

ЕГЭ

ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2014

**ОТ РАЗРАБОТЧИКОВ
И ЭКСПЕРТОВ КИМОВ**

**ОПТИМАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК ЗАДАНИЙ
ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ УЧАЩИХСЯ**

**В КОМПЛЕКТЕ
2 CD**



РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК
МАТЕМАТИКА
ФИЗИКА
ХИМИЯ
БИОЛОГИЯ
ГЕОГРАФИЯ
ИСТОРИЯ
ОБЩЕСТВОЗНАНИЕ
ЛИТЕРАТУРА
ИНФОРМАТИКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК 
НЕМЕЦКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Москва
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2014

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Пособие «ЕГЭ Английский язык. Оптимальный банк заданий для подготовки учащихся» включает в себя большой объем новых тренировочных заданий, которые составили авторы ЕГЭ по английскому языку, по каждому из четырех разделов контрольных измерительных материалов ЕГЭ по английскому языку: «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо». По каждому типу заданий даны методические рекомендации по их выполнению.

Полный вариант контрольных измерительных материалов ЕГЭ по английскому языку в первой части пособия позволяет сначала выявить проблемные области выполнения заданий, а затем, выполняя третью часть, проверить, насколько работа с тренировочными заданиями исправила допущенные ошибки.

В пособии представлены не только ответы к заданиям, тексты аудиозаписи, но и критерии оценивания выполнения заданий раздела «Письмо». Аудиозапись заданий раздела «Аудирование», представленная на диске, сделана в полном соответствии с технологией предъявления заданий контрольных измерительных материалов ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

Пособие предназначено для выпускников и учащихся старших классов учреждений общего среднего и профессионального образования.

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Часть 1. ВАРИАНТ 1 КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ*

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 цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Magazines are good for decorating a sitting room.
2. Magazines can give as much useful material as books.
3. Reading for pleasure should be short and light.
4. Colourful book covers look nice on the shelves.
5. Books are more interesting to read than magazines.
6. Reading books requires serious and careful thought.
7. The best way to kill time is to read magazines.

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 population of Oregon (US) is small.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Mary did some outdoor sports when visiting the state of Oregon.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Tim seems to feel comfortable in a hut underground while snow camping.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Tim would like to learn to build igloos.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Big storms are quite common in the mountains in Oregon.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Snow from the storm kept Tim and his friends inside their car.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 While snow camping, Tim trusts in modern gadgets to get information about his location.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

* Тренировочные варианты составлены в соответствии со спецификацией, кодификатором элементов содержания и проектом демонстрационного варианта ЕГЭ.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 What practical skills has Jane gained as a student of dramatic art?

- 1) telling people little white lies
- 2) handling personal relationships
- 3) disguising her real feelings

A9 In the near future Jane is planning to start

- 1) teaching English drama to Asian students.
- 2) using role-play to teach English drama.
- 3) running a new course for foreign students.

A10 How does Jane overcome her stage fright?

- 1) She goes to a psychiatrist.
- 2) She does breathing exercises.
- 3) She eats a lot of sweets.

A11 According to Jane, Shakespeare remains popular today because

- 1) his works are relevant to modern audiences.
- 2) people became interested in historical drama.
- 3) he is a master of different literary genres.

A12 What does Jane think about the language of Shakespeare's plays?

- 1) It is commonly used as the language of drama.
- 2) It has a relatively limited vocabulary.
- 3) It has a very complicated grammar structure.

A13 What does Jane have in common with Hamlet?

- 1) She is always preoccupied with her own thoughts.
- 2) She keeps delaying something that must be done.
- 3) She easily gets furious about different things.

A14 From what Jane says we understand that

- 1) Shakespeare's way of showing the funny side of life is universal.
- 2) all Shakespeare's comedies are good for modern remakes.
- 3) she prefers Shakespeare's comedies to his sonnets.

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. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. City management</p> <p>2. Interior of the houses</p> <p>3. Bright colours</p> <p>4. Busy waterway</p> | <p>5. Meeting the city's everyday needs</p> <p>6. City's finance</p> <p>7. City architecture</p> <p>8. City's leading position</p> |
|---|--|

- A.** London was a good place to live in the fourteenth century, and all Londoners were very proud of it. It had a population of about forty thousand and that made it as large as the next four towns in England combined. Its political prestige was enormous, and whatever king occupied the throne in nearby Westminster, the opinions of Londoners had to be considered.
- B.** In so busy a city, the problem of adequate water supply and sewage disposal and city cleaning were necessarily complicated. Each of the twenty-five areas of the city had at least one full-time street cleaner. Untidy trades like that of the butchers were kept as far away as possible from the centre. Each citizen had to have the road paved in front of his house.
- C.** The city was democratically and intelligently run, and mostly by men who received no pay for their services. The mayor received a large grant for entertainment purposes, and the town-sergeant and town-clerk were given salaries because theirs were full-time posts, but aldermen and members of the common council worked for nothing. They watched over the welfare of the city because they were its citizens.
- D.** The houses were somewhat dark, especially when the wooden shutters had to be closed, as glass was expensive and of poor quality. Most of the houses in London were built tightly packed together, with each storey extending further towards the street than the last one and sometimes the top floors of buildings on opposite sides of the street were so big that they actually met in the middle.
- E.** As if to compensate for the crooked dark streets and the small dark houses, the outsides of the houses were painted and carved, and priests walked in red and green boots. Even burial cloths were crimson and blue and gold. In churches, there were cloths of gold, with flowers and ostrich feathers woven of jewels and metallic thread. No one could have called London dull.
- F.** A well-to-do family lived in a house where the main room was the hall. There were painted tables, cupboards and chairs with matching curtains in some bright, cheerful colour. The bedroom was a single upstairs room usually used by the whole family. The beds were the most valuable articles of furniture in the whole house. The kitchen and pantry were well equipped.
- G.** The shortest and quickest route through London was by boat, and the river was never empty of the private barges of the nobility and the public boats of the watermen, who travelled back and forth as the fourteenth-century equivalent of a taxi system. There was also a constant movement of goods, with local boats bringing all the necessary things.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

In the long course of time, plants and animals have made themselves at home in different regions of the earth. Living things are well adapted for life in their habitats. The land habitat is best known to us because it is the one in **A** _____. Most centres of human population are in places with moderate annual rainfall where variations in temperature are not extreme. We ourselves are reasonably well adapted to such habitats; if not, we would not survive. A great variety of plants and animals are also adapted to life on the land.

However, not all land habitats are alike by any means. Some of them present extreme conditions **B** _____. The desert, for example, is a dry habitat in **C** _____. Camels, however, are well suited to life in a dry country; so much so, indeed, that they are called "ships of the desert". They have padlike feet **D** _____. Special stomach pouches, which are closed by ringside muscles, store reserve supplies of water. A camel can live without drinking for several days, drawing upon its reserve store of liquid while it makes its way over the desert between two oases. A camel may be required to go without food for a time, **E** _____. The animal is also equipped to meet an emergency of this kind. One species, the dromedary of Arabia, has a hump on its back **F** _____. The Bactrian camel of central Asia has two humps of fat-storing cells. No wonder that the camel has always been used by man for carrying burdens across central Asia and northern Africa, particularly the Sahara Desert.

1. that can be met only by unusual adaptations
2. which are very effective in walking upon desert sands
3. which only a few of our more familiar plants and animals can live
4. because vegetation in a desert is likely to be inadequate
5. which we normally spend our own lives
6. because it can go for days without food or water
7. that can hold a reserve food supply of stored fat

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.

Past a billowing white tent, the wedding party, some twenty people, is gathered down at the beach, where a regiment of folding chairs faces a rented arbor, and beyond that, the sheltered waters of Pillikut Bay.

"Hello!" A professionally cheerful woman welcomes Helen and Dmitri as they cross the lawn. "I'm Sandy Holcomb, the wedding planner. And you are ... ?"

"Dmitri Buriakov and Helen Webb," Helen says. The wedding planner brightens and exclaims, "Wonderful. We're just about to get started."

While the wedding planner walks everyone through their paces, Helen and Dmitri sit in the back row, standing in for the guests who will assemble for the ceremony tomorrow. As the groom's brother and two friends escort the mothers across the lawn, they undermine each other's weak attempts at solemnity with self-conscious grins. The young man escorting the mother of the bride whispers something in her ear. It's possible, Helen thinks, that he might

be flirting with her. Naureen is only a few years younger than Helen, but she is tanned and athletic, one of those lean types who seem to age like hardwood.

Helen remembers how surprised they all were when Andrei, at age thirty-six, turned up with Naureen. He had seemed so destined to remain a bachelor. Helen can't recall his ever bringing a girl home before or showing any interest in one. Though her own girlfriends were always turning coy and flirty when they first met him, he remained hopelessly serious, a bore who seemed content to bury himself in his textbooks.

Later, his life had revolved around his practice, and a specialty in corneal transplants meant that his schedule was more or less dictated by the randomness of car accidents. He moved away from home only to purchase a flat within walking distance of the hospital. Helen went there once or twice, and all you needed to know about Andrei's private life then could be read in those sparsely furnished rooms: takeout containers on the kitchen counter and a dead cactus on the windowsill.

He'd brought his maple bedroom set from home, and the nightstand was piled with medical journals, the headboard stuck with threaded needles. When Helen asked, he explained that at night, he lay in bed and practiced threading needles in the dark, so he would be able to do it in surgery while wearing magnifying goggles. "The magnification is so high, everything blurs. It's like being blind," he had said.

Helen guesses he probably never had a date in his life that wasn't set up by someone else. So when her parents called her and said that Andrei had met a girl and it looked serious, Helen pegged her as a predatory young woman with her cap set for a surgeon. When Naureen turned out to be pretty and ten years his junior, that sealed it in Helen's eyes. She wasn't particularly close to her brother, but she didn't like to see him get snookered, either.

That was twenty-five years ago, and Helen freely admits she misjudged. Under Naureen's care, Andrei has even developed a few outside interests and can hold up his end of a conversation about restaurants or politics or local sports. Last year, she bought him a titanium fly rod and lessons. "I'm working him up to hobbies," she joked. "He's going to have to retire at some point, and I can't have him hanging around the house all day." She seems to adore Andrei, and he, in turn, visibly softens in her presence, his careful self-possession melting in spaniel-like gratitude when she praises him or takes his arm. If it's all for show, Helen has never been able to take them unawares.

A15 A group of people gathered at the beach in order to

- 1) get to know each other better.
- 2) rehearse for a forthcoming event.
- 3) make sure that all the guests had arrived.
- 4) make sure there were enough chairs for everyone.

A16 How did the young men on the lawn feel?

- 1) proud at being the centre of attention
- 2) serious and solemn about the proceedings
- 3) embarrassed about the roles they had to play
- 4) unhappy about their attempts to do everything properly

A17 Which is NOT true about Andrei's young years?

- 1) He was determined to never get married.
- 2) He was indifferent to girls' charms.
- 3) He never introduced any girls to his family.
- 4) He was exclusively concerned with his studies.

A18 Why did Andrei choose to live close to the hospital?

- 1) He refused to use a car for fear of car accidents.
- 2) He had a busy schedule and often worked overtime.
- 3) His job demanded his availability at any time.
- 4) He enjoyed walking to his work and back home.

A19 Andrei worked on improving his professional skills by

- 1) reading about successful operations in medical journals.
- 2) performing surgery blindfolded.
- 3) trying to do without magnifying goggles.
- 4) developing the ability to perform certain things by touch.

A20 Helen used to dislike Naureen because

- 1) she envied Naureen's youth and good looks.
- 2) Naureen made her feel jealous of her brother.
- 3) she thought that Naureen was no match for Andrei.
- 4) she was sure that Naureen was a determined husband-hunter.

A21 Twenty-five years after her brother's marriage Helen thinks that

- 1) her brother is too dependant on his wife.
- 2) Naureen has broadened Andrei's outlook.
- 3) in public Andrei and Naureen pretend to be a happy couple.
- 4) Naureen has done everything to keep Andrei out of the house.

*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.*

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведенные тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4–B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4–B10.

Cable Cars

In San Francisco cable cars are a great attraction! The cable car can only travel along a single track on the street. It

B4

_____ a motor,

NOT HAVE

B5

but every car _____ to a special cable, running under the street.

CONNECT

Cable cars are turned by an electric motor in a powerhouse.

B6

At the terminal they have to be turned round by manpower and passengers _____ the driver to move the cable car.

HELP

Victoria Falls

Although David Livingstone had trained to be a doctor, he decided to go to Africa as a missionary.

B7

On 20 November 1840 he sailed to the land which in those times _____ the Dark Continent.

CALL

B8

He soon _____ himself in absolutely unknown areas. He crossed the Kalahari Desert and later reached the bank of the Zambezi River, where no white man

FIND

B9

ever _____ before.

BE

B10

He spent many months exploring the river and discovered one of the _____ waterfalls in the world which he named the Victoria Falls.

BEAUTIFUL

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров B11–B16 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

American Teenagers

- B11** What is an American child? Rather noisy? With too many _____ toys and no respect for adults? **EXPENSE**
Perhaps.
- B12** But most American children are also full of energy and _____, and they are ready to make their **CONFIDENT**
own way in the world.
- B13** Typical American teenagers are in fact very ordinary. They think their teachers make them work too hard. They love their parents but are sure they don't understand anything, and their friendships are the most _____ things in **IMPORTANCE**
their lives.
- B14** They usually earn money themselves. Most young people take jobs at movie theatres, fast-food restaurants and stores to pay for their clothes and _____ . **ENTERTAIN**
- B15** Maybe this is what makes them so _____ **DEPENDENT**
from their parents at such a young age.
- B16** It isn't always easy to keep a job, and still do well in school. But American children learn early that you have to work hard to win. Americans just love _____, even in **COMPETE**
their time off. Winning, in fact, is part of the American way of life.

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.

Changing Yourself

Researchers from Oxford University claim that training young people to look at social situations positively could help teenagers with anxiety and may help **A22** _____ problems in their adult lives.

The researchers found that tasks designed to prompt either positive or negative interpretations of unclear situations can change how healthy teenagers think about such events. Having shown in the laboratory that positive or negative styles of thinking can be caused in teenagers without any anxiety problems, the team now wants to see if it is possible to change the negative thoughts that can **A23** _____ to serious illnesses in teenagers with high anxiety. The same **A24** _____ is used by the researchers at the Institute of Psychiatry.

“It’s thought that some people may tend to **A25** _____ negative conclusions in unclear situations,” explains Dr Jennifer Lau who **A26** _____ the experiments at the Department of Experimental Psychology at Oxford University.

“For example, I might wave at someone on the other side of the street. If they don’t wave back, I might think they don’t remember me – or alternatively, I might think they’re ignoring me. People with anxiety are more likely to interpret the situation in the second way. These negative thoughts **A27** _____ their feelings of low mood and anxiety. If you can change that negative style of thinking, perhaps you can change mood in anxious teenagers.”

Youth is a period when problems with anxiety and depression can first appear, and we need new treatments to deal with them. Cognitive behaviour therapy may be an option, but it doesn’t work for everyone and it may not be **A28** _____ everywhere, so research is needed here.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) deal | 2) prevent | 3) cope | 4) warn |
| A23 | 1) result | 2) cause | 3) bring | 4) lead |
| A24 | 1) way | 2) attitude | 3) approach | 4) course |
| A25 | 1) receive | 2) achieve | 3) reach | 4) obtain |
| A26 | 1) carried | 2) performed | 3) set | 4) presented |
| A27 | 1) encourage | 2) hold | 3) keep | 4) proceed |
| A28 | 1) obvious | 2) proper | 3) fair | 4) available |

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. 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 Jane who writes:

... Last week I passed my driving test and got a driving licence. Do many women in Russia drive cars? Do you think it's better to use some other kinds of transport to travel long distances? Why? Have you travelled much?

Sorry, I must finish now as I have to collect my sister from the kindergarten...

Write a letter to Jane.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her sister

Write about **100-140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.
Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that e-learning using the internet is a good alternative to attending classes and lectures. 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

Часть 2. ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ И РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ЗАДАНИЙ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ЕГЭ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

РАЗДЕЛ 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

Общие рекомендации по выполнению заданий раздела «Аудирование»

- Внимательно читайте инструкцию к заданию, так как информация, содержащаяся в инструкции, помогает Вам:
 - понять, какой тип текста Вы услышите;
 - настроиться на число говорящих;
 - понять технологию заполнения ответов (записать информацию в таблицу \ обвести вариант ответа и т. д.).
- Внимательно читайте вопросы задания. Это помогает сориентироваться в характере запрашиваемой информации и сосредоточиться на ней при прослушивании аудио текста, не обращая внимания на второстепенную, избыточную информацию.
- Помните, что аудио текст будет предъявляться 2 раза.
- После того как Вы выполните все задания раздела «Аудирование» аккуратно перенесите свои ответы в «Бланк ответов АВ».

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания В1 «Установление соответствия»

- Внимательно прочитайте формулировку утверждений, это поможет Вам сориентироваться в теме аудио текста.
- Выделите ключевые слова в утверждениях. Как правило, тема высказываний у всех говорящих одна, поэтому внимание следует сосредоточить на вопросе: «Чем утверждения отличаются друг от друга?»
- Подумайте о синонимах к ключевым словам, которые используются в утверждениях. В аудио тексте запрашиваемая информация обычно выражена синонимичными выражениями.
- Постарайтесь запомнить последовательность утверждений, чтобы не терять времени на поиск ответа при прослушивании.
- Обратите внимание на то, что одно утверждение лишнее.
- Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. При повторном прослушивании может оказаться, что первоначально выбранное утверждение больше подходит к другому высказыванию, это может повлечь за собой замену цифр в других ответах. В конце задания проверьте, не использована ли какая-нибудь цифра дважды.
- Не стоит паниковать, если встречаются незнакомые слова, это задание не предполагает, что Вы должны полностью понять текст. Опирайтесь на ключевые слова, и они помогут определить основную мысль текста.

Задание 1

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

1. The speaker thinks it is important that immigrants integrate into their host country.
2. The speaker is afraid immigration will make the number of jobless people in the country larger.
3. The speaker thinks immigrants have an idealized view of life in the West.
4. The speaker thinks of the world as one big place for people to live in.
5. The speaker thinks immigration changed her family's life for the better.
6. The speaker says immigration is a big threat to the security of any country.
7. The speaker is sure immigration is positive for both native population and foreigners.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Задание 2

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

1. *Greenpeace* agreed they were mistaken about the amount of oil on the platform.
2. The *Greenpeace* campaign against the oil company *Shell* had many supporters.
3. Out at sea, *Greenpeace* activists won the fight against *Shell*.
4. People trusted *Greenpeace* more than the *Shell* oil company.
5. *Greenpeace* used different methods for fighting against the *Shell* company.
6. *Greenpeace* was able to control their supporters' violent actions.
7. *Greenpeace* had an idea of what should be done to the platform.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Задание 3

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker is pleased with the new job she/he has.
2. The speaker is afraid to lose her/ his job.
- 3 The speaker didn't change the job because the pay is good.
- 4 The speaker works a lot more hours than other people do.
5. The speaker has no career because she/he has no qualifications.
6. The speaker says that an exciting job is more important for her/him than money.

Говорящий	А	В	С	Д	Е
Утверждение					

Задание 4

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker didn't like the way the actors played the leading parts.
2. The speaker thinks the actors played their parts realistically.
3. The speaker found the performance enjoyable.
4. The speaker thinks the performance was a waste of time and money.
5. The speaker enjoys watching plays more than anything else.
6. The speaker thinks that some people don't care for serious plays.

Говорящий	А	В	С	Д	Е
Утверждение					

Задание 5

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

This speaker says that some nature and wildlife films

1. show a lot of violence.
2. are only computer graphics.
3. can help you survive in the wild.
4. are made by non-professionals.
5. are dishonest tricks.
6. can teach some practical skills.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 6

Вы услышите 5 объявлений. Установите соответствие между каждым объявлением А–Е и музеями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Museum of the Moving Image
2. Museum of Transport
3. Health Care Museum
4. Theatre Museum
5. National Museum of History
6. National Museum of Medicine

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Задание 3

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, т.е. 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 woman wants to check-in as soon as possible.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The woman got the information about the flight from the manager .

