everything but I am not really fascinated by anything in particular. Dad drives a taxi. He says all the drivers have hobbies as they often get hours of waiting between jobs. Some play golf. Others have chess games or learn languages or teach themselves guitar. I would like to have something like that. But what? I suppose there is nothing wrong with finding everything mildly interesting but I hope one day I'll find something really distracting.

Speaker D

Football training is usually on a Wednesday night. But I often do a second session on a Friday. The keenest players (rather than the most gifted) generally get picked to start the game in our Sunday league. Taking this into account I made a superhuman effort to get there Friday evening and I am glad I did. The scout for Aston Villa was there. He watched a whole game and Baz and I are both going to Villa Park for a trial.

Speaker E

Evan Zimmermann loves watches. He's so passionate about collecting watches, in fact, that four years ago he quit his day job as a lawyer and became the managing director of New York's 'Antiquorum', the largest watch auction house in the world. Now, immersed in the world of watches, Zimmermann can keep an eager eye of rare timepieces as they become available to add to his constantly evolving personal collection.

Speaker F

Al lives in Brighton where there is rarely any decent surf. But it has not stopped the development of a local scene. Of course, they are all mad; watching surf calm day after day hoping to see some waves. They pine for their holidays when they can travel away to some decent surf location, for a week or two. But for the most part they dream, torture themselves watching surf videos or create web sites.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите беседу о национальной неделе науки. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: OK, now I'm talking to our science reporter, Jessica Mile, about the world of science today. Jessica, there's going to be something called National Science Week, isn't there? Tell us about it.

Science reporter: Yes, of course, science is all around us and the National Science Week, from March the tenth to the nineteenth, hopes to encourage people of all ages to think about how it affects all aspects of life. Science, engineering and the social sciences, such as economics, tell us about how the world around us works. During the week, events will be organised at venues ranging from schools and museums to shopping centres and bars.

Presenter: This was first held last year, wasn't it?

Science reporter: Yes, and last year's initiative saw more than 1 500 events, from hands-on activities to discussions, tours and online projects. It went very well and more than half a million people got involved. This year, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, or BA, which co-ordinates the event, hopes to reach even more people.

Presenter: So, what kinds of things are happening?

Science reporter: Amongst the attractions this year is the 'illuminate initiative', which will look at colour in science and includes a photography competition for all ages. The winning entries will be displayed in the Dana Centre in central London. The idea is that asking people to capture the colour in science will make them look at science in a new way.

Presenter: And what else is happening?

Science reporter: Well, another part of this year's I National Science Week is that the BA is also asking people to 'Click for Climate Change'. Visitors to its website can make a promise to make small changes to their lives

which could add up to a big difference for climate change. The association suggests switching off the TV instead of leaving it on standby, walking to school or swapping just one normal light bulb for an energy-saving one. If everyone made these little changes, carbon dioxide emissions could be reduced by thousands of tonnes every year.

Presenter: That sounds very interesting. When does it start?

Science reporter: Click for Climate Change will open at the start of National Science Week, which begins on March the tenth.

Presenter: And where can people find out more?

Science reporter: Well, you can get more information about National Science Week, and you can also get activity packs, if you visit the BA website.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: Please, tell us about your background. Where are you from, where did you grow up?

Helga: I grew up in a country that does not exist anymore, East Germany. Life was not much fun after World War II and it did not improve when the communists took over in 1948. So, I left East Germany for West Berlin in 1963, 2 years after the Berlin Wall had been erected. The beginning in West Berlin was not easy since I had nothing and knew nobody. Well, I did get a job and found an apartment.

Presenter: A few years after you left East Germany you came to the United States, to New York City. Please, tell us about the first few years in the United States.

Helga: Now that I was free to make my own decisions, the opportunity arose to come to the United States. I did not speak any English but I took a job as a domestic, learned English as quickly as I could, made friends and a year later started working in an office. Soon after, I married an American and we had three children during the next five years. By that time my husband decided he did not want a family after all and I was single again. Life became

difficult once more. I attended school and soon I took a job at a major financial institution.

Presenter: And what do your children do now?

Helga: My daughter graduated from Harvard Law School and works for International Development. My son attended Fordham University and lives in New York with his wife. Both of them are recognized and respected graffiti artists, famous for murals in their neighborhood, the City and around the world.

Presenter: Why do you like travelling?

Helga: When I visit people in other countries, I like to find out what their life is like, what their concerns are, what we have in common and how we can relate and help each other. In doing so, I believe that we are fostering understanding and tolerance.

Presenter: What are your latest achievements?

Helga: I have been included in a recent book called *Women Who Rock*, featuring the stories of women who have made outstanding contributions to business, sports or community endeavours. I have also volunteered for a variety of non-profit organizations, inspired others to get active by running marathon races and climbed Mount Kilimanjaro to raise funds to help African women start their own small businesses. Besides, without much help, I raised three children, completed a university degree and successfully established myself in the United States.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

VARIANT 15

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После двух прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1 — 7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Interviewer: Some people were asked the same question: 'Which cuisine do you prefer?' Listen to their answers.

Speaker A

I love Italian cuisine. My favourite Italian dish is lasagne and I often cook it myself. I guess I'm very much like Garfield, an orange tabby cat, the main character of a comic strip, who is known for his love for the Italian dish. Italian cuisine is well-known for its use of pasta. It includes noodles in various lengths, widths and shapes. Pasta is usually served with sauce. There are hundreds of different shapes of pasta. Cheese and wine are a major part of the cuisine. Pizzas are today among the most recognizable meals in Italian cuisine. Coffee, especially espresso, is the most popular drink.