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 The man's documents are in perfect order.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The woman is embarrassed by a long queue behind her.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 About one hundred people are queuing at the check-in desk.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The woman suggests waiting at the departure lounge.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 The food the airport serves for the delayed passengers is ready-made.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 4

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, т.е. на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3-Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 David and Dianne have known each other since childhood.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 David planned to go downtown by bus.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Dianne had a new job in a movie theatre.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Dianne loved the idea of going to the movie on Friday night.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 David offered his help in cooking a meal.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Dianne agreed to go to a football match with David on Saturday.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 David had to leave quickly as he was being late for the meeting.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания A8–A14 **«Множественный выбор»**

- Внимательно прочитайте тестовые вопросы. Они помогут сориентироваться в тематике аудио текста и порядке поступления информации.
- Найдите ключевые слова в тестовых вопросах и подберите к ним синонимы.
- Формулировка тестовых вопросов и лексика, используемая в тексте, не совпадают, поэтому при прослушивании необходимо сосредоточить внимание на синонимичных выражениях или словах близких по смыслу.
- Не выбирайте варианты ответов только потому, что Вы их четко слышите в тексте. Очень часто они являются неправильными ответами.
- Выбирайте ответ с учетом той информации, которая звучит в тексте, а не на основании того, что Вы думаете или знаете по предложенному вопросу.
- Тестовые вопросы расположены по мере поступления информации.

- При первом прослушивании постарайтесь понять основную мысль высказывания и ответить на наиболее простые для Вас вопросы. Если затрудняетесь ответить на какой-то вопрос, оставьте его и продолжайте выполнять задание.
- Перед повторным прослушиванием выделите вопросы, которые остались без ответа.

Задание 1

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 The reason for the singer's first journey was his

- 1) curiosity.
- 2) father's business.
- 3) mother's wish.

A9 The singer started his career in show business

- 1) performing in the American Negro Theatre.
- 2) singing Afro-American rhythms and blues.
- 3) doing drama classes in Chicago.

A10 The singer thinks travelling is most important for

- 1) coming into contact with people.
- 2) being successful in business.
- 3) establishing political contacts.

A11 The singer believes art should be

- 1) idealistic.
- 2) realistic.
- 3) rebellious.

A12 The singer uses his popularity to

- 1) earn more money.
- 2) promote improvements in society.
- 3) have power and significance.

A13 The singer thinks his trip to Africa in 1985 was

- 1) unsuccessful.
- 2) long and tiring.
- 3) quite dangerous.

A14 The singer's relations with the people in his community are

- 1) commercial.
- 2) authoritative.
- 3) neighbourly.

Задание 2

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8

According to the professor, the heroes of the drama *Against the Clock*

- 1) manage their time reasonably.
- 2) take on too much work.
- 3) spend a lot of time doing nothing.

A9

According to the professor's theory,

- 1) all people can equally enjoy benefits of free time.
- 2) wealthy people have more leisure time than others.
- 3) less prosperous people have more spare time.

A10

The professor thinks an effective time schedule

- 1) makes people happier.
- 2) encourages efficient work.
- 3) helps to avoid stress.

A11

The professor's research on free time shows that people

- 1) get nervous about wasting time.
- 2) never plan their leisure activities.
- 3) often get tired of long rest.

A12

The professor is sure that living fast

- 1) brings about exciting experience.
- 2) causes stress and disorders.
- 3) improves the quality of life.

A13

The professor's idea of a different lifestyle is in

- 1) going back to peaceful days.
- 2) changing the order time dictates.
- 3) using breaks to slow life down.

A14

In the professor's opinion people can avoid time pressure only if they

- 1) give up regular time measurement.
- 2) use mobile phones and e-mail on a regular basis.
- 3) launch new anti-stress programmes.

Задание 3

Вы услышите рассказ выпускницы колледжа. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 It was the narrator's first visit to Europe because

- 1) she wanted to travel round her own country first.
- 2) she didn't have enough money to go to Europe before.
- 3) her parents thought the trip wasn't worth the money.

A9 On their arrival in Rome the narrator found out that she

- 1) could use English to communicate with the locals.
- 2) could speak Spanish to make herself understood.
- 3) could hardly understand or speak Italian.

A10 The narrator and her friend kept riding around Rome on a bus for a long time because

- 1) an exchange student got them on the wrong bus.
- 2) they didn't know where to get off the bus.
- 3) they wanted to see as much of Rome as possible.

A11 The narrator was amazed that in Rome

- 1) fourteen-year-olds were allowed to drive cars.
- 2) pedestrians had the right of way.
- 3) drivers didn't keep to the highway code.

A12 The thing the narrator didn't like about her trip was that she had to

- 1) do sightseeing in a rush.
- 2) travel long distances on a bus.
- 3) do the sights she didn't feel like doing.

A13 The narrator thought Europe was wasted on many people in the group because they

- 1) hardly had any time to do the shopping.
- 2) couldn't interact with the locals.
- 3) were indifferent to the local culture.

A14 When it was time to leave Italy, the narrator felt

- 1) a little disappointed.
- 2) ready to go home.
- 3) fairly excited.

Задание 4

Вы услышите рассказ молодого человека. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 The narrator decided to get a pilot's licence because

- 1) his school teacher encouraged him to do so.
- 2) his father had a single engine aircraft.
- 3) he was interested in aviation science.

A9 The narrator signed up for the aviation school right after his discovery flight because he had been

- 1) fascinated by the beauty of the sky.
- 2) allowed to fly the plane.
- 3) offered a short-term course.

A10 The narrator was planning to get his licence

- 1) before his final school exams.
- 2) right after his final school exams.
- 3) before leaving for college.

A11 The new instructor found the narrator's knowledge of the theory

- 1) very good.
- 2) adequate.
- 3) unsatisfactory.

A12 The narrator's test results were

- 1) good enough for him.
- 2) lower the pass mark.
- 3) far beyond his expectations.

A13 The narrator's family wanted him to

- 1) pay his own money for the course.
- 2) complete the course.
- 3) take a break from the course.

A14 Since the time the author got his licence he has

- 1) checked out at the local airport.
- 2) joined an aero club in his college.
- 3) hardly ever flown.

Задание 5

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 For Peter Mc Gill creative photography is a means of

- 1) escaping from reality.
- 2) changing the world.
- 3) revealing the hidden.

A9 Peter thinks digital photography

- 1) is better than classical in all respects.
- 2) is a life-long dedication.
- 3) needs further creative development.

A10 Frank Willis draws much of his inspiration from

- 1) using new technologies.
- 2) masterpieces of traditional photography.
- 3) walking along the streets of Paris.

A11 Frank was very much criticized for

- 1) using too much exotic stuff.
- 2) lack of imagination.
- 3) being too superficial.

A12 Anne Geddes believes her most successful idea has been to

- 1) merge different photographic images.
- 2) take pictures of sleeping babies.
- 3) take shots of exotic landscapes.

A13 Sandy Crown is different from other photo artists because she

- 1) works with paper reproductions.
- 2) does not take photographs.
- 3) dislikes artificial environments.

A14 In the future Sandy would like to

- 1) try other visual arts.
- 2) develop computer art.
- 3) become a performer.

Задание 6

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 The article focuses on

- 1) banning the production of genetically modified (GM) foods in America.
- 2) the debates over the use of genetically modified (GM) foods in China.
- 3) the spread of genetically modified (GM) foods across the globe.

A9 Robert approves of using GM foods because he

- 1) is unaware of possible negative effects on people and nature.
- 2) doesn't see any other way of supporting the growing population.
- 3) is sure there have been enough safety tests on this kind of foods.

A10 Robert stresses the necessity for effective control over the

- 1) international companies producing GM foods.
- 2) spread of information on genetic engineering.
- 3) research and development of GM products.

A11 The immediate action that the interviewer suggests taking is

- 1) restricting the production of GM foods in all countries of the world.
- 2) introducing special marks or logos for GM foods.
- 3) campaigning all around the world against using GM products.

A12 The interviewer doubts that GM foods

- 1) can be improved in the future.
- 2) are environmentally-friendly.
- 3) can help impoverished countries.

A13 Both Robert and the interviewer agree that

- 1) genetic engineering is here to stay.
- 2) creation of new life forms is morally unacceptable.
- 3) arguments over GM foods should be stopped.

A14 Robert is against cloning humans because

- 1) his religion is against it.
- 2) he dislikes any radical changes.
- 3) he has a clear understanding of the consequences.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

Общие рекомендации по выполнению заданий раздела «Чтение»

- Внимательно читайте инструкции к заданию для того, чтобы понять, какой тип задания Вам предстоит выполнить. Ответ на этот вопрос поможет Вам выбрать правильную последовательность действий и правильно зафиксировать свой ответ.
- Внимательно читайте формулировку вопросов и вариантов ответов, пытаясь выделить в них ключевые слова.
- Не переживайте, если в тексте есть незнакомые слова, они Вам могут не понадобиться для выполнения задания.
- После того как Вы выполните все задания раздела «Чтение» аккуратно перенесите свои ответы в «Бланк ответов АВ».

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания В2 «Установление соответствия»

- Сначала внимательно прочитайте каждый заголовок, пытаясь максимально запомнить их.
- Далее прочитайте микротексты, выделяя ключевые слова, выражающие основное содержание каждого микротекста.
- Не пытайтесь переводить текст дословно, сосредоточьте внимание на основном содержании текста.
- Свои ответы запишите в таблицу.
- Помните, что один заголовок лишний, и что каждую цифру Вы можете использовать только один раз.

Задание 1

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. Vandalism | 5. Teenage addict |
| 2. Comfortable furniture | 6. Graffiti artist |
| 3. Expression of feelings | 7. Judging by appearances |
| 4. Missing teenager | 8. Teenager's room |

- A. For many young people aerosol art is just as serious as wall painting was for their prehistoric ancestors. Graffiti is very personal to the teenager who produces it. The motivation behind a piece of graffiti can be happiness or sadness, frustration or relief. For some artists graffiti is a reaction to what happens in their lives. For this reason it is an art form that is very close to the hearts of the young.
- B. I am allowed to do what I like with it. I don't have a lot of space, but it is my favourite place, so I spend a lot of time there. I am the youngest in the family so I also have a lot of old toys on the shelves. I sometimes get bored with the way it is and when I do I change it round. I often move the bed and change the posters on the walls. I've asked my parents for a television but I don't think I'd get one.

- C.** I have been playing video games since I was ten. I am now fifteen and I can't get rid of my habit. These days I play for about twenty-five hours a week. Playing video games stops me from exercising and playing basketball and I have no time for friends. Many of the games are very violent but I don't take them seriously. They are just fun. I think the main problem with games is that they are too much fun.
- D.** First impressions are vital. For many employers, neat and tidy hair and smart clothes are as important as qualifications. What factors contribute to that vital first impression? It varies a lot according to our culture. For example, in the United States tall people are considered more reliable and serious in business. In many cultures physically attractive people are thought of as warmer, kinder, more sociable and even more intelligent.
- E.** Dean Palmer is fourteen years old. He may also use the names Dick Page or Daryl Preston. He has short fair hair and is of medium height and slim build. He wears glasses. He was last seen wearing jeans, a brown leather jacket and black trainers. If he is at your school, or has ever been admitted into the school, please telephone the police immediately.
- F.** I'm known as Chase. That's my tag. When I started I would go out at night with a few friends and just painted football slogans and things like that on any wall I could find. I suppose it was a way of making a statement. Eventually I got caught. I still continue to express my feelings with the help of aerosol painting, but these days I get permission first.
- G.** These people just want to get attention. Some people call them artists but many citizens really don't think that a scribble on the wall is art. In fact, graffiti is a serious social problem as it causes great damage. It ruins the appearance of towns and cities and cleaning it up costs a lot of money.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 2

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. 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 features 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

Задание 3

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–7 и текстами A–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. First computers
2. Risky sport
3. Shopping in comfort
4. Difficult task

5. Professional sport
6. Shopping from home
7. New users

- A. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.
- B. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.
- C. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.
- D. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.
- E. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.
- F. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 4

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–7 и текстами A–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. An office at home
2. Computers for making films
3. "No" to computer games
4. Computers for building up team spirit

5. Saving energy
6. Saving space
7. Driving in the future

- A. Safe, comfortable and, above all, green. Electric-powered cars will not produce any substances which are dangerous for either people or the environment. In 10-20 years all cars will have their own built-in computers. These computers will help choose the best way to go and avoid accidents. You can even sit back and let the computer do the driving!
- B. As you know personal computers use a lot of power. In fact, with their printers and monitors, computers in the USA use each year as much electricity as the whole state of Oregon. Not to waste electricity, new "green" computers are being developed by more than a hundred personal computer firms in the USA. When left on but unused for more than a few minutes, they go down to a standby, using 80 per cent less energy. At a command the PCs return to full power.
- C. Nowadays, people working in offices use computers, which contain hundreds of documents. Do you know how much space these documents would take up, if they were printed on paper? They'd occupy whole rooms! In many offices computers are linked in a network. This way, employees can exchange information and messages without moving from their tables.
- D. Technology has allowed more and more people to work from the place where they live. Using a modem on a telephone line connected to their computer, everyone can be linked to the company computer. In this way, they don't waste so much time because they don't have to go to the office every day. It also means less pollution in the atmosphere caused by transport.
- E. Good-bye, pencils! Farewell, sheets of paper! These days cartoons are being made with a computer. The first-ever cartoon to be created by computer was "Toy Story" produced by Steve Jobs. A typical Walt Disney cartoon usually needs up to 600 designers. "Toy Story" was made using only 100. So, like so much of modern life, today's cinema seems to be falling more and more into the hands of the computer.
- F. If someone asked you about the negative aspects of a computer game, probably the first thing that would come to your mind is that it isolates a person from other people. Now the first virtual reality computer game has appeared which can be played in a group of 6 people at the same time. The game is called "The Loch Ness Expedition." Each player is given a role in the underwater expedition. Players have to cooperate to achieve the goal.

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 5

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–7 и текстами A–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

This museum tells visitors about the history of

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. architecture | 5. team |
| 2. theatre | 6. place |
| 3. sport | 7. ancient times |
| 4. army | |

- A. At this museum you'll discover the exciting story of the British soldier in peace and war. It'll show you how soldiers loved, worked and fought from Tudor times to the present day. Videos, models and unusual personal things bring the soldier's story vividly to life.
- B. This open-air museum with more than 20 buildings covers seven centuries. It is set in 6 hectares of landscaped countryside. Visitors can go inside all the buildings, ancient and modern, getting the idea of how they were designed and constructed.
- C. When the Manchester United Museum and Trophy Room opened in 1986 it was Britain's first purpose built football museum. It covers the history of the famous club since its beginning in 1878 right up to the present day in pictures. The Museum's video theatre shows some films about the famous club and the matches in which they fought.
- D. The Midland Motor Museum, the only of its kind in Europe, houses over 90 exciting racing cars. Newspapers carry news about achievements of the legends of motor sports. Photographs and prints tell visitors of teams and drivers who took part in *Paris-Dakar*, *Formula I* and other competitions.
- E. The Yorkshire Museum has a story to tell, a historical drama that went through the centuries. On show are some of the unusual exhibits from Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking periods. Visitors will see part of Yorkshire Roman city wall which runs through the Museum Garden.
- F. The Ironbridge Museum tells the story of a remarkable area where two hundred years ago the world's first iron bridge symbolised the birth of a new age. Today the area looks different. Riverside pubs, antique shops, reconstructed cottages make it very attractive for tourists.

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 6

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–7 и текстами A–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

This museum tells you about the history of

1. industry
2. science
3. toys
4. costumes

5. a city
6. transport
7. canals

- A. Step inside this magical 1850s "Cinema" for an exciting tour of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. As the lights go down a brilliant moving image of the capital appears before you, while the guide tells the story of Edinburgh's historic past.
- B. The National Waterways Museum of Gloucester brings to life the time when Britain's waterways were dug between towns. Transport by these ways was cheaper than transport by land. Many exhibits give visitors the chance to relive the Age which helped to revolutionize Britain's water system.
- C. Black Country Museum is an open-air museum. Your visit there is always exciting and enjoyable. Guides in national costumes and working demonstrators tell visitors a story of the time when different machines were invented in Britain and factories began to develop very quickly.
- D. Travel through time and discover the colourful story of travel. See shiny buses, tube trains and trams of different centuries. As you step into the past you'll meet people who've kept London moving for 200 years. Hold tight as you put yourself in the driving seat and enjoy your journey.
- E. This museum is full of wonderful models of trains, buses, ships and cars. See the 1920s model Story Land Park and play the old slot-machines. It also has a nursery of the beginning of the 20th century. The wonderful collection of dolls contains different marionettes from Ancient Roman Gladiator dolls to figures of today.
- F. This museum illustrates the development of human knowledge through different instruments. The museum has a clockwork model of the solar system from 1750 as well as microscopes, telescopes, navigation instruments, electrical machines and tools.

A	B	C	D	E	F

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания В3
«Установление структурно-смысловых связей в тексте»

- Сначала просмотрите текст, чтобы составить представление о его содержании.
- Затем внимательно просмотрите весь список пропущенных частей текста (1–7), обращая внимание на их смысл и грамматическую структуру.
- Обращайте внимание на средства логической связи, которые помогают сделать правильный выбор.
- Перечитывайте каждое предложение с заполненным пропуском, чтобы убедиться, что оно имеет смысл и правильную грамматическую структуру.

Задание 1

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Перенесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

In the summer of 1969, John Wesley Power set out with eight companions and three boats **A** _____. Powell and his men planned to travel hundreds of miles through unknown parts of the western United States. Powell was a naturalist, explorer, and former army officer. Although his right arm had been amputated above the elbow **B** _____, he never turned away from danger. In August, after travelling through many canyons, the group reached the Grand Canyon. It often rained in torrents and cloudbursts. At midday the sun poured down **C** _____. More than half the party was without hats and not one of them had an entire suit of clothes. They sat up all night on the rocks, shivering, and were more exhausted by the night's discomfort than by the day's heat and toil. They guarded their precious flour supply **D** _____, keeping it always in watertight compartments and dividing it equally among the three boats – so that if one of the boats cracked up only a third of it would be lost. Mile after mile, day after day, the vast gorge of the Colorado twisted on through the earth, **E** _____. They had seen a few ancient ruins, but no sign that any living Indians ever came down to the river. Suddenly, with their flour almost gone, they saw a sight **F** _____. On the bank they found a garden planted with corn and squash.

1. as if it would fry them down
2. as if its waters would roar for eternity
3. they made about twenty miles a day
4. on one of the greatest adventures of all time
5. they could scarcely believe
6. as if it had been sacks of gold
7. as a result of a war injury

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Перенесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Imagine a world white with snow all year, where it can be so quiet
A _____. That's where Maria Davis and her husband, Randy, lived for a year – in the Antarctic. They went there to study the behavior of the Weddell seals which are the only seals B _____. Maria and Randy wanted to find out how the seals keep warm and what they eat during the long cold season. This kind of information may someday help humans survive in cold places. The seals had no fear of Maria and Randy, so they could get close enough to attach recorders to their hind flippers. The air temperature dropped every day. Then, to their surprise, the seals disappeared. They knew that seals could not live in the severe winter weather, C _____. Maria and Randy soon learned D _____. They couldn't see the seals, but they knew they were there E _____. On land, seals bleat and baa like sheep. Underwater, they sing. Maria and Randy stood on the ice and heard the seals peep, chirp, gurgle, and whistle, and knew they were under their feet. To avoid the cold, the seals spend the entire winter in water. The water is warmer than the air F _____. There the seals are protected from the wind and are close to their food source.

1. but they didn't expect them to vanish into thin air
2. because they could hear them
3. the seals had gone into the water under the ice
4. even though it is under a thick crust of ice
5. you can hear your heart beat
6. because they swam through the dark water under the ice
7. known to survive under ice

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Перенесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Before the invention of the internal combustion engine, the only successful human flights were in balloons filled with hot air or a gas like hydrogen which is “lighter than air”. But balloons cannot be properly controlled in flight **A** _____. Not until man had invented a powered, “heavier than air” machine could he claim to have conquered the skies. Steam-engines were often tried in the nineteenth century, but they were much too heavy in relation to the power they produced. It was the lighter, more compact petrol engine **B** _____.

Wilbur and Orville Wright were bicycle-makers from Dayton in the USA. In 1903, after carefully studying the problems of flight, they fitted a wooden glider with a twelve horse-power petrol engine and two propellers driven by bicycle chains. On a cold morning in December at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, they became the first men to fly a “heavier than air” machine.

The British were slow to respond to the new invention. Five years went by **C** _____. In 1909, when the “Daily Mail” offered £1000 for the first man to fly the Channel, it was won by a Frenchman, Louis Blerioits. However, when the First World War broke out, five years later, the vast majority of the population had not yet seen an aeroplane. The military possibilities of aircraft were quickly realized, **D** _____. For the first time planes were mass produced from standard parts.

The extent of the progress made during the war was shown in 1919, when two Royal Air Force officers, John Alcock and Arthur Whitten-Brown, made the first flight across the Atlantic. They covered the 1890 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland at an average speed of 118 m.p.h., battling all the way against fog, ice and storms. At one point, Brown had to climb on the wings to hack away ice with a knife. In August of the same year, the world’s first daily air service began, **E** _____.

By 1923 Croydon Airport, in Surrey, was handling up to thirty cross-channel flights a day. A high standard of safety and reliability was achieved, **F** _____.

1. carrying goods and passengers between London and Paris
2. so the war led to a rapid development of aviation
3. that lasted only fifty-nine seconds
4. that held the key to success
5. although the journey was slow and bumpy
6. before the first powered flight was made in England
7. because they are at the mercy of the wind and air-currents

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 4

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Запишите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Even if you don't have the Internet there is one resource for up-to-date information A _____. From it you can learn about important events in other parts of the world; what the weather is likely to be tomorrow; what shows will be on your television tonight; what items are for sale in stores near you. Your local newspaper tells you this and more. There are differences among newspapers, B _____. If you know the things they have in common, you can use any newspaper quickly and easily. The first part of a newspaper has news stories. The most important news C _____. The size of the headline generally shows how important the editors of the paper thought D _____. The largest headlines are used for the most important stories. A well-written news story has the most important information in the first paragraph. That paragraph should tell who or what the story is about E _____. Most papers also have an EDITORIALS section. Here you may read about some of the same events and issues that are covered in the news section F _____. News stories are supposed to give just the facts. Editorials give the opinions of the writers.

1. the news story was
2. but they are presented in a different way
3. that can be available in your own home every day
4. as well as columns that give the opinions of sports writers
5. is likely to be on the front page
6. as well as when and where it took place
7. but most are alike in many ways

A	B	C	D	E	F

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания A15–A21 «Множественный выбор»

- Сначала быстро просмотрите текст, чтобы понять, о чем он.
- Прочитайте вопросы к тексту.
- Прочитайте текст второй раз внимательнее и определите, какая его часть относится к какому вопросу.
- Тестовые вопросы расположены в том порядке, в каком расположены относящиеся к ним части текста. Все четыре варианта ответа будут касаться одной и той же части текста.
- Основываясь на информации в тексте, продумайте ответы на вопросы, сначала не читая вариантов ответа. Затем сравните предполагаемый ответ с каждым из 4-х предложенных вариантов ответа и выберите тот, который Вы считаете верным.
- Выбор ответа должен быть основан только на информации, которая есть в тексте, а не на основании того, что Вы думаете или знаете по предложенному вопросу.
- Проверьте и убедитесь, что другие три варианта ответа не могут быть верными, так как они либо противоречат тексту, либо об этом в тексте не говорится.

- Лексика в формулировке тестовых вопросов и в тексте часто не совпадает, поэтому при чтении необходимо сосредоточить внимание на синонимичных выражениях или словах близких по смыслу.
- Не выбирайте варианты ответов только потому, что в них есть слова, которые встречаются в тексте. Очень часто они являются неправильными ответами.
- Обращайте внимание на слова типа *as if, as though* в значении «словно», «как будто», а также на модальные глаголы *may, might* со значением «возможно», «вероятно», которые могут менять смысл предложения.

Задание 1

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

Our province has not always been a dead place, entirely unknown to fame, as it is today. Long ago, the people from all the farms within 20 miles brought us their crops of grain to grind. To right and left, one could see nothing but the sails turning about in the wind above the huge pine trees, and long strings of little donkeys loaded with bags climbing the hills and stretching out along the roads.

On Sundays, we went to the mills in groups. The millers treated us to wine, and we danced until it was pitch-dark. Those mills, you see, were the pleasure and wealth of our province. Then some Frenchman from Paris got the idea of setting up a steam flourmill on the road to Tarascon, and the people fell into the habit of sending their grain there, and the poor windmills were left without work. We saw no more strings of little donkeys. No more wine! No more dancing!

But one little mill continued to turn bravely on its hill. That was Master Cornille's mill. The Master was an old miller who was crazy over his trade. Then the old man shut himself up in his mill, and lived alone like a wild beast. He wouldn't even keep with him his granddaughter Vivette, a child of 15. Since the death of her parents, she had no one but her grandfather in the world. The poor child had to hire herself out among the farms for the harvest or the olive picking. And yet, her grandfather seemed to love the child dearly. He often travelled eight miles on foot to see her at the farm where she was working. When he was with her, he would pass hours at a time gazing at her and weeping. They were tears of grief for the girl.

There was something in Master Cornille's life we couldn't understand. For a long time, no one in the village had brought him any grain, and yet the sails of his windmill were always in motion as before. In the evenings, people met the old miller on the roads, driving before him his donkey loaded with fat bags of flour. If anyone asked where so much work could come from, he would put a finger to his lips and answer gravely: "Hush! I am working for export." No one could get anything more from him. Everyone had his own explanation of Master Cornille's secret. But the general report was that there were even more bags of silver in the mill than bags of grain.

After a while, however, everything came to light. One day I found out that my eldest boy and Vivette had fallen in love with each other. So I went up to the mill to say a word to the grandfather. Ah! You should have seen how he received me! It was impossible for me to get him to open his door. I explained my reasons through the keyhole. The old man didn't give me time to finish, but shouted that if I was in such a hurry to get my boy married, I could go and look for a girl at the steam mill. The blood went to my head when I heard such rough talk.

I returned to inform the children of my treatment. They decided to speak to the grandfather themselves. When they reached the mill, Master Cornille had gone out. The door was locked, but the old fellow had left his ladder outside. Suddenly it occurred to the children to go in by the window.

The main room of the mill was empty. Not a sack, not a particle of grain, not the slightest trace of the silver which had been spoken a lot about, not the slightest trace of flour on the walls or on the spider webs. The lower room had the same look of poverty and neglect: a few rags, a crust of bread, and in a corner three sacks, which had burst, with rubbish and plaster sticking out. That was Master Cornille's secret! It was that plaster that he paraded at night on the roads, to save the honor of the mill and to make people think that he made flour there. Poor mill! Poor Cornille! Long ago the steam millers had robbed him of his last customer. The sails still turned, but the mill ground nothing.

A15 According to the narrator, the province used to be famous for

- 1) rich harvests of grain.
- 2) large territories of pine woods.
- 3) a large number of windmills.
- 4) a great number of little donkeys.

A16 When a steam mill was set up on the road to Tarascon

- 1) the farmers felt resentful and angry.
- 2) the millers' life became easier and more enjoyable.
- 3) the millers welcomed the invention heartily.
- 4) the people's lifestyle became less enjoyable.

A17 Vivette worked on farms because

- 1) she had to provide for herself.
- 2) she had no wish to live with her grandfather.
- 3) her grandfather needed money badly.
- 4) she preferred picking olives to working at a mill.

A18 Master Cornille would look at Vivette for hours and cry because he felt

- 1) pity for the girl.
- 2) lonely without her.
- 3) sorry he couldn't see her often enough.
- 4) that people were cruel to her.

A19 People of the village were curious to know

- 1) if the Master was really working for export.
- 2) where the Master got the grain to have his mill working.
- 3) how many bags of silver there were in his mill.
- 4) what the bags on his donkey were full of.

A20

The Master talked to the narrator roughly because he might have been

- 1) afraid that the narrator would get into his mill.
- 2) angry with the narrator for using the steam mill.
- 3) sure that the narrator's son was a bad match for Vivette.
- 4) in a hurry to finish his work.

A21

When the young couple got into the mill they realized that the Master

- 1) was a miser who lived on a crust of bread.
- 2) used his mill as a hiding place for his silver.
- 3) was an untidy and careless person.
- 4) was suffering because the days of windmills had passed.

Задание 2

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

Sometimes my father scares me. He can tackle something he knows nothing about, and nine times out of ten, it will come out all right. It's pure luck, of course, but try convincing him. "Frame of Mind," he says. "Just believe you can do a thing, and you'll do it." "Anything?" I asked. "Some day your luck will run out. Then see what good your Frame of Mind will do," I said.

Believe me, I am not just being a smart alec. It so happens that I have actually tried Frame of Mind myself. The first time was the year I went all out to pass the civics final. **I had to go all out**, on account of I had not cracked a book all year. I really crammed, and all the time I was cramming I was concentrating on Frame of Mind. Just believe you can do a thing – sure. I made the lowest score in the history of Franklin High. "Thirty-three percent," I said, showing my father the report card. "There's your Frame of Mind for you." He put it on the table without looking at it. "You have to reach a certain age and understanding," he explained. "That's the key to Frame of Mind." "Yeah? What does a guy do in the meantime?" "Maybe you should study. Some kids learn a lot that way."

That was my first experience with Frame of Mind. My latest one was for a promotion at the Austin Clothing Store. Jim Watson had a slightly better sales record and was more knowledgeable and skillful. Me, I had Frame of Mind. Jim Watson got the job. Did this convince my father? It did not. To convince him, something had to happen. To him, I mean. Something did happen, too, at the Austin Clothing Store. My father works there, too. What happened was that Mr Austin paid good money for a clever Easter window display. It's all set up and we're about to draw the curtain when we discover the display lights won't work. I can see Mr Austin growing pale. He is thinking of the customers that could go right by his store in the time it will take him to get hold of an electrician.

This is when my father comes on the scene. "Is something the matter?" he says. "Oh, hello, Louis," Mr Austin says. He calls my father "Louis." Me, Joe Conklin – one of his best salesmen – he hardly knows. My father, a stock clerk, he calls "Louis." Life isn't always fair. "These darned lights won't work." "Hm, I see," my father says. "Maybe I can be of service." From inside his pocket comes a screwdriver. Mr Austin looks at him. "Can you help us, Louis?" "No, he cannot," I volunteer. "You think he's Thomas Edison?" I don't intend to say that. It just slips out. "Young man, I was addressing your father," Mr Austin says, giving me a cold hard look. My father touches something with his screwdriver and the display lights go on.

What happened next was that the big safe in Mr Austin's office got jammed shut with all our paychecks in it. From nowhere comes my father. "Is something the matter?" he says. "The safe, Louis," Mr Austin is saying. "It won't open, I was going to send for you." "Hm, I see," my father says. "Can you help us, Louis?" Mr Austin inquires. I start to say he cannot, but I stop myself. If my father wants to be a clown, that's his business. "What is the combination of this safe?" my father says. Mr Austin whispers the combination in my father's ear. Armed with the combination, he starts twirling the knob. I can't believe it: grown men and women standing hypnotized, expecting that safe door to open. And while they stand there, the safe door opens.

"Go ahead, say it was luck, my opening the safe today," my father says. "OK," I reply. Then I tell him what I saw in the faces of those people in Mr Austin's office: confidence and trust and respect. "The key to Frame of Mind is you have to use it to give support to those who need it when there's no one else to save the situation. Otherwise it will not work."

A15 The narrator thought that his father

- 1) believed that he was the luckiest man in the world.
- 2) was a knowledgeable and highly qualified man.
- 3) succeeded in almost everything he did.
- 4) didn't mind being called a lucky man.

A16 In paragraph 2 "I had to go all out" means that the narrator had to

- 1) take the civics examination one more time.
- 2) take the civics examination in a different school.
- 3) try as hard as he could to prepare for the exam.
- 4) find somebody to help him pass the exam.

A17 They didn't promote the narrator because he had

- 1) proved less successful than Jim.
- 2) sold few records.
- 3) no Frame of Mind.
- 4) not reached the promotion age.

A18 Mr Austin was in despair because

- 1) the curtain wouldn't draw open.
- 2) he couldn't find an electrician.
- 3) the display had cost him a lot of money.
- 4) he was likely to lose some customers.

A19 When Mr Austin called the narrator's father "Louis" the young man felt

- 1) proud of his Dad.
- 2) hopeful of his Dad.
- 3) jealous of his Dad.
- 4) sorry for his Dad.

A20 The narrator was sure that

- 1) his Dad would open the safe.
- 2) his Dad knew nothing about safes.
- 3) Mr. Austin wanted to make fun of his Dad.
- 4) Mr. Austin had sent for his Dad to open the safe.

A21 According to Louis' words, Frame of Mind worked if one was

- 1) knowledgeable in many fields.
- 2) ready to help other people.
- 3) a lucky person.
- 4) respectful and trustful.

Задание 3

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

I had first become acquainted with my Italian friend by meeting him at certain great houses where he taught his own language and I taught drawing. All I then knew of the history of his life was that he had left Italy for political reasons; and that he had been for many years respectably established in London as a teacher.

Without being actually a dwarf – for he was perfectly well-proportioned from head to foot – Pesca was, I think, the smallest human being I ever saw. Remarkable anywhere, by his personal appearance, he was still further distinguished among the mankind by the eccentricity of his character. The ruling idea of Pesca's life now was to show his gratitude to the country that had given him a shelter by doing his utmost to turn himself into an Englishman. The Professor aspired to become an Englishman in his habits and amusements, as well as in his personal appearance. Finding us distinguished, as a nation, by our love of athletic exercises, the little man devoted himself to all our English sports and pastimes, firmly persuaded that he could adopt our national amusements by an effort of will the same way as he had adopted our national gaiters and our national white hat.

I had seen him **risk his limbs blindly** unlike others at a fox-hunt and in a cricket field; and soon afterwards I saw him risk his life, just as blindly, in the sea at Brighton.

We had met there accidentally, and were bathing together. If we had been engaged in any exercise peculiar to my own nation I should, of course, have looked after Pesca carefully; but as foreigners are generally quite as well able to take care of themselves in the water as Englishmen, it never occurred to me that the art of swimming might merely add one more to the list of manly exercises which the Professor believed he could learn on the spot. Soon after we had both struck out from shore, I stopped, finding my friend did not follow me, and turned round to look for him. To my horror and amazement, I saw nothing between me and the beach but two little white arms which struggled for an instant above the surface of the water, and then disappeared from view. When I dived for him, the poor little man was lying quietly at the bottom, looking smaller than I had ever seen him look before.

When he had thoroughly recovered himself, his warm Southern nature broke through all artificial English restraints in a moment. He overwhelmed me with the wildest expressions of affection and in his exaggerated Italian way declared that he should never be happy again until he rendered me some service which I might remember to the end of my days.

Little did I think then – little did I think afterwards – that the opportunity of serving me was soon to come; that he was eagerly to seize it on the instant; and that by so doing he was to

turn the whole current of my existence into a new channel. Yet so it was. If I had not dived for Professor Pesca when he lay under water, I should never, perhaps, have heard even the name of the woman, who now directs the purpose of my life.

A15 Pesca taught

- 1) drawing.
- 2) Italian.
- 3) English.
- 4) politics.

A16 Pesca impressed people by being

- 1) well-built.
- 2) well-mannered.
- 3) strange.
- 4) ill-mannered.

A17 Pesca tried to become a true Englishman because he

- 1) was thankful to the country that had adopted him.
- 2) enjoyed Englishmen's pastimes and amusements.
- 3) loved the way the English did athletic exercises.
- 4) was fond of the eccentric fashions of the English.

A18 '....risk his limbs blindly' means Pesca

- 1) didn't look where he went.
- 2) was unaware of danger from others.
- 3) caused a problem for others.
- 4) acted rather thoughtlessly.

A19 The narrator didn't look after Pesca carefully because

- 1) they both had been engaged in the peculiar English exercise.
- 2) foreigners were generally bathing not far from the shore.
- 3) the narrator was sure that Pesca would learn swimming on the spot.
- 4) the narrator was sure that Pesca was a very good swimmer.

A20 Pesca wanted to do the narrator some favour as

- 1) it was in his warm nature.
- 2) the narrator had saved his life.
- 3) the narrator was his best friend.
- 4) he wanted to look English.

A21 Pesca managed to

- 1) change the narrator's 's life completely.
- 2) become English to the core.
- 3) meet a woman who later directed his life.
- 4) turn his existence into a new channel.

Задание 4

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

During the baking hot months of the summer holidays my mother and I used to escape to one of the scattered lakes north of Prince Albert. In its magic surroundings we used to spend the long summer days in the open air, swimming and canoeing or just lying dreaming in the sun. In the evening the lake was always a bright, luminous grey after the unbelievable sunset colours had faded.

The last summer before we returned to England was particularly enchanted. For one thing, I was in love for the first time. No one will ever convince me that one cannot be in love at fifteen. I loved then as never since, with all my heart and without doubts or reservations or pretence.

My boyfriend Don worked in Saskatoon, but the lake was "his place". The strange and beautiful wilderness drew him with an obsessive urgency, so I suspected it was not to see me that he got on his motor-cycle as many Fridays as he possibly could, and drove three hundred-odd miles along the pitted prairie roads to spend the weekends at our place.

Sometimes he couldn't come, and the joy would go out of everything until Monday, when I could start looking forward to Friday again. He could never let us know in advance, as we were too far from civilization to have a phone or even a telegraph service. Three hundred miles in those conditions is quite a journey. Besides, Don was hard up, and sometimes worked overtime at weekends.

One Friday night a storm broke out. I lay in bed and listened to the thunder and the rain beating on the roof. Once I got up and stood looking out over the treetops, shivering. I tried not to expect Don that night hoping he would have enough sense to wait until the storm ended. Yet in my frightened thoughts I couldn't help imagining Don fighting the storm. His motorbike, which had always looked to me so heavy and solid, seemed in my thoughts frail enough to be blown onto its side by the first gust that struck it. I thought of Don pinned under it, skidding, his face pressed into the mud.

I crawled back into bed, trying to close my throat against the tears. But when my mother, prompted by the deep sympathy and understanding between us, came in to me, she kissed my cheek and found it wet.

"Don't get upset, Jane," she said softly. "He may still come."

When she had tucked me in and gone, I lay thinking about Don, about the danger of the roads. You couldn't ride or walk along them safely after heavy rain; your feet would slip from under you. The roads in Northern Canada are not like the friendly well-populated English ones, where there are always farmhouses within walking distance and cars driving along them day and night.

It was hours later, that I suddenly realized the sound of the roaring engine was real. The storm was dying. I lay absolutely still, relief and pain fighting for ascendancy within me, each in itself overwhelming enough to freeze the breath in my lungs as I heard Don's heavy tired footsteps on the wooden stairs.

A15 The last summer was particularly fascinating for Jane because she

- 1 spent it in the magic surroundings.
- 2 had a lot of fun in the open air.
- 3 enjoyed unbelievable sunsets by the lake.
- 4 fell in love for the first time.

A16 Jane believes that love at fifteen is

- 1 a sincere deep feeling.
- 2 associated with doubts.
- 3 full of reservations.
- 4 connected with pretence.

A17 Don travelled three hundred-odd miles every weekend because he was

- 1 desperate to see Jane before she left.
- 2 fond of riding his motorcycle.
- 3 attracted by the beauty of the lake.
- 4 fond of spending weekends with his friends.

A18 Sometimes Don didn't come to see Jane and her mother on Friday because he

- 1 thought they were too far from civilization.
- 2 had given up hope of seeing Jane.
- 3 worked to make some extra money.
- 4 hated travelling in exhausting conditions.

A19 Mother came into Jane's room during the storm because she

- 1 felt Jane was afraid of the thunder.
- 2 felt Jane was worried about Don.
- 3 heard Jane walking in the room.
- 4 heard Jane crying in her bed.

A20 According to Jane, the roads in Northern Canada were

- 1 slippery.
- 2 muddy.
- 3 lonely.
- 4 busy.

A21 ..."relief and pain fighting for ascendancy within me..." means that Jane felt

- 1 overwhelming pain.
- 2 relief and pain alternately.
- 3 relief as a prevailing emotion.
- 4 neither relief nor pain.

Задание 5

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

The London Marathon celebrates its 23rd birthday. That is 23 years of stresses and strains, blisters and sore bits, and incredible tales. Somehow, yours truly has managed to run four of them. And I have medals to prove it. It seemed like a good idea at the time. I watched the inaugural London Marathon on March 29th, 1981. It seemed extraordinary that normal people would want to run 26 miles and 385 yards. And, it must be said, they looked strange and not quite steady at the end of it all. There are, indeed, terrible tales of people losing consciousness by the time they reach that glorious finishing line. But I was captivated. I knew I had to do it.