Speaker B

I prefer Japanese cuisine which includes such ingredients as rice, noodles, vegetables, seafood, meats, mushrooms, beans and so on. My friends and I often go to a Japanese restaurant which is situated not far from my house and we always order sushi. Doctors say that Japanese food is low in fat and high in salt. I think that this cuisine is healthy because it includes much seafood.

Speaker C

I'm a vegetarian and I don't eat meat and some animal products. My food includes cereals, fruits, vegetables, nuts and some dairy products. This kind of diet helps me keep my body weight under control. It is good for treatment of certain diseases, such as heart disease. Besides, vegetarians help save a lot of animals.

Speaker D

I know it's not very healthy to eat fast food but I like it so much! I adore hamburgers, cheeseburgers, apple pies, muffins and fruit cocktails. I know that fast food makes people fat and elevates risk for diabetes. Experts say that a regular

meal at McDonald's consisting of a Big Mac, large fries and a large Coca-Cola drink amounts to 1430 calories. Besides, there is a risk of food poisoning. But I can't say 'NO' when my friends suggest going to McDonald's.

Speaker E

I can't say which cuisine is my favourite. Sometimes I go to Italian restaurants. Sometimes I prefer Indian cuisine... But most of all I enjoy my meal at home. My mother is a wonderful cook and her dinners are always delicious. She has the know-how to cook any dish and she collects recipes from different countries. So I always say: 'Why go to the cafe if I have a personal chef at home?'

Speaker F

When I was in Paris last year I took to French cuisine. In summer salads and fruit dishes are popular because they are refreshing and inexpensive. At the end of summer mushrooms become plentiful and appear in stews throughout France. In autumn game of all kinds is eaten because the hunting season begins in September and runs through February. Shellfish are at their peak when winter turns to spring, and oysters appear in restaurants in large quantities.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1 — A7

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Peter: Hi, Mary. Congratulations on your new job!

Mary: Thanks, Peter. To tell you the truth, I'm not so sure I like it.

Peter: Oh, come on. Don't complain. You're making a good salary now. Last year you didn't make anything.

Mary: Right. Now, I've got money, a nice apartment and a car. But I haven't got any time to enjoy it all. It's just work, work, work. I work hard all day, every day.

Peter: It can't be all that bad. You can still go to parties, and you can stay up late.

Mary: Right, but then I'm tired at work. I can't do that. Now I have to be serious about things.

Peter: I think you are too serious about everything.

Mary: That's easy for you to say. Anyway, what are you doing here?

Peter: Oh, I'm shopping for a new suit. I want to make the best impression possible at my job interviews!

Mary: Are you looking for a new job?

Peter: Yes, I am. And I'm not doing very well, actually. I can't seem to find a new job.

Mary: That's too bad. Why did you leave your previous job?

Peter: Well, my boss treated me badly, and I didn't like my chances of advancing in the company.

Mary: That makes sense. A job without opportunities and a difficult boss isn't very attractive.

Peter: Exactly! So, anyway, I decided to quit and find a new job. I sent out my CV to more than twenty companies. Unfortunately, I've only had two interviews so far.

Mary: Have you tried looking online for a job?

Peter: Yes, but so many of the jobs require moving to another city. I don't want to do that.

Mary: I can understand that. How about going to some of those networking groups?

Peter: I haven't tried those. What are they?

Mary: They're groups of people who are also looking for work. They help each other discover new opportunities.

Peter: That sounds great! I'll definitely try some of them.

Mary: I'm glad to hear that. I'm sure things will look up for you soon.

Peter: Yes, you're probably right. I hope so!

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8 — А14

В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: Karen, thanks for talking with us; we understand you are a very busy person. And you are a successful person in a variety of ways, which we are sure our readers will be very interested to learn about. Why don't we start with our current professional activities. You are an independent management consultant in marketing. Tell us, what kind of clients do you work for and what kind of engagements do you undertake?

Karen: My expertise is in professional services marketing — this means companies who offer services instead of products. For example, consulting firms, public relations firms, design firms, accounting firms, etc. I have worked for all of the above, big to small companies.

Presenter: Why did you start your own business then?

Karen: One of the reasons I decided to start my own business is that I enjoy diversity, both in the clients I serve, as well as the specific projects I lead. For example, now I am acting as a marketing head for a small design firm. The challenges are very different, and I find that it stretches me professionally to total back and forth between them. It keeps me on my toes!

Presenter: It sounds challenging. But it also sounds risky to be going it alone professionally. Before becoming an independent consultant, you had a successful career with Accenture. What made you choose the path of independent consulting?

Karen: While I really enjoyed so many aspects of working for a consulting firm and it was a great experience — in fact, one that I would recommend highly — I felt it was time to strike out on my own for several reasons.

Presenter: Can you be more detailed?

Karen: Yes, of course. First, I wanted more diversity in my work. Secondly, I wanted to get off of airplanes. I had a challenging travel schedule when I was with Accenture. Lastly, I wanted a more flexible schedule so I could get more involved with my community. While I still work hard, and perhaps harder than when I was with Accenture, I have more control over my travel schedule. It has made a big difference in my life.

Presenter: Is it easy to find new engagements that you like? How do you go about generating new business for yourself?

Karen: So far, I have been fortunate that the opportunities that have come my way have met the criteria I established for my business, have been interesting, have involved people that I enjoy and I don't have any desire at this point to grow a large marketing consulting business, so I haven't yet had to do much proactive marketing.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.