Three years later I was living in London, not far from Greenwich where the event begins, and it seemed the perfect opportunity to give it a go. I was only a short train ride from the starting line, but more than 26 miles from the finish. “Who cares?” I thought. **By the end I did.** The moment I crossed that finishing line, and had that medal placed around my neck, was one of the finest in my life. The sense of achievement was immense. It was a mad thing to do, and ultimately pointless. But knowing that I’d run a Marathon – that most historic of all distant races – felt incredible.

London provides one of the easiest of all the officially sanctioned marathons because most of it is flat. Yes, there are the cobblestones while running through the Tower of London, and there are the quiet patches where crowds are thin and you are crying out for some encouragement – those things matter to the alleged “fun” runners like myself, the serious runners don’t think of such things.

This year London will attract unprecedented number of athletes, a lot of title holders among them. It is set to witness what is probably **the greatest field ever for a marathon.** In the men’s race, for example, among numerous applicants there’s the holder of the world’s best time, Khalid Khannouchi of the USA; the defending champion El Mouriz of Morocco; Ethiopia’s Olympic bronze-medallist Tesfaye Tola. And, making his marathon debut, is one of the finest long distance runners of all time Haile Gebrselassie.

Since 1981, almost half a million people have completed the London Marathon, raising more than \$125 million for charity. For the majority of the runners, this is what it is all about. It is for charity, for fun, for self-development. It is a wonderful day. I have run it with poor training, with proper training. And I have always loved it.

It’s crazy, and it’s one of the greatest things I’ve ever done. If you want to feel as though you’ve achieved something, run a marathon.

A15 Participation in the London Marathon resulted for the narrator in

- 1) stresses and strains.
- 2) blisters and sore bits.
- 3) memorable medals.
- 4) incredible tales.

A16 When the narrator watched the end of the first marathon he saw people who were

- 1) extraordinary steady.
- 2) feeling weak and exhausted.
- 3) losing consciousness.
- 4) having a glorious time.

A17 The reason for the narrator's participation in the marathon was the fact that he

- 1) was fascinated by it.
- 2) lived not far from its finishing line.
- 3) wanted to receive a medal.
- 4) wanted to do something incredible.

A18 "*By the end I did*" means that the narrator

- 1) found the distance suitable.
- 2) found the distance challenging.
- 3) decided to take part in the marathon.
- 4) eventually took a train to the finish.

A19 According to the narrator, the London Marathon is one of the easiest because

- 1) it goes through the Tower of London.
- 2) there are quiet patches without crowds.
- 3) many "fun" runners participate in it.
- 4) its course does not slope up or down.

A20 "*... the greatest field ever for a marathon*" means that the marathon

- 1) will take place on a big field.
- 2) is to be run by the famous runners only.
- 3) will be witnessed by more people.
- 4) will welcome a huge number of sportsmen.

A21 According to the narrator, one should run the London Marathon to

- 1) raise money for charity.
- 2) get some training.
- 3) feel self-fulfillment.
- 4) have fun in a crazy way.

Задание 6

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

Some fifty years ago Mrs. Gage, a poor elderly widow, was sitting in her cottage in a village in Yorkshire when the postman opened the door and threw a letter in her lap. Mrs. Gage opened it and read, "Dear Madam: We have the honour to inform you of the death of your brother Mr. Joseph Brand. He has left you his entire property, which consists of a dwelling house, cucumber frames, etc., etc. in the village of Rodmell in Lancashire, and his entire fortune of £3,000 sterling". Mrs. Gage almost fell into the fire with joy. She hadn't seen her brother for many years and, as he did not even acknowledge the Christmas card which she sent him every year, she thought that his miserly habits made him grudge even a penny stamp for a reply. But now it had turned to her advantage. With three thousand pounds, to say nothing of the house, she could live in great luxury forever.

She determined to visit Rodmell at once. The village clergyman lent her two pound ten, to pay her fare, and by the next day all preparations for her journey were complete. The most important of these was the care of her dog during her absence, for in spite of her poverty she was devoted to animals.

Mrs. Gage reached Rodmell on a November night and knocked at the door of the house at the end of the village which had been left her by her brother. There was no answer. She knocked again. A very strange high voice shrieked out "Not at home!" She was so much taken aback that if she hadn't heard footsteps coming she would have run away. However, the door was opened by an old village woman, by name Mrs. Ford. Mrs. Ford told Mrs. Gage that it had been the parrot shrieking out "Not at home!" He was a seaman's parrot. However, she added, Mr. Joseph was very fond of him, had called him James and talked to him as if he were a rational being. He was a very handsome bird, as Mrs. Gage could see; but his feathers were sadly neglected. Mrs. Ford soon left. Mrs. Gage at once fetched some sugar and offered it to the parrot, saying in a very kind tone that she meant him no harm, but had come to take possession of the house, and she would see to it that he was as happy as a bird could be. She next went round the house and saw only holes in the carpets and broken furniture. She only cheered herself by thinking of the 3,000 pounds in the bank.

When she got into the lawyer's office next morning she had to face some very disagreeable news. "I have gone carefully through Mr. Brand's papers", said the lawyer. "I regret to say that I can find no trace whatever of the money. I went to Rodmell and searched the premises with utmost care and found absolutely nothing except a grey parrot which I advise you to sell for whatever he will fetch". Mrs. Gage was almost crazy with grief. She would return home absolutely empty handed, for the parrot would have to be sold to pay her fare.

Mrs. Gage's progress on the way back to Rodmell was very slow indeed. In the evening it became pitch dark and she could scarcely see her own hand before the nose. Suddenly a wonderful thing happened. An enormous light shot up into the sky lighting up every blade of grass and Mrs. Gage realized that it was her brother's house blazing to cinders before her very eyes. Mrs. Gage made an attempt to look for the parrot, but she was held back by the village people, who thought she must be crazy to hazard her life for a bird.

Mrs. Ford took Mrs. Gage by the hand and led her off to her own cottage to sleep the night. But poor Mrs. Gage could not sleep. She tossed and tumbled thinking of her miserable state, and wondering how she could get back home. She was even more grieved to think of the poor parrot James, who had died a terrible death. If only she had been in time, she would have risked her own life to save his.

Suddenly a slight tap at the window made Mrs. Gage start. To her utmost surprise, sitting on the window ledge, was an enormous parrot. She was overcome with joy at his escape. The parrot cried shrilly, "Not at home!", walked away a few steps and looked back as if inviting Mrs. Gage to follow him. The bird took Mrs. Gage to the burnt house and started to hop around the brick floor. Mrs. Gage saw that the bricks were only loosely laid together. It was not until she had removed the entire upper layer of bricks, that a most miraculous sight was displayed before their eyes – there, in row after row, beautifully polished, and shining brightly in the moonlight, were thousands of brand new sovereigns!

A15

"It" in the sentence "*But now it had turned out to her advantage*" refers to the fact that

- 1) Mrs. Gage had sent her brother a Christmas card every year.
- 2) Mrs. Gage had not seen her brother for many years.
- 3) Mrs. Gage's brother had been so greedy all his life.
- 4) Mrs. Gage's brother had never written her any letters.

A16

Before Mrs. Gage left on her journey she had

- 1) given the village clergyman the money she owed him.
- 2) found somebody to look after her house and garden.
- 3) notified her brother's lawyer about her visit.
- 4) made provision for her dog to be looked after.

A17

Mrs. Gage got frightened when she knocked at the door of her brother's house because

- 1) nobody answered her knock for a long time.
- 2) the door was opened by a person she hadn't expected to see.
- 3) she heard somebody speak in a loud voice in the empty house.
- 4) she heard a strange sound of footsteps coming to the door.

A18

Mrs. Gage spoke to the parrot kindly because

- 1) she had no one else to talk to in the empty house.
- 2) she thought the bird needed care and attention.
- 3) her late brother had been very fond of the bird.
- 4) she was afraid the bird would dislike her.

A19

Mrs. Gage's bitter disappointment was caused by the fact that

- 1) her brother's house was dilapidated and was worth nothing.
- 2) the three thousand pounds her brother had left her had been stolen.
- 3) the lawyer had deceived her about her inheritance.
- 4) the sum of money she expected to inherit was nowhere to be found.

A20

The thing which upset Mrs. Gage most about the fire was

- 1) the fate of the big grey parrot.
- 2) the loss of her brother's house.
- 3) her dependence on Mrs. Ford's hospitality.
- 4) the bad luck that seemed to follow her.

The message of the story is:

- 1) Goodness of heart is always rewarded.
- 2) To become rich and happy, you have to overcome difficulties.
- 3) Pets act rationally when they are treated well.
- 4) Hidden treasures are always found.

Задание 7

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

It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. He was in no hurry. What he had the most of was time. He lived up in Rio en Medio, where his people had been for hundreds of years. He tilled the same land they had tilled. His house was small and wretched, but quaint. The little creek ran through his land. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful.

The day of the sale he came into the office. His coat was old, green and faded. He also wore gloves. They were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them. He carried a cane that was only the skeleton of a worn-out umbrella. But all that did not affect his imposing presence.

Behind him walked one of his innumerable kin – a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle. The old man bowed to all of us in the room. Then he removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. Chaplin once did that in an old film. Then he handed his things to the boy, who stood obediently behind the old man's chair.

There was a great deal of conversation, about rain and about his large family. Finally we got down to business. Yes, he would sell, as he had agreed, for twelve hundred dollars, in cash. "Don Anselmo," I said to him in Spanish, "we have made a discovery. You remember that we sent that surveyor, that engineer, up there to survey your land so as to make the deed. Well, he tells us that your land extends across the river and that you own almost twice as much as you thought." He didn't know that. "And now, Don Anselmo," I added, "these Americans are good people, and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well, at the same rate per acre, so you will get almost twice as much, and the money is here for you."

The old man hung his head for a moment in thought. Then he stood up and stared at me. "Friend," he said, "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner." I kept still and let him have his say. "I know these Americans are good people, and that is why I have agreed to sell to them. But I do not care to be insulted. I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price."

I argued with him but it was useless. Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon. Then he shook hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, took his stick and walked out with the boy behind him.

A month later my friends had moved into Rio en Medio. They had replastered the old adobe house, pruned the trees, patched the fence, and moved in for the summer. One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were overrunning their property. They came every day and played under the trees. When they were spoken to they only laughed and talked back good-naturedly in Spanish.

I sent a messenger up to the mountains for Don Anselmo. It took a week to arrange another meeting. When he arrived he repeated his previous preliminary performance. He wore the same faded clothes, carried the same stick and was accompanied by the boy again. He shook hands all around, sat down with the boy behind his chair, and talked about the weather. Finally I broached the subject. "Don Anselmo, about the ranch you sold to these people.

When you sold to them you signed a document, a deed, and in that deed you agreed to several things. One thing was that they were to have the complete possession of the property. Now, Don Anselmo, it seems that every day the children of the village overrun the orchard and spend most of their time there. We would like to know if you, as the most respected man in the village, could not stop them from doing so in order that these people may enjoy their new home more in peace."

Don Anselmo stood up. He said, "I sold them my property because I knew they were good people, but I did not sell them the trees in the orchard. You know, I am the oldest man in the village. Almost everyone here is my relative and all the children of Rio en Medio are my descendants. Every time a child has been born in Rio en Medio since I took possession of that house from my mother I have planted a tree for that child. The trees in that orchard are not mine, they belong to the children of the village. I did not sell the trees because I could not. They are not mine."

There was nothing we could do. Legally we owned the trees but it took most of the following winter to buy them, individually, from the descendants of Don Anselmo in Rio en Medio.

A15

It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man (Don Anselmo) because

- 1) he wanted to sell his property for as much money as he could.
- 2) he had to find some place to live after selling his house.
- 3) the sale for him was an important occasion not to be dealt with in a rush.
- 4) it was difficult for him to understand American English the buyers spoke.

A16

When Don Anselmo came into the office on the day of the sale the narrator felt that the old man looked

- 1) ridiculous reminding him of Charles Chaplin.
- 2) pitiful in his worn out and shabby clothes.
- 3) dignified due to his bearing and good manners.
- 4) proud to be treated with respect by the Americans.

A17

The narrator informed Don Anselmo that

- 1) the Americans had insisted on measuring Don Anselmo's land.
- 2) the old man had more land than he had always believed.
- 3) the surveyor had found out that Don Anselmo had been cheating.
- 4) Don Anselmo had illegally acquired a plot of land across the river.

A18

Don Anselmo felt he was insulted because he

- 1) was offered more money than he had asked.
- 2) thought the Americans were cheating.
- 3) didn't like the way the narrator spoke to him.
- 4) was shamed in front of his young relative.

A19

After the narrator's friends had moved into Don Anselmo's house they came back to the office to complain because

- 1) the house needed more renovation than they had expected.
- 2) their orchard was constantly trespassed on.
- 3) the children of the village kept coming into the house.
- 4) the children made too much noise while playing.

A20

The narrator arranged another meeting with Don Anselmo in order to

- 1) make the old man sign an additional deed concerning the property.
- 2) cancel the previous agreement concerning the property.
- 3) ask Don Anselmo to clarify the meaning of the deed to the people of the village.
- 4) ask Don Anselmo to persuade the children to leave the Americans alone.

A21

The problem with Don Anselmo's former property was caused by the fact that

- 1) legally every child in the village owned a tree in the orchard.
- 2) Don Anselmo was sure that he did not own the trees in the orchard.
- 3) Don Anselmo had refused to sell the orchard around the house.
- 4) Don Anselmo's descendants refused to acknowledge the Americans as the new owners of the property.

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Общие рекомендации по выполнению заданий раздела «Грамматика и лексика»

- Прочитайте заголовок и весь текст, чтобы понять его общее содержание, так как это поможет правильно употребить пропущенные формы.
- Прочитайте текст по предложениям, стараясь правильно определить пропущенное слово. Сначала зафиксируйте ответы, в которых Вы уверены.
- Помните, если Вы не уверены в правильности ответа, все равно зафиксируйте ответ, который кажется Вам наиболее приемлемым.
- Прочитайте текст со вставленными словами и убедитесь, что они соответствуют тексту грамматически \ лексически и правильно написаны. Помните, что ошибки в написании слов в этом разделе ведут к потере баллов, которые Вы можете получить за это задание.
- Используйте описанную выше последовательность действий при выполнении каждого задания данного раздела, учитывая его специфику.

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания В4–В10 «Заполнение пропусков грамматической формой, образованной от опорных слов»

- В соответствии со смыслом текста и структурой предложения определите какую именно грамматическую форму требуется образовать от опорного слова, предложенного в задании:
 - от глагола – личная форма (время глагола) или неличная (инфинитив, *ing*-форма), в активном залоге или пассивном;
 - от существительного – существительное во множественном числе или в притяжательном падеже;
 - от прилагательного – сравнительная или превосходная степень;
 - от личного местоимения – соответствующее притяжательное местоимение или местоимение в объектном падеже;
 - от количественного числительного – порядковое и т.д.
- Для определения времени глагола учтите:
 - время, к которому относится описанное каждым глаголом действие;
 - общий смысл текста, показывающий когда происходят описываемые события (в прошлом, настоящем или будущем);
 - последовательность и взаимосвязь действий: (если действия перечисляются в прошлом – употребляется *Past Simple*; если одно действие является в настоящем результатом другого – употребляется *Present Perfect* и т. п.);
 - характер действий (длительное, повторяющееся или законченное);
 - указатель времени, употребленный в предложении. Например, в большинстве случаев '*usually*' указывает на необходимость употребления *Present* или *Past Simple*, '*already*' – *Present* или *Past Perfect* и т.п.
 - лицо и число подлежащего, к которому относится сказуемое, выраженное личным глаголом, т.к. от этого зависит форма вспомогательного глагола. Например, *he has done it*. Вспомогательный глагол в форме '*has*', т.к. подлежащее '*he*' – 3 лицо ед. ч.
 - структуру всего предложения, т.к. в сложноподчиненных предложениях нужно употреблять форму глагола с учетом правила согласования времен.

Задание 1

Прочитайте приведенные тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.

European Green Lizard

- B4** The European Green Lizard is one of the _____ **LARGE**
lizards in Europe. Some of them reach a length of 40 centimetres,
25 centimetres of which is its tail.
- B5** Green lizards _____ widely throughout Europe **FIND**
although they do not live naturally in Great Britain. Recently
zoologists have tried to establish colonies there but the British
climate is not really warm enough for these lizards.
- B6** You may find a Green Lizard for sale in a pet shop. If you **BUY**
_____ one, you will see that it is not difficult to
look after it but it needs proper conditions.

Singing in Choirs

- B7** Aled Jones sang in a choir in the 1980s. One year he became **BOY**
choirboy of the year and immediately after that a recording star.
Then the _____ voice changed and now
- B8** Aled _____ to see what happens to his voice **WAIT**
before he sings in public again.
- B9** Many people sing in church choirs before their voice **CHANGE**
_____.
- B10** A lot of boys stop singing in their teens except in Wales, where **BE**
there _____ choirs in almost every town and
village.

Задание 2

Прочитайте приведенные тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4–B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4–B10.

From the History of Jeans

- B4** Levy Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, sold canvas to gold miners in San Francisco in 1850. Canvas is a heavy material, so Levy Strauss thought the miners _____ **CAN** use it for tents.
- B5** One day Strauss got an idea. He made trousers out of his canvas. Trousers were what the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the trousers he _____ **MAKE**.
- B6** Then Strauss decided to make his trousers even _____ than before. He bought a material that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This material came from Nimes, a city in France. Miners called it “denim”(from Nimes). **GOOD**

Learner Drivers

- B7** In most countries learner drivers need to take a test before they _____ to go out on the roads on their own. **ALLOW**
- B8** The system however _____ from country to country. **VARY**
- B9** In Britain all learner drivers need to show “L” plates. In California, USA there _____ no law that says a learner driver needs to have “L” plates or any other sign. **BE**
- B10** In Finland you have to do a written test. In Spain and France new drivers have to put a sticker on their cars to show that they _____ a maximum speed of 90 kph. **HAVE**

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания B11–B16
«Заполнение пропусков (словообразование)»

- Помните, что в этом задании Вам необходимо заполнить пропуски однокоренным словом, которое Вы образовали от опорного слова, предложенного в задании, с помощью приставки или суффикса, а возможно, того и другого одновременно.
- Для того, чтобы образованные слова соответствовали тексту, Вам нужно определить:
 - по структуре предложения, какая часть речи необходима для заполнения пропуска и вспомнить, какой суффикс добавляется к корню опорного слова для образования этой части речи;
 - какая приставка или суффикс данной части речи придает образованному слову нужное по смыслу текста значение;
 - используется ли вписываемое слово в положительном или отрицательном значении в данном тексте. Если в предложении заложен отрицательный смысл, вспомните, какая именно отрицательная приставка употребляется с данным корнем.

Задание 1

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, оозначенных номерами B11–B16, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

A Strange Will

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| B11 | After dinner that evening the lawyer went into his office and _____ a cupboard. He took out an envelope. It contained the doctor's will and was written in his own handwriting. | LOCKED |
| B12 | "If I die, or if I _____ for more than three months," the will began, "I wish to leave everything I own to my dear friend Edward Jackson". | APPEAR |
| B13 | To the lawyer it was an _____ and dangerous kind of will. It was bad enough when | USUAL |
| B14 | Edward Jackson was only an _____ name, but now that the lawyer knew something about | KNOWN |
| B15 | Jackson, the will worried him more than ever. It had seemed like _____ before, now it began | MAD |
| B16 | to seem _____. With a heavy heart he replaced the envelope in the cupboard. | SHAME |

Задание 2

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров B11–B16 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

World of Adventure

- B11** From 1987 Chessington Zoo is being turned into a theme park called World of Adventures. It is claimed that here you can “experience _____ and exciting lands, journeys that take you back in time, a voyage forward into a new dimension”. **MYSTERY**
- B12** These voyages include the _____ of Calamity Canyon, a wild west town at the time of the Californian gold rush and the **EXPLORE**
- B13** Fifth Dimension, “a journey of _____ and adventure through a giant computer screen to the **PARTICIPATE**
- B14** _____ dimension beyond”. **KNOWN**
- After all this is a relief to learn that there remains a place for the animals for which Chessington has long been famous.
- B15** Many parts of the _____ zoo have been improved recently. A new Safari Skyway Monorail provides **TRADITION**
- B16** an _____ bird’s eye view of the park. There is also a bird garden and a popular children’s zoo. **FORGET**

Задание 3

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **B11–B16** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

Living Food

All animal groups on earth except us eat food they are biologically adapted to, in its raw state, and they live out their lives with little pain or disease. The one group that does not eat its foods raw suffers pain and dies more _____ of disease than anything else.

B11

FREQUENT

B12

It does not mean that to be _____ you must eat only foods in the raw state. **HEALTH**

B13

But the more _____, living plant food you eat, the better. **COOKED**

B14

It would be ideal to eat only totally pure, living food from the plant _____, but that is simply **KING**

B15

not a realistic _____. It's best to get as close to ideal as we can while still enjoying ourselves. **EXPECT**

B16

The _____ is that we like a lot of foods that may not be ideal. There should be pleasure in eating, but pleasure is not the only end for which we should eat. **REAL**

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания A22–A28 «Заполнение пропусков на основе множественного выбора»

- Помните, что в этом задании проверяется Ваш навык правильно использовать в речи слова и словосочетания.
- Выполняя это задание, Вам необходимо выбрать один из 4 предложенных вариантов ответов, обводя номер выбранного Вами ответа.
- Для правильного выбора ответа, мысленно подставляя каждый вариант ответа в соответствующий пропуск в тексте, попытайтесь определить по смыслу текста и предложения, какое слово точно соответствует его содержанию.
- Убедитесь в том, что выбранное слово сочетается со словами, стоящими до и после пропуска.
- Подумайте, не является ли пропущенное слово частью словосочетания; если это так, вспомните, какое именно слово в нем употребляется.
- Подумайте, не является ли пропущенное слово фразовым глаголом; если является, попробуйте понять, в каком значении он употреблен и какой послелог нужно в данном случае использовать.
- Перечитайте текст еще раз, мысленно подставляя в пропуски выбранные Вами ответы. Убедитесь, что они соответствуют тексту лексически и сочетаются с остальными словами в предложении.

Задание 1

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.

An Unusual Hunt

A polecat was hidden in a woman's hand luggage when she boarded an aircraft bound for England. She was dozing when the polecat escaped from her bag. The wild animal running among 400 passengers **A22** _____ a great confusion.

The crew radioed the alert, and police and animal experts were standing by when the aircraft landed. Each of the passengers was searched. Finally, the woman **A23** _____ responsibility for taking the polecat on board.

Later she **A24** _____ before a special magistrates court at Crawley, Sussex. She was found **A25** _____ and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment or a £700 fine.

A22	1) led	2) provided	3) caused	4) resulted
A23	1) admitted	2) agreed	3) confessed	4) obtained
A24	1) arouse	2) attended	3) arrived	4) appeared
A25	1) wicked	2) guilty	3) faulty	4) sinful

A Famous Actress

Many people believe that Sarah Bernhardt was the greatest actress in the history of the theatre. She fascinated **A26** _____ around the world. People adored her and called her the Divine Sarah. Her performances were very dramatic and so was her life.

When Sarah was about 16, a friend of her mother's suggested that she study acting. She chose a scene to **A27** _____ for the examination to enter the French state acting school, the Paris Conservatoire. During the examination the judges offered to let Sarah act something else. She chose to tell a story she knew. This was very unusual because the judges wanted her to act, not tell a story. But Sarah **A28** _____ on doing it. She told her story with such brilliance that she was accepted even before she finished.

A26	1) sightseers	2) visitors	3) participants	4) audiences
A27	1) display	2) make	3) fulfil	4) perform
A28	1) persuaded	2) continued	3) insisted	4) persisted

Задание 2

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A27. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A27, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

A Female Student

Maria Montessori came from a well-educated wealthy family. Her mother believed that women had the right to be educated like men. Clearly, Maria took **A22** _____ her mother. She applied to the medical school at the University of Rome and in 1893 became the first female medical student in Italy.

It was a very exciting but difficult time. The students in Maria's class tormented her with their mean remarks. Everyone tried to make Maria miserable so she would drop out of school. But she had a lot of willpower and wouldn't give **A23** _____.

Maria graduated in July 1896 and made history as the first female doctor in Italy. She practiced medicine in Rome for the next 10 years. However, she didn't **A24** _____ a lot of money because she often treated poor patients without **A25** _____ them any money. She **A26** _____ herself by lecturing at the University of Rome.

In 1897, when she was working in a psychiatric clinic she became interested in the treatment of mentally retarded children. She was disturbed by their living conditions. They were locked in rooms and **A27** _____ like animals.

A22	1) away	2) around	3) after	4) apart
A23	1) off	2) up	3) back	4) away
A24	1) raise	2) do	3) make	4) create
A25	1) charging	2) requiring	3) demanding	4) collecting
A26	1) assisted	2) encouraged	3) aided	4) supported
A27	1) dealt	2) treated	3) taken	4) regarded

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.

Smoking and Health

There are not enough nasty words in the English language to characterize the offensive, anti-life and anti-natural habit of smoking. How has something so harmful and totally **A22** _____ of any value become such a common addiction for so many millions of people? Are people so disgusted with themselves that they would deliberately destroy their own bodies?

The interference of smoking with the function of the lungs brings **A23** _____ the shortening of life. A thousand people die of tobacco-related illnesses every day in the United States alone. That is more than seven times as many people as die in motor vehicle crashes.

Former President Jimmy Carter, **A24** _____ to cigarettes as the greatest danger to public health, stated, "I think there is a deliberate commitment on the **A25** _____ of the tobacco industry to cause death for profit".

According to Dr William Poland, the director of National Institute of Drug Abuse, tobacco has far worse addictive potential than alcohol or heroin. In fact, he says that tobacco may be as much as eight times deadlier than excessive use of alcohol and is far more **A26** _____ to successful treatment than heroin addiction.

Dr Poland has called for **A27** _____ of tobacco use as far deadlier than any other dangerous drug. Nobody knows to what extent disease and ill health can be **A28** _____ to smoking. But what is known reads like a horror story. The tobacco companies obtain more than \$20 billion a year selling a product that causes suffering and pain.

A22	1) devoid	2) lacking	3) missing	4) deprived
A23	1) along	2) forward	3) over	4) about
A24	1) relating	2) referring	3) commenting	4) specifying
A25	1) side	2) point	3) part	4) branch
A26	1) obstinate	2) unaffected	3) proof	4) resistant
A27	1) recognition	2) confession	3) approval	4) regard
A28	1) compared	2) attributed	3) applied	4) associated

РАЗДЕЛ 4. ПИСЬМО

Общие рекомендации по выполнению заданий в разделе «Письмо»

- Помните, рекомендуемое время выполнения заданий этого раздела 60 минут.
- Чтобы успешно справиться с заданиями в разделе «Письмо», постарайтесь правильно организовать свою работу:
 - внимательно прочитайте задание и подумайте, о чем Вы будете писать, кто Ваш воображаемый/предполагаемый читатель;
 - продумайте план своего высказывания, сделайте заметки, подобрав необходимые факты, слова и выражения, которые Вы собираетесь использовать;
 - напишите работу, следуя намеченному плану. Следите, чтобы работа соответствовала указанному объему и чтобы в ней было написано обо всем, что требуется в задании. Объем Вашей работы для задания C1 должен быть 100-140 слов, для задания C2 – 200-250 слов. Помните! Если объем Вашей работы меньше допустимого отклонения (10% от минимального количества слов), то Ваша работа не будет проверяться и за это задание будет выставлено "0" баллов. Превышение требуемого объема более чем на 10% займет у Вас время, но не только не повысит, а скорее понизит Ваш балл, т.к. данная часть работы не будет проверяться и учитываться при выставлении баллов за задание (допустимое превышение объема – 10 % от максимального количества слов в задании);
 - обязательно оставьте время для проверки работы;
 - Вы можете запомнить этот план действий по-английски:
READ → THINK → WRITE → CHECK
- Помните, чтобы получить высокий балл нужно:
 - точно и полно ответить на вопросы, поставленные в задании. Помните, если содержание Вашего письма или сочинения не соответствует аспектам / вопросам задания или содержит части текста опубликованного источника, например, учебника или другой экзаменационной работы, то Вы можете получить "0" баллов по критерию "Решение коммуникативной задачи" и, соответственно, за все задание будет выставлено "0" баллов;
 - правильно оформить Ваше письменное высказывание. Текст должен быть разделен на абзацы, структура текста должна соответствовать плану, предложенному в задании (задание C2) или соответствовать правилам оформления письма личного характера, принятым в стране изучаемого языка (задание C1);
 - продемонстрировать хороший запас лексики. Старайтесь использовать разнообразную лексику, выбирая ее в соответствии со стилем речи. Помните, что, выбирая нужный Вам глагол, существительное, прилагательное и т.д. среди близких по смыслу слов (например, *speak / talk / tell*), Вы должны учитывать сочетаемость слов и контекст, в котором они используются;
 - правильно строить свое высказывание в соответствии с изученными грамматическими правилами. Старайтесь использовать разнообразные грамматические конструкции, не только простые предложения; соблюдайте правильный порядок слов; правильно употребляйте видовременные формы глаголов, правильно употребляйте артикли и т.д.;
 - соблюдать нормы орфографии и пунктуации: писать слова в соответствии с нормами / правилами английского языка; текст должен быть разделен на предложения, каждое из которых должно быть оформлено соответствующими пунктуационными знаками (. , ! ?).
- Помните о том, что время, отведенное для выполнения этого раздела, не предполагает выполнение этих заданий на черновике, а потом в Бланке ответов.

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания С1
«Письмо личного характера»

- Соблюдайте нормы оформления письма личного характера, которые приняты в стране изучаемого языка:
 - в правом верхнем углу следует написать свой адрес (можно краткий: населенный пункт и страна), например: *Vladivostok, Russia*
 - под адресом необходимо указать дату написания письма, например:
Британский вариант (дата/месяц/год): *28th June, 2007; June 28, 2007; 28/06/07; 28/06/2007; 28.06.07; 28.06.2007*
Американский вариант (месяц/дата/год): *June 28th, 2007; 06/28/07; 06/28/2007; 06.28.07; 06.28.2007.*
 - обращение нужно писать на отдельной строке
Личное письмо начинается словами *Dear+имя адресата*. После обращения ставится запятая или знак препинания отсутствует, например:
Dear John,
Dear Ann
 - после обращения должен идти абзац с:
 - а) благодарностью за полученное письмо, например:
Thanks for your letter.
Many thanks for your nice postcard.
How nice of you to write back so soon.
I was awfully glad to get your letter. и/или
 - б) извинением, что автор давно не писал, например:
I must apologise for not writing.....
I really should have written sooner...
 - в) указанием причины написания письма;
 - после основной части следует написать фразу о дальнейших контактах, например:
Write back soon.
Hope to hear from you soon.
 - завершающая фраза должна быть на отдельной строке, например:
Best wishes
All the best
Love
 - подпись также на отдельной строке, в личном письме это только имя автора, например: *Alexandra, Ivan*
- Основная часть письма может составлять один или несколько абзацев в зависимости от содержания, например: один абзац содержит ответы на вопросы друга по переписке, а другой вопросы, которые задает автор письма.
- Помните! Все вопросы, указанные в задании должны быть отражены в письме.

Задание 1

C1

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Simon who writes

... At school we are doing projects on sports popular in different countries. Could you tell me about two kinds of sport which are the most popular in Russia?

By the way, I am going to join a new hobby group...

Write a letter to Simon.

In your letter

- answer his question
- ask **3 questions** about his new hobby group

Write **100 – 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 2

C1

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Steve who writes

... At school we are doing projects on reading habits of people in different countries. Could you tell me what kind of books you and the members of your family like reading?

As for the family news my sister got married last week...

Write a letter to Steve.

In your letter

- answer his question
- ask **3 questions** about his sister's husband

Write **100 – 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание 3

C1

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Alan who writes

... Our school orchestra gave a concert to parents last week and 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.

Рекомендации по выполнению и тренировочные задания C2
«Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения»

- Помните, что в задании C2 всегда предлагается план, следуя которому Вы правильно построите свое высказывание:
 - в первом абзаце Вы должны правильно поставить проблему, которая будет обсуждаться в работе;
 - в основной части каждая новая мысль выделяется в отдельный абзац: в одном абзаце необходимо выразить свою точку зрения и обосновать ее, подтверждая соответствующими аргументами;
 - в следующем абзаце необходимо объяснить, почему Вы не согласны с противоположной точкой зрения;
 - в заключительной части Вы должны сделать вывод, основанный на приведенных ранее аргументах.
- Старайтесь последовательно излагать свои мысли, не перескакивая с одной на другую, и правильно использовать союзы, союзные слова и вводные слова для передачи логической связи между частями предложения (*and, but, which* и др.), а также между предложениями и абзацами (*to begin with, what is more, besides, moreover, on the one hand, on the other hand, in conclusion, to sum up* и др.).

Задание 1

C2

You have 40 minutes to do this task.
Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that television seriously affects people's lives.

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

Задание 2

C2

You have 40 minutes to do this task.
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

Задание 3

C2

You have 40 minutes to do this task.
Comment on the following statement.

Some young people believe that Internet dating is a good way to arrange meetings with other people in the hope of finding someone to have a romantic relationship with. However, others don't like 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

Часть 3. ВАРИАНТ 2 КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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 цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Free university education should be offered only to a certain group of people.
2. It would be expensive for governments to give scholarships to many students.
3. Getting higher education free makes people irresponsible and lazy.
4. Free university education gives more chances for the right career choice.
5. Part of countries' budget should be given to pay for people's higher education.
6. You give more weight to university education if you pay much for it.
7. Fees paid by students for university education should be reasonable.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

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.

A1 Kevin's father started playing baseball the year Kevin was born.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The baseball season of 1971 was great.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Kevin's family usually left New York when baseball season was over.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The house Kevin's family rented was in a quiet and comfortable area.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Kevin used to spend a lot of time in the kitchen.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Grandma Stevenson was a good cook.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Mrs. Stevenson gave Kevin a bath every day before putting him to bed.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Most football matches Lois went to were memorable because of

- 1) the violent confrontations between rival fans.
- 2) the feeling of being part of the event.
- 3) overcrowded conditions in the stadiums.

A9 According to Lois, the best way to get a ticket for Premier league matches is to

- 1) pay extra at the booking office.
- 2) turn to an independent distributor.
- 3) book on the Internet well in advance.

A10 Lois put the blame for the defeat in the match between England and Portugal on

- 1) the referee.
- 2) David Beckham.
- 3) Portugal's forward.

A11 What does Lois think about David Beckham?

- 1) His talent of a football player is exaggerated.
- 2) He is a better footballer than a model.
- 3) He owes much of his popularity to his wife Victoria.

A12 In Ghana a lot of families encourage their boys to

- 1) build their football careers in premiership clubs abroad.
- 2) go abroad to study at football academies.
- 3) play for the national premier leagues in their own country.

A13 Why is Nana so concerned about the fate of young footballers in Ghana?

- 1) They are taken away from their homes and no one ever comes back.
- 2) Their parents don't know what happens to them when they are playing in big leagues.
- 3) Many young footballers have no chance to fully develop their abilities.

A14 Once Nana was a witness to violence at a football match where

- 1) hooligans surrounded the police and started fighting with them.
- 2) the police had to use special equipment to break up the fight.
- 3) the police managed to stop the fight using dogs and horses.

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. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания

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. Money matters | 5. Practical considerations before filming |
| 2. Consulting the experts | 6. Deciding on a topic |
| 3. Things to do before showing on TV | 7. Where filming is done |
| 4. Professionals to do the filming | 8. What the programme is to look like |

Making A Television Documentary

- A.** What usually happens is that an idea strikes the producer – either something in the news or something from books or magazines. If not, we spend a lot of time browsing through many, many periodicals and books. We talk to people about what is currently of interest to them. We want something that will still be interesting a year from now, and there must be enough to say about it to hold people’s attention for a whole hour.
- B.** Once we have decided on the topic, we gather as much information about the subject as we possibly can. We read all the sources we can find in print and talk to people who have written books and articles about the subject we have chosen or who have done research on it. They help us identify the major issues and questions surrounding the topic and recommend other things to read and people to talk with.
- C.** During this time, we are thinking about how we will deal with the subject – what we should include in our story and how we will tell it. This becomes the “treatment” of the show, that is, a document that describes our vision of the programme. All the background research must be done carefully because once we have a treatment and start filming, we are locked in to our choices of people, issues and places and we can't change anything.
- D.** During the first eight weeks, we are also thinking about a budget for the show. Once we have a treatment, we know where we will be going and who we are going to interview. We know how much the show will cost. When the budget of the show has been approved, we are locked in to all those decisions that we made in the first eight weeks.
- E.** The next stage is much more complicated than people may realise, and involves many, many hours on the telephone – making appointments, making reservations, making schedules. All the people and all the equipment that they need must be brought together in the right place at the right time. You cannot get to a location just a few minutes before you start filming and then find out that you don't have something you need.
- F.** If our film location is nearby, we usually take our own film crew. If we are filming in a city that is a long way away, we may hire a local film crew. The film crew consists of three people: the camera person, the assistant camera person, who assists with the lighting and changes the film, and the sound person.

G. After the filming is completed and the programme is nearly ready, there is still work to be done before it goes on the air. We go to work on the promos. These are the announcements you see on television: "Watch for such and such". Then we put the title and the series opening at the beginning of the documentary, the names and titles of the "talking heads" under their faces where they appear, and the production credits at the end.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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

Among the most important factors in man's environment are those to which we give the all-embracing name of weather: rain, snow, hail, hurricanes, thunder and lightning and clear skies. From the earliest days, man has had to reckon with factors such as these. Even today we are often quite helpless in the face of nature **A** _____. A heavy snowstorm can paralyze a big city and bring about great suffering in rural communities.

The science that deals with the study of the weather, therefore, is vitally important to mankind. It is called meteorology, from the Greek word "meteoros", meaning "high in the air". The name is most appropriate, for weather phenomena take place within the comparatively small part of the atmosphere **B** _____. This region is known as the troposphere. The air in the troposphere is in constant movement which accounts for all the changing conditions **C** _____.

Weather observations are collected at a series of weather stations, which communicate at regular intervals with one another. These stations form networks and they are to be found in nearly all countries of the world. Ships and airplanes also report the weather; so do a good many part-time observers **D** _____. Observations made at many different points are entered on a weather map. The forecaster analyzes weather conditions and predicts changes in the weather.

Forecasting the weather is not yet an exact science; it is still an art depending upon personal experience. However, forecasts for a day or two ahead have become increasingly accurate, **E** _____. Weather experts have become proficient, too, in supplying advance information about dangerous weather conditions **F** _____.

1. that are called weather
2. that extends to a height of six to ten miles above the earth
3. despite occasional mistakes on the part of weathermen
4. despite all our scientific progress
5. so that their effects may not be so damaging
6. so that their predictions are based on various past observations
7. who devote a certain number of hours every week to taking and recording weather observations

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.

At the first place which I got, when I began life by going out to service, I certainly gained the advantage of learning my business thoroughly, but I never had my due in the matter of wages. My master was made a bankrupt, and his servants suffered with the rest of his creditors.

My second situation, however, amply compensated me for my want of luck in the first. I had the good fortune to enter the service of Mr. and Mrs. Norcross. My master was a very rich gentleman.

I lived with my new master and mistress three years. They had no children. At the end of that period Mr. Norcross died. He was sharp enough to foresee that his young widow would, most likely, marry again; and he bequeathed his property so that it all went to Mrs. Norcross first, and then to any children she might have by a second marriage, and, failing that, to relations and friends of his own.

The fame of my mistress's riches followed her wherever she went, but Mrs. Norcross remained a widow, and showed no signs of wanting to alter her condition.

One day she was introduced to Mr. James Smith. He was a tall, fine young man, with black hair, which grew very long. He had a rakish, unsettled look, and a bounceable way of talking which made him the prominent person in company. He was poor enough himself, but well connected – gentleman by birth and education, though his manners were free. What my mistress saw to like in him I don't know; but she asked him to stay with her at Darrock Hall.

It rather amazed me, considering how restless his habits were, that he should consent to live at such a quiet, dull place as Darrock Hall. The reason for this, however, soon came out. Mr. James Smith was not much of a sportsman; he cared nothing for reading or music; and he had no ambition representing the county in Parliament. The one pursuit that he was really fond of was yachting. Darrock was within sixteen miles of a seaport town, with an excellent harbor; and to this accident of position Darrock Hall was entirely indebted for recommending itself as a place of residence to Mr. James Smith.

He had such an untiring enjoyment and delight in cruising about at sea, and all his ideas of pleasure seemed to be so closely connected with his remembrances of the sailing trips he had taken on board different yachts belonging to his friends, that I believe his chief object in relating those tales to my mistress was to get the command of money enough to keep a vessel for himself.

Be that as it may, it is certain that he persuaded her to make him a present of a fine schooner yacht, which was brought round from Cowes to our coast-town here, and kept always waiting ready for him in the harbor. My mistress suffered so much from seasickness, that pleasure-sailing was out of the question for her; and, being very fond of her friend, she was naturally unwilling that he should engage in an amusement which took him away from her. However, Mr. James Smith used his influence over her cleverly, promising that he would never go away without first asking her leave, and engaging that his terms of absence at sea should never last for more than a week or ten days at a time.

While Mr. Smith was away cruising my mistress had a dull time at Darrock Hall. There was but one person living in the town whom my mistress could think of asking to the Hall; and this person was the clergyman, one Mr. Meeke. He was a single man, very young, and very lonely in his position. He had a mild, melancholy face, and was as shy and soft-spoken as a little girl. The one thing he did really well was playing on the fiddle. He was uncommonly fond of music – so much so that he often took his instrument out with him when he went for a walk. This taste of his was his great recommendation to my mistress, who was a wonderfully fine player on the piano, and who was delighted to get such a performer as Mr. Meeke to play duets with her. Besides liking his society for this reason, she felt for him in his

lonely position, considering how often she was left in solitude herself. Thus it happened that, whenever Mr. Smith was away at sea, my mistress and Mr. Meeke were always together, playing duets as if they had their living to get by it.

A15 What does the narrator say about his first job?

- 1) He received less money than he deserved.
- 2) His first job did not last long.
- 3) His master taught him how to carry on business.
- 4) He had an obvious advantage over the other staff.

A16 What kind of will did Mr. Norcross leave?

- 1) His widow was to lose all the money if she married again.
- 2) Apart from his wife he left substantial sums to his relatives and friends.
- 3) He made provisions to secure his widow's well-being.
- 4) He didn't expect his widow to use the money she inherited to bring up children.

A17 What impression did the narrator get of Mr. Smith?

- 1) He had irresistible manners.
- 2) He came from a privileged background.
- 3) He held a senior post in a company.
- 4) He paid too much attention to his appearance.

A18 Why did Mr. Smith choose to live at Darrock Hall?

- 1) Its geographical position served his purpose.
- 2) Its sea air was good for his health.
- 3) He was thinking of getting involved in local politics.
- 4) He hoped to take up a local sport there.

A19 Mr. Smith recalled his sailing trips in order to

- 1) praise the generosity of his rich friends.
- 2) show how he envied his friends' yachts.
- 3) let Mrs. Norcross know what could make him happy.
- 4) prove to Mrs. Norcross that he was an experienced sailor.

A20 Mr. Smith didn't promise Mrs. Norcross that he would always

- 1) notify her about his departure.
- 2) be away only for a limited period of time.
- 3) ask her permission to start on a voyage.
- 4) tell her where he was going to sail.

A21 Mrs. Norcross sought Mr. Meeke's company because

- 1) people recommended him very highly.
- 2) he was a professional musician.
- 3) they found themselves in a similar situation.
- 4) they could play duets for a living.

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.

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведенные тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4–B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4–B10.

The Statue of Liberty

B4 One of the most famous statues in the world _____ **STAND**
on an island in New York Harbor. It is, of course, the Statue of
Liberty.

B5 The statue _____ up in 1886. It was a gift to the **PUT**
United States from the people of France.

In that period many immigrants came to the United States through
New York. As they entered the city harbor, they
B6 _____ the Statue of Liberty. It symbolized a **SEE**
welcome to a land of freedom.

Promenade Concerts

B7 Since the 1960s, British pop music _____ **BECOME**
popular all over the world. Although most young people like pop
music, there are also younger fans of classical music and every
summer they go to the Promenade concerts.

B8 These concerts _____ by the BBC at the **ORGANIZE**
Albert Hall in London.

B9 The _____ concerts like that took place in **ONE**
1895.

B10 People called _____ 'promenades' because **THEY**
the audience "promenaded" or walked about during the
performance. Today the younger music-lovers just stand in front
of the orchestra.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров B11–B16 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

What to Choose

- B11** What's your idea of American food? Hamburgers and hot dogs? Yes. But spaghetti and pizza are American too, and so is pork. The fact is that Americans eat every _____ kind of food. **IMAGINE**
- B12** At the same time, people in the States still like to think of some kinds of food as _____ American. They like to think of "Mom" as the best cook in the world. "As American as apple pie," and "Like Mother makes it" are popular _____ **ESPECIAL**
- B13** _____ **EXPRESS**
- The truth is, though, that families in the USA eat together less often than they used to. An enormous fast-food industry gives Americans various snacks when they want them. But although they are eating more and more fast food, Americans worry about it because snack food is not _____, and it makes you fat. **HEALTH**
- B14** _____ **HEALTH**
- Being fat, in fact, can cause real problems for an American. He or she will find it harder to get a good job, though it may seem _____ to you. If you want to do well, you must be thin. **FAIR**
- B15** _____ **FAIR**
- B16** _____ advise people to eat and eat. But inside, there is another voice saying "stop." **ADVERTISE**

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 Effects of Global Warming

Climate change is already having a significant impact on the environment in the United States. The administration's US Climate Action Report acknowledges that climate change is, in fact, occurring, and many people in the USA are **A22** _____ about its environmental and social consequences.

Climate change, also known as global warming, is **A23** _____ by carbon dioxide emissions. Many cities are **A24** _____ by it, the City of Oakland, California, among them. Global warming represents a serious **A25** _____ to the availability of drinking water in Oakland, as well as its other natural resources, its economy, and the health of its residents.

The City of Oakland's drinking water is **A26** _____ by the East Bay Municipal Utility District. The primary source of drinking water is the Mokelumne River Basin, which is dependent on the water from the snow pack of Calaveras County. All city facilities, including water for drinking, sanitation, fire protection and irrigation are served by this water.

A27 _____ to the US Climate Action Report, "Rising temperatures are very likely to affect snowfall and increase snowmelt in many parts of the country. This is particularly important because the snow pack is a natural reservoir for water storage in mountainous areas. And scientists predict that the snow pack in western mountain regions is likely to decrease as the climate there warms."

More recent studies confirm that the disappearance of the snow pack is **A28** _____ severe problems for western cities (including Oakland) that depend on it as their source of drinking water.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) endangered | 2) displeased | 3) concerned | 4) threatened |
| A23 | 1) set | 2) caused | 3) spread | 4) forced |
| A24 | 1) injured | 2) affected | 3) touched | 4) hurt |
| A25 | 1) warning | 2) damage | 3) threat | 4) harm |
| A26 | 1) poured | 2) passed | 3) provided | 4) flown |
| A27 | 1) Due | 2) Owing | 3) Thanks | 4) According |
| A28 | 1) creating | 2) stating | 3) displaying | 4) putting |

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. 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 Jack who writes:

... You know, I don't watch much television. I prefer the Internet. Is television popular in Russia? Which do you prefer: watching films at home or going to the cinema? Why? Are film actors well-known in your country?

By the way, we have a new technology teacher. He is O.K....

Write a letter to Jack.

In your letter

- 1) answer his questions
- 2) ask **3 questions** about his new technology teacher

Write about **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.
Comment on the following statement.

Nowadays many young people go to study foreign languages abroad. However, others think that it is better to learn them in their home country.

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

АУДИОТЕКСТЫ

Вариант 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 цифрой, 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 prefer magazines to books because I'm not looking for anything serious. I have to make a long journey to and from work so I would often buy a magazine in the station. You can read it on the train while travelling if you have nothing else to do. You can read it in the car if you have to wait in a traffic jam. It's much nicer. Time passes by quickly and pleasantly.

Speaker B

Do I prefer books or magazines? I'll say magazines because I don't like to read for too long. I actually don't read long novels and prefer articles one or two pages long, or stories of no more than ten pages, or something interesting ... entertaining that would finish quickly. I know that's a bad habit. I gotta work on it but I prefer magazines.

Speaker C

I read a lot of books. Give me a good book, and I can read it for hours and hours. Magazines ... uh are very pretty and they look nice on the shelf. They have beautiful women, nice houses and fine things on the covers but I almost never look through them or read them. I'm not interested in advertising, but I often keep two or three magazines on my coffee table at home.

Speaker D

I love reading. At present I read mostly books from my professional area, and as for magazines, most of the time I don't read them. I just take them and scan while looking through the pictures and checking what the major topic is. I think they are a bit shallow... I mean a bit too primitive. I enjoy reading novels, stories and poems, and my favourite books are the ones that discuss original ideas and have an exciting and entertaining plot.

Speaker E

Actually, I like both, but then if I were to choose, I would choose magazines because they have ... they're easier to read and have nice pictures and colours. And books are ... honestly, they're boring. I fall asleep all the time. They say that magazines are not good for your imagination, and it's really good to read books more when you're a child. But I don't think that's quite true because magazines do provide valuable information, good pictures and colors and I think they are even better for the imagination than books.

Speaker F

What do I prefer – books or magazines? I'm more into magazines cause they're interesting and easy to follow. But reading books, you know, demands your full attention and you have to go ... you have to go to a deeper level to understand what the author means and put a lot of intellectual effort into reading books. It sometimes makes me feel annoyed and bored.

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.

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, т.е. 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.

Mary: So, Tim, you live in a nice natural spot.

Tim: Yeah, that's true, Mary.

Mary: Lots of nature around where you live?

Tim: Yeah, I'm from Oregon in the Pacific Northwest. There's lots of nature. There aren't many towns there and I wouldn't say this area has a large population.

Mary: Yeah, I visited this state with my family when I was a child. It was great. And do you take advantage of living there and do any outdoor sports or activities or anything?

Tim: Yeah, I try to; I go hiking with my friends. We camp. We backpack, snow camp and snowshoe. All kinds of stuff.

Mary: So do you stay out or do you stay in a cabin or?

Tim: We usually build a little hut basically by digging down and go underneath to stay there for the night. It's really cold in there but we don't know how to build igloos. I mean... houses made of blocks of ice. They say igloos are warm and safe.

Mary: So, do you pull a sled behind you or do you carry your stuff?

Tim: Usually, we just use a backpack. Yeah.

Mary: I want to try that.

Tim: Yeah, it's a lot of fun, but it's cold, and usually you don't enjoy it until you've done it, and when you're done you think, "Ah, that was a great experience."

Mary: Well, is it very different from summer camping? Is it safe? Can you die?

Tim: Sometimes people do die doing it. But for the most part it's really safe. One day we were caught in a pretty bad storm in the mountains when we were coming back. The biggest thing was that our car was buried in snow and we couldn't get out. Luckily the cell phone worked though and we were able to eventually get out but we had to call some people to come out and help us to dig the car out.

Mary: So do you follow a trail?

Tim: It just depends. Sometimes I just go out and use a compass to pick points and go for it, and sometimes we follow ski trails that have special signs like little diamonds on trees and you can use them to find your way. But most of the time we use electronic navigation systems. They are quite reliable and you can use them even in snowstorms.

Mary: Great!

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.

Задания А8-А14

Вы услышите интервью. 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.

Todd: So, Jane, you are into drama?

Jane: Yes, I have a Masters in drama and theatre and I hope to get onto a PHD programme in drama and theatre.

Todd: So what's the thing about drama? What excites you about drama?

Jane: Well, I find it's a very communicative way to study things and people. You learn how to read the roles of different characters in drama, so you can predict what people will say and what they really mean, even though they might be lying ... just a little, which comes in handy sometimes.

Todd: That would be really useful!

Jane: Yeah, so erm, I think it's really useful for me as well. I teach English drama so I use a lot of role plays in my classes. I ask my students to create little plays and perform little mini dramas and they really respond well. At the moment I'm hoping to start a course which will look into the history of drama and the students are from abroad, so English is their second language, and especially I would like to concentrate on a lot of ... I would like to concentrate a lot on Asian drama and try to bring Asian theatre to the world's attention. *I don't know how successful I will be but here's hoping!*

Todd: Oh, I'm sure you will be successful! Now, Jane, you often stand up in front of a large audience. Can you tell me...what you do for stage fright?

Jane: Well, usually I get stage fright still, it's just... many famous actors get stage fright. I get it every time I'm going to teach a new class. The night before I can't sleep...and can hardly control my breathing. My colleagues do yoga exercises or go to a psychiatrist for stage fright. They say it helps...but I can't do without a box of chocolate or a cake. That can definitely help. I get really bad stage fright but the minute I step into the classroom or get onto the stage it just all falls into place(after a piece of apple pie).

Todd: Wow, that's cool. Well Jane, I thought we could talk about Shakespeare for a while.

Jane: Cool!

Todd: First of all, why is Shakespeare so popular today?

Jane: Well, Shakespeare is one of the most famous playwrights in the world. He was a very unusual person but ... he had a really short life... and in his relatively short life he produced

an enormous body of work. He produced historical plays, tragedies, comedies, poetry, sonnets... So he was an extremely prolific writer and I think the reason that he's so famous even today is because the themes he chose for most of his work were universal. They're themes that touch us whether we speak English or Russian, whether we're in the 21st century or in the 16th century. They're themes that are eternal.

Todd: How much of English has changed since Shakespeare's time? I mean the English we have today.

Jane: Well if Shakespeare suddenly appeared in the 21st century he would be almost illiterate because back in those days English had a vocabulary of about 150,000 words, whereas now the vocabulary of English is one of the highest in the world. So Shakespeare wouldn't be able to make himself understood if he came back today, so in a way the vocabulary he's using is really easy.

Todd: But wait a minute. You're saying that his English is easy? When I read it, it doesn't seem easy, it seems pretty tough!

Jane: Well that's because his English was used in a different way. Some words and grammatical structures have fallen out of usage except when we read **stuff** like Shakespeare or watch drama in the Royal Victoria Theatre or something like that. For us it sounds a bit like a foreign language although they say that the grammar was simpler and more rational.

Todd: Jane, tell me, what is your favourite Shakespeare play?

Jane: OK, I love the story of Romeo and Juliet which is a tragedy. And I really like Hamlet. He is sensitive and imaginative... almost always deep in his thoughts, and at the same time he's selfish and even cruel. He gets furious and kills his uncle. And Hamlet procrastinates throughout the play: he keeps on putting things off, and at the end, because he has put them off the situation just gets worse and worse. The reason I like Hamlet is – I'm exactly the same. For example, if I don't want to correct my homework, my apartment gets cleaned, my car gets washed, I clean out the computer... I'm like Hamlet but eventually I do correct the homework!

Todd: You're not going to kill your uncle?

Jane: No, I am a thoughtful person and rarely get mad.

Todd: Oh, just checking!

Jane: But I also love Shakespeare's comedies. They have this timeless quality: they were fun and they're fun now to many different cultures even though humour is a culturally related issue. But I think Shakespeare's comedies... er ..are accessible to all. I like *The Taming of the Shrew*. I don't know if you remember an American soap opera called 'Moonlighting' with Bruce Willis and Cybil Shepherd. It was a modern version of *The Taming of the Shrew* and I saw it when I went to junior high school. That was a really funny story for that particular soap opera. But *Kiss me Kate* based on the same play didn't impress me, really. Erm... and I remember in school I had to study the sonnets and I really liked them which surprised me because I'm not a big poetry person but I really found Shakespeare accessible.

Todd: Thanks Jane.

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. Now you have 15 seconds to check your answers.

This is the end of the Listening test.

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Задание В1 «Установление соответствия»

Задание 1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, 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

Foreigners coming to live in my country are not a problem for me. I think they can open my country to new cultures, and I suppose they have decided to emigrate in order to escape horrible living conditions. Most of them want to find work and have a better life, which is a highly respectable reason.

Speaker B

What do I think of foreigners in my country? Which country are we talking about? The country I was born in? ...or the country I live now? In fact, we live in a world which looks like a village. So... is the word 'foreigner' still correct? Who are foreigners? In my opinion, all the world is a "melting pot". Mix of different cultures improves society and increases freedom.

Speaker C

I have mixed feelings. My country is very small and there are about 500,000 unemployed people out of 10 million inhabitants, so I don't want... eh thousands of foreigners to come and take our jobs. I think it will be even more difficult for our people to find a job. In addition, housing would be a huge problem. But I find it very important to meet other cultures and people...

Speaker D

I think foreigners are a positive influence. They bring us their culture, language and customs. However, they have to join a new society and adapt well to local laws and traditions to live peacefully in the country. I don't like when they spread their views around or impose their traditions on us.

Speaker E

I am sure that the foreigners who come to live in Western Europe are misinformed and think that in Europe everybody is well-off, and that you can make loads of money in no time. Unfortunately, reality is rather different. Television, which shows a nearly perfect world, is partly responsible for the misunderstanding. I do think that living with people from other countries opens your mind. Cultures are made to be mixed up and shared.

Speaker F

Foreign citizens are sometimes discriminated against either because of their religion or their customs and their culture. I am against ... ehm I think we shouldn't shut ourselves off from foreigners. My grandfather, for example, emigrated from Italy. If he hadn't come to settle in Belgium, I don't think I would have the good life I have got now.

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.

Задание 2

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A-F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1-7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, 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

Millions of people watched on TV when *Greenpeace* activists occupied the platform, which the oil company *Shell* used to store oil and which the company wanted to dump in the Atlantic ocean. *Shell* did their best to stop the activists getting onto the platform. They used firefighting equipment to shoot sea water at the activists' small rubber boats. In the end 18 *Greenpeace* supporters and journalists climbed onto the platform and occupied it.

Speaker B

In protest against dumping the platform in the Atlantic Ocean, *Greenpeace* supporters broke 50 *Shell* petrol stations. *Greenpeace* activists said they only used peaceful methods for achieving their goal. So they told their supporters to keep calm. As a result the protesters stopped destroying the stations but many people stopped buying *Shell* petrol in protest.

Speaker C

The platform weighed about 14,500 tonnes. When *Greenpeace* said that the platform contained 14,500 tonnes of toxic things, they had not understood that this was the platform's total weight. *Greenpeace* also said that the platform contained 5,000 tonnes of oil. Later they apologised. The true figure was nearer 10 tonnes of oil, mixed with 90 tonnes of sand.

Speaker D

I can't understand what *Greenpeace* were so angry about. The public knows it is wrong to dump old cars in the village pond – and it is wrong for the government to let the oil industry dump its rubbish in the ocean. The public agreed with *Greenpeace*. The survey showed that 74% believed that *Greenpeace* should continue campaigning to stop the dumping of oil in the ocean.

Speaker E

It would be horrible and unacceptable to dump 6,700 tonnes of recyclable steel such as the platform into the ocean. *Greenpeace* activists said that the *Shell* company should take the oil platform back on land, clean it up and not waste the steel. They were sure that was a much better solution than dumping the platform.

Speaker F

Thousands of pounds were spent on recording and showing TV pictures. The viewers saw the protesters in the small rubber boats, bravely trying to reach the platform. *Shell's* scientists kept saying that the platform only contained 10 tonnes of toxic things mixed with sand, but no one listened. *Shell's* scientists used facts but *Greenpeace* pictures were powerful. People just didn't want to believe *Shell's* facts.

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.

Задание 3

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, 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

I'm a university lecturer and I do eight lectures a week, so people think that I only work for eight hours! In fact, I work much longer hours than a secretary or a clerk in an office. I spend a lot of time reading and preparing lectures. Preparing a lecture is like cooking. It takes two or three hours to prepare a good meal, and ten minutes to eat it.

Speaker B

I'm a secretary in an office. It's not a very interesting job and there was a time when I wanted to get another job but the company pays me quite well. In fact, I make as much money as my husband, and that's useful because we're buying a house and we need the extra money.

Speaker C

I'm working in a restaurant. I'm a manager now. I like it much more than working as a waiter. It's a lot more interesting and I'm making much more money than when I worked as a waiter. I have more duties now. And I really like that I have to wear a suit and tie every day.

Speaker D

When I left school, I got a job in a restaurant and I liked it. All I wanted was enough money to take my friends out on a Saturday night. But then they got a dishwasher to do my job and I was out of work. I think I should go to night classes and get some extra training so I can get another job and can earn more money.

Speaker E

I know that I should change my job but it's a difficult decision. If I decide to make a change, I'll make less money. But if I take the job, it will be a lot more interesting. And the best thing is that I'll travel a lot and meet some really interesting people. I think it's the right job for me.

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.

Задание 4

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, 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 was told that the show was interesting. I hoped that I would enjoy it as much as my friends had. But unfortunately I must admit I had almost fallen asleep after the first thirty minutes. It was boring, really. I wasted 25 pounds and half of the day, it's incredible!

Speaker B

Generally speaking, the performance was OK and the scenery was wonderful. The part of the secretary was played beautifully but I think the other actors, especially the men who played the main roles of the policeman and the criminal were too dramatic to be realistic. I can't say that the best actors were acting in the performance.

Speaker C

I don't really like musicals but my elder sister had got the tickets and I only went along to keep her company. Surprisingly, I enjoyed the performance greatly. It was original and bright. There were some lovely songs and the dancing was very good, too.

Speaker D

It made me feel sad when some members of the audience got up and left in the middle of the performance. It seems that some people can't understand what drama is all about. If they ever go to the theatre, they think they will have fun. As for me, when I go to the theatre, I expect more than just a laugh.

Speaker E

I spend a lot of my free time going to the theatre to see plays, partly because it's my job to go to the theatre. I work as a radio producer. I also read a lot, I read an awful lot of books and I'm very fond of poetry. I play golf when I can but if I have to choose whether to go to the theatre or do something else, I always choose the theatre.

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.

Задание 5

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, 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

If you are fond of films about weather catastrophes like me, you'll enjoy a new series called *Wild Weather*. It's all about hurricanes, tornadoes and storms. Everything shown on the screen happened in real life and very often was filmed by people who were not cameramen or directors. They were unexpectedly caught in a storm or tornado and survived. No tricks or computer graphics are used. That's the best thing about it.

Speaker B

Viewers, most of the time, believe that everything they see in the wildlife documentaries is real, that is filmed in the wild. But not long ago I discovered that some programme-makers use animals from the zoos to reduce the risk. It made me mad. They lied!!!

Speaker C

I dislike numerous cruel scenes in environmental and wildlife programmes. It might be quite natural, but scenes of hunting and killing baby animals make me switch off the TV. This might spoil my evening's viewing. Know what I mean? And I am not alone in this.

Speaker D

Animal Hospital was really a great success, a chance to learn how to help your sick pet. They offered an eight-week course on TV. I like the host very much – Dr. Rolf Harris is very friendly, very professional and a perfect teacher. Now I know how to help my cat, if needed, before the vet comes.

Speaker E

I say, computer technology today has changed everything. It has made time travel possible! BBC *Discovery Channel* showed us the ancient mysterious world of dinosaurs. It was amazing! It was only the use of computer techniques that made it possible to recreate the scenes of dinosaurs' lives. The images are very realistic.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds)

Now you will hear this text again. (Repeat)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задание 6

Вы услышите 5 объявлений. Установите соответствие между каждым объявлением А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, 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.

Announcement A

This year our museum offers classes for adults and children and teaches some practical skills. We use our huge collection of exhibits, which is about 13 mln objects, to teach how to control your body, behaviour, lifestyle and environment. The museum's 5 major galleries include exhibitions on family medical care, exercising and stress management.

Announcement B

This week there is a new exhibition of powerful machines, tools, trains, cars, log houses and old clothes in our museum. They are just a few things that bring our nation's story to life. We are sure you will enjoy discovering the exciting past and the busy present of the largest nation in the world.

Announcement C

On Saturday night we invite you to join special activities in our museum. It's the place where film history comes to life. This time you can meet Mickey Mouse, try out for a Hollywood screen role and see some of the hundreds of films and TV programmes from the past. We also offer video presentations on Sundays and lectures on the history of cinema.

Announcement D

This month we announce a new event in the museum. A rare exhibition is to open before Christmas. It tells the story of doctors, patients and medical innovations. The exhibition shows the changes that have taken place in health care and medication. It houses collections from three themes: microbiology, anatomy and pharmacology.

Announcement E

Don't miss an exhibition on the development of the European stage, its playwrights and actors from ancient times to the present. It's on display starting this weekend. We can help you discover the magic of stage past and present. We invite you to our guided tours, costume workshops and make-up demonstrations every Friday.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds).

Now you will hear this text again. (Repeat)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задание 1

Вы услышите короткое интервью. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, т.е. 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: So, Marion, you lived in Italy?

Marion: Yeah.

Int: For how long did you live there?

Marion: Um... for two separate periods, a year each, so in total it's about two years.

Int: And why did you go to Italy?

Marion: I went there to study Italian. The first time I just began studying Italian and then I went back after graduation to master it.

Int: That's pretty cool. So were your classes difficult? Was it a tough study programme?

Marion: Hmm! They were very interesting but the first time I went my Italian wasn't good at all. So even though it improved enormously over that first year, at the beginning it was quite difficult. I had one professor, for example, who would constantly say to me in class in Italian, "Are you following? Do you understand me?"

Int: Really! I don't think I would have been able to stand it.

Marion: It was really unpleasant, he was singling me out and I felt very nervous and awkward. All the other people in class would turn their heads and look at me with a mixture of pity and surprise.

Int: Ah, um... what was life like in Italy, at university?

Marion: Well, my university here in Ireland is one big campus. It's the same way in America, I think. In Italy though, the university buildings are spread all over the city. So you'll have, for example, a language faculty in one part of the town, and then maybe 10 or 20 minutes away by bus you might have the faculty of education. That was very different. Also the buildings in Italy are so old. They are really traditional classical buildings. They are really beautiful. When you walk into the faculty building, you find yourself in a huge courtyard with lots of beautiful statues around you. It's absolutely amazing! I felt like I was a little part of history. That was amazing!

Int: Well, sounds cool.

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

Задание 2

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, т.е. 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. That'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.

Задание 3

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, т.е. 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.

Woman: The airport's quite busy today. There are some pretty long queues. Look.

Man: Yes, shall we check in straightaway?

Woman: Yes, I think I'd prefer that. We won't have to bother anymore with our cases then. By the way, do you know where the check-in desk is?

Man: Yes, I think we have to check in just over there, I think.

Woman: Yes, you're right. I've just heard an announcement about our flight.

Man: OK, let's go then.

Woman: Just a minute. Where did I put my ticket? Ah. There it is.

Man: That's a good idea. I'll check all my papers as well before we go. OK there's my passport and here's my ticket. So I'm all fine.

Woman: I've got my identity card, as well. You know there's nothing worse than being at the check-in and you can't find your papers. It's really embarrassing, especially, if there's a big queue behind you.

Man: Yes, you're right. That's happened to me a few times. Off we go then.

Woman: Here we are. You know it doesn't look to me as if the check-in is open yet. There are quite a lot of people still waiting. I wonder if there's a problem.

Man: I think there is. Look at the notice on the desk. It says the flight's delayed for three hours because of technical problems!

Woman: Oh no, that means we'll arrive late in London!

Man: Yes, you're right, but there's nothing we can do about it, so why don't we go back to the duty free area where all the shops are. I'd like to spend some time there.

Woman: OK, yes, but I'd like to have a coffee first and maybe something to eat. There might even be some free food and drinks, because the flight is delayed for so long.

Man: Brilliant idea. Let's go look for food, then we can shop!

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds).

Now you will hear this text again. (Repeat)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задание 4

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, т.е. 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.

Dianne: Uh, hi. You are Daniel, right?

David: No, Diana. Remember? We met at Gary's party last Friday night. I'm David.

Dianne: Oh, yeah. Now I remember. You were standing all alone... uh, oh, I... I mean... I mean, you... you know. We started talking about school, about our brothers and our childhood. Uh, how did you know I lived here?

David: Well, I just live around the corner, and I asked Gary if he knew how I could contact you, and...

Dianne: And?

David: Well, I was just wondering if you'd like to go out this Thursday night. Well, there's this really great movie playing downtown at the theater, and I thought... Well... well, we can't use my car 'cause I was in an accident with this wild man driving this BMW, so I've already checked the bus schedule, and...

Dianne: Uh-hem, Well, David, I'm sorry, but I have to work that evening.

David: Oh really? Well, I thought you said before that you quit your job.

Dianne: Well, I did, but I found a new one.

David: Uh, well, how about this Friday night? We could have dinner and then see that movie.

Dianne: A movie? How boring!

David: Well, well, uh, well. A movie? Yeah, for... forget a movie.

Dianne: Anyway, I'm afraid I have to cook dinner for my family, and...

David: Hey, I love cooking. We could whip something up together! I mean, it would be great!

Dianne: I don't think that's a good idea. It's just a family occasion and...

David: Well, hey, are you free this Saturday night? I have two tickets to the football game, and I thought...

Dianne: Sure. I'd love to go. I've wanted to see a game all year. My brother will be so surprised when he finds out I have a ticket for him too, and...

David: Well, but the ticket...

Dianne: Oh, thank you very much.

David: OK! Hey, well, it's been really nice talking to you, but I have to run. Hey. Here are the tickets. And have a great time!

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds).

Now you will hear this text again. (Repeat)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задание 1

Вы услышите интервью. 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:

The “king of Calypso song”, one of the world’s last great entertainers, expresses his thoughts on life and fame.

What is that gives you the strength to keep on travelling at the age of 71?

Singer: I am far too curious to get tired. Travelling has always been part of my existence. I first travelled when I was one and a half years old, from New York to Jamaica. My mother thought Jamaica was a safer place than New York City to bring up a little boy. But we didn’t fly then. We were able to catch a passage on one of the ships my father was working on. He was a seaman.

Interviewer: When did you discover the world of show business?

Singer: I was 19. I just finished serving in the US Navy and returned to New York.

One night, all of a sudden, the world of theatre opened up to me when I was given tickets to the American Negro Theatre. Soon, I managed to take part in the dramatic workshops of a famous German director, who worked for some time in New York. Later I discovered folk music and began to sing. The group I joined sang mainly popular jazz rhythms developed by black musicians out of blues and rock and roll rhythms. This led to my first business flight in 1948, when I went from New York to Chicago and did my very first show.

Interviewer: What does travelling mean to you – work, pleasure, or both?

Singer: It’s a way of life and it’s essential to my interests. Whether for pleasure, for cultural activities, for concert tours, or to pursue my interest in political and social affairs – it’s my way of gathering and sharing information. For me travel is perhaps the most important instrument for establishing relations with people. I believe that technological development does not in any way compare with being able to go and sit with people of another culture and to live in the rhythm of that experience.

Interviewer: Do you consider yourself to be more of an entertainer or of an activist?

Singer: My entertainment, which earns me money, and my political life are inseparable. I am a rebel and my songs reflect my human position. But the role of art isn’t just to show life as it is, but to show life as it should be – fair and harmonious. I believe that my popularity gives me an obligation to press for social change. Most of the time it’s a very positive experience to go into a country and to help stimulate leaders to use their power to change society. This is what I am doing as an activist.

Interviewer: What has been your most difficult journey so far?

Singer: When we put the charity campaign together in 1985 to stop famine in Africa. People in the heart of the continent were really in danger and suffered a lot. We flew from the US to Brussels, where we picked up supplies and medication, and went on to Khartoum. Then we had to take helicopters to get into the interior. The mission was completed but by the end of the trip we were completely exhausted.

Interviewer: Not many artists are involved in charity activities today. What makes you an exception ?

Singer: I have very little to do with glamour. I live in midtown Manhattan but not in Hollywood. I continue to have a community relationship with my laundry and my grocery. And I want to see the community advance. Which is why I lend my support to community authorities and volunteer for many activities such as mutual care, choir, drama. I also donate money for special community programmes. The philosophy behind them is not profit making, of course.

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.

Now you have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задание 2

Вы услышите интервью. 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: Carl Geather is a 56 year-old professor of economics and business in New-York and Hanover. He's a scientific advisor on time management in different businesses.

Interviewer: Carl, nowadays many offices and organizations daily witness a piece of time drama called *Against the Clock*. The tragic heroes are office clerks, managers and even students who spend twelve, fourteen hours a day at work whether it is reasonable or not. They still complain that they cannot manage the job because they have little time and can do nothing about it.

Carl: It's not because they have too little time, they have too much to do. If I have too much to do, I come under time pressure, thanks to the watch on my wrist.

Interviewer: Oh! Now I understand, that's what's responsible for the pressure. Is that your new theory?

Carl: Yes. People invented time regulation and that gives them the impression of being in command of time. But we are not able to control time. We can rationally regulate and plan our lives and work to suit our purposes. This has brought us material prosperity. But it's hardly enjoyed equally by everyone in the world. Those who have more leisure time have less material wealth. The others, who earn a lot, have no spare time to spend their money. The universally accepted phrase "time is money" gives priority to work, not to leisure.

Interviewer: And that can be achieved best with careful time schedule. At least that's what is promised in hundreds of books and seminars. They say: "If you can manage to control time you gain control over your life – and become more relaxed and much happier."

Carl: I'm very sceptical about the last statement. Apart from the fact that it is time that controls us – there are other factors like traffic jams, accidents or queues which often cause a failure in time management and encourage stress. In fact, it's very difficult to come up with a really balanced schedule for work and leisure. I am glad people at least have learnt how to work efficiently. But this makes them count every minute devoted to leisure activities, even if they are very tired and need a good rest.

Interviewer: Why? How come?

Carl: I've found out that free time often makes people anxious and uneasy. They feel it is time spent unprofitably. This is why many of them plan their vacations almost to the minute and fill them with numerous activities.

Interviewer: Do you mean if you are late, you might miss something exciting?

Carl: Of course. But if you are too fast, you will as well. Wanting things faster and faster has turned us into high-speed human beings, which hardly improves the quality of our lives. You can experience the negative effect of it yourself. First comes depression, then sickness and accidents.

Interviewer: But we cannot turn the clocks back to the old, peaceful days.

Carl: No. And we wouldn't want to either. It's not about changing time but about our relationship with time. The order and laws the clocks dictate have created some advantages but also have some drawbacks, like time pressure. We should be thinking of some other lifestyle – something creative and productive which includes slowness and breaks.

Interviewer: How productive is slowness?

Carl: In the business world slowness and patience can help to choose the right moment to launch a new programme or product. We can easily recognize the advantages of taking time out for a student, for example, to reduce stress.

Interviewer: Do you think people are beginning to treat time differently?

Carl: In fact punctuality which is quite stressful is losing its popularity. We are more flexible about appointments and letters thanks to the mobile phone and e-mail. However, only in a space without clocks and watches can something really new, creative and innovative be found.

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.

Задание 3

Вы услышите рассказ выпускницы колледжа. В заданиях A8–A14 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.

This summer I went on a three-week trip to Italy with a friend of mine from college. I had never been out of the USA before although I had travelled a lot round my own country and I'm glad about that. I had always wanted to go on an exchange when I was in college but I couldn't afford it. When I graduated from college I decided that I was just going to throw all my money into this trip to Europe. My parents tried to convince me that the trip wasn't worth the money, but they said so just because they didn't want me to leave the country.

When we landed in Rome, we immediately found that we were in another world. I don't know what I expected. I think I'd expected that everything would have English subtitles or something. You know I had taken a year of Italian at high school at one point, and that was the extent of my experience. I had also been told that Spanish was very similar to Italian, so I guess I had expected that I would be able to interpret what was going on just based on my knowledge of Spanish because I had some pretty extensive knowledge of Spanish. But it didn't work out that way. It took us about two hours to get out of the airport.

On our first day we had a big hassle with public transportation. We decided to take a bus into town but we missed our bus stop. I guess we were expecting someone to hold up an English sign and say "Debbie and Christine, get off the bus now." But that didn't happen and we ended up just riding around Rome on the bus endlessly. So our trip downtown turned into some kind of a sightseeing tour. We kept asking the passengers questions in broken Italian slash Spanish but it wasn't turning out well for us. Finally, we ran into an exchange student and he got us off the bus at the right stop and pointed in the proper direction.

Rome is a really manic city. I mean the traffic is completely insane. I mean there're traffic rules but drivers consider them to be optional. There're ten thousand mopeds everywhere. I think you can get a license when you're fourteen years old to drive a moped. It's definitely a far cry from Princeton where the pedestrians all have the right of way.

We spent about three days in Rome and then we moved on to Florence. We were there for about three days too. But I'd say the tour we were on was very fast-paced, which was one thing I would change if I went back. I would like to do things according to when I want to do them and not according to when the guide tells me to move on to the next place. Because in a lot of cases I felt we didn't really get to absorb everything there was to absorb in each city.

We were always just piled back on the tour bus and taken to the next place. We covered a lot of territory traveling by bus, but sometimes I just felt like we were running past things, which was kind of crazy. I also found a lot of people on our tour group to be rather embarrassing. For them the tour was little more than a shopping expedition. Nobody had any cultural interest in being in Europe or interacting with the locals. I felt Europe was wasted on them in a way. I felt they should be shipped straight home.

But on the whole it was definitely exciting to be over in Europe. When it was time to return home I felt that I hadn't been in Italy long enough to see everything that I wanted to see and I couldn't say "Okay, now I'm ready to go. It's time to load my stuff back on the plane and go home." So that was a little frustrating for me. I hope I can go back next year because it was a good trip.

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.

Задание 4

Вы услышите рассказ молодого человека. В заданиях A8–A14 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.

Recently I've got my pilot's license for a single engine aircraft. I got interested in flying a plane because of ... Well, you see our chemistry teacher in high school was also an instructor. He was completely fanatical about aircraft. He knew that my father had a plane, just the one he had always wanted to have. It was a good plane! Strangely, my father had never suggested that I go on an aviation course. I guess I would have never learnt to fly a plane but for my teacher. Thanks to him I went to the local airport. There I took a discovery flight for 20 dollars. The day was beautiful, the sky was clear when we did it. The instructors were nice. They fly you around and when you're in the air they let you actually handle the plane. For a minute or two I was controlling the aircraft, which was great! Unfortunately, my dad had never allowed me to handle his plane. So I signed up right away to be on track to getting my license. They said it'd take about a year or a little more, for some people it takes a lot longer to get their license. There's a minimum of fifty-five hours of flight time. You have to fly at night, to do solo time and all that stuff. So I started off and I was doing pretty well. I enjoyed the course immensely.

Time flies. It was the end of the school year and my final exams were fast approaching. I still had a month and a half before I was supposed to get my license. I was planning on getting my license around the same time when I was supposed to go off to college. My actual instructor had left somewhere so I got a new one. My new instructor started quizzing me on the stuff that I was supposed to know and I was like "Have never heard about it" and he was like "You're supposed to have learned these chapters by now". He expected that my old instructor had told me like "Learn this chapter for the beginning of October and that chapter for the middle of November", but he hadn't. So I had to take a written test on all the theory behind the flying. I really had to study hard for my test in one week. Luckily, I passed it and I got eighty-two points. You had to get seventy points or above to pass. Eighty-two is nothing to be proud of actually. It was a pretty easy test but eighty-two is just fine with me. And then it turned out that I needed more hours of flying because they had changed the regulations on getting a license a week before I was going to get my license. That meant that I had to keep flying with my instructor on weekends. It was really annoying and that took another five months. I remember being completely heartbroken and there was a time when I was ready to quit the whole thing but then ... my family was like "We are not wasting all this money for you not to get your license". All in all it probably totalled about a little over three thousand dollars to get my license.

One day I had to do an extended flight for I think three hundred miles. My instructor made me do some things that are really nerve wracking, and they made me sick in my stomach. I really hated doing them and I was really glad that we stopped at the point when we did it because I was feeling pale and cold and not in good condition. At last my instructor said "All right you've passed the test, just land the plane." Finally I got my license. I've had it for nine months now, yeah nine months, and I haven't flown much since then. But I'm planning on going to the nearby airport here at college and getting checked out so I can fly on a regular basis once a month or once a week if time permits.

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.

Задание 5

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 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: Well, and now it's time for our top ten celebrity show. Here to speak to you is Peter Mc Gill, a leading British photographer. Welcome Peter. As far as I know you are a great enthusiast of the traditional method. Why? Did you try any new techniques?

Peter Mc Gill: I'm addicted to pictures and always live in the world of images. I own several cameras through which I do my world watching. Most of the time things and people disguise themselves and expose for just a moment. I am looking for these rare moments and I take only one picture not to wear off the immediacy of feelings. And I always employ only the traditional printmaking process.

I have actually tried out the new technologies. In my opinion, digital computer technology still has a long way to go before it catches up with the classical negative. For me digital photography has even less depth than the music on CDs. It is devoid of emotion and warmth. Sure, you can do plenty of manipulating, but that's not what I want. Of course, you can take an original negative and change everything you want and lose the privacy of feelings every serious artist looks for.

Interviewer: Thank you, Peter. Well, well... I don't think all of our guests will agree. Will you Frank?

Frank Willis : Hardly. I really like my job and spend most of my time at my computer, getting new ideas, generating amazing images and fabulous costumes. I realize the days of traditional photography are numbered and a new era of digital photo has begun. Neither photography, film, video nor TV can allow themselves to be held back. So I'm going ahead. Digitally I fill the streets of Paris with white elephants, give my cats boots, and set fashion shots in exotic land-scapes. For me it is just fun.

Interviewer: Really? I am sure your colleagues see it differently.

Frank Willis: My photographer friends think I am unable to do anything serious or important. They are reluctant to accept my work as real art. If, as I see it, creative photography means getting as close as you can to the picture in your head, why not use the computer to give your imagination freedom?

Interviewer: That was the famous Frank Willis. Our next guest today is Anne Geddes from Queensland, Australia.

Anne Geddes: Yes, it's a ... really exotic place, which is why I love uncommon people, extraordinary things, and memorable places. I enjoy transformations. Recently I've made a project "Down in the Garden" where I transformed richly decorated and costumed babies into butterflies, flowers, fairies or sugar peas. I couldn't have imagined a better idea. You know, it brought me incredible success. One of my best – *Babies in Blossoms* – I manipulated on computer. However, I took pictures of real pea pods in conventional way and combined them with sleeping babies photos. They looked fantastic. I didn't even make a background – there was no need.

To me it's irrelevant whether the great photos of the future are created on computer, or by using film, as we are mainly doing today. The best, the most original images are always created in the heart and mind of the photographer.

Interviewer: You are absolutely right, Anne. I'd like to ask the brilliant Sandy Crown how she makes her extraordinary installations. Hello, Sandy.

Sandy Crown: Hi, glad to be here with you today.

The worlds and images I create in my photos are artificial through and through. It takes me months and months to construct my strange environment and I don't even have a camera. I pick up photo pieces on my computer Photo Shop and play with them like a child plays with Lego. I try everything, imagine unreal mysterious worlds and their opposites and have lots of fun. Now I know there's no limit to people's inventiveness. I stick butterfly wings on things like tables or spoons, fool around with pieces of newspaper and use e-mails to make landscapes.

And you know, I wouldn't want to retreat to pure classical photography or to pure computer art. I think it'll imprison my imagination. I feel I can do much more. New computer art is gradually becoming a performance which I try to influence through my personality. I would like to direct this performance.

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. Now you have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задание 6

Вы услышите интервью. 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.

Int : Look, Robert, I've read in the newspaper that China is doing research on genetically modified products and has already started the production and distribution of genetically modified foods in Europe, Asia and Africa. The United States is for using genetically modified foods, but Europe is against it. You are from Canada, what do you think?

Robert: Well, I think it's a great idea to have genetically modified foods.

Int : Why?

Robert: Why not? It's especially important for countries like China or India where population is steadily growing. And if this world is going to support this kind of population, we will definitely need more resources than organic food. So, I can't see why not use genetically modified foods. I think it's safe and ecologically friendly.

Int : Aren't you worried that there haven't been enough tests on them? There might be some side effects that could lead to cancer or aids or maybe ruin the natural life cycle.

Robert: Uh, really? Perhaps I was ill-informed. But I think that the study and testing of genetically modified products have to be taken carefully and slowly. And the most important thing is to adopt international laws on genetic engineering and procedures for scientific study and tests.

Int : So are you saying that they should do the research but it's OK to go ahead and try to use genetically modified food now? Would you eat it?

Robert: Well, if there is reason to think that it is safe after many tests then, I think, we should start using it. I've read that approximately two-thirds of processed foods sold today contain genetically modified ingredients. So using them is quite safe, I guess.

Int : But there is a growing resistance against the production and commercial use of genetically modified products in some European countries. You know, they have even adopted laws that restrict the use of genetically modified foods. I think, the most necessary thing to do today is to label all genetically modified foods and ingredients and give people full and clear information about them. The sooner we start this campaign, the better. People have the right to know ... and then decide – to eat or not to eat.

Robert: Wow! Sounds like you know what to do.

Int : Mm, I mean, I can understand why people would want to use genetically modified foods to feed really impoverished areas like Africa, it's useful, but we really don't know what the consequences might be. We will need further checks and improvements. Some countries have already reported instances of irreparable damage to the ecology such as spreading of genetically modified seeds.

Robert: We have to solve a lot of problems but at the same time I don't think we should completely stop the research and the tests because the genetically modified products can be used in many beneficial ways. They can help create new kinds of medicines and maybe new kinds of animals and plants, and even new life forms. Genetic engineering is changing the way we live our lives. I think, there is no way back, whatever the morals are.

Int : I pretty much agree with you on this. That's a pretty solid argument.

Robert: But still, the most controversial issue is human cloning. It raises strong emotions in many people. They fear the consequences though not all of them understand why.

Int : Right you are. An average person is always prejudiced against extraordinary things and radical changes. And what do you think about human cloning?

Robert: I think, I am an ordinary person sharing many widely spread prejudices and superstitions. But I am a Christian, a Catholic. And this religion is based on strict principles. It also has some philosophies that I firmly believe in and one of them is human creation. It's sacred and people should not interfere with it.

Int : Ok, thanks Robert.

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. Now you have 15 seconds to check your answers.

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 цифрой, 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 don't think university education should be free because students might not put in as much effort as they do now. They may think that if it's free, they can do it anytime they want. Students become less disciplined – often break rules and miss classes. They waste time going to parties or clubs.

Speaker B

Definitely, I think higher education should be free. I think this is a privilege that would be enjoyed by everyone and I also think if it were free, students would really think hard about what they want to do, and let's say, if they couldn't figure it out at an early age, they could join at any point in time and it wouldn't be stressful and everyone would have that freedom to be whatever they want.

Speaker C

I think higher education cannot be a privilege for the rich. I mean if your parents are millionaires, you can choose the best university to go to, if not, you'll have to choose a less prestigious school and work part-time. Then it'll only be fair if all young people pay a small sum of money to attend university and have a chance to earn their living while studying.

Speaker D

I think people should have to pay for their university education because otherwise a lot of people will just go first to school and then they'll go to university and just study, and I think it takes away the importance of a university education. So if people have to pay really big money, then, I think, it makes them highly motivated, and yeah, it makes qualifications, a degree, really important.

Speaker E

Yes, I definitely think college or university should be free. If people want to study, they should be given the opportunity to learn regardless of how much money they have. After all, we all pay enough taxes so governments can spend the received money to support higher education. And I think it would be a good system if all students got a scholarship to pay for their education and living expenses.

Speaker F

I think university should be free for those who deserve it. In other words, based on merit, if a child has worked really hard and shown that they have high goals, and that they want to do well and use university to succeed, then I think that it should be free, but I don't think it should be free for those who haven't shown in high school that they care about school or that they care about learning.

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.

Задание 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, т.е. 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: OK. Hello, Kevin! How are you doing?

Kevin: Pretty good.

Int: Kevin, where are you from?

Kevin: I'm from Phoenix, Arizona, in the United States.

Int: Wow, a great state! By the way, were you born in Phoenix?

Kevin: Uh, I was actually born in New York, because, uh, my parents happened to be living in New York at that time. My father was a Major League Baseball player, and the year I was born, 1971, uh, he was playing with the Mets in New York City. Earlier he had played for the Detroit Tigers. My birthday is in May, May 25th, to be precise, and so my mother happened to be with my father in New York because it was one of many baseball seasons my father took part in. So I was actually born in New York, but I grew up, uh, in Phoenix which I consider to be my home town.

Int: Wow! That's Amazing! Do you remember anything about New York?

Kevin: Yes, actually, I have a few memories because we spent probably three years there, um, from the time I was born, obviously, until I was about two and a half or three years old. We spent summers, or the baseball season in New York, and we rented a condominium, um, on the second floor, and I remember, it was right across the street from La Guardia Airport. And so, of course, when I was a little kid, I used to love sitting by the kitchen window, and I even remember it was a bay window, the kind where you can roll the window open, and I used to roll the window open, and just watch the airplanes take off and land all day.

Int: Wow! That's cool. Was there anybody to look after you?

Kevin: The couple that lived below us was an elderly couple and they acted pretty much like my grandparents, so I actually called them Grandma and Grandpa, and, uh, Grandma Stevenson cooked for me and often put me to bed. She also used to give me a bath in her kitchen sink. I was so small that she would actually give me a bath in her kitchen sink, and I remember that as well.

Int: Wow, those are funny memories. OK. Thanks a lot Kevin.

Kevin: You're welcome.

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.

Задание A8-A14

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 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.

Natalie: Ladies and gentlemen, today we have in our studio two guests – a football fan from England and a footballer from Ghana and we are talking about football, of course. So, Lois, have you ever been to a professional football match in England?

Lois: Yes, I have. I support a team called Leicester city, and when I was at university I used to go to quite a few of their matches.

Natalie: OK, so what's it like when you go to a professional game?

Lois: In England there's sometimes a lot of violence at football, so the police like to keep the fans away from each other. But I've never been at a match where there's been any trouble. Um, the atmosphere at most matches is really lively because small grounds hold about 20,000 people, so you get quite a cheerful crowd, and I love it...and because football sports arenas in Leicester are quite small, you're quite close to the pitch and feel really involved. My team wasn't very good though, so often my team would lose, but when they won it was fantastic.

Natalie: That's cool. So how much does it cost to get a ticket?

Lois: It's quite expensive so maybe now for the lower teams the cheapest ticket is 25 pounds. They are available through the Internet. But, for example, if you wanted to go and see top class teams, then it's maybe 50 pounds or more, but it's really difficult to get a ticket because everybody has a season ticket. So if you want to go and watch them, you have to know somebody who can get you a ticket, an agent, a provider who uses his private contacts to book tickets long before the matches start. Yes, it's really difficult to just buy a ticket at the booking office for those games.

Natalie: Hey, Lois, so what do you think about this year Euro Cup?

Lois: So far it's been an interesting tournament. I didn't expect to see Greece and Portugal make it to the final. I was a little bit disappointed with England's performance. I think that Portugal probably played better than we did, and we were unlucky because we had a goal disallowed by an assistant referee in the last minute. Bad luck! Still I think Portugal deserved to win.

Natalie: Mm, so what happened in the match?

Lois: If I remember correctly, the match was 2-all. Oh no, 1-all because at the last minute England scored to make it 2-1, but that goal was disallowed, so then it went to extra time and to penalties. And David Beckham missed!!! uh a terrible goal, missed a penalty. He could have won the game for England! And then one of the Portugal's forwards scored and it was all over.

Natalie: Lois, I noticed that you have a poster of David Beckham by your desk.

Lois: I do. I think that David Beckham is quite a handsome man. He's got a lovely body and great hair. Everything about him is perfect ... for modeling. You know, many people think that he is a very talented footballer, although his recent performance in Euro Cup was maybe not quite what it should have been, he did miss two penalties and I think he is not as good as he is said to be.

Natalie: So do you think David Beckham is a better football player or a better model?

Lois: Whoa! Tricky! Um, possibly fifty-fifty at the moment, and maybe he should spend less time concentrating on social life and more time on football.

Natalie: Mm! Well, I suppose you mean he spends too much time accompanying his glamorous wife Victoria to numerous parties and social gatherings?

Lois: Yeah, he's a real man of the world and very popular among celebrities.

Natalie: Thank you Lois, and now I have some questions to our guest from Ghana. So Nana, soccer is extremely important for Ghana. Can you tell me a little bit about this?

Nana: Okay. The biggest game we have in Ghana now is soccer. And it's even important for families in the sense that families tend to push young kids into soccer academies which are all over the country now, and these young kids are really urged to actually play in the leagues, in the premier leagues, but mostly the emphasis is on playing in foreign leagues, which they deem brings more money to the player himself and to the family the player comes from.

Natalie: So recruiting young people is an important part of the soccer culture in Ghana.

Nana: Unfortunately, I would say yes. The reason why I say it's unfortunately true is, it has come to a point where people actually pay families just to take their young kids away. There are also families in Ghana that actually pay people, pay teams, just to sell their young kids to these foreign scouts. They go away, and parents don't hear from them probably until they are of age and are playing in big leagues. Then that's when families come forward and say, "Yeah, this is my child, and this child was taken away from me long ago." So they pick these kids out of school and no one knows what happens to them after that. Again, what makes me really worried is that quite a lot of them even end up not actually meeting their potential, and end up doing some other stuff, end up in crime. So it's really unfortunate.

Natalie: I see. Nana what do you think of football hooligans? You were saying that you once saw a big fight?

Nana: Oh, lots of fights... If you go to most games in England on a Saturday you can see an odd fight or maybe a full scale riot but usually outside the stadium.

Natalie: What happened when you saw that violent collision?

Nana: So, one of the biggest riots I've seen was actually near a stadium and there were two local rival crowds: the guys were all fighting in a field near the stadium. So the police actually surrounded them with horses, and police dogs, and they just let the police dogs go off the leads, and then the horses charged in and tried to split the crowd. But it didn't help. Well, finally the police stopped the fighting with water cannons and there were a lot of arrests.

Natalie: Wow! Pretty intense! Thank you Nana.

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. Now you have 15 seconds to check your answers.

This is the end of the Listening test.

ОТВЕТЫ

Вариант 1

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	1	A15	2	A22	2
A2	3	A16	3	A23	4
A3	2	A17	1	A24	3
A4	3	A18	3	A25	3
A5	3	A19	4	A26	2
A6	2	A20	4	A27	1
A7	1	A21	2	A28	4
A8	2				
A9	3				
A10	3				
A11	1				
A12	2				
A13	2				
A14	1				

<u>Аудирование</u>	
B1	7 3 1 5 2 6
<u>Чтение</u>	
B2	8 5 1 7 3 2 4
B3	5 1 3 2 4 7
<u>Грамматика и лексика*</u>	
B4	doesnothave<или>doesn'thave
B5	isconnected
B6	help
B7	wascalled
B8	found
B9	hadbeen<или>hadeverbeen
B10	mostbeautiful
B11	expensive
B12	confidence
B13	important
B14	entertainment
B15	independent
B16	competitions<или>competition<или>competing

* Написание ответов (без пробелов и знаков препинания) соответствует инструкции ФЦТ по заполнению бланка ответов № 1.

Тренировочные задания

РАЗДЕЛ 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

ЗАДАНИЯ В1		ЗАДАНИЯ А1 – А7		ЗАДАНИЯ А8 – А14	
№ Задания	Ответы	№ Задания	Ответы	№ Задания	Ответы
Задание 1	7 4 2 1 3 5	Задание 1	2 3 1 2 2 1 3	Задание 1	3 2 1 1 2 2 3
Задание 2	3 6 1 2 7 4	Задание 2	2 3 1 1 3 2 3	Задание 2	2 3 2 1 2 3 1
Задание 3	4 3 1 5 6	Задание 3	1 2 1 2 3 2 3	Задание 3	2 3 2 3 1 3 1
Задание 4	4 1 3 6 5	Задание 4	2 1 3 2 1 2 3	Задание 4	1 2 3 3 1 2 3
Задание 5	4 5 1 6 2			Задание 5	3 3 1 3 1 2 2
Задание 6	3 5 1 6 4			Задание 6	3 1 3 2 2 1 1

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

ЗАДАНИЯ В2		ЗАДАНИЯ В3		ЗАДАНИЯ А15 – А21	
№ Задания	Ответы	№ Задания	Ответы	№ Задания	Ответы
Задание 1	3 8 5 7 4 6 1	Задание 1	4 7 1 6 2 5	Задание 1	3 4 1 1 2 1 4
Задание 2	6 4 2 1 8 5 3	Задание 2	5 7 1 3 2 4	Задание 2	3 3 1 4 3 2 2
Задание 3	4 6 7 3 1 2	Задание 3	7 4 6 2 1 5	Задание 3	2 3 1 4 4 2 1
Задание 4	7 5 6 1 2 4	Задание 4	3 7 5 1 6 2	Задание 4	4 1 3 3 2 3 2
Задание 5	4 1 5 3 7 6			Задание 5	3 2 1 2 4 4 3
Задание 6	5 7 1 6 3 2			Задание 6	3 4 3 2 4 1 1
				Задание 7	3 3 2 1 2 4 2

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

ЗАДАНИЯ В4-В10	
Задание 1	
B4	largest
B5	arefound
B6	buy
B7	boy's
B8	iswaiting
B9	changes
B10	are
Задание 2	
B4	could
B5	hadmade
B6	better
B7	areallowed
B8	varies
B9	is
B10	have

ЗАДАНИЯ B11-B16**Задание 1**

B11	unlocked
B12	disappear
B13	unusual
B14	unknown
B15	madness
B16	shameful

Задание 2

B11	mysterious
B12	exploration
B13	participation
B14	unknown
B15	traditional
B16	unforgettable

Задание 3

B11	frequently
B12	healthy
B13	uncooked
B14	kingdom
B15	expectation
B16	reality

ЗАДАНИЯ A22-A28

№ Задания	Ответы
Задание 1	3 1 4 2 4 4 3
Задание 2	3 2 3 1 4 2
Задание 3	1 4 2 3 4 1 2

Вариант 2

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	2	A15	1	A22	3
A2	3	A16	3	A23	2
A3	1	A17	2	A24	2
A4	2	A18	1	A25	3
A5	1	A19	3	A26	3
A6	3	A20	4	A27	4
A7	3	A21	3	A28	1
A8	2				
A9	2				
A10	2				
A11	1				
A12	1				
A13	3				
A14	2				

<u>Аудирование</u>	
B1	347651
<u>Чтение</u>	
B2	6 2 8 1 5 4 3
B3	4 2 1 7 3 5
<u>Грамматика и лексика*</u>	
B4	stands
B5	wasput
B6	saw
B7	hasbecome
B8	areorganized<или> areorganised
B9	first
B10	them
B11	imaginable
B12	especially
B13	expressions
B14	healthy<или> healthful
B15	unfair
B16	Advertisers<или> Advertisements

* Написание ответов (без пробелов и знаков препинания) соответствует инструкции ФЦТ по заполнению бланка ответов № 1.

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий раздела «Письмо»

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ С1
(МАКСИМУМ 6 БАЛЛОВ)

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Организация текста	Языковое оформление текста
	K1	K2	K3
2	Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании (даны полные ответы на все вопросы, заданы три вопроса по указанной теме); стиливое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учетом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст верно разделён на абзацы; структурное оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка	Используемый словарный запас и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной задаче; орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более 2-х негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок или/и не более 2-х негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок)
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании (более одного аспекта раскрыто не полностью или один аспект полностью отсутствует); встречаются нарушения стиливоего оформления речи или/и принятых в языке норм вежливости	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются недостатки/ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы нелогично/отсутствует; имеются отдельные нарушения принятых норм оформления личного письма	Имеются лексические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания текста; имеются орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, не затрудняющие коммуникации (допускается не более 4-х негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок или/и не более 4-х негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок)
0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/и не соответствует требуемому объёму	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания; принятые нормы оформления личного письма не соблюдаются	Понимание текста затруднено из-за множества лексико-грамматических ошибок

Примечание. При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» всё задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ С2 (МАКСИМУМ 14 БАЛЛОВ)

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Организация текста	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография и пунктуация
3	К1 Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилистическое оформление речи выбрано правильно (соблюдается нейтральный стиль)	К2 Высказывание логично, структура текста соответствует предложенному плану; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделён на абзацы	К3 Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики	К4 Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки (допускается 1–2 негрубые ошибки)	К5 Имеются ряд грамматических ошибки практические отсутствуют. Текст разделён на правильным пунктуационным оформлением
2	Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилистического оформления речи	Высказывание в основном логично, имеются отдельные отклонения от плана в структуре высказывания; имеются отдельные недочёты при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов (2–3), либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно	Имеются ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста (не более 4-х)	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделён на правильным пунктуационным оформлением
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушения стилистического оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто	Высказывание не всегда логично, есть значительные отклонения от предложенного плана; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы отсутствует	Использован неадекватно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста (не более 4-х)	Многочисленны ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленные, но затрудняют понимание текста (допускается 6–7 ошибок в 3–4-х разделах грамматики)	Имеются ряд орфографических или/и пунктуационных ошибок, в том числе те, которые значительно затрудняют понимание текста (не более 4-х)
0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/и не соответствует требуемому объёму, или/и более 30% ответа имеет непродуктивный характер (т. е. текстуально совпадает с опубликованным источником или другими эквивалентными работами)	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания, предложенный план ответа не соблюдается	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются, ошибки затрудняют понимание текста	Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются

Примечание. Критерий «Орфография и пунктуация» в разделе «Письмо» оценивается в 2 балла. При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» все задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

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ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК