

9

класс

ПОЛНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ

ПОСОБИЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ГИА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПОЛНЫЙ

ЭКСПРЕСС-РЕПЕТИТОР

РАЗБОР ВСЕХ
ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫХ
ТЕМ

ГИА

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
ИТОГОВАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ

Полный комплект пособий для подготовки к ГИА

О.В. ТЕРЕНТЬЕВА
Л.М. ГУДКОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Полный
экспресс-репетитор
для подготовки к ГИА

9
класс



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Основная цель данного пособия — помочь учащимся 9 класса быстро и качественно подготовиться к успешной сдаче ГИА по английскому языку. В него вошли основные виды заданий по аудированию, чтению, грамматике и лексике, письму и говорению, представленные на экзамене.

В конце книги даны ответы на задания, которые позволят самостоятельно оценить свои знания и определить уровень подготовки к аттестации.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

ГИА (государственная итоговая аттестация в новой форме) по английскому языку проводится для выпускников IX классов общеобразовательных учреждений и является экзаменом по выбору.

Назначение экзаменационной работы — оценить уровень языковой подготовки по иностранному языку выпускников IX класса общеобразовательных учреждений с целью их государственной (итоговой) аттестации.

Содержание экзаменационной работы определяется на основе Стандарта основного общего образования по иностранному языку и Примерных программ по иностранным языкам.

Экзамен состоит из двух частей:

первая часть — **письменная**:

- раздел 1 (задания по аудированию);
- раздел 2 (задания по чтению);
- раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике);
- раздел 4 (задание по письму: написание личного письма);

вторая часть — **устная**:

- раздел 5 (задания по говорению: тематическое монологическое высказывание и комбинированный диалог).

Продолжительность ГИА по иностранным языкам составляет **126 минут**:

- письменная часть — 120 минут;
- устная часть — 6 минут.

Проверочная работа по английскому языку включает задания трех типов:

- с **выбором ответа** из трёх предложенных — задания типа А;
- с **кратким ответом** (одним словом, буквой или числом), в том числе на установление соответствия — задания типа В;
- с **развернутым свободным ответом** (написание личного письма, монологическое высказывание, диалог) — задания типа С.

Все варианты проверочных работ равноценны по трудности, одинаковы по структуре, параллельны по расположению заданий (под одним и тем же порядковым номером во всех вариантах работы находится задание, проверяющее один и тот же элемент содержания).

Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение всех заданий экзаменационной работы — 50.

В 2011 году баллы, полученные за выполнение экзаменационной работы, переводились в отметку по пятибалльной шкале следующим образом:

Отметка по пятибалльной шкале	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»
Общий балл	0—20	21—32	33—41	42—50

В ряде школ результаты экзамена были использованы при приеме учащихся в профильные классы. Ориентиром при отборе был заявлен показатель, нижняя граница которого соответствует 40 баллам.

Минимальная граница экзаменационной работы (21 балл) определяется объемом знаний и умений, без которых в дальнейшем невозможно продолжение образования в старшей школе или в учреждениях среднего профессионального образования.

В этом пособии представлены тренировочные варианты заданий по всем разделам ГИА: по аудированию, чтению, грамматике и лексике, письму и говорению, которые могут быть использованы учащимися для подготовки к государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку.

В связи с возможными изменениями в формате и количестве заданий рекомендуем перед экзаменом еще раз обратиться на сайт его официального разработчика — Федерального института педагогических измерений: www.fipi.ru.

Желаем успехов!

Раздел 1

ЗАДАНИЯ ПО АУДИРОВАНИЮ

Этот раздел экзамена состоит из 2 частей, различающихся по типу и уровням сложности. За каждый правильный ответ учащиеся получают 1 балл. Рекомендуемое время выполнения заданий — 30 минут.

Задание 1 (B1) нацелено на проверку понимания основного содержания прослушанного текста. В нем предлагается установить соответствие между текстами (или отрывками текста) и утверждениями, передающими основную мысль услышанного. При этом в задание включено одно лишнее утверждение. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания — 5.

Задание 2 (A1—A4) проверяет понимание в прослушанном тексте запрашиваемой информации. Для этого в работе представлены задания на выбор ответа. Прослушав разговор двух собеседников, учащийся должен определить, какой из трех вариантов ответов на вопрос является правильным. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания — 4.

Задание № 1 (B1)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- Цель задания № 1 — установить соответствие между каждым высказыванием 1—5 и утверждениями, которые даны в списке А—F. Утверждения выражают главную мысль высказывания.
- Перед прослушиванием внимательно прочитайте предложенные утверждения А—F. Постарайтесь представить, о чем пойдет речь. Однако, не следует ожидать, что вы услышите точно такие же слова в тексте. Эта же мысль может быть выражена другими словами.

- При прослушивании высказываний не волнуйтесь, если некоторые слова окажутся вам незнакомы. Вам нужно понять общее содержание услышанного.
- Вы услышите все высказывания дважды. Во время первого прослушивания отметьте наиболее вероятные утверждения. Во время второго прослушивания сконцентрируйте свое внимание на информации, которую вы упустили в первый раз или в правильности которой вы сомневаетесь.
- *Будьте внимательны!* Одно из утверждений в списке является лишним. Убедитесь в том, что оно не подходит ни к одному из высказываний.
- Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. В верхней строчке проставлены номера текстов. В нижней строчке необходимо указать букву соответствующего утверждения.
- Выполнив задание, проверьте себя еще раз.

Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Найдите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1—5 и утверждениями, данными в списке А—F. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите каждое высказывание дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1.1.

- A. The speaker feels absolutely happy.
- B. The speaker has little free time.
- C. The speaker would like to get some pocket money.
- D. The speaker has some problems with Maths.
- E. The speaker would like to get some privacy.
- F. The speaker has some problems making friends.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.2.

- A. The speaker has a job of a journalist.
- B. The speaker has a job of a doctor.

- C. The speaker has a job of a driver.
- D. The speaker has a job of a shop assistant.
- E. The speaker has a job of a nurse.
- F. The speaker has a job of a teacher.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.3.

- A. The speaker prefers to be active in free time.
- B. The speaker cares about nature.
- C. The speaker is thinking about future job.
- D. The speaker doesn't care about fitness.
- E. The speaker is lazy to play football.
- F. The speaker participates in charity activities.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.4.

- A. The speaker talks about a person who started career at an early age.
- B. The speaker talks about the person's fight for control.
- C. The speaker talks about a famous person's greatest worry.
- D. The speaker talks about a person who opened Theatre Age in England.
- E. The speaker talks about a person of great importance and influence.
- F. The speaker talks about successful sea battles.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.5.

- A. The speaker talks about a healthy diet.
- B. The speaker underlines that everything is possible.
- C. The speaker mentions the most important thing.
- D. The speaker wants to underline care about animals.

- E. The speaker is warning — be careful.
- F. The speaker talks about traditions being followed.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.6.

- A. The speaker talks about the best entertainment for parents whose children would like to be close to animals.
- B. The speaker talks about the best entertainment for kids fond of comics and cartoons.
- C. The speaker talks about the best entertainment for very active children whose parents are busy the whole weekend.
- D. The speaker talks about the best entertainment for children fond of something connected with sport.
- E. The speaker talks about the best entertainment for a group of teens from a school swimming team.
- F. The speaker talks about the best way for children from poor families to spend time before lunch.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.7.

- A. The speaker is not sure if it is useful or not.
- B. The speaker gives his opinion of couch-potatoes.
- C. The speaker tells about a useful tradition.
- D. The speaker talks about on line friendship.
- E. The speaker says that you can do almost without TV.
- F. The speaker thinks that they are real friends.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.8.

- A. The speaker advises you to chew very quickly at midnight.

- B. The speaker says that here New Year is never celebrated on the same day.
- C. The speaker tells about special animal celebrations.
- D. The speaker says that there people must be very choosy about their food.
- E. The speaker says that in this country only merry people are believed to be lucky.
- F. The speaker warns that there you will get wet through.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.9.

- A. The speaker happened to be working during holidays.
- B. The speaker was quite lucky to go abroad.
- C. The speaker was recovering after an accident.
- D. The speaker spent summer in the private house.
- E. The speaker was not lucky with the weather.
- F. The speaker is usually too lazy to move.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.10.

- A. The speaker thinks it's a cultural shock.
- B. The speaker talks about the hair factor.
- C. The speaker says there are no problems.
- D. The speaker tells about a live example.
- E. The speaker says it's much more than good looks.
- F. The speaker tells about a special diet.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.11.

- A. The speaker was a perfect student.
- B. The speaker thinks there is nothing to speak about.
- C. The speaker was just an average student.
- D. The speaker was quite a naïve student.

- E.** The speaker was just a sociable student.
F. The speaker was a terrible student.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.12.

- A.** The speaker talks about a person who was rarely beaten.
B. The speaker says — always overcrowded.
C. The speaker thinks — not so silly.
D. The speaker underlines — useful and traditional.
E. The speaker talks about a person who was absolutely exceptional.
F. The speaker says — still loved and favourite.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.13.

- A.** The speaker doesn't object going to school by tram.
B. The speaker usually goes to school by car.
C. The speaker usually goes to school by underground.
D. The speaker prefers to go to school by bus.
E. The speaker likes going to school by bike.
F. The speaker is happy to go to school by skateboard.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.14.

- A.** The speaker advises to visit the famous hotel.
B. The speaker mentions parking rules.
C. The speaker talks about newspapers.
D. The speaker talks about safety rules.
E. The speaker mentions the best parks.
F. The speaker advises the best chances of sightseeing.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.15.

- A. The speaker talks about travelling.
- B. The speaker talks about language problems.
- C. The speaker talks about a teenager's problem.
- D. The speaker reads an extract from a musical review.
- E. The speaker underlines the connection between environment and wildlife.
- F. The speaker talks about the Royal family.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.16.

- A. The speaker talks about wrong statistics.
- B. The speaker advises to think twice.
- C. The speaker declares it very harmful.
- D. The speaker talks about shocking facts.
- E. The speaker underlines — money for them, diseases for you.
- F. The speaker thinks their future is in danger.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.17.

- A. The speaker mentions the right way to dress.
- B. The speaker thinks it's a pretty bad mistake.
- C. The speaker mentions some steps for better health.
- D. The speaker doesn't mean anything personal.
- E. The speaker thinks they dislike you.
- F. The speaker thinks it's a usual thing in Britain.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.18.

- A. The speaker talks about drinking coffee day and night.
- B. The speaker talks about good relaxation with friends.
- C. The speaker talks about the importance of being fit.
- D. The speaker talks about watching the time carefully.
- E. The speaker talks about short breaks.
- F. The speaker talks about a good night sleep before exams.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.19.

- A. The speaker talks about her timetable.
- B. The speaker talks about perfect relationship.
- C. The speaker talks about the wonders of weightlessness.
- D. The speaker talks about the time for relaxation.
- E. The speaker talks about keeping clean.
- F. The speaker talks about the super humans.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

1.20.

- A. The speaker talks about the symbolic meaning of colours.
- B. The speaker tells how colours influence our health.
- C. The speaker talks about the meaning of colours in the wildlife.
- D. The speaker talks about the emotional influence of colour.
- E. The speaker talks about the history of body art.
- F. The speaker tells how the attitude towards colours changed.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

Задание № 2 (A1—A4)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- Цель задания № 2 — детально понять содержание текста и выбрать из трех вариантов ответа на вопросы тот, который соответствует содержанию услышанного.
- Перед прослушиванием внимательно прочитайте вопросы A1—A4 и варианты ответов 1—3. Вопросы, как правило, следуют в том порядке, в котором информация приводится в тексте. Помните, что слова, которые вы услышите в тексте, могут содержаться и в правильных, и в неправильных вариантах ответов, поэтому обращайтесь внимание на смысл текста. Часто правильный ответ выражает нужную информацию другими словами.
- При прослушивании текстов не волнуйтесь, если некоторые слова окажутся вам незнакомы или в первый раз вы что-то не поняли.
- Вы услышите каждый текст дважды. Во время первого прослушивания отметьте наиболее вероятные ответы. Во время второго прослушивания сконцентрируйте свое внимание на информации, которую вы упустили в первый раз или в правильности которой вы сомневаетесь.
- Не оставляйте ни одного вопроса без ответа.
- Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. В верхней строчке проставлены номера вопросов. В нижней строчке необходимо указать цифру соответствующего варианта ответа.

Вы услышите разговор двух собеседников. В заданиях A1—A4 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. Вы услышите диалог дважды.

2.1.

A1. Why didn't Paul go to safari park?

- 1) He was busy.
- 2) He didn't want to join Ann.
- 3) He doesn't like to see animals in captivity.

- A2.** Does Ann agree with Paul?
- 1) Partly because she dislikes zoos.
 - 2) No, because she likes going to the zoos or safari parks.
 - 3) Yes, because she likes neither zoos nor safari parks.
- A3.** What was the film Ann and Paul watched about?
- 1) About monkeys living in the zoo.
 - 2) About monkeys which were taken to the zoo from the jungle?
 - 3) About the monkeys which came back to the jungle from the zoo.
- A4.** What does Paul think people should stop doing?
- 1) Building more safari parks.
 - 2) Closing animals in cages.
 - 3) Sending animals back to the wild.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.2.

- A1.** How did friends organize the party?
- 1) They asked Jane to organize it.
 - 2) They agreed to bring food and drinks.
 - 3) They decided to go to the restaurant.
- A2.** What was Tom responsible for?
- 1) He was to bring the drinks.
 - 2) He was to organize the music.
 - 3) He was to make a chocolate cake.
- A3.** What kind of salad did Jack bring?
- 1) Meat salad.
 - 2) Chicken salad.
 - 3) Seafood salad.
- A4.** What was Sally asked to bring?
- 1) A big box of chocolate.
 - 2) Whatever she decided to bring.
 - 3) Nothing special.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.3.

- A1.** How did Julia learn about the opening of the super-market?
1) Suzy phoned her.
2) Ann told her.
3) She read about it.
- A2.** What did Julia buy?
1) Some cosmetics.
2) A music CD.
3) A nice bag.
- A3.** How much did the present cost?
1) £ 4.00. 2) £ 4.50. 3) £ 7.00.
- A4.** When did Suzy and Julia agree to go shopping together?
1) On Friday.
2) On Saturday.
3) On Sunday.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.4.

- A1.** What colour is the hall?
1) Orange. 2) Blue. 3) Pink.
- A2.** Why did Nancy paint the living room blue?
1) Because the room is often sunlit.
2) Because the room is very light.
3) Because the room is very small.
- A3.** How did Nancy get prepared for redecoration work?
1) She attended courses.
2) She got professional advice.
3) She used advice given in magazines.
- A4.** How did Nancy choose the colour for her bedroom?
1) She wanted it to be the same.
2) She wanted it to match the new floor.
3) She wanted it to match the furniture.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.5.

- A1.** Why is father a bit skeptical?
 1) Because Diana's friends have come a long way.
 2) Because he thinks it's early to speak about future jobs.
 3) Because he doesn't believe his daughter.
- A2.** What does Diana think of Mary's decision?
 1) She doesn't think she is pretty enough.
 2) She doesn't think she should be an actress.
 3) She doesn't think she is talented enough.
- A3.** What came as a surprise for father?
 1) That Mary wants to be a pilot.
 2) That Mary changed her mind.
 3) That David wants to be a psychologist.
- A4.** Does anybody want to follow their relatives' example?
 1) Nobody does. 2) Tom does. 3) Diana does.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.6.

- A1.** When will Jane's cousins arrive?
 1) On Saturday.
 2) On Sunday.
 3) On Monday.
- A2.** What is the best thing at Pizza Hut?
 1) Coffee.
 2) Ice cream.
 3) Pizza.
- A3.** What film are they going to watch?
 1) *Friends Abroad*.
 2) *Dark Rain*.
 3) *Catch a Taxi*.
- A4.** How do they choose to go to the beach?
 1) By train. 2) By bicycle. 3) By bus.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.7.

- A1.** Why has Susan been busy lately?
 1) She has been arranging her holidays.
 2) She has been staying at her aunt's place.
 3) She has been looking for a job.
- A2.** What kind of job can Ann's father offer?
 1) A manager.
 2) A shop assistant.
 3) A secretary.
- A3.** How much does Ann earn at her father's shop?
 1) £ 4.00 per hour.
 2) £ 4.50 per hour.
 3) £ 5.00 per hour.
- A4.** Where does Ann think is the best place to have lunch?
 1) At home. 2) In the park. 3) At Pizza Hut.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.8.

- A1.** Why did Dan get close to the elephants?
 1) He wasn't frightened.
 2) He was told it was safe.
 3) He had a good camera.
- A2.** What does Dan want to be in the future?
 1) A professional traveller.
 2) A wildlife researcher.
 3) A professional photographer.
- A3.** What is his parents' attitude towards his decision?
 1) They approve of it.
 2) They disapprove of it.
 3) They don't care about it.
- A4.** What kind of course would Dan and John like to take?
 1) Taking photos under water.
 2) Scuba diving.
 3) Taking wildlife photos.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.9.

- A1.** What does Pam ask her mother to do?
 1) To buy her a jacket.
 2) To lend her a jacket.
 3) To put on a jacket.
- A2.** Why doesn't mother let Pam take her clothes?
 1) She is afraid she will spoil them.
 2) She has a special occasion to wear them.
 3) She hasn't worn them yet.
- A3.** Why couldn't Ann go shopping with Pam?
 1) Her parents were working.
 2) Her parents didn't let her go.
 3) There was nobody else to take care of her brother.
- A4.** Why doesn't Pam like shopping alone?
 1) She always gets lost in the shop.
 2) She always loses money.
 3) She can't make up her mind.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.10.

- A1.** What is Kate looking forward to?
 1) Having a walk with friends.
 2) Seeing her relatives.
 3) Having a good rest.
- A2.** Why does Don feel happy?
 1) He is absolutely free.
 2) He is going for a walk with his friends.
 3) He has written an excellent report for his science lesson.
- A3.** What does Don decide to do on Sunday?
 1) To go to the concert.
 2) To watch a thriller at the cinema.
 3) To play tennis.
- A4.** What does Don persuade Kate to do next weekend?
 1) To do some sport.
 2) To go surfing.
 3) To have a lot of practice.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.11.

- A1.** What does Paul think about the camera they see?
 1) That it's quite up-to-date.
 2) That he can't afford it.
 3) That he can get the necessary sum.
- A2.** Why does Helen suggest that Paul should buy a notebook?
 1) Because it can be very helpful.
 2) Because it is on sale.
 3) Because there is nothing else in the shop.
- A3.** What does Paul finally decide to buy?
 1) A new notebook to carry to college.
 2) A new camera he has been dreaming about.
 3) A new printer instead of the old one.
- A4.** Where do Helen and Paul decide to go first?
 1) To buy a new walkman.
 2) To the shop round the corner.
 3) To get a new printer.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.12.

- A1.** When must Liz hand in her composition?
 1) The next week.
 2) The next day.
 3) She was to hand it in the week before.
- A2.** What does Tom suggest?
 1) That she take a cruise.
 2) That she try to get organized.
 3) That she write about her trip.
- A3.** Which of the following places did Liz *not* visit?
 1) Egypt.
 2) North America.
 3) The Holy Land.
- A4.** Why does Tom have to leave?
 1) He has to complete his work.
 2) He has to organize his trip.
 3) He has to go skydiving.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.13.

- A1.** What kind of party is Kate's family going to have?
1) A welcoming party.
2) A housewarming party.
3) A birthday party.
- A2.** Where does Kate's family live now?
1) In a block of flats.
2) In a semidetached house.
3) In a detached house.
- A3.** How is it possible for Kate to get to school?
1) On foot and by bus.
2) By school bus and by metro.
3) By bus and by the underground.
- A4.** Why would Kate like to take the exams at her school?
1) Because she is used to her school.
2) Because she needs her classmates' help.
3) Because she wants her teachers' support.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.14.

- A1.** Why did the friends decide to take the metro?
1) Because it's the quickest way of travelling.
2) Because it's the most comfortable way of travelling.
3) Because the metro is as beautiful as Moscow's sights.
- A2.** Which place are the friends going to start from?
1) From the Lenin Mausoleum.
2) From Red Square.
3) From the Cathedral of St. Basil.
- A3.** How did the Cathedral of St. Basil become unique?
1) The architects were not able to reproduce it.
2) The architects used different colours of the domes.
3) The architects refused to build other cathedrals.

- A4.** What is the monument to Minin and Pozharsky devoted to?
- 1) To Polish invaders.
 - 2) To the Russian people.
 - 3) To the savers of the Russian people.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.15.

- A1.** Why did Fiona agree to go to the movies?
- 1) Because she was bored.
 - 2) Because it was interesting.
 - 3) Because she rarely watched films.
- A2.** Where did the friends find out about the movies?
- 1) They searched the Internet.
 - 2) They looked through a programme.
 - 3) They read some advertisements.
- A3.** What did the friends find at the cinema?
- 1) There were no seats left.
 - 2) There were a lot of vacant seats.
 - 3) There were no front seats.
- A4.** Why couldn't Fiona see in a proper way?
- 1) Because she wasn't wearing her glasses.
 - 2) Because Peter was distracting her attention.
 - 3) Because the screen was bad.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.16.

- A1.** Whose idea was to play a game of tennis?
- 1) Harry's.
 - 2) Jill's.
 - 3) Of both of them.
- A2.** Why did Harry like the game?
- 1) Because it's a popular British game.
 - 2) Because it's his favourite game.
 - 3) It's played all the year round.

- A3.** Why was Jill afraid of water?
 1) Because she couldn't swim.
 2) Because nobody taught her to swim.
 3) Because she almost drowned.
- A4.** What was Jill's hobby?
 1) Collecting.
 2) Fitness.
 3) Sport.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.17.

- A1.** Why did Martin's friend recommend that restaurant?
 1) It was new.
 2) It was trendy.
 3) It was impressive.
- A2.** What was Sally's opinion about the restaurant?
 1) She liked everything except music.
 2) She disliked everything.
 3) She liked everything except furniture.
- A3.** Why did Sally want some soup?
 1) She wanted to warm up.
 2) She hadn't eat soup for a long time.
 3) She preferred soup to meat.
- A4.** What did the friends feel about the new place?
 1) They were disappointed.
 2) They were pleased.
 3) They worried about it.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.18.

- A1.** What kind of holiday was Ann speaking about?
 1) Her dream holiday.
 2) Her holiday in the Crimea.
 3) Her holiday at the seaside.

- A2.** Why didn't Mary worry about the place to live in summer?
- 1) She could book a hotel suite.
 - 2) She could rent a house.
 - 3) She could stay at her uncle's.
- A3.** Who could help Ann with accommodation?
- 1) Mary's uncle.
 - 2) Ann's relatives.
 - 3) The girls' friends.
- A4.** How did the friends decide to spend their time?
- 1) To go to Egypt together.
 - 2) To go to the Crimea together.
 - 3) To go to the Crimea and to Egypt together?

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.19.

- A1.** What kind of book was Alex reading?
- 1) It was a thriller.
 - 2) It was a detective.
 - 3) It was classics.
- A2.** What difficulties did Alex have reading his book?
- 1) Connected with understanding of the plot.
 - 2) Connected with understanding of some words.
 - 3) Connected with understanding of the motives of crime.
- A3.** Why was Nick fond of reading Agatha Christie's books?
- 1) Because they were in Russian.
 - 2) Because they had unexpected end.
 - 3) Because they were easy reading.
- A4.** Why did Alex read Agatha Christie's books?
- 1) They were interesting for him.
 - 2) They were translated into fifty languages.
 - 3) They were original.

A1	A2	A3	A4

2.20.

- A1.** Why did mother expect so many people on board the ship?
- 1) Because it was high season.
 - 2) Because it was comfortable to sail.
 - 3) Because it was an interesting voyage.
- A2.** Where was the best place to spend time?
- 1) In the deck cabin.
 - 2) At the restaurant.
 - 3) On the upper deck.
- A3.** How much time was it possible to spend in Cairo?
- 1) Enough to see the main attraction.
 - 2) Little to see the main attraction.
 - 3) A little to see the main attraction.
- A4.** What could the daughter do on board late at night?
- 1) She could sleep.
 - 2) She could dance.
 - 3) She could have tea.

A1	A2	A3	A4

Раздел 2

ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ЧТЕНИЮ

Этот раздел экзамена состоит из 2 частей, различающихся по типу и уровням сложности. За каждый правильный ответ учащиеся получают 1 балл. Рекомендуемое время выполнения заданий — 30 минут.

Задание 1 (B2) проверяет умение читать текст с пониманием общего содержания. В нем предлагается установить соответствие между абзацами связного текста (или короткими текстами) и заголовками, передающими основную мысль прочитанного. При этом в задание включен один лишний заголовок. За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания — 5.

Задание 2 (A5—A8) нацелено на проверку умения понимать в прочитанном тексте запрашиваемую информацию. Для этого в работе представлены задания на выбор ответа. Прочитав текст, учащийся должен определить, какие из утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста, какие не соответствуют и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа. За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий — 4.

Задание № 1 (B2)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- Цель задания № 1 — подобрать соответствующие заголовки к коротким текстам.
- Прочитайте тексты, чтобы понять их основное содержание.
- Не волнуйтесь, если некоторые слова окажутся вам незнакомы.

- Подберите наиболее подходящий заголовок к каждому из текстов.
- *Будьте внимательны!* Один из заголовков будет лишним. Убедитесь в том, что он не подходит ни к одному из текстов.
- Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. В верхней строчке проставлены номера текстов. В нижней строчке необходимо указать букву соответствующего заголовка.
- Вы должны использовать заголовки по одному разу, т.е. каждому из текстов соответствует только один заголовок.
- Выполнив задание, проверьте себя еще раз.

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—F и текстами 1—5. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1.1.

- A. In a T-shirt but with a warm sweater
- B. Check your air-conditioning system
- C. The art of ancient people
- D. Very careful guides
- E. Explore the houses of ancient Indians
- F. Get a boiled egg without the fire

1. In the Capitol Reef National Park in Utah you can see lots of beautiful cliffs and rocks. Many of them are covered with petroglyphs (rock carvings) and pictographs (rock paintings). They were made by the Fremont Indians, who lived there two thousand years ago and mysteriously disappeared in 1,300 AD.
2. The Hawaii Volcanoes National Park has two of the world's most active volcanoes. The true character of the park is best discovered on foot. You can walk along the paths of hard lava and often you can take a photo of real flowing lava running down the volcano slope! But don't worry, the park rangers won't let you get too close.

3. The Grand Canyon in Arizona is one of the true natural wonders of the world. It makes up most of the Grand Canyon National Park and millions of tourists visit it every year. The Grand Canyon is over 320 km long and up to 6 km deep. The top and the bottom of the canyon have very different weather and vegetation. While it is very hot at the top, it can be very cold at the bottom, especially at night. There are signs that people lived in the Grand Canyon 4,000 years ago.
4. The Yellowstone National Park is the first and the oldest national park in the USA. It was founded in 1872. Now it is home to a large variety of wildlife including grizzly bears, wolves, bison, and elk. It's famous for its geysers and hot springs. The most famous geyser is called 'Old Faithful' because it shoots hot water and steam quite regularly — once every 75 minutes.
5. Going to Death Valley once meant danger and even death. It's the hottest place in the United States and summer temperature can go up to 54 degrees! Today, Death Valley is a national park and thousands of tourists drive there (in comfortable cars, of course) to enjoy the beauty of this strange land. There are lots of ghost towns in Death Valley. In the 1800s, people came here looking for gold and silver, but the terrible heat made them leave the place. Today, you can visit these ghost towns and look inside old houses, prisons and banks to see how people lived then.

1	2	3	4	5

1.2.

- A. Thanks to new technology
- B. A custom for a sweet-tooth
- C. Nice for people in love
- D. Happy next year
- E. Not allowed for some time
- F. Christmas is coming

1. Houses are decorated with coloured paper ribbons and chains. Holly with red berries is put on the walls and looks very colourful. A piece of mistletoe (a plant) is hung from the ceiling. It is said to be lucky to kiss under the mistletoe hanging from the ceiling. As you can understand, a lot of people who may not usually kiss each other take the chance given by a piece of mistletoe!
2. One of the delicacies the British have enjoyed for almost 900 years is the mince pie. This is a sort of small cake with a delicious mixture of spices and fruit. It was the Crusaders (крестоносцы) who introduced it when they brought back new aromatic spices from the Holy Land. In the 17th century Oliver Cromwell tried to ban the eating of mince pies (as well as singing of carols) — but people continued to eat (and sing) in secret.
3. Christmas Day is a family day when families try to be together. In past years, the Queen has broadcast a radio message from her study at Sandringham House. Since 1959 she has been recording her message every year some weeks before Christmas, so it could be broadcast on Christmas Day by radio in all parts of the British Commonwealth.
4. In the USA many towns have a communal tree place in some square or park or outside the town hall. This custom began first in America when an illuminated tree was set up in 1909 in Pasadena, California. Now we can observe the ceremony of putting up the Christmas tree in Rockefeller Center in the heart of New York City, as well as in the main square of every town in the country. The nation's main Christmas tree is set up in Washington, D.C. on the parade ground near the White House. A few days before Christmas the President of the United States presses a button, which lights the tree. This is the signal for lighting trees across the land.
5. The custom of breaking a wishbone (of a chicken or turkey) comes from the Romans who used them for fortune telling. They examined the bones of sacrificed birds, which they thought were messengers from their

gods. Looking for signs of future events, they broke the wishbone and the person with the longest piece could make a wish which may bring him luck or good fortune.

1	2	3	4	5

1.3.

- A. Schools for rich people
- B. Schools for boys
- C. The history of public schools
- D. Living and studying
- E. The famous school
- F. Schools in Great Britain

1. The school system in the UK may seem rather confusing for people from other countries. There are two types of schools in the UK. Most of schools are state schools where education is free. But there are also private schools where you have to pay. Such schools are often very expensive. It may seem strange, but private schools in Britain are called public.
2. A long time ago when education was a privilege of the rich, the only schools where poor people could go got the money from charity organizations. As it was public money, the schools for the poor were called public schools. Some of these public schools were very successful and later they became expensive private schools for rich people. But the conservative British continued to call them public schools.
3. Harrow School was founded in 1572 as a public school for the children of poor families but soon became one of the most prestigious private schools in the country. It is known as the place where Winston Churchill and six other Prime Ministers of Great Britain were educated. The poet Lord Byron also attended this school.
4. Harrow is an all-boys school with 800 pupils. It has nineteen boarding houses. A boarding house is a building where pupils sleep and rest. Each boy has a separate

bedroom or shares a room with another boy. The teachers also have their own rooms to stay in the school all the time and make sure that pupils get a lot of evening and weekend activities.

5. The first thing you need to have is money as studying at some public schools costs up to 20,000 pounds a year. There are some grants for bright pupils from poor families but the places are few and the competition is very strong. It's not surprising that only six percent of the people in the UK can study at public schools.

1	2	3	4	5

1.4.

- A. Scottish sports
- B. National clothes
- C. National music
- D. Scottish celebrations
- E. National fabrics
- F. National plant

1. Every schoolchild in Scotland learns the legend of how the thistle saved the country in the Middle ages, when the Scots and the Norsemen were at war. Under cover of darkness, the Norsemen managed to land unobserved on the coast of Scotland. Removing their boots, they crept on bare feet towards the unsuspecting Scottish army. Suddenly, a sharp cry of pain shattered the stillness: a Norse soldier had stepped on a thistle. Thus alerted to the surprise attack, the Scots sprang into action and drove invaders from their shores.
2. Bagpipes are found in many countries besides Scotland, but they have become so linked with Scotland that the country and its instrument are practically synonymous. Pipes take many different shapes and forms, and though formerly used in pastoral celebrations, today they are used for every kind of festival activities. They have been adopted by military bands; no weddings or parties can do without piping.

3. A traditional Scottish kilt is made of 100 percent woolen material. It should sit high on the waist, with the bottom edge at the center of the knee. It can cost from \$ 400 to \$ 700. Kilts don't have pockets, so a special purse or bag is attached to the leather belt to carry keys, money etc. Kilts are generally accepted at both formal and informal events. Prince Charles often wears a traditional kilt on ceremonial occasions.
4. The word tartan originally came from France and gradually came to be applied to the pattern of interlocking stripes forming checks of different colours. Tartan is traditionally used for making kilts, skirts, shawls and what not. Certain colours and pattern schemes are common in certain regions. Nowadays tartan patterns are extremely popular all over the world and are widely used in modern fashion.
5. Highland Games are held throughout the year in Scotland and many other countries of the world as a way of celebrating Scottish and Celtic culture and heritage. Certain aspects of the games have become emblematic of Scotland, such as bagpipes, the kilt, and sporting events. While centered around competitions in piping and drumming, dancing and Scottish heavy athletics, the games also include entertainment and exhibits related to other aspects of Scottish and Gaelic culture.

1	2	3	4	5

1.5.

- A. The most famous garden
- B. Works of art
- C. Not a recent invention
- D. The best place to rest
- E. A tribute to Gods
- F. Plants for different aims

1. The modern garden has a history going back many thousands of years. Early humans were hunters and gathered plants, and they didn't stay in one place for a long time. They traveled from place to place following the food (plants and animals) according to the seasons. About 10,000 years ago this slowly began to change; humans started to grow some plants, which meant they could remain in one place. The first were vegetable gardens, where early humans cultivated different plants for food.
2. Early agriculture included not just edible plants, such as wheat, but also ornamental plants for decorative purposes. Plants for medicine were also grown, as were herbs and spices for flavouring or preserving food. Certain plants also had spiritual value and were used in religious ceremonies.
3. Almost everybody has heard about the Hanging Gardens of Babylon which are called one of the seven wonders of the Ancient World. This garden was created around 2,600 years ago near the river Euphrates and contained many plants, flowers, fruit trees, stone columns and waterfalls. It was designed in terraces so the river could water it easily and as a result it was green all year round.
4. In the past gardens were planted to honour the gods, or used in religious ceremonies such as funerals or weddings. Some trees were also sacred in some cultures, as were sycamores in Egypt. Ancient Greeks planted groves — small woods — for their Gods, and many cultures believed gardens were holy.
5. As gardens have developed over the years, design and beauty have become more and more important. People have learnt to control nature and to design gardens like a building. The gardens of Versailles, in France, are an excellent example of 'garden architecture' — everything is symmetrical and even the trees are cut in a special way to fit in with the design.

1	2	3	4	5

1.6.

- A. Noise
- B. Food
- C. Temperature
- D. Space limitations
- E. Air sickness
- F. Fear of flying

1. If you are very tall, you may prefer an aisle seat in a plane. This will hopefully give you a chance to stretch your legs into the aisle from time to time. Even better is to get a 'bulkhead seat': there is usually more legroom in those positions. Remember, however, that those seats go quickly; you should book ahead!
2. If you feel some discomfort during the flight, the best way is to empty your stomach. 'Barf bags' are usually in the pouch on the back of the seat in front of you. Using them reduces and/or eliminates the discomfort. Some people prefer not to eat anything before the flight.
3. Because of the altitude, airplanes can also be quite cold (especially the floor). I always take a jacket with me on the plane and take one of the blankets that the airline provides. Wool socks are not a bad idea either. On the larger planes, there is usually a little fan that blows on you.
4. Most of the large jets have sound systems built-in. Many of the newer planes also have built-in TV systems for movies. Usually, you have to pay a small fee (generally around five US dollars) to rent headphones if you want sound. However, the sound can be bad as the tapes are played over and over again.
5. US airplanes are pretty good about standard diet preferences, but in some cases you have to help them out. If you are vegetarian or keep kosher, tell your travel agent when you buy the ticket, and the airlines will usually accommodate you to your demands.

1	2	3	4	5

1.7.

- A.** Curious about the effects of climate
- B.** Buy something beautiful
- C.** For a biology teacher to use
- D.** If you study architecture
- E.** Spend a day face to face with wildlife
- F.** Bring your kids to look and learn

- 1.** Visit our Glass World Centre and admire the skills of our glass makers. Watch them in work, while they turn hot liquid glass into beautiful objects. The colours and shapes of these objects are inspired by the local scenery and wildlife. There is a shop in the center where you can buy a unique vase for your home. Open weekends only, 9.00—5.00.
- 2.** The Mountain Exhibition will tell you the story of mountains before, during and after the Ice Age. You will also learn how the wildlife on them adapted to survive. Every day there are audio-visual shows and lectures by experts one hour before closing time. Open every afternoon from 1.00 to 7.00.
- 3.** Come to the South Lake Conservation Park and see animals from all over the world living free in open fields. Learn how they are protected when their environment is damaged by human beings. You will need a whole day to see everything, so don't forget to bring lunch which you can have in one of our picnic areas set in picturesque places. Easy access by public transport.
- 4.** At the Waterworld Centre we have a huge tank filled with 1.4 million litres of sea water with a viewing window. An underwater gallery will make you feel you are at the bottom of the ocean. See amazing marine creatures and sea plants and buy an information video on your way out. Visits every day 9—11 a.m. or 4—6 p.m. close to the bus station.
- 5.** Sunshine Zoo, in the centre of the city, is open every day except Mondays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. You are invited

to share the excitement of zoo life and watch the keepers feeding the lions and tigers. Please see our website for details of special excursions for young schoolchildren.

1	2	3	4	5

1.8.

- A. An independent project
- B. President's nickname
- C. Loved by everyone
- D. Inventive people
- E. A noble deed
- F. A true friend

1. The story goes back to 1902, when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States. The President was called Theodore, but the press and the people fondly called him Teddy. In November 1902, President Roosevelt, visiting Mississippi, decided to go out hunting for the day. After several hours one of his aides discovered a lost bear cub wandering through the woods. Catching it, he tied it to a tree — here was the President's trophy for the day! But Roosevelt couldn't bring himself to shoot the cub, and ordered it to be set free. The newspapers were filled with cartoons depicting him with a bear. The story became fable.
2. The cartoon was seen by Mr and Mrs Michtom, who owned a candy store in New York. Using one of the cartoons as a guide they quickly made a little toy bear cub. They put it in their shop window with a handwritten notice saying 'Teddy's Bear'. The Bear was such a hit with the public that the Michtoms designed and produced a bear to be presented to the White House, accompanying a request to use the President's name for their toy bears. Roosevelt gladly gave his permission. The rest is history! The Bears sold like wildfire, and within a year, the Michtoms closed

their candy store, and founded the Ideal Novelty and Toy Co — still one of the biggest toy firms in the world.

3. Meanwhile across the ocean, in Germany Richard Steiff was working for his aunt, Margaret Steiff, in her toy business. Richard, a former art student often visited the Stuttgart Zoo to draw animals. In 1902 the Steiff firm made a toy bear based on Richard's designs. This bear first appeared at the 1903 Spring Toy Fair at Leipzig, but nobody seemed interested. It was only as Richard was packing away the stand at the end of the fair, that an American toy buyer, who knew about the growing interest in 'Teddy's bears' in the States, came up to him and ordered 3000 bears to sell them in the US.
4. Within a few years of invention, Teddy Bear-mania had swept the world. In America, society ladies carried their teddies everywhere, and children had their pictures taken with their favourite toys. Roosevelt adopted the bear cub as his mascot for a successful re-election campaign.
5. Since then the Teddy Bear has become popular all over the world. It is courageous, wise and peaceful, and always willing to listen — a true comforter in times of trouble. Over the years, the toy has taken many shapes and varieties, but it remains a teddy bear, named after a president who wouldn't kill a bear cub on a hunting trip.

1	2	3	4	5

1.9.

- A. Fit and active
- B. Natural wonders
- C. Living in isolation
- D. A bit of history
- E. Diversity of nature
- F. Met nowhere else

1. New Zealand is a country of islands located in the Pacific Ocean. The North Island and the South Island are the main ones, and there are number of small ones, some of which are hundreds of kilometers from the main islands. The country's nearest neighbour is Australia, which lies more than 1,600 km northwest of New Zealand. It's never very hot or very cold in New Zealand because it is surrounded by water. Summer and winter temperatures in most places differ by less than 10 °C.
2. New Zealand has another name, *Aotearoa*, which means 'the land of the long white cloud' in Maori language. The first Maori settled in New Zealand about a thousand years ago. They came from Polynesia and were excellent sailors and warriors. When the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman came to New Zealand in 1642, Maori warriors fought off his sailors and he was unable to land! It was Abel Tasman who gave the country its present name. *Zeeland* means 'Sea Land' in Dutch.
3. New Zealand has got it all — snowcapped mountains, sleeping and active volcanoes, fast-flowing rivers, green forests and peaceful lakes with crystal clear water. You can spend a whole day by some lake or river and be the only person there. There are places in this beautiful land that have never felt a human footstep.
4. The isolation of New Zealand from other lands allowed the survival of animals and plants from the time of the dinosaurs. Ancient tree ferns, plants that produce spores rather than seeds, and primitive relatives of pine trees still grow in the forests. The ancient silver fern can be found only in New Zealand. It can be 10 metres high or more! Many sports teams in New Zealand use this plant as an emblem.
5. With its mild climate and a lot of rivers, lakes and mountains, New Zealand is a great place for sports. Thrill-seekers can go surfing, diving, rafting, mountain biking and so on. Zorbing and bungee jumping, two of the most exciting sports in the world, were invented in New Zealand. New Zealand is also one of the leading nations

in world yachting, especially open-water long distance or round-the-world races.

1	2	3	4	5

1.10.

- A. Unpleasant surprise
- B. Angry birds
- C. The palace and fortress
- D. A lucky thief
- E. The prison
- F. The start of the Zoo

1. The oldest building on the territory of the Tower is the White Tower. This is where the kings of England once ate, slept and ran the country. Strangely enough, the first person to live in the palace in the White Tower, in 1100, was not a king but a prisoner. He soon escaped down a rope from an upper window. Later kings made the Tower larger and stronger and built walls, a moat, smaller and more comfortable palaces. The last palace built in the Tower was the Queen's House. It was probably built for the second wife of Henry the VIII.
2. Charles II liked looking at the stars. So he had an observatory built in the White Tower. One day the king was looking through his telescope when a raven flew over him and *plop!* — you guessed! Charles was so angry that he decided to get rid of the ravens. But someone warned him that it would be very unlucky, so he let them stay and moved his observatory to Greenwich.
3. During the troubled times of Tudors and Stuarts many kings, queens and noblemen were locked up in the Tower. Many, like Lady Jane Grey or Ann Boleyn, lost their heads on Tower Green. These executions were private. But over a hundred other prisoners were executed on Tower Hill, outside the Tower. These executions were public, watched by thousands of people who mostly came for the

excitement. During the Second World War German spies were kept in the Tower and sometimes shot there.

4. The Jewel House at the Tower of London is the home of the most valuable collection of jewels in the world, the Crown Jewels. They are well looked after. Once they were stolen by a man called Colonel Blood. But he was caught just as he was leaving the Tower. Thomas Blood didn't have to go to prison. The king gave him a pension instead.
5. Kings sometimes get strange presents. About 700 years ago King Henry III got 3 leopards, an elephant and a polar bear. He kept them in the Tower. The elephant died after two years but the polar bear was happy as it went swimming and fishing in the Thames with a strong rope round its neck. In 1835, all animals left the Tower and were sent to Regent's Park. Only the ravens stayed on. They are not friendly. Once one of the ravens bit a German minister. But there is a story that they bring good luck to Britain if they stay at the Tower. That's why they get meat and biscuits every day.

1	2	3	4	5

1.11.

- A. Children's rights
 - B. Good practice
 - C. Work is fun
 - D. Proper job
 - E. Fast-food restaurant worker
 - F. Strict parents
1. 'I love this job! It's never boring because you are busy all the time. You can talk to your colleagues and have fun while you work. You also have a discount on the food here. I have to say that I'm not so interested in burgers now I have been working for six months. My job is a

Saturday job. I would like to work in the evenings too. I am saving up to buy a car when I am seventeen'.

2. 'This is the best job in the world. My parents have many friends with younger children. They call me when they want to go to a restaurant or pub for the evening. When I arrive the children are usually in bed. I sit in the living room and watch TV. The children almost never wake up, and, anyway, they are usually babies, so I can just tell them to go back to sleep. Some of the parents even leave food and drink for me in the fridge. If the parents stay out late, they give me extra money. When they come back, they sometimes give me a lift home in their car. The best thing about this job is that I don't have to pay taxes on my money'.
3. In the nineteenth century one third of all children aged 5 to 9 (both girls and boys) in Britain had a job. And more than half of all 10—14 year olds worked in industry and agriculture. They often worked 14 hours a day. Now in Britain, from age 14, you can work for a few hours after school or at weekends. At 16 you can quit school and work full time. But that is in Great Britain. In many countries in Asia, Africa and South America, young children can't go to school because they must work. And even in rich countries, like America, children are sometimes forced to work illegally, especially in agriculture.
4. 'I have to get up at 4.30 a.m. to collect the newspapers from the shop. Then I deliver them to the addresses in 9 streets. When I have finished I go to school. The pay is not very good, but it's an easy job. I do have to work on Sundays though. This is the busiest day and the newspapers are heavy. My parents give me some pocket money in addition to the money I earn from my job. I get \$10 a week to spend on whatever I want. My parents say it's important to earn your own money. If I didn't do this job, they wouldn't give me any pocket money at all.'
5. 'I love children and I want to become a teacher after university. Working on a play scheme is fun. I don't need the

money as my parents give me \$100 a month. I work for 6 weeks during the summer. About 80 children come to the Youth Centre every day. We prepare activities like painting, drawing and crafts (поделки). We also organize games in the afternoons. This year it's my responsibility to take the children on a trip to the Zoo.'

1	2	3	4	5

1.12.

- A. Lazy pupils
- B. Amazing fact
- C. How it all began
- D. French influence
- E. Strange but helpful
- F. A global language

1. In Shakespeare's time only a few million people spoke English. All of them lived in what is now Great Britain. Through the centuries, as a result of different historical events, English spread throughout the world. Five hundred years ago they didn't speak English in North America: the American Indians had their own languages. So did the Eskimos in Canada, the aborigines in Australia and the Maoris in New Zealand. The English arrived and set up their colonies. Today, English is represented in every continent.
2. People have long been interested in having one language that could be spoken throughout the world. Such a language would help to increase cultural and economic ties and make communication between people simpler. Through the years, at least 600 universal languages have been proposed, including Esperanto. About 10 million people have learnt Esperanto since 1887. But, according to specialists, English has better chances to realize this task.

3. When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, French became the official language of the court. The English looked after the animals and cooked their meat, still calling the animals pig, sheep and cow. The Normans, when they saw cooked meat on their table, used French words — pork, mutton and beef. It's amazing but during this period 10,000 words entered English, including such words as table, chair, carpet, country, state, nation, law, army, battle, peace, beauty, and etc.
4. Geographically, English is the most widespread language on earth and it is second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. According to recent study 90% of British teens aren't going to learn any foreign language. Maybe because they don't have to, who knows?
5. English has become so popular that more and more people in China have tongue operations because they want to improve their English. Plastic surgeons say that the operation is quite simple and after it the pronunciation will be as good as the pronunciation of native speakers.

1	2	3	4	5

1.13.

- A. Crazy but safe
 - B. Favourite in everything
 - C. Everybody wins
 - D. A record breaker
 - E. Very dangerous
 - F. The history of skating
1. People have been skating since the 9th century but the first skates were rather unusual — they were made of animal bones. The earliest bone skates were found in a lake in Sweden. Wooden skates appeared in the 14th century. Iron skates were introduced in the 17th century. The first steel skates were sold in the 1850s. So skating has long been a means of travel in

the countries with long cold winters, such as Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland and Holland. In the 18th century skating became not only a means of travel but also a popular sport.

2. Want some more strange facts? How do you travel and how many kinds of transport do you know? A British woman has travelled from the top to the bottom of Britain using 73 kinds of transport. During her six-week trip she used a dog sled, a canoe, an ambulance, a bicycle, a camel and even a lawn mower. Other transport types included a wheelbarrow, stretcher, shopping trolley, stilts.
3. Five years ago a Dutch architect built a very unusual house in Africa. It's shaped like a football. 'Maybe I am crazy but I have a passion for football,' he says. He built his house in Malawi because he just likes Africa and would like to stay on the continent forever. Standing on a three-metre-tall brick wall, the architect's house has become a popular tourist attraction.
4. Zorbing is a new exciting sport. It's popular in New Zealand, Australia and many other countries. A zorb itself is a huge plastic ball (3—3,5 metres tall) which contains another ball. There is a small entrance hole so you can squeeze into the smaller ball. The ball rolls down the hill and so do you. A zorb can reach up to 50—60 km an hour when it's rolling down. All people from children to their grandparents can do it. Kids are usually braver than their parents. The adults usually worry a lot and scream loudly though they understand perfectly well that there is a cushion of air between them and the ground which will protect them.
5. Street hockey is fast and fun, and you don't need any ice. It's popular in the USA because you can play it all year and in lots of places: car parks, basketball courts, empty streets. You wear tennis shoes, not ice skates. And you can use a ball or a puck. But the tactics and rules are similar. Professional ice-hockey teams sponsor street hockey for young people. So the teens get great equipment and uniforms. And the ice-hockey teams get future fans.

1	2	3	4	5

1.14.

- A. Living through ages**
- B. Young and energetic**
- C. Old and beautiful**
- D. A lot to see and to do**
- E. Welcome to students**
- F. Fine scenery**

- 1. Ireland is situated on the western edge of Europe. It is an island of great beauty with rugged mountains, blue lakes, ancient castles, long sandy beaches and picturesque harbours. The climate is mild and temperate throughout the year. Ireland enjoys one of the cleanest environments in Europe. Its unspoilt countryside provides an excellent setting for leisure pursuits such as hiking, cycling, golfing and horse-riding.**
- 2. Over the past two decades, Ireland has become one of the top destinations for English language learning — more than 100,000 visitors come to Ireland every year to study English. One quarter of Ireland's population is under 25 years of age and Dublin acts as a magnet for young people looking for quality education. The Irish are relaxed, friendly, spontaneous, hospitable people and have a great love of conversation. So, there is no better way of learning a language than to learn it in the country where it is spoken.**
- 3. Dublin sits in a vast natural harbour. Such a protected harbour appealed to the first settlers 5,000 years ago and traces of their culture have been found scattered around Dublin and its coast. But it was not until the Vikings came sailing down the coast in the mid 9th century that Dublin became an important town. Next to arrive were the Anglo-Norman adventurers. This was the beginning of the long process of colonisation that dictated the terms of Ireland's development over the next seven hundred years.**
- 4. Now Dublin is changing fast and partly it's thanks to its youthful population — over 50 percent are under the age**

of twenty-five and that makes the city come alive. Today Dublin is a city full of charm with a vigorous cultural life, small enough to be friendly, yet cosmopolitan in outlook. This is the culture where the heritage of ancient days brings past and present together.

5. In general, cultural life of Dublin is very rich and you can enjoy visiting different museums, art galleries and exhibitions. But for those looking for peace and quiet there are two public parks in the centre of the city: St. Stephen's Green and Merrion Square. The city centre has several great shopping areas depending on your budget as well as numerous parks and green areas for relaxing in. Dublin is also a sports-mad city and whether you are playing or watching, it has everything for the sports enthusiast.

1	2	3	4	5

1.15.

- A. To be the best
 - B. Games among Olympic Gods
 - C. A renewed tradition
 - D. Ancient rules
 - E. An unforgettable ceremony
 - F. A sight like no other
1. Today's Olympic Games are very different from the first ones, which were held every fourth summer in ancient Greece 2,800 years ago. At that time all wars were stopped for a period of the Games. Women couldn't play; they weren't even allowed to watch. Athletes competed without any clothes on! The early events were footraces. Later, wrestling, javelin, discus, jumping and other events were added. Athletes became stars in those days, too. There were no TV commercials, but winners' images often appeared on coins or as statues after their victories. In 394,

a Roman Emperor ended the ancient Olympics and they weren't renewed until many centuries later.

2. In 1896, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin began working to bring back the Olympics. He hoped that the Games would help to promote peace among nations. Two years later, the first modern Olympics took place. Of course, they were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition. The Olympics have changed with the times. The first events for women were held in 1900. Many sports have been added. This year, for the first time, women competed in the same number of team sports as men.
3. One of the most famous Olympic traditions is the lighting of the Olympic flame. Australian athlete Cathy Freeman carried the Olympic torch up a white stairway, walking through water to light the flame on stage. Freeman is an Aborigine, which means her ancestors were the first people to inhabit Australia. She was the last of six Australian women to carry the torch at the end of its four-month journey to the Olympic Stadium. These women carried the torch to its final destination to celebrate the 100th anniversary of women's participation in the Games.
4. Smoke, fire, music, dancing, horses and marching bands amazed fans as they cheered teams from all over the world at the opening ceremony. The closing ceremony was even more spectacular — with giant shrimp on bicycles, shiny robots on stilts, a Frankenstein kangaroo and a huge inflatable eyeball. Fireworks — the biggest the world had ever seen — lit up the Sydney Harbour Bridge.
5. The Olympic Games aren't just about winning. The real thrill is competing against the best players on earth. In other words, "Every athlete wants to face an opponent who's having the performance of a lifetime. That is when you truly find that you are the best."

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1.16.

- A. Choice**
- B. Factors of influence**
- C. Being a teenage mother**
- D. A bit of history**
- E. A problem**
- F. Ways out**

- 1.** In Victorian Britain any discussions of sex and sexuality were not allowed and considered immoral. Since then, Britain has seen the crazy sixties with their new ideas of 'free love' and 'sexual revolution'. It has also seen the seventies, when British women began to see themselves as career-makers as well as mothers and wives. In the eighties it became normal to see nude images on TV and in the nineties nobody was any longer surprised at the great number of sexual images in the media.
- 2.** All these social changes haven't changed the British attitude towards sex. A lot of Britons still find it difficult to discuss sex. The UK has the highest proportion of teenage pregnancies in Western Europe. Each year 90,000 girls get pregnant. 2,200 of these are under 14 and 77,000 are under 16 years old. The British figure for this younger group is 10 times higher than in Japan and ten times higher than in Sweden and the Netherlands, where attitudes to sex are more open.
- 3.** The dramatic situation with teenage pregnancies in the UK is due firstly to the lack of sex education, secondly, to the lack of general education and thirdly to the lack of necessary family support. It's well-known that most teenage mothers come from poorly educated and deprived families.
- 4.** Being a teenage mother is not easy. Some pregnant teenage girls decide to have an abortion. However, some decide to go all the way. Quite often, keeping the baby means never continuing education and ending up unemployed and living on benefits from the state.

5. It's clear that better and more open sex education can help prevent teenage pregnancies. Contraceptive advice and services can also have a positive influence on teenagers' sexual behavior. Creating special support schools, where school-age mothers can combine school education with looking after the babies is a good idea. This gives the young mothers a chance to make their way in the world and not to depend on state benefits.

1	2	3	4	5

1.17.

- A. Like me and you
- B. They are among us
- C. Some facts about robots
- D. At your service
- E. A smart indicator
- F. A robot for a pet

1. The word 'robot' is a Czech word for a servant or slave. It was invented by a Czech writer Karel Capek in 1920. The word 'robotics' was first used by Isaac Asimov in 1937 in a story called Robby. The smallest robot in the world is nano-bot. They are small enough to travel inside your blood vessels. One of the hardest things to make a robot do is walk.
2. Aibo the dog, designed by Sony, can walk, talk and wag its tail. It can express emotions of happiness, sadness, surprise, fear and dislike. You can talk to it and it will respond. Aibo can read your e-mail and take pictures. You can programme Aibo to respond to a specific name. You can also change its software so that it becomes a puppy. You don't have to clean after it and its feeding is very cheap — just recharge its batteries.
3. If you are sick and tired of helping your parents about the house, then a new robot can be the answer. It has been

designed to make the people's lives easy. This yellow robot with bright eyes can do different jobs for you and help you remember things you have to do. It's so clever that when his batteries run out, the robot knows that it needs to recharge them and does it itself.

4. Asimo is a humanoid robot. It has two legs, two arms and red lights for eyes. It can walk, talk, climb stairs and even dance. It can also recognize people's faces, gestures and voices. It took Honda's engineers 16 years to create Asimo. Today's model is 120 cm tall and weighs 43 kg. The robot is not for sale because its creators want it to become even more intelligent.
5. If you want to have a robot that can understand how you feel, then the creation of two US scientists will be of interest. They'd like their model to be sensitive to our moods and emotions. Their robot won't have emotions of its own but it should be able to respond to its owner's mood. So, if you feel sad, the robot will ask if it can help you. It's not an easy job because everyone shows emotions in quite different ways.

1	2	3	4	5

1.18.

- A. Muddy walking routs
 - B. Sad, but true
 - C. Looking for advantages of tender climate
 - D. A good way to discover local sights
 - E. A very unusual sport
 - F. An important social duty
1. Gardening is a well-known favourite. As the weather in Britain is rather mild, British people manage to do gardening almost all the year round. Sometimes this can be just weeding and sometimes, serious vegetable and fruit growing. In fact, the British can always find plenty

to do in either a small or a big garden. Every Sunday morning (except for winter) they come out to mow their lawns. The British see an untidy lawn, not only as a sign of laziness, but also as disrespect to others.

2. Walking is also very popular. Ask any British person if they have a pair of walking boots and the answer will probably be yes. Except for dry summer days, the beautiful British countryside is muddy, so you need a good pair of walking boots to enjoy your walk. Walking as a leisure activity has a long tradition in England. You can buy a variety of maps and guides to walking routes. Organized walking with a group of like-minded people and a good guide is also very popular.
3. And, of course, the famous British eccentricity is the cause of such sports as extreme ironing. Extreme ironing is a serious sport where teams of people compete at who can do their ironing in more extreme conditions (for example, under the water or riding a bicycle). Extreme ironing is now an international sport with serious competitions and organized events.
4. Of course, not all British people keep fit by engaging in extreme sports. Many go to the gym, swimming pool or fitness classes. However, it has to be said that the British are not the sportiest nation in the world. You see, watching TV often gets in the way. Increasingly, British people spend their free time watching TV. The only comforting thing is that they are not on their own — most of the world seems to be doing the same!
5. As far as actually going away on holiday, many British people choose to spend their holidays abroad, preferably somewhere warm and dry. Spain, France and Greece are regular countries due to convenient location and kind climate. It's a good idea for changing the scenery and enjoying new places without too much trouble.

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1.19.

- A.** The history of a popular drink
- B.** Healthy drink
- C.** They want it quick and easy
- D.** Not a drink
- E.** Some changes in British diet
- F.** Some changes in British tastes

1. British attitude to what they eat daily has changed a lot over the past twenty years. In the 1990s each person ate about 352 grams of 'red' meat each week, but now it's less than 250 grams. People prefer chicken and fresh fish. And more people are interested in healthy eating these days. In 1988 the national average was 905 grams of fruit and fruit juices each week, but now it's nearly 2,000 grams.
2. Twenty years ago, British people usually ate at home. They only went out for a meal at special times, like for somebody's birthday. Today when both parents are working, they cannot cook large meals in the evenings. 'Ready-made' meals from supermarkets and Marks and Spencer and 'take-away' meals from fast food restaurants are very popular. If you are feeling tired or lazy, you can even phone a local restaurant. They will bring the food to your house.
3. In the past, traditional steakhouses were very popular places, but now more and more people prefer foreign food. Every British town has Indian and Chinese restaurants, and large towns have restaurants from many other countries too.
4. The British population drinks a lot of tea. Tea — mostly green tea from China — came to Britain in the late 1500s. But it was only for the very rich. It became cheaper about three hundred years later, when it was planted in India and later in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). People from all classes started drinking it. But some people thought that too much tea was bad for their health. So they started putting milk in it to make it healthier!
5. Afternoon tea is a small meal. Now most ordinary British families do not have time for afternoon tea at home, but

in the past it was a tradition. It became popular when rich ladies invited their friends to their houses for an afternoon cup of tea. They started offering their visitors sandwiches and cakes too. Soon everybody was enjoying this exciting new meal.

1	2	3	4	5

1.20.

- A. A two-language melting pot
 - B. Enough land for both
 - C. Failures and successes
 - D. Native tribes
 - E. Difficult life
 - F. The birth of the new nation
1. Long before Europeans first came to America, many groups of Indians lived there. They hunted forest animals for food and clothing. They gathered berries and nuts in the forests. Many groups fished in the rivers and streams that flowed through the forests.
 2. Later, in 1534 the French king commissioned Jacques Cartier to find a water route to the Far East. Cartier made several voyages to the new World, and he tried to establish a colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence River (where Montreal is located today) but he failed. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain built the first permanent French settlement in Canada. He named it Quebec.
 3. Both nations began to expand in the New World. English colonists began to settle along the Atlantic Coast. The French began to explore and build forts in the region south of the Great Lakes in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
 4. So Great Britain and France were fighting for control of Canada until 1763. As a result, France signed a treaty giving up all its claims to land on the continent of North

America. The French who were living in Canada did not return to France. They continued to follow the customs and religion of their native land. They became 'French Canadians'.

5. Since that time, millions of immigrants from the United States, Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, and other countries of the world have moved to Canada. Today about one third of the Canadians speak French and about two thirds speak English. English and French are both official languages of Canada.

1	2	3	4	5

Задание № 2 (А5—А8)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- Цель задания № 2 — понять в прочитанном тексте информацию, содержащуюся в утверждениях, и выбрать соответствующий ответ.
- Быстро просмотрите текст и внимательно прочитайте утверждения. Их порядок, как правило, соответствует тому порядку, в котором информация приводится в тексте.
- Не забывайте, что информация в самом тексте может быть выражена другими словами, а не теми, которыми сформулировано утверждение.
- Если утверждение соответствует содержанию прочитанного, выберите вариант «Верно». Если утверждение противоречит содержанию, выберите вариант «Неверно». Если по содержанию прочитанного нельзя дать определенный утвердительный или отрицательный ответ, выберите ответ «В тексте не сказано».

- *Будьте внимательны!* Иногда вариант «В тексте не сказано» можно перепутать с вариантом «Неверно».
- Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. В верхней строчке проставлены номера утверждений. В нижней строчке необходимо указать цифру соответствующего варианта ответа.
- Выполнив задание, проверьте себя еще раз.

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A5—A8 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами ответа в таблицу.*

2.1.

Cheese Rolling

Of all Britain's famous customs and traditions, cheese rolling is probably the strangest — and certainly the most exciting. No wonder, every year, large crowds gather at Cooper's Hill in Gloucestershire to watch the Cheese Rolling Championship. Cheese Rolling is one of the oldest customs in Great Britain. It's been going on for hundreds of years and nobody knows for sure when it first started.

A group of brave (and crazy) people roll a large cheese down the hill, and then run down after it. In theory, competitors must catch the cheese, but as it can reach speeds up to 70 miles an hour, this rarely happens.

The master of the ceremonies must wear a white coat, ribbons and a top hat. He starts the event with the traditional signal: 'One to be ready, two to be steady, three to prepare — and FOUR to be off.'

In the past the cheese-rolling day also included a fair that took place at the top of the hill.

Four races are held on the day: three for men and one for women. There are also uphill races for children and for the really fit.

Cheese Rolling is a dangerous sport. There is usually an ambulance at the event — to treat people with sprained ankles, black eyes and sometimes more serious injuries.

And what's the prize for winning in this 'extreme' sport?
You keep the cheese, of course!

- A5. It is practically impossible to catch the cheese.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6. You must register to take part in Cheese Rolling.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7. There are no traditions at the Cheese Rolling
Championship.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8. Only few people get injured at the event.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.2.

A wonderful discovery

Sarah had a son of ten, called Jack. He did not like studying, but loved watching TV. Sarah used to drive to school at half past four in the afternoon, bring Jack back home and give him his tea, but as soon as he got into the house, he always rushed to the TV set and turned it on.

'Haven't you got any homework, Jack?' his mother always asked him as she began to make the tea.

'Eh? Oh, yes, I've got a little,' he used to answer. 'I'll do it later when there is nothing interesting on TV.'

At first Sarah allowed Jack to watch TV instead of doing his homework first, but she soon discovered that he never had a little homework — it was always a great deal — and that there was never a time when there was nothing interesting on TV, so after putting off doing his homework for a couple of hours, Jack was too tired to do his homework properly, if at all.

Sarah then decided to make him do homework first. This was always a battle, and often when Jack obeyed his mother, he did the work quickly and carelessly in order to finish it and get back to his beloved TV.

The result was the same — bad work, for which he usually got low marks the next day at school, either because

his homework was full of mistakes, or because he did not know the work he was supposed to have prepared the night before.

One evening Jack's science homework was about famous scientists like Thomas Edison, who made important discoveries and inventions in the field of electricity. When he had homework that consisted of learning facts, his mother usually tested him when he finished, to make sure that he had really done the work properly and not left anything out, and this is what she did this time. She didn't let him stop until she was sure that he knew what was in his book.

But this time it was less of a fight than usual to make Jack sit down and do his homework carefully, because it had a strong connection with television.

In class the next day, the teacher asked Jack, 'What are some of the things that Thomas Edison did for science?'

'Well,' Jack answered happily, 'first of all, if it weren't for Edison, we'd all be watching TV by candlelight!'

A5. Sometimes Jack didn't do homework after watching TV.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. Mother easily made Jack first do homework and then watch TV.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. Science homework was the only homework Jack did.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Jack understood everything he learnt about Thomas Edison.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.3.

Is she a good cleaner?

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little

flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not want to go on doing this, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, 'Oh, Mrs Smith comes and cleans my flat regularly. She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce her to you, if you like. She's a charming old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy.'

'Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please,' Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs Smith came to see him, and she agreed with pleasure to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, 'That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs Smith has forgotten to clean it. I can write on it with my finger.' He wrote a message in the dust: 'I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty.'

He came home at 7 o'clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. 'That silly woman still hasn't cleaned it!' he said to himself. 'All it needs is a cloth!'

But then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. 'I didn't put that bottle there,' he thought. 'Mrs Smith must have left it.' He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully.

'She's written some words on it,' he said to himself. He read the words. They were: 'Cough medicine'.

A5. Jim didn't like to do the cleaning.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. His colleague advised him to hire a woman-cleaner.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. Jim was satisfied by Mrs Smith's work.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Jim started cleaning his flat himself again.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.4.

Jeans success story

Everybody wears them — presidents, workers, students, pop stars... They are cool, comfy and classless. And they'll always be in fashion.

Here's how it all began. The discovery of gold in California in 1848, made many ambitious young men rush there in search of wealth. One of them was twenty-year-old Levi Strauss. He had been a cloth seller in New York, and he took a few bolts of canvas cloth to sell on his journey to the West. But nobody wanted to buy canvas. A poor miner asked him what he had brought. 'Some canvas,' replied Levi. The miner snorted: 'You should have brought some pants — durable ones.' It turned out that 'up in the diggings', where the miners worked, pants wore out very quickly.

Levi took the canvas to a tailor and asked him to stitch a pair of pants. This is how the very first pair of jeans was made. The miner, the first person in the world to wear jeans, became a walking, talking advertisement as he went about praising Levi's durable jeans. Gradually, more and more miners were coming to Strauss and asking him for a pair of those wonderful canvas trousers.

Not entirely happy with the canvas, Levi started using a new fabric that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This fabric came from Nimes, a city in France, and was called *serge de Nimes*. The miners liked this fabric. They called it 'denim' (from de Nimes) and bought even more pants from Levi.

The only problem with denim was that it had no colour. Because of this the denim pants didn't look very interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems Levi decided to dye the denim blue.

Once he got a letter from a tailor named Jacob Davis, a Russian immigrant. Jacob had the idea of using copper rivets to hold the pockets and the jeans together and make the jeans

even stronger. He wanted to patent his idea, but he didn't have enough money, so in 1872, he wrote to Levi Strauss and offered him a deal. Strauss agreed and the two men became business companions.

On the 20th of May, 1873 Levi and Jacob patented their new kind of pants. This day is considered to be the official 'birthday' of blue jeans.

- A5.** A lot of young people went to the West to find gold.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6.** Levi Strauss didn't find any gold.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7.** Levi Strauss asked the miners to advertise the new pants.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8.** By 1872 Levi Strauss was rich enough to organize a company.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.5.

The Bermuda Triangle

On December 5th, 1945 five US Navy planes took off from Fort Lauderdale in Florida. There were 14 pilots on board. Some time after the take off the control tower got a message from one of the planes, 'There's something wrong. The magnetic compass is going crazy. We don't know where we are.'

Soon the five planes disappeared. Boats and planes went immediately to look for the lost planes but they were not successful. There were neither crashed planes nor dead bodies.

The accident happened in the area called Bermuda Triangle. It's a large part of the Atlantic Ocean between Bermuda, Southern Florida and Puerto Rico. Many ships, planes and about 1,000 people have disappeared in this area.

One of the explanations is that underwater earthquakes cause huge waves called tsunami. They also produce very

strong winds. Both can destroy ships and planes. Another theory says that there is a strange magnetic force in this area. It can really break a ship into pieces. Scientists also speak about the methane gas on the sea floor of the Bermuda Triangle. When it comes out and mixes with the air, it's so powerful that it can stop the ship's or the plane's engine. It can also start a fire. Then the explosion destroys the ship or the plane completely. Some people believe that aliens carry away people together with the machines. Whatever the truth is there is no clear answer.

- A5.** The control tower got a message from one of the ships that the magnetic compass was going crazy.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6.** There weren't any pieces of planes or dead bodies in the water.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7.** Tsunami can cause the destruction of ships and planes.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8.** Aliens carry away people together with the machines to examine them carefully.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.6.

Summer is not only for fun

During summer holidays a ten-year-old boy from Kentucky tried to pick up a snake with a stick and then noticed that it had two heads. Imagine how surprised he was when the snake attacked the stick with its two heads. The boy was so interested in this unusual animal that he sent a letter to the University of Tennessee. Soon he got their answer. That's what the scientists wrote:

'Two-headed snakes are not very rare. They have been found in the USA, Argentina, Sri Lanka and Spain. Some zoologists at our University have studied several two-headed snakes. And every time the heads were so independent that they even fought for food. Sometimes the heads become so

aggressive they can even try to eat each other. Two-headed snakes also have a great problem deciding which direction to go. That's probably because one head wants to go right and the other one wants to go left. Any predator can capture the snake while it is thinking which way to take or what to do next. So the chances of surviving in the wild for such snakes are nil. Even in captivity there are problems. Food should be given to one head first and a moment later to the other one. If both mouths are busy, they won't attack each other.

Not long ago a two-headed boa-constrictor was born in New York. Nobody knows why it was born this way. It has got 26 brothers and sisters but because it is one of a kind, it could one day be sold for about \$500,000 to a zoo or a collector. Right now the snake's second head can't eat, drink or breathe but it flicks its tongue and looks around'.

Now the boy knows how to take care of his snake and he thinks that it might have a future in show business.

- A5. The boy from Kentucky used to pick up snakes.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6. The boy was interested in all unusual animals.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7. There is little possibility to stay alive for two-headed snakes.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8. Animal lovers taught the boy how to take care of his snake.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.7.

Which hotel is better?

Mr Gray travelled a lot on business. He sold machines of various kinds to farmers. It was not really a very exciting job but Mr Gray had always been interested in farming, and he was quite satisfied with his life.

He had a big car, and usually enjoyed driving it long distances, but he was quite satisfied to go by train sometimes

too, especially when the weather was bad. He was a little frightened of driving in rain or snow, and it was less tiring to sit comfortably in a train and look out of the window without being worried about how one was going to get to the next place.

One of Mr Gray's problems was often where to stay when he reached some small place in the country. He did not expect great comfort and wonderful food, but he found it annoying when he was given a cold room, and there was no hot or good food after a long and tiring day.

Late one winter evening, Mr Gray arrived at a small railway station. The journey by train that day had not been at all interesting; and Mr Gray was cold and tired and hungry. He was looking forward to a simple but satisfying meal by a burning fire, and then a hot bath and comfortable bed.

While he was walking to the taxi rank, he said to a local man who was also walking there, 'As this is my first visit to this part of the country and I was in too much of a hurry to find out hotels before I left home, I would very much like to know how many you have here.'

The local man answered, 'We have two.'

'And which of the two would you advise me to go to?' Mr Gray asked then.

The local man scratched his head for a few moments and then answered, 'Well, it's like this: whichever one you go to, you'll be sorry you didn't go to the other.'

- A5.** Mr Gray didn't mind travelling on business.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6.** While travelling Mr Gray was always in search of the best hotels.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7.** Mr Gray asked the local man who was in a hurry.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8.** The local man thought highly of both hotels.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

If you love stories by Jules Verne and have always dreamt of going for a ride in a hot air balloon, England is the country for you. Every August England celebrates the biggest hot air balloon festival in Europe. The festival takes place in Bristol and is called the Bristol Balloon Fiesta.

The festival was founded more than 30 years ago and has an amazing history. It began in 1978 when Don Cameron, owner of the world's largest balloon manufacturer, Cameron Balloons, decided to create an event that would help balloonists from all over the world to get together.

On the weekend of the 7th—9th September 1979, a small group of balloonists got together to celebrate the first Bristol Balloon Fiesta. 27 balloons shot into the sky and were cheered by a large group of spectators. Not all the balloons were from England, some came from Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland.

The Fiesta was sponsored by local businesses and some national companies. Each sponsor was given a balloon to display their advertising banner. Over the years, the Fiesta has grown to become Europe's largest hot air balloon festival enjoying crowds of delighted spectators and national media coverage.

Besides traditional round shape balloons now there are also so called 'special shapes' which are balloons in the form of different objects and characters such as cartoon characters and cars.

Of course, the main condition for the festival to be successful is not good management but the weather, which, as you all know, is England's worst enemy. Nobody in the whole world knows how many wonderful hopes and events have been ruined by its Majesty the Rain.

A5. The festival was founded by British sportsmen.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. No company can advertise their goods during the festival.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. A lot of journalists come to write about the festival.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. The last festival was ruined by the rain.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.9.

Greetings and conversation

The way people greet and address each other is not universal. In fact, greetings, gestures, use of names and titles differ from country to country and culture to culture.

Greetings in some countries take the form of a handshake; in other countries people may bow, hug, kiss on the cheek or even rub noses. In some countries, people greet their friends, relatives, and business associates in the same way. In other countries, people have different greetings for people in different positions. In Canada and United States, men usually shake hands the first time they meet one another. Women may or may not do so in a social setting, although they often do so in a business environment.

The way people use names and titles also differs from country to country. North Americans usually use first names, even often in the workplace or in formal settings. People of the same age use first names and often nicknames. An employer, a teacher, a client, or an older person that you do not know very well is usually addressed as Mr. or Mrs. with the last name.

In some countries titles are considered very important when addressing people, but in North America they are not. One title that is very common is Dr. (doctor). This is used to address people with medical degrees or PhD degrees.

Making eye contact when speaking to someone is considered important in North America, but in some Asian countries, this may be considered rude. Even the distance we maintain between two people when having a conversation can vary from culture to culture.

A5. People greet each other in the same way all over the world.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

- A6.** In African countries people rub noses when they meet a new person.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7.** Women shake hands when they greet anyone.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8.** In some Asian countries it is impolite to look into a person's eyes.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.10.

The seven wells

Long-long ago in one village there were problems with water. So, the men dug seven wells that started to give some water to the local people.

Once, a German man was chosen as the head of the village. He was a wise man and he offered the people to take water free. So everybody was happy to get as much water as they needed.

That man had seven sons. The youngest, whose name was Fritz was the healthiest and strongest in the family. In his childhood he noticed that when some water was taken from the wells, it splashed on the ground. So he didn't like that and once said to his father, 'When I grow up, I'll ask the village people to pay for the water from the wells. They splash too much water on the ground'. 'On, no!' said his father, 'water is the most precious thing in this land. It should be free.'

A few years passed. The old German died. Then his six sons died of some disease one by one, and Fritz was made head of the village. He immediately made his wish come true. He said to the villagers that from that day they should pay for the water from the wells. All the wells were locked and Fritz kept the keys to the wells.

An old soldier came to the village. He was tired and thirsty and asked for some pure water. Fritz didn't let him drink because the soldier had no money to pay for it. The soldier

begged Fritz to help him. But it was all in vain. When the soldier was dying, he cursed Fritz.

After his death one of the wells was open but the water disappeared from it. When Fritz's servant opened the other six wells and found no water there, he told it to his master. Fritz was furious. Thus he was punished for his cruelty.

A5. There were problems with water in all villages of this country.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. Fritz hated to see people splash water on the ground.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. Fritz gave water to the villagers on certain days.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Fritz didn't deserve the punishment.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.11.

Taxiing in the UK

I know that the first thing anyone should do when you visit any city is to get out and walk the streets and avenues to feel yourself what the city has to offer, right? But I'm not going to say that. Instead, I say don't get out, make sure you get in — a taxi. Take a load off those tired, tourist-worn feet and enjoy taxiing the way it should be done, by professionals. Though not in case you're in the US where you'll be absolutely ignored by the driver who is on the cell-phone to his girlfriend. What I'd like to tell you about is the experience my wife and I had this summer while travelling through the UK.

As soon as we were free of the heavy Heathrow traffic, our driver, Terry, as we soon found out, engaged us in conversation. By the time we reached our hotel, we were old friends. He told us that we must try Yorkshire Pudding but keep away from any Shepherd's Pie that wasn't homemade, like his wife's. At the hotel Terry, didn't walk, but ran our luggage up to the front door. I wouldn't have been surprised

at all if he would have checked us in and carried our bags straight up to our room.

Later one afternoon, we went on a hunt for catalogs from some local magic shops to give to my dad, whose hobby is conjuring. When I asked the driver, Wallace, to take me to a shop I had found in the phone book, he asked me if I was in the 'Brotherhood of Magicians'. After I told him my reason, he answered, 'Davenport's is where you want to go. If your dad knows anything about magic, he'd have heard of Davenport's.' Dad was quite jealous that I had been to Davenport's. And I was jealous of London for having Wallace.

If you travel to London, there is definitely one thing that you must do. Tour the Tower of London? Certainly. See Buckingham Palace? Of course. Let yourself be covered with pigeons in Trafalgar Square? That goes without saying. But above all, ride the taxis — this advice is rarely found in the travel brochures.

- A5. The author always travels by taxi when abroad.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6. American taxi-drivers seem to him indifferent to their passengers.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7. During one of the trips the author learnt a lot about British cuisine.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8. Wallace got frightened of the author's request.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.12.

The horse

Scientists believe that the horse first appeared in North America. But it was not the horse we know today. It was a fox-sized animal only about a foot high at the shoulder. But these small creatures kept changing and growing and about a million years ago, pony-sized horses galloped across ancient plains around the world.

Man established a relationship with the horse about 50,000 years ago. At first people hunted horses, which wasn't very easy, then they learned to herd these animals, and kept them mainly for meat, possibly also for milk, but it is likely that the horses were also used to carry things when people had to move from one place to another. The horse was becoming a worker — a source of help to man — not just a meal on the hoof.

Most scientists think that the first horses were used to pull carts, not for riding. But people finally mounted the horse. And suddenly they could travel long distances, explore unknown lands — and conquer them! People quickly realized how useful the horse could be in war. Oxen and donkeys, although much calmer than horses, could not come even close to the horse on the ancient battlefield.

Gradually horses became associated with power and wealth. Oxen and donkeys were for working people, horses were the privilege of the rich.

It is the ordinary workhorse, however, that had the biggest influence on human history. People managed to breed strong and heavy horses to carry goods.

Certainly, horses were no match for modern engines. But even now we use the term 'horsepower' — coined by the English engineer James Watt — to measure how much work is done by an engine. This term shows just how much respect the horses have earned.

People quickly realized that the horse could be used for entertainment. Horse races were popular in ancient Greece and they are no less popular now. Quite a few people take part in horse races, hunting on horseback, polo and show jump, much more people enjoy watching these events, and many learn to ride just for fun. Horses continue to attract us. They capture our imagination — and our hearts.

- A5. People made horses their helpers earlier than dogs.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6. Horses were much cheaper than donkeys and oxen.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7. People still measure the might of their cars in 'horsepower'.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Horse races are not so popular now as they were in ancient Greece.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.13.

Liverpool

Situated on the River Mersey in the north-western corner of the industrial Black Country, Liverpool was not a place which anyone visited for fun. Until the 1960s it was known only as one of Britain's largest ports. Then, almost overnight, it became world famous as the birthplace of the new pop culture which, in a few years, spread across Britain and America, and across most of the countries of the western world.

The people who put Britain at the front of the pop revolution of the 1960s were The Beatles. Their style of singing and their unusual haircuts were new and exciting for the people. Their road to success was not always easy. John and Paul had spent many afternoons listening to American stars like Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley before they were able to write the famous Lennon and McCartney songs.

Although the long evenings spent playing in hot nightclubs in Liverpool and Hamburg in Germany had not earned them much money, they found the experience very useful when playing to huge audiences later on.

George Martin, their record producer, managed to change four ordinary working-class boys into international superstars. He encouraged them to combine popular and classical styles in a new and original way. On Wednesday 24th October 1962, '*Love Me Do*' entered the British Top Thirty. It was the first of a number of big hits that would make John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr the most successful pop group the world has ever known.

During the 1960s the Beatles were always in the news headlines, films, world tours and sometimes scandal.

- A5. Before the 1960s Liverpool was rarely visited by tourists.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6. The Beatles gave their first concert in a nightclub.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7. The Beatles owed little to their producer.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8. During the 1960s The Beatles' hits entered the British Top Thirty twenty times.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.14.

Two great women inventors

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, women had limited opportunities for a technical education and career, and few of them had an independent income. However, the history of women inventors in this period is very long. These are the personal stories of two of them.

The nineteenth-century inventor Margaret Knight was born in the USA in 1838. As a young girl, she was made to work in a cotton factory by her parents. While she was working there, there was an accident and somebody was almost killed by a machine. Margaret was only 12 at the time, but she invented a way to fix the machine so that if there was the same fault again, the machine would stop at once.

She had more than eighty inventions, and the most important one was a machine producing paper bags with flat bottoms. But none of them brought her much money. In those days, women were not encouraged to be business people any more than they were encouraged to be inventors. Once Margaret Knight had produced an invention, she would usually sell it to somebody for not much cash, and when she died in 1914, all she left was 275 dollars.

Beulah Henry also began inventing things when she was a young girl. In 1912, at the age of 25, she got her first patent for an ice-cream freezer. A year later, she patented a parasol — an umbrella for the sun — within changeable

covers so that a woman could match her parasol with her clothes. The invention earned her about 50,000 dollars from the manufacturers.

In all, she patented 49 inventions. But for someone with such a long career, surprisingly little is known about Beulah Henry's personal life. She was born in the USA in 1887 and grew up in an artistic family. The only other fact which is known is that she entered university in 1909.

These women's lives and achievements will always inspire future generations of inventors.

A5. Margaret Knight and Beulah Henry were the most well-known women inventors.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. Margaret Knight got a lot of money for her inventions.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. Beulah Henry was more successful in selling her ideas.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Both women were unhappy in their personal life.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.15.

Circus Oz

In 1977, two successful circus groups, Soapbox Circus and the New Circus, joined together to start Circus Oz. The performers had ordinary circus skills but they wanted to make a different kind of show, adding music, theatre and comment. They got together a collection of old trucks and caravans and went on the road. It was a fresh and original voice in circus and was immediately popular with audiences.

Since that time, Circus Oz has performed in 26 different countries. As with all circuses, performances take place inside a tent or Big Top. Circus Oz's first tent was sewn together by performers in a large basement. It was used for years to tour Australia but when it became too small, Circus Oz was forced to hire tents or move into theatres.

In 2002, Circus Oz had a new tent made. It is designed with few poles (столб, шест) inside so people watching can see better than in other circuses.

The performances are suitable for people of all ages and each show features a live band. The Big Top is heated and air-conditioned. Snacks and drinks are served in the Big Top but not full meals.

Circus Oz classes are held at the Circus Oz Headquarters in Port Melbourne. Every Saturday of the school term there are classes for both children and teenagers. The Introduction to Circus class is for 7–12 year olds, taking the children through a range of circus skills with a focus on developing good form and having fun. The Circus Skills class is for 8–12 year olds, and is offered to children who have been practising their skills for a while. The Teenage Special class is for 13–18 year olds. This class is for both beginners and those who are continuing from the Circus Skills class. Classes are also run during some of the school holidays.

- A5. The new Circus was started by ordinary circus performers.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6. Circus Oz has become very popular in Europe.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7. Circus Oz is less comfortable than other circuses.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8. Circus Oz can offer classes for different groups of kids and teenagers.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.16.

Wimbledon

People all over the world know Wimbledon as the centre of lawn tennis. But most people do not know that it was famous for another game before tennis was invented. Wimbledon is now a part of Greater London. In 1874 it was a country village, but it had a railway station and it was the

home of the All-England Croquet Club. The Club had been there since 1864. A lot of people played croquet in England at that time and enjoyed it, but the national championships did not attract many spectators. So the Club had very little money, and the members were looking for ways of getting some. 'This new game of lawn tennis seems to have plenty of action, and people like watching it,' they thought. 'Shall we allow people to play lawn tennis on some of our beautiful croquet-lawns?'

In 1875, they changed the name of the Club to the 'All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club', and that is the name that you will still find in the telephone book Two years later, in 1877, Wimbledon held the first world lawn tennis championship (men's singles). There were 22 players, and 200 spectators, each paid one shilling. The Club gained £ 10. It was saved. Wimbledon grew. There was some surprise and doubt, of course, when the Club allowed women to play in the first women's singles championship in 1884.

The Wimbledon championships begin on the Monday nearest to June 22, when England often has its finest weather. It is not only because of the tennis that people like to go there. When the weather is good, it is a very pleasant place to spend an afternoon. The grass is fresh and green, the players wear beautiful white clothes, the spectators are dressed in the latest fashion, there may be members of the Royal Family among them.

- A5.** Croquet was invented much later than lawn tennis.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6.** The national croquet championships didn't make the Croquet Club richer.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7.** Twenty two women played in the first women's championship in 1884.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8.** The Wimbledon tennis championships have become the place to show off.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.17.**Rich and poor**

All over the world, Americans are known for their easy way of spending money. When they are abroad, they often stay in the best hotels and go to the most expensive stores. At home, too, they are used to the best of everything. An ordinary American house has two bathrooms, a separate bedroom for each child, a garage, and several TV sets. Most families have a car, and many have a mobile home. Kitchens are full of expensive electrical appliances.

Americans work hard for their wealth, and they enjoy it. They respect people who have become millionaires. They enjoy watching TV programs and reading about the super-rich, the 'big spenders.' They admire women who can buy dresses for over \$20,000, and rich businesspeople who can travel in their own private airplanes.

People like to feel that they, too, could be rich if they worked hard enough. They feel good about the future. To be free to do well, to be rewarded properly for honest, hard work — this, they say, is the real meaning of America. It was to this country, after all, that the poor of the world came to find a new life and a fair chance for their children, and many of them found it.

But not all. In recent years, more and more people have become trapped in an 'underclass.' Many, but not all of them, are black. Many, but not all, live in the old 'inner' cities. These people seem to be unable to escape from bad housing, unemployment, and a life of crime and hopelessness. For them, drugs and alcohol are especially serious problems.

Politicians cannot decide on how to improve the situation. Some ask for more payments for the poor, for better housing, more free food, better medical help. Others feel that the poor will only learn to help themselves if they receive no help at all from others.

Americans have always loved stories about poor people who worked hard and reached the top. They find it much harder to accept the idea of poor people who have no hope, no work to do, and who have to stay at the bottom.

A5. Americans are used to high life standards.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A6.** Americans become rich and famous by watching TV programs and reading about millionaires.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7.** More and more people in America can't change their life situation for the better.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A8.** The poor should be given more fair chances to improve the situation.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.18. Need to go on a bus — hamsters go free

Tom Wood, the 10-year-old owner of a hamster, was very surprised when the bus driver asked him to pay an additional 10p on top of his own bus fare to take his hamster on a bus in Northampton. The boy was so upset that he complained to the bus company and the story got into the national newspapers.

The bus company took a few days to decide what to do and then acted as follows. The company not only apologized to the hamster and his owner for the extra charge and gave Tom a free bus pass for a month but also gave the hamster his own life-time travel pass. The boy and hamster were then taken on a tour around the town on one of the company's busses, which had a sign reading 'The Hamster Special'.

The bus company also printed special travel rules for hamsters, which say:

'First, hamsters are encouraged to travel free of charge on any of our services, preferably accompanied by a free-paying human.

Second, young hamsters will be asked to give up their seats to an elderly or disabled hamster.

'Thirdly, we request that hamsters do not use mobile phones while travelling on our buses for the comfort and convenience of other hamsters.'

Tom was very pleased that the company acknowledged its mistake but thought that it was not enough to compensate the

emotional damage that the conflict created for his hamster! He said: 'I think they should do something more. They could buy him a bigger cage or a wheel.'

A5. The boy was charged extra money to drive his hamster on a bus.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. The company apologized and gave Tom his own life-time travel pass.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. All pets should travel free of charge but be accompanied by a free-paying person.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Tom was absolutely satisfied by the measures the bus company had taken.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.19. What happened to the dinosaurs?

One of the most popular theories about the death of the dinosaurs is that the world just grew too cold for them. Not everyone agrees that the change in weather would have been enough to kill the dinosaurs.

Some scientists say that the cause of dinosaurs' death was acid rain. It's a well-known fact that a large ice-rich meteor hit the Earth long ago. It could shock-heat the atmosphere enough to produce huge amounts of nitrogen oxides. This would result in strong acid rain around the world.

However, other groups of researchers have suggested that volcanoes, rather than meteors, could have produced these heavy acid rains, but over a much longer period — over 10,000 years.

Then it would mean the dinosaurs would all have been killed within a very short time — perhaps over a few months or years.

Another group of scientists has a theory that the death of the dinosaurs could have been caused by their moving into new areas. Travelling animals can carry illness and disease. It's

possible that dinosaurs and other creatures died of terrible diseases caught from other animals.

Some scientists think that the dinosaurs might have been affected by an asteroid or a comet crash, but only when they were already in trouble: ill and dying.

Science may never answer the question what killed the dinosaurs.

A5. The supporters of the first theory state that the temperature rise killed the dinosaurs.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. Some scientists are sure that the cause of acid rains is a number of earthquakes.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. The supporters of the second theory think that eruptions are the cause of acid rains.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. One day science will answer the question what killed the dinosaurs.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

2.20.

The leaning tower of Pisa

In 1174, Bonnano Pisano, an Italian engineer, began to work on a bell tower for the cathedral in Pisa, Italy. When Pisano started, he had no idea the bell tower would become a famous tourist attraction and one of the most famous structures in the world. Nor did he guess it would be famous because of a mistake.

The tower was to be 56 metres high. The construction started and three stories were built. Then the tower began to lean. The soil beneath the tower was soft and the foundation was not strong enough to support its weight.

Pisano tried to correct this by making the new stories a bit taller on the short side, but the extra building materials caused the tower to lean still further. The construction was stopped for almost one hundred years.

In 1275, the construction began again. This time two stories were built out of the line with the others to alter the center of gravity. The tower was finally finished in the 14th century, but each year it leans about 2 millimeters.

In 1934, the Italian government put concrete under the base to try to correct the leaning, but the leaning increased. Architects are still searching for a solution. They fear that one day their tower will lean too far and fall down.

A5. Pisano knew that his bell would be a success because of a mistake.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. When Pisano built the tower 56 metres high, it began to lean.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. There were two reasons for the leaning of the tower.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Pisano used extra different building materials to correct the leaning.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5	A6	A7	A8

Раздел 3

ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ И ЛЕКСИКЕ

Этот раздел экзамена состоит из 2 частей, различающихся по типу и уровню сложности. За каждый правильный ответ учащиеся получают 1 балл. Рекомендуемое время выполнения заданий — 30 минут.

Задание 1 (B3—B9) позволяет оценить сформированность грамматических навыков учащихся, а именно употребления множественного числа существительных, степеней сравнения прилагательных, порядковых числительных, изученных времен глаголов в связных текстах и разнообразной тематики в пределах изучаемых в основной школе тем. Учащиеся должны восстановить текст, заполнив пропуски словами, напечатанными заглавными буквами в конце строк. Слова необходимо изменить так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. За каждый правильный ответ учащиеся получают 1 балл. Если в ответе сделана орфографическая ошибка, ответ считается неверным. За неверный ответ или его отсутствие выставляется 0 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания — 7.

Задание 2 (B10—B14) проверяет сформированность навыка использования необходимых суффиксов и префиксов для образования различных частей речи. Учащиеся должны преобразовать слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк короткого текста, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. За каждый правильный ответ учащиеся получают 1 балл. Если в ответе сделана орфографическая ошибка, ответ считается неверным. За неверный ответ или его отсутствие выставляется 0 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания — 5.

Задание № 1 (B3—B9)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- В задании №1 (B3—B9) даны тексты с пропусками. Справа заглавными буквами даны слова, которые надо поставить в правильную форму, чтобы заполнить пропуски.
- *Будьте внимательны!* Слова не надо переставлять из строчки в строчку. Каждое стоит именно там, где надо заполнить пропуск.
- Сначала прочитайте сам текст, не обращая внимания на пропуски. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Затем прочитайте слова справа и вспомните, какой частью речи они являются. Вспомните грамматические формы этих частей речи.
- Еще раз прочитайте текст и подумайте, в какой форме должно стоять каждое слово. Саму часть речи менять не надо.
- Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. В верхней строчке проставлены номера пропусков. В нижней строчке необходимо вписать пропущенное слово в правильной форме.
- Выполнив задание, проверьте себя еще раз.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B3—B9, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию B3—B9. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1.1.

The National parks of Wales

B3. There are three National parks in Wales, which cover one-fifth of the whole country. These parks _____ BE protected by law because of their natural beauty, but ordinary people still live and work here.

- B4.** The _____ of the parks is FAMOUS
Snowdonia in the north-west.
- B5.** It _____ 840 square miles (2, 176 COVER
sq. km). It's Wales' most picturesque
- B6.** countryside. The _____ mountain HIGH
range in Wales is in this area, with
- B7.** several peaks over 3,000 _____ FOOT
(910 m).
- B8.** Many men, women and _____ CHILD
travel to the parks for special holidays.
These include a large number of outdoor
- B9.** _____ such as walking, climbing ACTIVITY
and riding, or water-sports such as
canoeing and fishing. People camp and
live without all the usual comforts of
home.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.2. Let our children be healthy!

- There are many problems that British schools are facing today. One of
- B3.** them _____ making sure that BE
schoolchildren eat healthy food.
- In Britain, children can either choose to bring their own lunch or buy their lunch at school. Children from
- B4.** poorer _____ can have free school FAMILY
dinners but many of them don't take
- B5.** their dinners for different _____ REASON
Here is what they say: "I never have school dinner because it's the same food every day". "Our school dinners are always cold!" "My school mostly
- B6.** _____ chips and pizza. And healthy SELL
things look extremely boring."

- But it's not all bad. Now some British schools _____ a real effort to help their pupils make the right food choices. Some run competitions for the _____ class of the week, some produce information leaflets about the right kind of food. And _____ important of all, they try to make their school dinners both tasty and healthy.
- B7.** _____ **MAKE**
- B8.** _____ **HEALTHY**
- B9.** _____ **MUCH**

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.3.

They had a narrow escape

- B3.** Everybody _____ summer holidays. People usually have a fantastic time and a lot of fun. But it happens so, if they behave in a proper way and obey simple rules. **ENJOY**
- B4.** Last summer a group of _____ became shark food when they visited an aquarium in New Orleans, the USA. **TOURIST**
- B5.** The tourists _____ to wait for their turn and come to a special platform by the ten people. Trying to get **TELL**
- B6.** a _____ look at the deadly animals twenty or more tourists got on that platform. It collapsed and they **GOOD**
- B7.** _____ into the water. **FALL**
- B8.** _____ Some of the sharks in the aquarium as big as the people — but **BE**
- B9.** luckily they had already had _____ breakfast. As they weren't hungry the sharks stayed away from the tourists, giving the staff time to rush to the people's rescue. **THEY**

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.4.**The Exxon Valdez disaster**

Alaska is a land of clear sea and skies and great natural beauty. It is also a land of great wealth. It has four great

- B3.** _____ : fishing, forests, tourism and oil. On the south coast of Alaska is the port of Valdez, and from here most of Alaska's
- B4.** oil _____ to other parts of the USA.

- The sea off the coast of Alaska is always dangerous because it's full of small islands and rocks, some of which
- B5.** _____ under the water. In winter and spring there is another danger: ice.

- The Exxon Valdez started its journey in the evening of 24th March 1989. At
- B6.** _____, the captain was controlling the ship. Later he went to his cabin.

At midnight, the Exxon Valdez hit a group of rocks. Fifty million litres of oil started to flow into the sea.

- The oil from the Valdez disaster
- B7.** _____ nearly 1,700 kilometres of Alaska's coast, and it covered 4,800 square kilometers of water. It was the
- B8.** _____ oil-spill in American history.

- It's easy to blame one person for the disaster. In fact, the disaster was the result of mistakes of many different people
- B9.** who said, "There _____ a disaster, so a disaster will never happen".

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.5.**A wise judge**

It happened many years ago in

B3. India. Somebody _____ one hundred rupees from the house of one man. The man went to the judge, who called all the people living in the house

- B4.** and gave _____ each a stick.

- B5. All the sticks _____ twenty centimeters long. The judge said, "These sticks are magic. Soon they _____ me to find the man who took the money. Tomorrow his stick will grow five centimeters _____ than it is today."
- B6. _____ HELP
- B7. _____ LONG
- When the thief came home he cut
- B8. off one end of _____ stick. Next morning the judge looked at the sticks
- B9. and saw that one of the _____ was five centimeters shorter. In this way he found the thief
- B9. _____ STICK

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.6.

Louis Armstrong

- B3. Louis Armstrong _____ born in New Orleans, USA, on July 4, 1900. When he was thirteen years old, he began to play in a jazz band. He played different musical _____.
- B4. _____ INSTRUMENT
- In 1925 Armstrong went to Chicago and started his own band there. It soon became the _____ band in the city. Armstrong and his band gave concerts in _____ all over the world.
- B5. _____ POPULAR
- B6. _____ COUNTRY
- Louis Armstrong changed the style of jazz. He was the _____ to invent singing without words. The classic music of black Americans _____ the music of all Americans.
- B7. _____ ONE
- B8. _____ BECOME

He was a happy man and he wanted other people to be happy too. Louis Armstrong _____ in his sleep on July 6, 1971. But people still remember him and listen to his music.

B9. DIE

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.7.

An Indian tale

A wise man heard that the Rajah liked to talk to wise people. So he went to the Rajah's palace. But he was not

B3. rich and his clothes _____ old and cheap. The Rajah looked at the **BE**

B4. _____ clothes and did not like them. So the Rajah did not invite the man in. **MAN**

B5. Next day the wise man _____ to his old friend and borrowed some new clothes from him. Then he again came to the palace. The Rajah met the man at the door, looked at him from head to toe and said that he was happy to see him. Then the Rajah took the man to

B6. the _____ room in the palace where they sat down to a rich dinner. **LARGE**

At dinner the Rajah saw that the wise man did not eat but put a few

B7. _____ of food into the pockets **PIECE**

B8. of his new coat. The Rajah _____ **SURPRISE**

B9. "What _____?" he asked. **YOU / DO**

"Yesterday I came in old clothes and you did not want to talk to me. Today I came in new clothes and you asked me to dinner. So I understand that this food is not for me but for my new clothes, and I am feeding them."

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.8.**Sport in our life**

Many people say that they like sports because they enjoy watching a game of football at a stadium or on TV while

- B3.** they _____ in comfortable armchairs. **SIT**
But watching sport events and going in for sports are two different things.
- B4.** _____ of all, sport helps people **ONE**
to be healthy. At the same time
- B5.** _____ who go in for sports try to win **THAT**
- B6.** sports _____. Nowadays you can **COMPET-**
train in any kind of sport. **ITION**
- B7.** Sport _____ people healthy **MAKE**
- B8.** and strong. They also become _____ **CHEERFUL**
than before. It helps people make good friends, especially in team sports. It's impossible to win a game if players in a team are not good friends. No wonder
- B9.** team kinds of sport recently _____ **BECOME**
so popular.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.9.**My favourite subject is Literature**

- B3.** Last year Sally _____ **WIN**
a competition in a bookshop. She had to guess the amount of words in one of the books. A few days later Sally got a letter from the bookshop. It said, "Well done! You have guessed the correct number of
- B4.** _____ in our competition. Would **WORD**
you like to come to the bookshop to get a present?"

Sally felt very happy, and the next day she went to the bookshop again.

- B5.** There _____ a lot of people there, BE
and just when she came, a famous poet
- B6.** _____ the shop. He gave a book VISIT
to Sally and said, "This is for you. It's a
- B7.** book about love that I just _____." WRITE
Sally thanked him and said, "It's really exciting. My favourite subject is
- B8.** Literature and _____ of all I enjoy MUCH
reading poems about love and nature."
Then she asked the poet to sign his name on the cover. It was the
- B9.** _____ day in her life! HAPPY

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.10.

Marathon

- B3.** What is the _____ distance you FAR
have ever run? Can you imagine running more than twenty-six miles? Marathon runners do this. They perform one of the
- B4.** most difficult _____ in all of TASK
sports.
The marathon is the longest race. It is more than 26 miles (about 42 kilometers). Why that number? That was the exact distance between two ancient Greek cities. A Greek messenger ran it
- B5.** to report that the _____ had won GREEK
B6. a battle. After the report he _____ FALL
dead.
- B7.** Nowadays the marathon _____ BECOME
a popular event for runners. It is always the last event at the Summer Olympic Games.

- B8.** One of the _____ marathon runners was Abebe Bikila from Ethiopia. He won the Olympic marathon in 1960 —
- B9.** he had nothing on his _____! FOOT

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.11.

The rose

- The national flower of England
- B3.** _____ the rose. It all BE
- B4.** _____ during the War of the Roses (1455—1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose). BEGIN
- At the end of the war the two roses
- B5.** _____ in the Tudor rose by Henry COMBINE
- B6.** VII, who was the _____ Tudor ONE
monarch. He was a Lancastrian, but fell in love with Elizabeth of York, married her and united both houses. Looking for
- B7.** a symbol of this union, he _____ CHOOSE
a red rose with a white rose in it.
- In 1871, the newly formed Rugby Football Union selected an English team to play against Scotland. The team took a red rose as its badge.
- Although England lost the match, all
- B8.** the _____ rugby teams ever since COUNTRY
- B9.** that time _____ red roses. WEAR

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.12.**Braver than Columbus**

- Leven Brown, from Scotland, is
- B3.** planning to become the _____ **ONE**
 person in the world to windsurf across
 the Atlantic — and then turn back and
 do it again! Why? Because he is a
 descendant of Christopher Columbus. “I
 must follow his route across the Atlantic,
- B4.** but I _____ to do it on a surfing **GO**
 boat”. His surfing boat is 7 metres long,
 has a hollow in it where he’ll be able to
- B5.** sleep, and it _____ with an **EQUIP**
 electronic anti-shark mechanism.
- B6.** If the weather is good, it _____ **TAKE**
 Brown about 5 months to cross the
- B7.** Atlantic. But as soon as he _____ **REACH**
 the American continent he is going to
 surf back.
- “If the weather is wrong I could be
 in trouble, but I have good experience of
- B8.** sailing in these weather _____. **CONDITION**
 I know what it is like to be in a boat that
- B9.** _____ a submarine very quickly,” **BECOME**
 he says.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.13.**Americans’ fast food**

- B3.** Fast food industry _____ **GIVE**
 hungry Americans the snacks they want.
 But if more and more Americans eat
 fast food, more and more Americans also
 worry about it. Fast food makes you fat,
- B4.** and Americans are the _____ people in **FAT**
 the world. But they are interested in their

- health, and the fashion for healthy food
- B5.** _____ all the time. Among middle-class people, salads, beans and fruit have taken the place of steak and ice cream. Drinking is going down too. Only 67% of adults drink alcohol at all, and one-third of those drink _____ than they used to. **GROW**
- B6.** Being fat can cause a lot of real problems for an American. Some time later he or she _____ it harder to get a good job, or even to make friends. If you want to do well, you must be thin. It _____ fair. Advertisers and fast-food _____ tell people to eat, eat and eat. But inside, there is another voice saying "stop, stop, stop." **LITTLE**
- B7.** **FIND**
- B8.** **NOT SEEM**
- B9.** **PRODUCER**

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.14.

Dear Juliet...

- B3.** Nobody _____ if Romeo and Juliet really existed but every year people go to Verona to see "Juliet's house". This house belonged to the family who lived there in the 13th century and had a daughter Juliet. **KNOW**
- There were many legends about her romance with a young man, and they probably _____ Shakespeare to write his play in 1596. **INSPIRE**
- B4.** Tourists like to be photographed on the balcony. And thousands of lovers leave their love _____ on the walls of the house. **NOTE**
- B5.**

There is an organization in Verona — the Juliet Club. Every year, they receive about 5,000 letters from all over the

B6. world. And each letter _____! ANSWER

Answering love letters isn't an easy
B7. job. Most of them _____ in WRITE
Italian and English, but there are letters
in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic and other
languages.

Some letters are from young people
B8. who cannot find _____ Romeo or THEY
Juliet.

B9. _____ are from teenagers who OTHER
find it difficult to talk to their parents.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.15.

Bush fire

It's usually terribly hot in Sydney at Christmas. So we decided to rent a summer house eighty miles away from

B3. the city. The house _____ BUILD
of wood with large verandas.

My husband went on business and I,
B4. our two _____ and Ah Sin, an old CHILD
Chinese cook, stayed in the house.

Once there was an announcement about bush fires in the morning paper.
B5. The children _____ a shower in the TAKE
bathroom when the cook called me. To
my horror I saw at a distance of about
a mile a huge wall of fire.

I ran to the bathroom and took my
baby. The cook took my four-year-old
B6. son and we started _____ down RUN
the hill for a water-hole in the creek.

The water-hole in which we were hiding, was not very deep and the water

B7. _____ really hot. **BE**

In the morning we got out of the water blackened and blinded by smoke, exhausted by heat. I didn't remember how we got to the people, who gave us

B8. the _____ care and attention. **KIND**

Ah Sin, after a few days in hospital,

B9. returned to _____. We were happy **WE**
to see this courageous, devoted man.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.16.

Queen of Pop

Madonna was born on the 16th of August 1956. Her childhood was hard

B3. because her mother _____ when she **DIE**
was only five.

At school Madonna was a bright student, she was good at sports and dancing. After _____ school Madonna studied modern dance at the University of Michigan but left it at the end of the second year.

B5. _____ to New York with just \$ 35 **COME**
and a big dream to become a rock singer. Her early days in New York

B6. _____ a real struggle. Finally, she **BE**
found the right producer and her single

B7. "Everybody" _____. It became **RELEASE**
very popular. When Madonna's second album "Like a Virgin" came out, she

B8. became the _____ rock-star in the **POPULAR**

world and she still is! Now Madonna is
B9. one of the richest _____ in the world **WOMAN**
 but she gives a lot of money for charity.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.17.

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso was born in 1881 in Spain. He was one of the 20th century's

B3. _____ painters. **GREAT**

He showed his truly talent from a very young age. He learned to draw

B4. before he _____ talk. His father was **CAN**

a drawing teacher at a college and Pablo often watched him paint and sometimes

B5. _____ to help. **ALLOW**

B6. One evening his father _____ **DRAW**

a picture of his pigeons when he had to leave the room. Pablo completed the picture, and it was so beautiful and

B7. lifelike that his father gave him _____ **HE**

own palette and brushes and never painted again.

Many people realized that Picasso

B8. was a genius but he _____ a **NOT BECOME**

traditional painter. He always shocked the public with his strange but powerful pictures.

Picasso created over 6000 paintings, drawings, and sculptures. Today each of

B9. his _____ costs several million pounds. **WORK**

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.18.**The cities of Australia**

Canberra, the capital of Australia, is

- B3.** the _____ city of all. **NEW**
- B4.** It _____ by Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect in 1912 and became the capital in 1927. Unlike other capitals, it's very quiet. There **DESIGN**
- B5.** _____ lots of trees and a big lake in the center. **BE**

Founded in 1788, Sydney is

- B6.** _____ oldest city. Its first settlers were British prisoners, women as well as **AUSTRALIA**
- B7.** men, who _____ to this wild land as a punishment. **SEND**

Today Sydney is the largest city in Australia and home to one of the

- B8.** country's _____ landmarks, the Sydney Opera House. The roof of this **FAMOUS**
- B9.** beautiful building _____ like sails on Sydney Harbour. **LOOK**

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.19.**Mass media**

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what

- B3.** _____ on in this world. **GO**
- It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news
- B4.** _____ to be bad news. But **SEEM**
people aren't interested in ordinary events.

That is why there are so many programmes and articles about natural

- B5.** disasters, plane _____, wars, murders and robberies. **CRASH**

- Some people say that journalists
- B6.** _____ too much freedom. They often **GIVE**
follow celebrities and print sensational
stories about them which are untrue or
half-true. They take photos of them in
- B7.** _____ most intimate moments. The **THEY**
question is — should this be allowed?
- B8.** The Internet _____ recently **BECOME**
another important source of information.
- B9.** The _____ advantage of the Internet **GOOD**
is that news appears on the screen as soon
as things happen in real life.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

1.20. What does it mean to be a good father?

- B3.** I think my mission _____ to **BE**
become a good father. I think that a
father should teach children about good
and evil. He should protect them and
help to solve their problems. The
- B4.** _____ remembrance of my **BRIGHT**
- B5.** childhood is my father who _____ **CHANGE**
into Father Frost on New Year's Eve. I
- B6.** knew it, but I never _____ him **TELL**
about it because there was calm and
- B7.** peace in my soul when I _____ **SIT**
on his knees touching his beard. If all
fathers understood their missions, our
- B8.** world _____ become better and much **WILL**
more boys and girls could say proudly,
- B9.** "My father is the _____ **GOOD**

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9

Задание № 2 (B10—B14)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- В задании № 2 (B10—B14) приведены тексты с пропусками. Справа даны исходные слова, которые надо изменить, образовав нужную по смыслу часть речи.
- *Будьте внимательны!* Слова не надо переставлять из строчки в строчку. Каждое стоит именно там, где надо заполнить пропуск.
- Сначала прочитайте сам текст, не обращая внимания на пропуски. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Затем прочитайте слова справа и подумайте, какая часть речи необходима для заполнения пропуска.
- Вспомните, какие суффиксы и префиксы (приставки) нужны для образования разных частей речи из каждого исходного слова. Помните об отрицательных суффиксах и префиксах, так как иногда по смыслу нужно поставить антоним. Иногда надо поставить существительное во множественном числе.
- Перенесите свои ответы в таблицу. В верхней строчке проставлены номера пропусков. В нижней строчке необходимо вписать правильную часть речи.
- Выполнив задание, проверьте себя еще раз.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B10—B14, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию B10—B14. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

2.1.

A sporting nation

The British are a sporting nation. They like football — in fact, it's their

B10. _____, which is very old. Most INVENT

British towns and cities have a football team. Every year, each team plays in the

B11. Football Association _____. COMPETE

B12. Cricket is a _____ British TYPICAL
game. It looks slow, but it can be

B13. _____ if you understand what's EXCITE
going on.

Tennis is another popular game in
Britain. Every summer the biggest
international tennis tournament takes
place at Wimbledon. There are

B14. _____ strawberries and cream for WONDER
sale, and everybody hopes it won't rain.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.2.

The Ox and the Frog

Once Mr. Frog and his two children

B10. went to a _____ BEAUTY
pond to get a drink of water. There,
for the first time in their lives, they saw
an Ox.

B11. "What a big, _____ animal," DISTANCE
thought Mr. Frog. "In the frog world I
am big and nice, but this animal makes
me feel very little. I will puff myself up
and become as big as that Ox."

B12. Mr. Frog took a big _____ BREATHE
and asked his little frogs, "Do I look like
that Ox?" "No, Dad," said his sons,

B13. who were watching him with _____ EXCITE

So Mr. Frog again breathed in

B14. _____, and then again, and then DEEP
he burst. Poor silly Mr. Frog!

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.3.**Aesop and the traveller**

Aesop was a very clever man who lived hundreds of years ago in Greece.

B10. He wrote many _____ stories. He **WONDER**

B11. was also _____ well-known as a **WIDE**
man who was fond of jokes.

One day he met a traveller, who greeted him and said, "Kind man, can you say how soon I shall get to town?" "Go," Aesop answered. "I know I must go," protested the traveller, "but I would like you to tell me how quickly I shall get to town."

B12. "Go," Aesop said again _____. **ANGRY**

"This man must be mad," the traveler thought and went on.

B13. After he had gone some _____, **DISTANT**

Aesop shouted loudly after him. "You will get to town in two hours." The

B14. traveller turned round in _____. **AMAZE**

"Why didn't you tell me that before?" he asked. "How could I have told that before?" answered Aesop. "I did not know how fast you could walk."

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.4.**Matryoshka dolls**

It may seem strange, but Matryoshka

B10. dolls are a _____ new **RELATIVE**

phenomenon. They appeared in 1899 in the town of Sergiev Posad. The idea was brought to Russia from Japan by merchants. But village artists adopted

- B11.** them very _____ and made them **QUICK**
into a great variety of shapes. They were
designed as toys for children of
- B12.** _____ ages. **DIFFERENT**
Some dolls depicted families in
- B13.** _____ costumes, later they **NATION**
became characters from various tales
and novels, political figures, animals.
- B14.** Matryoshka is a beautiful Russian
souvenir. This _____ **WOOD**
doll decorates any place. You can see
lots of them in the Toy Museum in
Sergiev Posad and also buy them in
shops.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.5.

St Nicholas: the first Santa

- B10.** St Nicholas lived _____ 700 **NEAR**
years ago in Myra, in Asia, and he was
a bishop. He was rich, but he was a
- B11.** good, _____ man and he used all **SELFISH**
his money to help poor people.
- B12.** One day, Nicholas heard that a poor
man had to sell his three _____ **ATTRACT**
daughters. That night, Nicholas put
three bags of gold through the man's
open door. The girls were now safe and
- B13.** could enjoy _____ **FREE**
Another time, Nicholas threw some
gold coins down a poor man's chimney
at midnight. The coins fell into a shoe,
which was near the fire.
- Nicholas didn't tell people what he
was doing. But after he died, people
learned his secret. It became the

B14. _____ custom to give presents FAVOUR
on special day — 6 December. It was
said that the presents came from St
Nicholas.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.6.

Are you a couch potato?

Centuries ago, people didn't have much free time, because everybody was working too hard. In Britain in the nineteenth century, people invented football, rugby and cricket. It was even

B10. _____ simply to watch POSSIBILITY

B11. a sport and give the _____ that IMPRESS
you were actually doing something.

Later leisure activities became less and less demanding, and most people got a variety of more or less

B12. _____ interests and ENERGY

hobbies. But now there is a new type of person who thinks that lying on the sofa watching television is the most exciting thing.

This is the twentieth-century couch

B13. potato. For them, every _____ is ACTIVE

B14. too much trouble, and _____ LAZY
is an art form!

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.7.

Taking up a team sport

People worldwide enjoy sports. Some choose team sports because they like playing in a team while those who take up individual sports consider team

B10. sports to have many _____ . **ADVAN-**

TAGES

To begin with, one advantage of taking up-a team sport is the sense of

B11. team spirit. Players learn to _____ **COOPERA-**

TION

while working towards the same goal. This makes people to be less selfish. Moreover, playing in a team can also help one make new friends. Another reason for taking up a team sport is that when you win, you share the

B12. _____ and when you lose, **ACHIEVE**

you have someone to share the loss with.

On the other hand, there is a chance that not all players will get along with each other. This may cause a lot of

B13. _____ and make players very **ARGUE**

B14. competitive. In _____, when you **ADD**

are part of a team, you have to depend on other players.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.8.

Bad luck

Thomas Nuttall (1786—1859) was a natural scientist who spent many years studying the plants and trees of northwest America. He was really the

B10. least successful of all the _____ **EXPLORE**

because he was almost always lost.

One night he did not come back and a group went out to search for him. When Nuttall heard them in the

B11. _____ he was frightened. He **DARK**

thought that they were Indians and tried to escape. Getting more and more angry, Nuttall's friends chased him for three days through the forest and across rivers until he _____ came back to their tents.

B12. _____ **ACCIDENT**

Another day Nuttall was lost again. He was very tired, so he lay down to rest. An Indian found him lying there.

B13. The scientist did not look _____ ; in **DANGER**

fact, he looked quite helpless. So the Indian felt sorry for him and decided not to kill him. Instead, he picked the

B14. _____ up, carried him three miles **SCIENCE**

to the river and brought him safely back home in a boat.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.9.

The Baikal

The problems of environment are important all over the world. In our country the problem of pollution of

B10. Lake Baikal and _____ of its **DESTRUCT**
nature is really actual.

B11. The most _____ problem for **DANGER**
the lake's nature is a lot of factories on its shores. They pour chemical and

B12. _____ waste into the Baikal's **INDUSTRY**
water and destruct its environment. As a

B13. result, many _____ species of **PRICE**
animals and plants die.

- We must protect our unique lake
B14. against _____ kinds of pollution. DIFFER
 The health of our country and our planet, our health depends on it very much.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.10.

My best friend Dick

- Everybody agrees that Dick has got
B10. a _____ personality. He is clever, hard-working and he never forgets his friends. WONDER

- Dick comes from an old family. His
B11. parents were farm _____. Dick WORK
 himself is not a farm worker. He lives with our family and spends time with sisters, my brothers and me.

- Dick's favourite food is meat. He also eats cereal, eggs and biscuits. But
B12. _____ for Dick is not very hard COOK
 work. He only eats one meal a day.

- We all think that Dick is very
B13. _____. He has long legs and ATTRACT

- B14.** thick, _____, white hair. We CURL
 brush it every day and say, "Good old Dick! You are one of the finest Old English sheepdogs in the country."

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.11.

Tigers

- Tigers can live in almost any
B10. _____ environment from hot jungles NATURE
 to snowfields with zero temperatures.

- B11.** Tigers are good _____ and **SWIM**
B12. they can climb trees _____. **EASY**
 They can jump nearly nine metres,
B13. which is about the _____ of a **LONG**
 double-decker bus.

- The tiger is a strong and ruthless
B14. _____. It waits in cover and **HUNT**
 rushes at the animals it hunts, jumping
 on them. But its skin makes the tiger
 itself a target for people.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.12. Some views on the english character

- B10.** Many _____ say the English **FOREIGN**
 are always reserved, some believe the
 English read the Times every day and
 that they have strange traffic rules. And
 here are the three things that Italians
 and Germans think of the English:

- “The English are very cold, they are
B11. _____ with cats and dogs, not with **FRIEND**
 people; their food is horrible and the
 weather is too cold and wet”, “Sherlock
B12. Holmes, good manners and _____,” **POLITE**

- B13.** So, is all this _____ ? Yes and no. **TRUTH**

- Like many things the truth lies
 somewhere in the middle. Don't be
 surprised if you meet an Englishman
B14. who hates _____ and greets his **GARDEN**
 friends with a big hug.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.13.**Do you want to look perfect?**

I wanted the perfect body — as beautiful and thin as the women's bodies

B10. I saw on TV and in my _____ FAVOUR

magazines. I was thirteen when I began starving myself. Some time later I started hearing voices in my head. One voice would tell me not to do anything stupid, other voices reminded me of my fatness

B11. and _____ UGLY

My boyfriend broke up with me. He thought that I was crazy about my

B12. _____ WEIGH

Soon it became quite clear that I was either going to stop living or do something about my problem.

So I began eating a little healthier and joined a gym to keep myself

B13. _____ FITNESS

That was 18 months ago. It's taken all this time to get over my old way of thinking and to come to peace with my body. Now I know that if you don't feel

B14. _____ with your body don't HAPPINESS

change physically, change mentally.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.14.**Where the car is king**

Ask an American man to choose between losing his house and losing his

B10. car, and he might _____ choose EASY

to keep his car. A car, after all, gives you

B11. _____, and this is what Americans FREE

want most of all.

- The car is such an important part of
- B12.** American _____ that many people just can't live without it. A woman living in a suburb, for example, has a twenty-minute drive to take her children to school. She then turns her car around and drives for half an hour in another
- B13.** _____ to get to her job in an office.
- B14.** To do her _____, she has another long drive to a supermarket, so she plans and buys food for two weeks in one trip.

LIVE

DIRECT

SHOP

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.15. The ancestors of Dartmoor ponies

- Dartmoor ponies are very special. They are only a little smaller than normal horses, but their hair is longer and denser. Wild ponies are one of the
- B10.** main _____ in Dartmoor.
- B11.** Their story is _____ connected to the history of England. In the middle of the 16th century, England stopped being a Catholic country. But there were still many Catholics in Britain, so Henry VIII's daughter, Queen Elizabeth I, worried that _____ Catholic states, such as France and Spain, would attack England and take her throne away. She encouraged English _____ to rob and sink Spanish ships. One of the most famous English pirates Sir Walter Raleigh played the _____ role in defeating the Spanish Armada.

ATTRACT

CLOSE

POWER

SAIL

LEAD

Some Spanish ships that sank not far from England had horses on board. Some of those horses managed to reach the coast and survived. Those horses were the ancestors of the Dartmoor ponies.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.16.

English in America

For 150 years America was a British colony. At that time British and American English were almost the same. When America won the War of

B10. _____ in 1776, it became a free country. In 1782 its citizens were called Americans and in 1802 US leaders began to talk about the "American language".

DEPEND

The USA was quickly growing richer and more _____ . Millions of Europeans came to America to start a new life there. They were from Italy, Germany, Spain, Ireland, France and other countries and all of them brought new

B11. _____

POWER

words and _____ to the language. The USA became the "melting

B12. _____

EXPRESS

pot" of many _____. As a result, English in America began to develop a character of its own and today, there are

B13. _____

CULTURAL

_____ in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and spelling between American and British English.

B14. _____

DIFFERENT

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.17.**Travelling with parents**

I like travelling because it broadens my outlook and helps me to understand other cultures. I think that I'm already

B10. an experienced _____.

TRAVEL

B11. everything should be _____

CAREFUL

planned. I'm not an adult yet so I travel with my parents. This year we decided to go to Britain.

In Britain we stayed in a small hotel near London. It offered us a wide range

B12. of _____ games, such as tennis and

DIFFER

B13. football, and a lot of _____:

ACTIVE

boating, canoeing and so on.

B14. _____ was offered for those who

CYCLE

wanted to get to remote places choosing scenic routes.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.18.**Fitness**

Physical fitness is a general state of good health, usually as a result of exercise and nutrition. Being fit helps us have more energy for work or school, and enough energy to enjoy our leisure

B10. time _____.

ACTIVE

Fitness is an individual quality. It is influenced by age, sex, heredity, _____ habits, exercise and eating practices.

B11. _____

PERSON

B12. You can't do _____ about the first three factors. However, it is within your power to change and improve the others where needed.

ANY

B13. The level of physical fitness can be influenced by regular, _____ SYSTEM
exercise. How often, how long and how hard you exercise, and what kinds of exercises you do should be determined by what you are trying to get.

For example, an athlete training for high-level competition would follow a
B14. _____ program than a person whose DIFFER
goals are good health and active life.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

2.19.

Icons of England

B10. In January 2006, the _____ BRITAIN
government started a two-year project, called *Icons – a Portrait of England*, to try and find the most significant symbols of England and Englishness.

One of the main runners for the best English Icon is a cup of tea!

B11. English people say _____: JOKING
“Seven cups of tea will wake you up in the morning; nine cups will put you to sleep at night. If you are depressed, it will cheer you up; if you are

B12. _____, it will calm you down.” EXCITE

Afternoon tea in England is a small meal, not a drink! Now most families in Britain have no time for afternoon tea, but in the past it was a tradition. And most people today use teabags to make

B13. tea, but some serious _____ DRINK
seldom do this. They usually make tea in

B14. a _____ way. TRADITION

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

Man's best friend

Throughout centuries man and dog lived side by side. Dogs were popular in ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt. Some

- B10.** _____ say that domestic dogs appeared about 12,000 years ago and **SCIENCE**
- B11.** that they were derived _____ from wolves. **DIRECT**

People quickly understood that dogs could be used to work in many fields. But probably the best thing about them

- B12.** is their _____. Yes, that's why we love dogs. Simply because they live for **DEVOTE**
- B13.** us and love us. They are _____. **FAITH**
- B14.** Most dogs are really _____. **FRIEND**

They are always happy to see us, they never criticize us, forgive our shortcomings and understand us without words.

B10	B11	B12	B13	B14

Раздел 4

ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ПИСЬМУ

Этот раздел экзамена проверяет умение писать личное письмо (C1). Ученику предлагается прочитать отрывок из полученного письма и написать ответ объемом 100–120 слов, в котором ответить на три вопроса друга по переписке. Письмо должно быть оформлено в соответствии с нормами письменного этикета, принятого в англоязычных странах.

Рекомендуемое время выполнения задания по письму — 30 минут. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение задания — 8.

ПРАВИЛА ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ЛИЧНОГО ПИСЬМА

- Перед текстом письма в **правом верхнем углу** обычно указывается адрес человека, который пишет письмо (квартира, номер дома, название улицы, город, индекс, страна):

*Flat 11
24, Gagarina St.
Tula 104378
Russia*

Если вам трудно написать свой адрес полностью, укажите его коротко (город, страна):

Moscow, Russia или *St Petersburg
Russia*

- Под адресом, **также справа**, обычно пишется дата. Ее можно указать несколькими способами:

11 March 2010
или *March 11, 2010*
или *The 11th of March*
или *11/03/10*

- Обращение пишется **слева**, у края письма, на следующей строке после даты. После него обязательно ставится **запятая**. Традиционно мы обращаемся к другу:

Dear Ann, или *Dear Tom,*

Задание № 1 (C1)

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You've received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend. Write him/her a letter and answer his/her 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

1 You've received a letter from your friend Tom.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... You know that we've recently moved to a new city and now I have to go to a new school. I must say that in general I like it.

However, there are a few things that I am not happy with. I have to wear a horrible uniform with the most terrible tie. Of course, I can't feel free and relaxed. What's more, some classmates aren't very nice and are bullying (издеваться) me.

Have you ever had to change schools and how easy was it for you to get used to the new place and people? Was it difficult for you to make friends? What do you think about school uniform?...

2 You've received a letter from your friend Michael.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... Last week we had a very interesting excursion to British Museum. You know it's the largest museum not only in Great Britain but also in Europe.

I like our school excursions because every time we learn something new. This time I was greatly impressed by the Department of Coins and Medals.

Are there any museums in your city? What kind of museums do you prefer to visit? What interesting excursions have you got with your classmates?...

3 You've received a letter from your friend Kate.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... At our school we have a tradition of helping sick people. Twice a week after school we visit elderly people who live near our school. We help them with shopping and cooking. Mother says it helps us to be kinder and more responsible.

Are there any charity activities at your school? What do you think of organizing charity concerts to collect money? For which purpose would you spend this money?...

4 You've received a letter from your friend Susan.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... I have just returned from the cinema. I watched a new film with Tom Cruise. My friends and I try to watch all his new films. I am just crazy about him. May be he is not very sporty, but he is so smart and cool. Besides, he always acts in interesting films.

And what actors do you admire? What features of their personality make you love them? What do your friends think about your favourite actors?...

5 You've received a letter from your friend Nick.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... The thought of eating a dead animal actually makes me sick. So I'm a vegetarian and I don't eat meat at all. I eat a lot of vegetables, fruit and nuts. Sometimes a few eggs or a little cheese is possible. I'm sure that being a veggie is good for health. Besides, I'm always in the right shape and don't count extra calories.

What do you think about being a veggie? What's your diet? How do you keep fit?...

6 You've received a letter from your friend John.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... You know that I read a lot. One of the wonderful things I discovered last year, was an electronic book. It's so convenient! I loaded some fantasy books from the Internet and read them everywhere I went. I even forgot about sport magazines I usually read.

By the way, what kind of books do teenagers in Russia read? Does any of your friends use electronic books? And what magazines are popular with teenagers in your country?...

7 You've received a letter from your friend Jane.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... My boy-friend Alec invited me to a night club. (I've never been to any yet). Alec advised me to dress up (наряжаться) in a special outfit. So I put on a long brightly-colored dress. I also changed my hairstyle. Alec told me that I looked great! In the club I danced and danced. It was fun.

I don't know where we'll go next time but I'm sure Alec will think of something interesting.

Where do you and your boyfriend usually spend time? Which of you chooses where to go? Does he advise you what to wear and how to behave?...

8 You've received a letter from your friend Simon.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... I've just returned from the mountains where I spent two weeks. Just imagine – I tried mountain biking and rafting! That was great and really breath-taking. Of course, my mother was against such extreme activities, but I got my father's full support.

Have you or any of your friends ever tried extreme sports? If not, which of them would you like to try? What qualities do you think extreme sports could develop? What is your parents' attitude towards such activities?...

9 You've received a letter from your friend Kelly.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... Great news is that I've become chess champion in my age category. But there is also bad news. You know, how I hate our P.E. lessons and that I've often played truant. (Gyms aren't my style of life!) In a month all the students of my class are going to take part in a running competition and I feel nervous. I don't think I'll manage it and everybody'll begin teasing me.

Should I start attending P.E.? Do I need to lose a few extra kilos? How is it possible to just quickly get in shape?...

10 You've received a letter from your friend Mark.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... We're doing a project about beliefs and superstitions in different countries. I've found a lot of information, but nobody knows anything about Russia. The only thing I know that in old times Russian people could forecast weather by some signs.

Could you write me a few words about Russian superstitions connected with good luck and bad luck? Maybe you know some funny ones? Do the superstitions about the weather really help?...

11 You've received a letter from your friend Rob.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... Every day I have fights with my mother. She thinks I'm getting dependent on computer and doesn't want to admit that there are a lot of other ways to use a computer, not just for games.

And what does computer mean for you? Do you find much time to play games (what kind of them)? Does it help you much in your studies?...

12 You've received a letter from your friend Pamela.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... Christmas is coming but, frankly speaking, I am tired of celebrating it in a swimming suit (you know, here in Australia it's hot on Christmas). Once I found a video about Russian winter in the Internet. I wish I could have such white Christmas!

In what way do you celebrate Christmas and New Year in Russia? Is it possible to stay outdoors at night while celebrating? Do you always have so much snow?...

13 You've received a letter from your friend Brian.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... Excuse me for a short letter but my mother is waiting for me to go shopping. How I hate these long walks around the supermarket pushing a trolley. But mother thinks it's my duty to help her carry food for the whole week (is if we don't have a car). The only good thing is that I can look for a new musical CD.

And do you go shopping with your parents? Do you feel comfortable in big supermarkets or in small boutiques? What are the things you really like buying?...

14 You've received a letter from your friend Brenda.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... Just imagine – after several weeks of promises my father started giving me driving lessons! He still thinks that driving is not for girls but I hope to make him change his opinion. Of

course, he lets me drive somewhere in the country, because the city streets are very busy.

Have you got a car in the family and who drives it? Is it easy to drive a car in the place where you live? What qualities help a person become a good driver?...

15 You've received a letter from your friend Kate.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... I study hard, but the moment I enter the exam room, I'm so nervous that I don't seem to remember anything. Of course, I often show bad results or even fail.

Do you feel nervous and forget things when you are in the exam room? What do you do to feel self-confident? How do you get ready for exams to memorize things better?...

16 You've received a letter from your friend Fred.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... I find the Internet really useful with my schoolwork and catching up with friends ... plus chat rooms are a great way of making friends in different countries. But I don't write where I live, except maybe the city. And I don't give out my name, phone number, my address, anything personal that would let people contact me anywhere except online.

Which information do you give about yourself? Do you think it's safe to put your picture on the Internet? What do you think about "internet dating"?...

17 You've received a letter from your friend Phil.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... I was over at my friend's house for a party. We were dancing and some of the boys began to break-dance. I thought I could easily repeat the same moves. I really did a few of them and everyone clapped and cheered. Suddenly there was a loud ripping sound: my trousers ripped from back to front! Everybody started to laugh and I too. But now I would think twice what to wear if I ever went to any of my friends' parties!

Do you always know beforehand what to put on? Is it necessary to find out what to wear for different occasions? Who do you usually consult about your clothes?...

18 You've received a letter from your friend Alison.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... My younger sister is driving me mad. Last week she left all that mess after the party with her friends and refused even to do the vacuuming. I did it because we share the room. Two days ago she walked into the house with her muddy shoes and lay in bed in her street clothes. Today I found a lot of her junk on my writing table. I can't stand this any longer!

Should I go on trying to be a good example to her? Do I need to tell our parents about her behaviour? What do you think about all this and what would you do to stop it?...

19 You've received a letter from your friend Liz.

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

... My family and I have just visited one of the most charming museums showing fine collections of English furniture, paintings and decorative art. I can say that our visit was really educational.

I wonder if there are such museums of living history in your country? Could you write me about them? Do you often spend your free time visiting them?...

20 You've received a letter from your friend Timothy.

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

... It's my third week at the language school. The programmes are full and very interesting, but most of the learning is done in the classrooms. I can't say that I'm disappointed, but I'd like to have more practice and experience the language culture outside the classrooms.

How do you study English? Where do you practise it? Do you think that it's necessary to go abroad to develop your language skills?...

Раздел 5

ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГОВОРЕНИЮ

Этот раздел экзамена нацелен на проверку умения строить монологическое высказывание на заданную тему с опорой на план (С2) и вести диалог в предлагаемой коммуникативной ситуации (С3).

Длительность монологического высказывания — 1,5–2 минуты. Диалог ведется в течение 2–3 минут.

Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий этой части экзамена — 12 (по 6 баллов за каждое).

Задание № 1 (С2)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- В задании С2 необходимо составить самостоятельное высказывание на указанную тему.
- Внимательно прочитайте задание и вопросы, на которые вам надо будет ответить в вашем высказывании.
- Обдумайте то, что вы будете говорить и как вы можете сделать ответ на каждый вопрос более полным. Вспомните слова и выражения, которые вы знаете по этой теме. Используйте вопросы как план или напишите ключевые слова, которые помогут вам, но не старайтесь записать текст высказывания полностью.
- Объем высказывания зависит от темпа вашей речи. На ответ отводится 1,5–2 минуты, т.е. вам следует сказать 10–12 полных предложений. По окончании вашего ответа учитель (экзаменатор) задаст вам несколько вопросов. Постарайтесь дать на них как можно более полные ответы.

*Now you will have to talk for 1,5–2 minutes.
Then the teacher will ask you some questions.*

1.1. Give a talk about your summer holidays. Remember to say:

- if you enjoyed your summer holidays or not;
- if you went somewhere or stayed in your home city;
- who chose the place for your holidays;
- who you spent your holidays with;
- if you were lucky with the weather;
- what activities you had;
- if you had time for reading and what books you read;
- if you remember the most exciting event.

1.2. Give a talk about your shopping habits. Remember to say:

- if shopping is your duty or your hobby;
- if you go shopping with your parents or with your friends;
- what your favourite places for shopping are;
- if you make up a shopping list;
- what things you buy most often/like to buy most of all;
- if there are things that you don't buy by yourself;
- how you spend pocket money;
- if you like to buy presents for your relatives and friends.

1.3. Give a talk about communicating with friends/foreign friends. Remember to say:

- if you write letters or use the Internet;
- why you choose this way of communicating;
- how you find your pen-friends;
- if you have found pen-friends in other countries;
- what you usually write about in your letters/e-mails;
- if you know and use the specific language of the Internet;
- if you develop your knowledge of English having a foreign penfriend;
- if you communicate more with your classmates or with your penfriends and why.

1.4. Give a talk about the main cities of your country. Remember to say:

- if you live in Moscow/St Petersburg or you have visited them;

- if you know when they were founded;
- who the founders of these cities were;
- if you know any historical facts about these cities;
- if you are interested in the cities' cultural life;
- what famous places of these cities you know;
- which of these places you would recommend to visit/
would like to visit yourself;
- why tourists often visit these cities.

1.5. Give a talk about your hobbies. Remember to say:

- if you have much free time or not;
- what you do in your free time;
- why you like your hobby;
- what interesting (useful, unusual) things you learn from
your hobby;
- if you like to collect books (stamps, badges, coins, etc.);
- if your collection is big or not;
- if you have friends with the same interests.

1.6. Give a talk about the people you admire. Remember

to say:

- if you know any famous people from the past of your
country/other countries;
- if you remember why they became well-known;
- if there are any modern people who have the same
fame;
- what you like/dislike about them;
- whose example you would like to follow;
- if you think it's easy to be famous;
- if you would like to become famous;
- if you admire any people living around you.

1.7. Give a talk about the problem of keeping a pet dog.

Remember to say:

- if you think it's difficult to keep a pet dog;
- what problems you can come across keeping a dog;
- what's your opinion on walking dogs in the streets and
city parks;
- where you and your friends usually walk your dogs;
- if you think stray dogs are a problem;
- if you are afraid of stray dogs;
- what should be done to shorten the number of stray
dogs;
- if you would like to organize a club of dog lovers.

1.8. Give a talk about the ways of improving the ecology of the place you live in. Remember to say:

- if the place you live in is ecologically safe;
- what you don't like about the ecological situation;
- if you take part in "clean-up days" outside the school;
- if you collect used paper for recycling;
- what you and your classmates do with the litter left after your picnics;
- what you think of burning fires in parks and forests;
- if you think it's right to pick up rare plants, cut down or break young trees, wash cars in lakes and rivers, etc.;
- what you could do to help wild birds and small animals in winter.

1.9. Give a talk about relations in your family. Remember to say:

- if your family is big or not;
- if you get along well with your parents;
- if you can ask your parents for advice in any situation;
- if you get along well with your brothers/sisters;
- if you like to spend free time with your family;
- if you have any family traditions/traditional holidays;
- if you have any household duties;
- what kind of family would you like to have in the future.

1.10. Give a talk about your attitude towards reading books. Remember to say:

- if you like/dislike reading books;
- if your parents/grandparents used to read books to you when you were a child;
- what/who helps you choose books for reading;
- why you read books (for pleasure, looking for information, getting knowledge of something, etc.);
- if you can get the same from other sources (the Internet, CD books, etc.);
- if you have heard of electronic books as a new technology;
- what you think of the future of printed books (if they will exist, if people will keep using them or replace them with electronic books);
- which three books you'd take with you while travelling.

1.11. Give a talk about clothes you prefer to wear on different occasions. Remember to say:

- if you have a dress code at school;
- what you usually wear at school;
- if it's allowed to use make-up, perfume and jewelry at school;
- what you think of piercing and having tattoo;
- if you wear the same things to school and to different occasions;
- if anybody advises you what to wear;
- what styles of clothes you prefer for different occasions (travelling, parties, excursions, etc.);
- if you keep in mind weather forecast choosing your clothes.

1.12. Give a talk about your attitude towards healthy style of living. Remember to say:

- if you take care of your health;
- if you keep to a diet or prefer to eat everything to your own choice;
- if you have any bad habits (smoking, drinking beer, taking drugs);
- if you prefer an active way of life;
- if you spend enough time in the open air;
- if you do any sports;
- if you like and always attend your PE classes at school;
- if you care about your eyesight while working on the computer or watching TV.

1.13. Give a talk about spending your free time. Remember to say:

- if your school timetable is busy;
- if you have any special duties at home;
- if you have any after school activities (language/drawing courses, sport sections);
- if you have enough free time to spend to your liking;
- if you spend your free time at home or anywhere else;
- if you watch TV and play computer games much;

- if you like to meet your friends and spend time with them;
- what places you prefer to visit together.

1.14. Give a talk on sports. Remember to say:

- if you are a sports fan or if you go in for sports;
- if you lead an active style of life;
- in what way sport helps you.

1.15. Give a talk on your future plans. Remember to say:

- if you have made your choice to continue your education;
- which subjects you are going to concentrate on;
- if you are going to attend courses.

1.16. Give a talk on travelling. Remember to say:

- how often you and your family travel;
- why you like/dislike travelling;
- if it has an influence on your life or studies.

1.17. Give a talk on your attitude towards TV. Remember

to say:

- what you think of TV programmes;
- if TV can be educational or just entertaining;
- if you can do without TV.

1.18. Give a talk about music in your life. Remember to

say:

- how often you listen to music;
- what kind of music you prefer;
- how often you go to concerts.

1.19. Give a talk about your friend. Remember to say:

- what qualities attract you to him/her;
- if there is anything you'd like to change in him/her;
- what you do together.

1.20. Give a talk about your school life. Remember to

say:

- if your school life is interesting/boring;
- what school activities you take part in;
- what school events you remember best of all and why.

Задание № 2 (С3)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ

- В задании С3 необходимо составить диалог на указанную тему (в паре с другим учащимся). На экзамене роль вашего собеседника будет выполнять экзаменатор (учитель).
- Внимательно прочитайте задание и вопросы, которые вам надо будет задать партнеру. Поскольку это задание выполняется в паре, при выполнении его в классе вы можете обсудить с партнером его ответы.
- Вспомните слова и выражения, которые вы знаете по этой теме. Продумайте план диалога, опираясь на вопросы и ключевые слова по теме, но не старайтесь написать текст диалога полностью.
- Диалог ведется в течение 2–3 минут и должен составить по 9–10 реплик с каждой стороны. Во время беседы будьте вежливы, активны, спрашивайте мнение собеседника.

Make a dialogue with your friend/teacher.

Be active and polite, ask questions and find out all the information you want to know, work out what to do in such situations.

2.1. You and your friend are full of impressions after your summer holidays and you are talking about them. Remember to ask:

- where he/she went in summer;
- how long he/she stayed there;
- with whom he/she went there;
- if he/she visited any places of interest;
- if he/she learnt anything exciting;
- if he/she made any new friends;
- if he/she took any photos and can show them;
- if he/she would like to go there again.

2.2. You are taking an interview from the winner of an olympiad/competition for the school newspaper. Remember to ask:

- when and where the olympiad/competition took place;
- what kind of olympiad/competition it was;
- how many students took part in it;
- if it was difficult to win or not;
- if he/she got any prizes, awards or presents;
- who/what helped him/her to get good results;
- if your success can help you in your future job/profession;
- if he/she would like to take part in other olympiads/competitions.

2.3. You are taking an interview from your classmate to get ready with a project "Your health is in your own hands". Remember to ask:

- what he/she thinks of smokers;
- why he/she thinks people start smoking;
- why smoking is dangerous for people's health;
- if he/she thinks smoking is dangerous only for smokers or also for people around them;
- if he/she thinks that smokers care about others;
- if people can smoke in public places (offices, restaurants, cinemas, etc.);
- if smoking can be allowed at schools and why;
- what should be done to prevent children from smoking.

2.4. You are talking to your foreign friend about his part-time job. Remember to ask:

- if teenagers in his/her country can have/get a part-time job on Saturdays or after school;
- what kind of job it can be and what his/her job is;
- if he/she has enough time for his studying and working;
- why he/she decided to get a part-time job;
- if his/her parents are for or against this job;
- what his/her classmates think about having a part-time job;
- what he/she spends his pocket money on;
- if he/she will advise other teenagers start working at an early age.

2.5. You are talking to your cousin from another city/

town who has come to see you. Remember to ask:

- if they have any city/town festivals;
- where they can learn about the history and traditions of their city/town;
- if they can visit any museums/galleries free on this day;
- if there any performances in public places;
- if they can listen to folk music in the open air;
- if they can try national dishes anywhere;
- if they have any national games and fireworks during the celebration;
- if he/she likes to take part in the city's/town's celebrations and why.

2.6. You are talking to your friend you've met at the

swimming pool. Remember to ask:

- when he/she started going in for swimming;
- why he/she prefers swimming to other kinds of sport;
- if he/she has ever tried other kinds of water sports (surfing, windsurfing, water skiing, etc.);
- when and where he/she began doing it;
- if this kind of sport helps him/her to develop his/her character;
- what changes of the character he/she feels now;
- what his/her relatives and friends think of these changes;
- if it's worth following his/her example.

2.7. You are going to meet someone's penfriend from

Great Britain. But you don't know what he/she looks like. You have to recognize him/her. Remember to ask:

- when exactly the plane/train is coming;
- how old the pen friend is;
- what he/she looks like;
- what he/she is going to wear;
- what he/she is going to hold in his/her hand;
- if you should hold a poster with his/her name (surname);
- if he/she is going to have much luggage;
- if you should take him/her to a hotel or to your friend's place.

2.8. You and your friend are discussing a TV project “Survival on a tropical Island”. Remember to ask:

- if he/she is interested in this project and why;
- if he/she feels like taking part in it;
- with whom he/she would like to participate;
- which three necessary things he/she would take;
- how he/she would arrange life on this island;
- what he/she would do to adapt to the life there;
- what aspects of life would be most difficult for him/her;
- what features of character he/she would like to change in himself/herself taking part in this project.

2.9. You are talking to your friend who is sad after quarrelling with parents. Remember to ask:

- what the matter with him is;
- what the reason for the quarrel was (bad school marks, not helping at home, his/her rudeness, parents treating him/her as a child, pocket money, etc.);
- if he/she often quarrels with parents;
- what the usual reasons for such quarrels are;
- if he/she tried to talk to his/her parents and solve the disagreement;
- what he/she is planning to do to change the situation;
- if he/she knows other people with the same problems and how they coped with them;
- if you can be helpful and in what way.

2.10. You and your friend are discussing the question of celebrating the New Year. Remember to ask:

- if he/she usually celebrates the New Year at home/with relatives;
- if it’s interesting/boring to spend holidays with the family;
- if he/she is happy to take part in preparations;
- what presents he/she is planning to buy/make for his relatives;
- what he/she expects to get from the family gathering;
- if the parents let him/her leave the party to spend time together with friends;

- if he/she has ever celebrated New Year without parents;
- what is more important for him/her in celebrations (family traditions or his/her own choice).

2.11. You and your friend are discussing the invitation you got to his/her party at home. Remember to ask:

- where and when the party is going to take place (address, time);
- if his/her parents will be present at the party;
- how many people are coming;
- if there will be any newcomers;
- if it's necessary to bring anything (food, drinks, CDs, etc.);
- what exactly is planned for the party (dancing, walking, etc.);
- how to dress up for the occasion;
- how long the party will last.

2.12. You and your friend are planning to go to the cinema. Remember to ask:

- what time will be convenient for both of you;
- what cinema/cinema centre to choose;
- what kind of films you both prefer watching;
- if there is anything worth seeing among the new/old films;
- which of you can find any information about the films on the Internet;
- if he/she would like to combine watching the film with other activities (shopping, having meals, etc.);
- if it's a good idea to invite anybody else;
- who is going to book/buy tickets.

2.13. You and your friend are discussing the plan for a project about famous people they are going to do together. Remember to ask:

- who he/she would like to do the project about (a scientist, a painter, an actor, etc.);
- what makes him/her choose this person;
- what he/she already knows about this person;
- what sources of information they are going to use;

- what he/she thinks of the way of reporting it (a newspaper, an oral report, a PowerPoint presentation, etc.);
- if his/her parents can help you in this work;
- what part of the project he/she will be responsible for;
- how it will be convenient to work (alone, together, at somebody's home, at the school library, etc.).

2.14. You are at a concert of your favourite singer. You have a chance to learn more about his/her life and work. Remember to ask:

- how he/she began his/her career;
- why he/she chose singing;
- what his/her plans for the nearest future are.

2.15. Your friend is inviting you to MacDonald's. He/she is always in a hurry and got used to fast food. As a result he/she has problems with his/her health. Remember to ask:

- if he is tired of fast food;
- if he would like to change the fast food restaurant for anything else;
- if he is interested in healthy diet.

2.16. Your friend thinks that computers are harmful for health and he/she thinks that the only right way to get information is from books. Remember to ask:

- if he/she often makes reports;
- how much time he/she spends on looking for information;
- how he/she makes the presentation of his reports (pictures, slides, films, etc.).

2.17. You are going to visit a foreign country on holidays but you are not sure about the season. Ask your friend who lives there about the best time for travelling. Remember to ask:

- about the weather in different seasons and the clothes you may need then;
- how much you have to pay in high seasons;
- what activities are possible in different seasons;

2.18. You and your friends are discussing the ideas of an excursion. Before making a decision find out your friend's preferences. Remember to ask:

- about the best place to go to;
- whom to invite;
- what to take and how to dress.

2.19. You are shopping in one of the European cities. You'd like to buy some new summer clothes. Discuss it with the shop assistant. Remember to ask:

- about the modern tendencies;
- if these things suit you;
- about the price.

2.20. Your friend is in a bad mood because of some school problems. You have a pity for him/her and would like to help. Remember to ask:

- about the reasons of his bad mood;
- if he/she can solve these problems himself/herself;
- what and who can help him/her.

Тексты для аудирования

ЗАДАНИЕ № 1 (B1)

1.1.

1. Yesterday we had a test and again I got a bad mark. I am afraid I will never be successful in this subject. To tell the truth, I have never been good at numbers. And now there is so much to remember. I feel much more comfortable at the lessons of English and Russian. Oh, I forgot to mention Literature. These are my favourite subjects.
2. I can't say that I feel comfortable at school. It's OK with my studies, I usually get good marks. You see, it's the problems with my classmates, I mean the boys. You see, I study at music school and they laugh at me, saying that it's not for boys. I hope some day they will understand they are wrong, and then I'll get along with them better than now.
3. I could be absolutely happy if I had my own room at home. Now I have to share it with my younger brother. He is a nice funny boy, and I love him very much. But it's difficult to do homework while he is playing his noisy computer games. By the way, we have only one computer and we have to share it too. Mother says that next year we'll move into a bigger flat and then I'll get my own room and my own computer.
4. Some of my classmates work on Saturdays. They carry newspapers and advertisements to the houses in our district. I think it's a good idea. The work takes two or three hours every Saturday. And they don't have to ask their parents for money to go to the cinema or buy a new computer game. I want to try the same because I am old enough to earn some money.

5. I can't understand my classmates who spend hours just walking or playing computer games. There are so many interesting things to do! For example, I play tennis three times a week, and twice a week I go to our school chess club. Besides, I have got a funny dog, and mother says it's my duty to walk him every day, because both she and father come home very late.

1.2.

1. I think I am lucky to have my job because I like travelling. I travel a lot in my job: all over Europe. I carry goods to companies in different countries. Sometimes I'm away from home for three or four weeks. I spend all this time in my lorry and even sleep in it when I stop to have a rest.
2. I've always enjoyed working with children, though they can sometimes drive you crazy. They don't always learn as much as they should and I have to find new ways to make them listen to me and do their homework. I also have to be patient, because not all of my students learn quickly.
3. I'm very sociable and good at communicating with people. Besides I have always wanted a job in which I could use my knowledge of foreign languages. What I like best about my work is meeting interesting people and taking interviews. I have to work very quickly — tomorrow's newspaper won't wait!
4. Working with people is very interesting but also very difficult because you have always to be polite. I didn't study very well at school but I am good at numbers and I'm very sociable, so working in a big supermarket is a suitable job for me. Of course, I get tired in the evening, but in the morning I am ready to start my working day again.
5. Taking care of sick people needs a lot of patience and kindness. We don't get much money, but the most pleasant moment of my job is seeing a patient get well and leave the hospital. Often I have to work at night but I find time for my studies. My dream is to finish Medical Institute and become a doctor.

1.3.

1. I live not far from the park which looks more like a forest. You should just see what a mess it is after holidays and all the picnics people arrange there. There is rubbish everywhere. No wonder our school organizes special actions to collect empty bottles and cans and make our park clean again. It goes without saying that I always take part in them.
2. Mother says I am overweight and always tries to put me on a diet. As for me I don't care about it. I know that I am a lazy bone and I am not thin. But there is nothing I can do about it. Playing football?.. That's not for me. I prefer lying on my sofa and watching matches on TV. Of course with a couple of sandwiches and a bag of pop-corn.
3. I go to a dancing club because I enjoy dancing. We have great teachers who can show us any dances from classical to modern. I like activities which make me energetic and fit. And I will never become a couch potato, spending days on the sofa and asking everybody what to do to stay fit.
4. Last month our music teacher gave us a great idea. We started organizing concerts to collect money for children from poor families. Sometimes we spend the money on new clothes or toys for them. But the most exciting action was to take them on excursion to St. Petersburg. They were so happy to go there!
5. I think I've made up my mind about my future occupation. I am fond of wild nature and all kinds of animals. My decision came when my own dog broke his leg and I cured him. Now I try to do my best to help sick kittens and puppies that my friends carry to me. My neighbour is a vet and he supports me and helps me with advice.

1.4.

1. Henry VIII was king of England in the early 16th century. He was handsome and clever. He loved sport, music and dance. No king was ever more popular with his people. But he didn't have a son to follow him as King. Before Henry's rule, two royal families fought for control of the

country. Now these wars were finished. Henry's family, the Tudors, were in control. Nevertheless, the wars could easily start again after his death. For Henry, a son was very important—more important even than his people's religion.

2. Elizabeth's rule was a time of danger for some, but many other people enjoyed life. Plays became very popular, and England's first real theatre was built. The greatest writer for the theatre was William Shakespeare. His father was an ordinary trader and he only went to school, in Stratford-upon-Avon, until the age of fourteen. Later he worked in London as a writer and an actor. Some of his thirty-seven plays were watched by the Queen at her palace, and they are still enjoyed around the world today.
3. British success in 19th-century trade and empire was only possible because Britain ruled the seas. This control was mainly the result of the sea battles of Horatio Nelson. Nelson lost an arm in battle and he could only see with one eye. But he knew how to defeat enemy warships. After his success in Egypt, he fought the French and Spanish at the Battle of Trafalgar (1805). Nelson was killed in the battle, but most of the enemy ships were destroyed, and Britain's sea power was made safe for the next hundred years. The central point of London today is Trafalgar Square, with Nelson in the middle, made of stone.
4. Victoria became queen in 1837, at the age of eighteen. She had little real power over the world's most powerful country, but politicians listened to her strong opinions. She loved the idea of empire and she was pleased with the title 'Empress of India'. She was the mother of nine children and the grandmother of most of the kings and queens of Europe. When she died in 1901, very few people remembered the time before the Victorian Age.
5. Winston Churchill was from an important family of lords and politicians and he joined Parliament at the age of 25. In the 1930s, he realized before most people in Britain that Hitler was very dangerous. When the Second World War began, he soon became head of the government. Because of his powerful speeches in the most difficult months of the war, the British started to believe that they could win. Churchill played a very important part in the war against Hitler.

1.5.

1. If you eat more than you need, the extra calories turn into fat; if you eat less than you need, the body burns fat to get energy and you lose weight. One way of losing weight is by dieting — eating less. Another way is to go on eating as usual, but then you must take more exercise. In this case you must remember that it's important to start an exercise programme gradually. Don't try to lose a lot of weight fast. It doesn't usually work and it can be dangerous.
2. In some countries bread is an important part of everyday food. When people sit down for a meal, there is always bread on the table. In countries where people eat a lot of bread, the word 'bread' is used to talk about some other important things. In English-speaking countries it often means 'money'. In Russia people talk about their jobs as their bread and butter, and the person in the family who brings home the money is called the 'breadwinner'.
3. Nowadays Eskimos eat and love fast food and pizzas and hamburgers. But some of them continue to live as hunters and fishermen. They wear traditional costumes and eat traditional food like deer and polar bear. Every day Jack Ikummag works in a shop, but at the weekend he takes his gun, drives his snowmobile out of his village and shoots a deer. Then he cooks it with lots of spices and invites his relatives and friends to join him in his feast.
4. There is a special orchestra in Vienna. All the instruments are made of carrots, cucumbers and pumpkin. The lead musician plays a horn, which is made from cucumber, a green pepper and a carrot. The musicians can play everything — from classical music to jazz. And nothing is wasted: after the performance a cook makes a big pot of soup or stew for the musicians and audience to eat.
5. More and more people nowadays become vegetarians. A diet free from meat has all the vitamins, minerals and protein you need. And a vegetarian diet is not only healthier but it is also kinder. We know that animals grown

for meat production are kept in special factory farms. Pigs and chickens are in boxes where they cannot even turn around!

1.6.

1. Every day at 3 o'clock at the Pineapple Theatre, young children (4—7 years) can watch 'Stardog'. A funny dog from space invents things to help people on the Earth. In the hall of the theatre you can buy a colourful book depicting some more amusing adventures of the main character. All tickets are \$3.
2. In the City Gardens the Circus opens a workshop where children of 7—11 years can try being circus actors. Try juggling, rope walking and putting on clown make-up. Or you can watch a performance telling the story of a native American boy and his horse. Both programmes are at 10 am. Entrance is free.
3. In Sunshine Safari Park we have three floors of swings, slides, rope bridges and other adventure activities. Young adventurers can join a tiger hunt or swim with crocodiles. It all looks very real! Children (4—14 years) are in the care of our trained workers. \$40 per day, including lunch.
4. In the Sea Life centre you can discover facts about life under water and watch many varieties of fish and sea animals. The programme includes feeding sharks and swimming with dolphins. Adults — \$5, children — \$3.
5. Making Waves programme for teens of 12—18 years gives you a chance to try yourself in a sailing boat, a canoe and a motor boat for \$12 a day. Full instruction is given. You must be a good swimmer and agree to follow all the safety rules.

1.7.

1. Each April millions of Americans turn off their TV sets and don't turn them on for a whole week. What do they do during these 7 days? They read books, go outside to ride bikes and play different games. The organizers of this event say, 'Our idea is to help kids and teens join

in real life. There are about 8,000 other things that you can do'.

2. According to a recent study, 75% of American students spend time on line instead of watching TV. They started to use the Internet because they needed information rather than entertainment.
3. This teenager is 13 years old and she's an Internet addict. She spends about 8—10 hours a day chatting. It's because people on the Net care about her. They see her as Mary, the 'beautiful, witty, poetic girl', while in class she's 'an ugly duck who never knows what to say'.
4. Television is a terrible waste of time. But some people don't understand that. They just sit in front of TV and watch everything: silly Mexican series, bad films and even commercials. Nothing can stop them from watching TV.
5. Computers have started playing an important part in education. A large number of teachers and parents see the advantages of computers. But a lot of people are sure that young people use them only for games and don't really learn anything. They say that soon teenagers will prefer them to their real friends.

1.8.

1. In Thailand New Year celebrations are very funny. People throw water at each other, even at strangers! They walk in the streets with buckets of water, water guns or even garden hoses. This custom is believed to bring good rains all year round. There is also a custom to release birds from the cages or fish from the bowls. This is believed to bring good luck for the members of the family.
2. New Year celebrations in China last 15 days. To prepare for the New Year, Chinese clean their houses, repay any money they owe, get their hair cut, and buy new clothes. There are dragon parades and lion dances in the streets. It's the noisiest and most exciting holiday of the year. If the New Year falls on the year of any particular animal the Chinese try not to eat that animal's meat.
3. In Japan people eat special noodles on the 31st of December, and at midnight they listen to the bells that

ring 108 times! According to the Japanese religion, sound of the 108 chimes drives away all the sins and gives birth to new life. When the New Year begins, the Japanese people begin to laugh. They think it will bring them good luck in the New Year.

4. On the last day of the year, the 31st of December, people in Spain wait until twelve p.m. Everybody has to have 12 grapes ready to eat when the clock starts to strike. Eating the grapes is very funny because everybody starts the New Year with a mouth full of grapes.
5. The Muslims have their own calendar which is based on the cycles of the moon. The calendar consists of twelve months but only has 354 days. It is 11 days shorter than the solar calendar, so the New Year date changes every year. The Islamic New Year is held quietly, without the festive atmosphere of other New Year celebrations.

1.9.

1. In fact I spend every summer at my Granny's and I'm never bored. You see, I've got so many friends there. But this time it turned out to be quite different. One of my friends got a new motorbike from his father. We were absolutely crazy trying to impress each other with all kinds of tricks. So... I suppose I was lucky to get just a broken leg. I hit that tree pretty hard. Well, that was the end of my summer.
2. We go there every year. Usually mid- to late July but sometimes earlier if we can manage it. The house has been in the family for generations. Dad's parents actually used to live there all year round. The best thing is the garden. The trees are old and they look so mysterious when it's getting dark. My brother and I like playing there with our friends.
3. We never go away later than June. Everything is so crowded in July and August and it's too hot. Who wants to be on a beach with several hundred other people when you can arrange it a bit earlier and have it practically to yourself? And I don't mind staying the rest of summer in the city. There is a lot to do, besides this summer I got a part time job. I like feeling a grown-up person.

4. My elder brother is working there actually, so my parents decided to take a chance and send me there for summer. And I don't regret. In fact I enjoyed every minute of it because it was fantastic. Thailand is one of the best places that I have ever seen. Food, people and sights are fantastic. Unfortunately, my brother didn't have much time to spend with me, but his colleagues' children helped a lot. So, now I've got new friends.
5. What's my idea of summer holidays? To tell the truth, I've never thought about it. My comp is my best friend and I always have it handy. Chatting and playing on-line takes most of my time. And if it's very hot, there is a fridge nearby with cans of Cola and Sprite and a box full of ice-creams. Thanks to Mum...

1.10.

1. American Lee Redmond has the longest nails in the world. Their length is about 7.5 meters. Lee has been growing her nails since 1979. Every day she treats them with warm olive oil and nails hardener and says she can do almost everything about the house easily.
2. In some ancient cultures people drew a red circle round their mouths to make sure that their souls couldn't fly out. They also believed that the red circle would stop the devil from getting in. Eye shadow round the eyes was very important too. People thought it could protect them from the Evil Eye.
3. In Mauritania (Мавритания) a girl was thought to be beautiful if she weighed 150 kg and was no taller than 160 cm. To make their daughters more attractive to future husbands the mothers forced them to eat a lot of dates (финики) and drink about five liters of milk a day.
4. A schoolteacher has shaven her head to warn her pupils about the dangers of dyeing their hair. 'I consider my pupils as my own children and this is why I wanted to show them something they would remember. And I don't want them to say they didn't know about the risks of hair dyeing,' she explains. She adds that when she entered the classroom and took off her hat, the pupils were speechless.

5. The majority of women and teen girls say that hair is important to their idea of beauty. More than seven in 10 women agree that it is difficult for a woman to feel beautiful if she doesn't like her hair. Fortunately, most women (58%) are happy with their hair. 86% of women and 85% of teen girls agree that changing of the length, colour or style of hair allows women to express different parts of their personality.

1.11.

1. Julia Roberts:

'I grew up a nice Catholic girl in a small southern town in Georgia. At Campbell High I liked to run about and to have fun. I wanted to be a vet, because we had lots of animals at home. I wasn't the most popular girl, though I dated a lot and had many friends. The boys I liked best were athletes. I wasn't a beauty, but I became a finalist in our school's beauty contest, which was a big thrill. I also felt restless. Three days after graduation I moved to New York to learn how to act.'

2. Tom Cruise:

'I'd never want to go back to high school. Not in a million of years! When I was sixteen my mother remarried and we lived in New Jersey. I worked in an ice-cream store and dated in an old car I bought for fifty dollars. I never planned to go to college because I never studied well and we didn't have a lot of money.'

3. Sharon Stone:

'I was a tall, skinny kid who wore thick glasses and had no sense of myself as a female. When I was fourteen one boy said that he would teach me to kiss and he did. I was naïve, but I was always a great student. When I was fifteen and in the eleventh grade, I was going to high school half a day and a nearby college the other half. So I felt like an alien'.

4. Richard Gere:

'I wanted to be a biker. I was dreaming about motorcycles, leather jackets, knives, violence. Maybe because that was so different from my real life. Ours was a normal, middle-

class provincial family with five kids. We were Methodists (методическая церковь — одно из направлений в протестантизме), so there was a lot of singing in church. And we were all musical. I could play the guitar, piano, banjo and drums. To earn some pocket money, I played the trumpet in a dance band at weddings and bars. At school I usually performed, too, but I didn't go to classes, just read a lot.'

5. Demi Moore:

'I'm quite uncertain about my school years. We moved from town to town together with my father, a newspaper adman (сотрудник рекламного агентства). Before I was fifteen, I'd never attended the same school for more than six month. When you change schools a lot you didn't have a clear idea, who you are or what you like. At one school I was popular, at another I wasn't. My last school was in Los Angeles, after my mother divorced my father. That one, like the others, was the washout (неудачная). At sixteen I left it.'

1.12.

1. Peter the Great was one of the most famous tsars in Russian history. Although he was often cruel, no one can deny that he changed his country's future forever. Peter was unique in many ways. He was very tall and handsome. He had a lot of energy and great physical strength. Peter was wild, and he sometimes had bad manners. But he was very bright and he wanted to learn about everything. Every day he added to his knowledge and improved his skills. He enjoyed hard work and building things with his hands.
2. Tigran Vartanovich Petrosyan was chess world champion from 1963 to 1969. He dominated the game during those years and almost never lost. He was known as a player who was strong in defence and very few players got the better of him. In fact, his defensive play was so good that he was known as 'Iron Tigran'. When he did lose, it was big news in Moscow chess circles.
3. Perhaps the best known Russian toy, matryoshka, or wooden nesting dolls, are a relative newcomer to the world

of Slavic toys. Although nesting toys in the shape of an egg or ball have been popular in Russia for centuries, nesting dolls first came to the country as a souvenir from Japan in the late nineteenth century. Since then, matryoshka have become one of the most beloved symbols of traditional Russian culture.

4. The name Taganka is most often associated with the popular theatre founded by director Yuri Lyubimov in 1964, which became one of the most fascinating Russian theatrical projects of the late 20th century. All the shows at the Taganka Theatre were smash hits, especially those in which Vladimir Vysotsky acted. Audiences filled the theatre to the full, sat in the aisles and stood in the doorways. In the 1970s, the theatre became a living legend.
5. Russians have many superstitions which are often taken seriously. But they are fun. For example, meeting a woman with empty buckets means having bad luck; a feeling of your ears or face burning means that someone is talking about you. Before leaving on a journey they sit down quietly for a few moments together. However, this superstition seems to be rather useful. It helps to concentrate all your thoughts and attention and not to leave anything important at home, tickets, for example.

1.13.

1. I think this is a great way of going to school or to the shops. I use it all the time. This is a cheap way of travelling as the ticket is not very expensive, and you can use it in cities or for longer distances. I've always travelled to school and as far as I know, many of my classmates do the same. It's true that sometimes you have to wait a long time, but I don't mind that. And sometimes there are lots of people, it's a bit crowded, but I don't think that's a big problem. The most unpleasant thing is to get stuck in a traffic jam, because then you never know when you get to school.
2. I like this method because it's a good way of keeping fit, and it's fast. I've done it for about a year now. I don't mean winter of course. When the weather is bad, I

sometimes take the bus, but I try not to. And most important — I don't care about big traffic jams. I can go through the park, and take the shortest way, so it's usually quicker. I carry my books in a basket on the front. The main problem is that I have to leave it at school, and sometimes I worry that someone is going to take it. It's not very nice when someone steals it, is it?

3. I usually go to school this way, because I live a long way from school, and it's a very difficult journey by bus. You have to change buses twice and it takes ages. I've tried cycling but I get very tired when I get to school. Besides, I can't do that in winter. So my dad usually takes me. We talk on the way, or I check my homework. Going to school is fine, but I sometimes have problems coming home. I often have to wait for my dad, but it's still quicker than by bus.
4. I think this way of travelling is fun. I don't live very far from school, so I can travel this way along the pavement. It's true, some people don't like this. They think it's dangerous, and they say that pavements are for walking. Sometimes they shout at me. I don't agree with them, of course. I think this is a modern way of travelling short distances for kids. It's better than a bike too. When it rains, or you feel tired, you can hang it over your shoulder and walk.
5. This is the best kind of transport for such a big city. I'm lucky to live not far from the station, I just have to walk five minutes. And the moment I get in, I care neither about the weather nor about the traffic. Of course, it can be a bit crowded in rush hours, but otherwise it's very comfortable. It's cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather. But most important, it's the quickest way. I just can't imagine city life without it.

1.14.

1. On most downtown Manhattan streets people are not allowed to leave their cars. Midtown car parks and garages are about \$6.75 an hour. Some restaurants and hotels have

free car parks. If you are staying at a hotel with this service, it is easiest to leave your car in the garage and use public transport or taxis.

2. Start your day with a laugh, enjoy the funniest pictures in *The New York Daily News*. Turn over the pages of *The NY Times* which has won a total of 108 Pulitzer prizes. Read 11 English and foreign language papers which come out every day and you will be in touch with serious problems in the world and in the country.
3. This is a great way to see New York. Drivers are experienced and you will feel safe; buses are comfortable and you will feel fine in any weather. They are all air-conditioned. You are offered different excursions. The all-day excursions visit the top tourist attractions and other excursions which last from 2 to 4 hours can be interesting for people with different tastes.
4. No visit to Long Island is complete without the Harriot. Centrally located near Roosevelt Raceway and Roosevelt Field Indoor Mall, it offers expensive and comfortable rooms, fine restaurants, a lively nightclub with an indoor pool. You will be offered outstanding service and hospitality.
5. Drivers, front seat passengers and all back seat passengers younger than 10 must fasten their seat belts around themselves. The state law takes these precautions to protect people against possible trouble. Drivers pay if their passengers are younger than 16 and not wearing seat belts.

1.15.

1. If you want to improve your language skills, and can't jet off to spend your time abroad, there are a lot of things you can do to better them without leaving home. Here are some easy steps to help you improve. Follow our advice and very soon you'll find yourself much more fluent and confident.
2. The band, Athlete, however, are a rarity. They make music that I have never heard before and it sounds fantastic. There is a great selection of electronic trickery, peculiar noises and crazy beats. Despite exploring these electric

sounds and styles, each tune is held together and produces the impression of absolute unity.

3. Many animals are adapted to the weather, and where they are found is closely tied to the climate and its impact on the chance to find suitable food. This is the main reason of their migration, though with climatic changes taking place all over the world, mammals and reptiles will also adapt to them.
4. As an official royal residence, Britannia has changed much since the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh personally took part in the design and furnishing of their new floating home. The Royal Yacht Britannia has helped to make the Queen the most travelling monarch the world has ever known.
5. The boy is really desperate to change school because he is being bullied. He can't break it to his parents as they don't know what is going on at school. We think he should tell the teacher and then have a meeting with everybody involved in the conflict.

1.16.

1. You'd have to be living on Mars not to know that smoking is dangerous. Yet statistics show that young people today smoke more, not less. Why? One answer is that many teens think it cool. Another is the great sums of money invested in advertising cigarettes. Tobacco companies spend millions to encourage the young to start, or to continue, smoking. 'The Marlboro Man', 'Joe the Camel' and others do cool things and act important while smoking — just to get you to think that if you smoke this brand, you can do these things too. This isn't true. These people are not real and the things they do are made-up.
2. The statistics is such:
 - Over 90% of all smokers start before they are 18.
 - The average age for a new smoker is 13.
 - Among the 13-year-old smokers there are more girls than boys.
 - Smoking kills about 3 million people every year. Some aren't even smokers. They are people who live or work with heavy smokers.

3. If you've decided to start smoking, get ready to come across lots of unpleasant things.
 - Your clothes and hair will have a terrible smell.
 - Your teeth will turn yellow.
 - You will have bad breath.
 - Your hair and skin will become dry. You'll get premature wrinkles.
 - Smokers have more fat around the waist.
 - A smoker is 22 times more likely to die of lung cancer than a non-smoker. In fact, 30% of all cancer deaths are caused by smoking.
 - Smoking causes heart attacks. By the way, heart disease is now the number-one killer in Russia. Smoking causes bronchitis, asthma and other diseases.
4. Nicotine is as addictive as heroin or cocaine. Seven out of 10 smokers want to quit, but can't. Nicotine isn't the only bad thing in cigarettes, there are over 400 chemicals in one cigarette that are known to be very destructive.
5. Pregnant women (especially teenagers) who smoke will face a lot of pregnancy risks. They even may give birth to stillborn babies.

Babies of women smokers are more likely to have mental disorders than babies of women non-smokers. Babies with mothers who smoke develop more slowly during childhood.

1.17.

1. The British like forming queues. They queue up when waiting for a bus, theatre tickets, in shops. They don't like it when a person gets on a bus without waiting his turn. The British may get really annoyed with queue-jumpers — people who don't wait their turn in the queue.
2. The British, especially the English, are more reserved than the people of many other countries. They don't like to show their emotions. They usually don't easily get into conversation with strangers. They don't like personal questions (for example, how much money they earn or about their family life). They take more time to make friends. They would like to know you better before they

ask you home. So don't be upset if your English friends don't invite you home.

3. These days most people in Britain do not wear very formal clothes. Of course, when they are 'on duty' they have to obey certain rules. You cannot imagine a bank employee without a suit or a tie. But when he is no longer 'at work', he can put on an old sweater and jeans, sometimes with holes in them.
4. In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer people now smoke. There is no more smoking on the London Underground, in cinemas and theatres and most buses. Many companies have banned smoking from their offices and canteens. And non-smokers can be rude to smokers who break the rule and smoke in public places.
5. In some countries it is considered bad manners to eat in the street. In Britain it is quite common to see people having a snack while walking down the road, especially at lunchtime.

1.18.

1. When examination time comes, I try to stay awake by drinking cups of coffee while I am studying. But the most important thing for me is to make sure I sleep well the night before the examination. I need at least eight hours a night to feel really energetic the next day. It really wouldn't help if I stayed-up late studying because I would be too tired the next day to do my best.
2. Some people give up everything to spend their time studying, but I still meet up with my friends. As well as that, I do a lot of exercise and what's more I have a good long walk or jog the night before my exam. I know that my brain will function better if I am in a good shape.
3. I know that I can only concentrate for a limited time, so I stop every hour for ten minutes when I am getting ready for my exams. I may go for a walk to clear my head, or just sit and think about something. After that it's much easier to go back to my books.
4. The night before the exams I go out with my friends. I don't believe in last minute revision. We usually go for a

walk, or watch a video, preferably a comedy. It's good to laugh a lot and to see the funny side of things when there is so much hard work to do the next day.

5. I usually panic at exams, so I plan how much time I will need for each question. I try to ignore all those people around me, who are writing really fast and never solve a question until I have thought about it and made some notes.

1.19.

Anousheh Ansari, Iran-born American businesswoman, has become the first woman 'space tourist'. She spent 8 days at the International Space Station. Here she shares some interesting and funny facts with the world.

1. It's wonderful! You can fly and float around instead of walking. You can do tricks at any age. If you forget a book at the other side of the module, someone can gently push it towards you. Your book is flying to you all the way from the other side. If you want a sweet from a friend, who is in the opposite corner, you can wait for it with your mouth open and it comes flying into it.
2. The days here start at about 4 a.m. and end at about 7:30 p.m. The lights are out at 7:30. But it's the time when everyone can rest a bit and just chat, make some personal calls to family members or simply look out of the window and admire the views. The sun rises and sets during each orbit and you can watch 32 beautiful sunrises and sunsets a day.
3. I have been absolutely amazed at how wonderful the astronauts and cosmonauts are. I don't know how they get selected but they are really intelligent, warm-hearted, peaceful people. Everyone I met in Star City was simply perfect.
4. Very simple things are so difficult in space. There is no shower with running water. We use dry and wet towels for washing ourselves. Brushing your teeth in space is another joy. You cannot rinse your mouth and spit after brushing, so, you swallow water together with the toothpaste.
5. I really have admired the speech of one of the cosmonauts. It's true that people from different countries, backgrounds

and cultures, can establish a special bond working and living together. It's hard to break it. One day the space station will outlive its useful life and burn in the atmosphere. But the memories of the trip and friendship will outlast everything.

1.20.

1. Colours have always been important for humans. In many ancient civilisations, people painted coloured circles and lines around their eyes and mouths. Originally they did this to please the gods and scare away evil spirits. But they soon realised that colour could be used to make their faces and bodies beautiful — and cosmetics were born.
2. Body painting is one of the most ancient arts of humankind and today it is coming back into fashion. Until recently, only men used tattoos on their bodies. Now, however, they can be seen on many women and girls, too. Girls who don't want to have tattoos use removable transfers to decorate their arms and legs.
3. The colours of our clothes are also very important. For example, wearing a red sweater or jacket can increase your energy. But if you wear it too long, you can start to feel impatient or aggressive. The colour green, on the other hand, is known to calm the nerves and soothe emotions. Blue colour is supposed to be the colour of balance and harmony.
4. For the mysterious Aztec and Maya civilisations every colour had a meaning, either positive or negative. For example, yellow was the symbol of the sun, and blue meant the person had royal ancestors. Red stood for blood. Black symbolised war and death. In ancient Egypt, gold was the sign of power.
5. In nature very bright colours, such as yellow, red and orange are used both to warn and to attract. Birds, reptiles, fish and insects use brilliant combinations of colours to attract mates. Butterflies are an excellent example. Some animals also use bright colours to warn their enemies that they are nasty and poisonous.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (A1—A4)

2.1.

- Paul:** Ann, did you like your trip to the safari park?
- Ann:** That was lovely. I enjoyed it very much. It's a pity you didn't join us.
- Paul:** To tell the truth, I don't like places like zoos or safari parks. I think that animals should live in their natural world: in the jungle, in the forest, in the sea.
- Ann:** I hate zoos too. Lions and tigers in the cages look so sad. But safari parks are different. Animals can run there, they feel free and they are safe there.
- Paul:** Maybe you are right. But all the zoos must be closed and animals must be sent back to the wild!
- Ann:** No, you don't understand. Animals that were born in zoos and lived there all their lives can't live in the wild. Do you remember the film we watched together? It was about two monkeys that were returned to the jungle from the zoo? They had no chance and they died.
- Paul:** OK, you have won. People should build more safari parks. And the best thing is not to put animals in the zoos. But will people stop doing it?
- Ann:** It's a difficult question. Safari parks are very big. It's easier for people to put animals into cages. Oh! Look at this magazine. There are nice pictures of a safari park in Africa. And there is an interesting story.
- Paul:** Let's buy the magazine. I'd like to know more about safari parks.

2.2.

- Tom:** Jane, did you make all this food yourself? It looks great!
- Jane:** No, Tom. My job was to organize the music and set the table. I asked everybody to bring something. Kate brought this pizza. She made it herself. By the way, thank you for bringing drinks.
- Tom:** It's OK, I was glad to help. And who made this chocolate cake, the one behind the sandwiches?

- Jane:** Julia brought it. She said her mother made it. It looks tasty, doesn't it?
- Tom:** Oh, yes, I can't wait to eat a piece of it. I like sweet things. I saw Mark in the sitting room. Did he bring anything?
- Jane:** I asked him to bring biscuits or fruits. He brought bananas and oranges.
- Tom:** I suppose Jack brought that salad, didn't he? He is crazy about shrimps and all kinds of sea delicacies.
- Jane:** Yes, but Ann will bring another salad, meat or chicken. I'm not sure.
- Tom:** And what about Sally?
- Jane:** I asked her to bring anything she wanted, so she brought this big box of chocolates. Mark helped her to choose it.
- Tom:** Well, I'm hungry. Can I have a sandwich?

2.3.

- Julia:** Suzy, you know, I've just returned from the new supermarket.
- Suzy:** The one round the corner? I didn't expect it to open till next weekend.
- Julia:** Ann told me the same but yesterday morning I found an advertisement in my mailbox. They promised great discounts on the opening day. So I decided to look for myself.
- Suzy:** Oh, why didn't you phone me?
- Julia:** I did but your mother said you were at the courses.
- Suzy:** Yes, I've just come back. Did you buy anything?
- Julia:** In fact I was looking for a present for my sister. I wanted a music CD or a video but they didn't have any she likes. Then I saw a nice bag but it was too expensive. At last I got a really nice make-up set.
- Suzy:** And was it cheap?
- Julia:** Well, in other shops it costs seven pounds. Last week I saw it for five pounds and here I've got it for four pounds fifty.
- Suzy:** That's good. I hope I'll be able to go there on Friday or Saturday.

- Julia:** I think I'll join you. But, listen, they are giving a pop-show there on Sunday. How about going then?
- Suzy:** It would be great but it's my mother's birthday and I wanted to get a present for her beforehand.
- Julia:** It's a pity I'm busy on Friday. I've got an arrangement with my dentist.
- Suzy:** That's OK, go to the dentist, I'll do some cooking and the next day we'll go together.

2.4.

- Nancy:** Hello, Bob. Come in.
- Bob:** Hi, Nancy. Your house looks quite different from what I saw last time.
- Nancy:** Yes, I've redecorated practically all the rooms. Do you like the hall? Pink is my favourite colour.
- Bob:** As far as I remember, last time it was orange. It looks much better now though I prefer bluish colours.
- Nancy:** I decided to use blue for my living room. It's southern side and when it's hot in summer, the room seems a bit cooler.
- Bob:** You have prepared for designing work, haven't you? Did you read magazines? Or maybe you attended designing courses?
- Nancy:** In fact I didn't need to. My aunt is a designer, so she helped me a lot. I followed everything she told me.
- Bob:** Have you painted upstairs?
- Nancy:** Yes, my bedroom furniture is pink, so I used a light purple for the walls. And the bathroom was the same orange colour as the hall. This time I chose white to make it look larger.
- Bob:** Well, I think you've worked really hard. What about the kitchen?
- Nancy:** I've got a new wooden floor there, so I chose a very light brown for the walls.
- Bob:** It really makes it stylish.
- Nancy:** I'm glad you appreciated my efforts.

2.5.

- Diana:** Oh, Dad, we had a talk about our future jobs at school. Everybody seems to know what they are going to be in the future.

Father: Do they really, Diana? It's still a long way for you and everybody can easily change their mind. What do they say?

Diana: Well, John is only interested in sport. He knows that he is going to play football for a top team.

Father: I doubt that being fond of sport is enough for that. And the others?

Diana: Mary's father is a doctor and a year ago she was sure she would follow his steps. Now she is crazy of becoming a film star. Of course, she is pretty but she can't act at all.

Father: And Tom — does he want to be a teacher like his elder brother?

Diana: Tom's really good at drawing and painting, but he doesn't want to be an art teacher. He wants to be a real artist.

Father: What about your best friend Mary?

Diana: She is taking flying lessons because she wants to fly planes round the world for a big airline.

Father: That's a surprise! Doesn't David want to be a pilot?

Diana: No, he wants to be a psychologist.

Father: Does he really? So does anybody want to be a journalist like me?

Diana: Dad, you forget about me. Last week I wrote an article for the school newspaper. Everybody says it was a success.

2.6.

Jane: Hi, Mary. Do you remember I told you about my cousins' coming to visit us?

Mary: Hi, Jane. As far as I remember you said they were to come on Monday.

Jane: No, they were planning to arrive on Sunday but in fact they are coming a day earlier.

Mary: So they'll be here for an extra day? Will you arrange anything for that day?

Jane: Yes. Let's take them to Pizza Hut, the one we visited last week.

- Mary:** That's a good idea. Though coffee and ice cream leave much to be desired.
- Jane:** But I hope they'll love pizza. It's not bad. Besides after that we can go to the cinema. I heard that *Friends Abroad* is quite good.
- Mary:** It's not on any more. What about a new thriller *Dark Rain*, or that new comedy, *Catch a Taxi*?
- Jane:** To tell the truth they don't like comedies. The thriller will be much better.
- Mary:** OK. I can get the tickets. I hope they'll enjoy it.
- Jane:** And what about a boat trip on Monday morning? There is an early boat at half past eight, isn't there?
- Mary:** Yes, but won't that be too early?
- Jane:** Maybe. There's a boat at eleven thirty, which returns at about half past one.
- Mary:** Fine. And on Tuesday we can go to the seaside. Shall we go there on our bicycles?
- Jane:** Well. It will be much cheaper than going by bus. And the train is too slow and crowded.

2.7.

- Ann:** Hi, Susan. Haven't seen you for ages. Making arrangements for summer holidays?
- Susan:** Hello, Ann. I've been really busy with some arrangements, but they are not about holidays. I'm looking for a summer job for July. Later I'll be able to have some rest at my aunt's place in Bulgaria.
- Ann:** That would be great. But what about the job? Kind of secretary or anything else? By the way, my dad needs another assistant in his shop. There's too much work in summer for me to manage it.
- Susan:** Does it mean working with you? Tell me more about the job.
- Ann:** Well, it's full time, five days a week.
- Susan:** What time do you start working in the morning?
- Ann:** At eight o'clock. I usually get the bus at half past seven.
- Susan:** And what about the pay? I'd like to save some money for a DVD player.

Ann: Well, I get four pounds fifty an hour, but for the first week you'll get four pounds. More experienced people get five pounds.

Susan: Is there a place to eat near the shop, or do you take anything from home for your lunch?

Ann: Most days I take sandwiches from home. It's much cheaper. There's a nice park round the corner and I usually eat them there. But sometimes I can afford to go to Pizza Hut.

Susan: Perhaps I should go to see your dad. I think I will feel more comfortable if I work with somebody I know.

Ann: Oh, that will be great. I'm sure you won't regret it. I'll tell him and then I'll phone you to say what time you can come..

Susan: OK, thank you.

2.8.

Dan: Hi, John. Have you got a minute? Here are the photos of my safari trip to Africa last month.

John: Dan, let me have a look. Oh, a family of elephants! How did you manage to get so close to them? I prefer to keep a safe distance.

Dan: Yes, the elephants can be dangerous, for example in case they get frightened. But I wasn't alone and the guide said it was OK. In fact I wasn't too close. I just have a great camera.

John: Is a good camera really all you need? I have a very expensive camera, but my photos aren't nearly as good as yours. I think you should consider taking photos professionally.

Dan: It's really my dream to make a living taking photos for wildlife magazines. Besides, travelling is just for me. Surprisingly my parents are very encouraging.

John: And what about underwater photos? Last summer I tried to take a few photos of tropical fish while scuba diving. But I need to take a course to learn how to do it really well.

- Dan:** I tried underwater photography once, and the results were disappointing. You know what? I'll check what kind of photo courses they have at the college. I'll call you if there is anything on underwater photography.
- John:** Thanks a lot. You're very helpful.
- Dan:** Well, such a course could be very useful for me as well. We could attend it together.
- John:** That would be really great!

2.9.

- Pam:** Mum, I'm going out tonight. May I put on your jacket?
- Mother:** OK. It's in the wardrobe.
- Pam:** Thanks... It looks great with this skirt.
- Mother:** Pam, that's my new jacket! I thought you meant my black jacket.
- Pam:** Mum, please, let me take it. You know I like blue colour. I promise, I'll be careful.
- Mother:** No, Pam, I haven't worn it yet. Please, take it off. You can borrow it later, after I've worn it a few times. Oh, wait a minute. Where did you take this grey skirt?
- Pam:** But I've never seen you wear it, so I thought I could...
- Mother:** Well, it's my best one, so I put it on only if I go somewhere on very special occasions.
- Pam:** Mum, I have such a special date tonight. But I've got practically nothing to wear. I haven't bought any new clothes for ages.
- Mother:** But you were planning to go shopping with Ann last weekend. As far as I remember, dad gave you some money for that occasion.
- Pam:** Yes, indeed... You see, she couldn't because both her parents were working and she had to look after her sick little brother. And you know, I'm always at a loss when I go shopping alone.
- Mother:** Well, have you got a couple of hours left before you go out?
- Pam:** Not a couple, even three hours.

Mother: Then wait a minute. I'll send a few e-mails and we'll go together. I saw a nice dress yesterday on my way home. I think it will fit you perfectly.

Pam: Oh, you're the best mum in the world!

2.10.

Don: Any plans for Saturday, Kate? I'm going for a walk in the hills with a few friends. Would you like to join us?

Kate: Well, thank you, but I'm going to my aunt's for the weekend. She is really nice and I always have a good time with my cousins, so I think it'll be great.

Don: Of course. Well, as for me, I can't wait for Saturday! I had to spend last weekend writing a report for my science lesson. My teacher wanted to have it ready on Monday. I'm glad I don't have to do anything like that this weekend.

Kate: Oh! Working at weekends is no fun, is it? I've got a bit of work in Literature to do, but it should only take an hour... So what are you doing after the walk?

Don: Well, the New Rock Band are here — did you know? They are playing at the Apollo Theatre.

Kate: But it's very difficult to get the tickets, isn't it? Have you got yours?

Don: Not yet. Now I think of it, it may be too late.

Kate: Why don't you go to the cinema instead? There's a great thriller on at the Odeon — Mystery at Sea. I saw it last week.

Don: Yes, I heard about it. The cinema is not my idea of fun, really. Sooner or later you can see most good films on TV.

Kate: That's true. So, anything for Sunday?

Don: I think I'll play tennis. What about your next Saturday?

Kate: I'd like to go surfing. I usually avoid sport at weekends — I think I'm a bit lazy. But I tried surfing when I was on holiday last year — and I really enjoyed it...

- Don:** If you want, I could come surfing with you.
Kate: Oh, no! I'm only the beginner. You'll be bored.
Don: I'm not that good myself. I need a lot of practice.
Kate: Really? OK, then.

2.11.

- Helen:** Paul, what do you think about this camera? It looks quite up-to-date.
Paul: I like it but I'm afraid it's too expensive for me.
Helen: Your parents have promised to pay for it, haven't they?
Paul: They've given me some money, but it's not enough. Even if I add the money I earned during holidays, I won't get the necessary sum.
Helen: Then let's have a look at some others. What about this one? It's much cheaper. Besides it's smaller. It will be more convenient to carry it wherever you go.
Paul: I guess you are right. Let me have a closer look... Just wait, there is a message for me on the mobile. Helen, it's my uncle. He says that he has bought a camera for me. Just the model I've been dreaming about. That will be his present for me.
Helen: Well, the question is solved. Then you can buy something else. What about a notebook? You'll be able to carry it around and you can take it into college with you, so it would be really useful.
Paul: I don't really think I need a notebook. I work at home most of the time and I don't want to take a notebook to college. What I really need is a new printer.
Helen: Haven't you got one?
Paul: It's very old and yesterday it got out of order. In fact my parents insisted on my buying a printer, not a camera.
Helen: There are a lot of printers to choose from. This one here is on sale. It doesn't cost much.
Paul: I suppose not. I think I'll even have some money left for a new walkman.
Helen: I saw a nice walkman in the shop round the corner.
Paul: Then let's first choose a printer and then go to that shop.

2.12.

Tom: Liz, you don't look too happy. What's the problem?

Liz: I've got to write a composition for my English class, and I just can't come up with any ideas.

Tom: How much time have you got left?

Liz: That's the problem. It's due tomorrow. In fact we were given a week for this work, but I couldn't make myself sit down to it.

Tom: That shouldn't be too difficult. Do you remember the pictures you showed me last week? The ones from your cruise last winter.

Liz: Sure. I've got them here someplace.

Tom: Why don't you write about your impressions of the pyramids and the camel ride you took?

Liz: That sounds like a good idea. I can also write about our visit to North Africa, the Holy Land, and all the historical, biblical places we visited.

Tom: Well, now that you're feeling better about this, I think I'll be on my way. I've got to finish my composition too.

Liz: Thanks for your help. Once I get organized, it won't be so difficult. By the way, what are you writing about?

Tom: It's about my first experience in skydiving, my emotions and feelings. In fact I've almost finished it. I need to make a final touch.

Liz: Happy you are. I hope I'll do my work too.

2.13.

William: I hear you have moved to a new apartment, Kate. Is it true?

Kate: Yes, it is. One of these days we'll arrange a housewarming party. My parents are going to invite all our relatives and I want my friends to come, too. Will you come?

William: Sure. Thank you for the invitation. But how will it be possible to house such a great number of people?

Kate: It is roomy: three bedrooms, two halls, a kitchen with modern conveniences and a lot of built-in cupboards.

William: On what floor is it?

Kate: Our apartment is on the eighth floor of a high-rise dwelling house. We've got two elevators which work round o'clock.

William: Is it far from school?

Kate: Rather. It takes me about forty minutes to get to school by bus and by metro. If father gives me a lift, it takes me thirty minutes. But you know, all these traffic jams make us both nervous.

William: I see. Aren't you thinking of changing school?

Kate: Not this year. I'm planning to take the examinations at our school. I feel confident only in familiar surroundings. At a new place I'll worry about everything: new teachers, new classmates.

William: I am glad to hear it.

Kate: You what?

William: Believe me or not but I'll miss you, Kate if you leave. By the way I can bring some of those samba CDs you used to play all the time.

Kate: That's great! And you'll have a chance to remember my dancing lessons with you.

William: I think I'll enjoy it.

Kate: So see you on April 15th at 345 Green Road.

William: Sorry, when will the party begin?

Kate: Phone me to find out the details.

William: See you soon. Bye!

2.14.

Masha: I say, Mike, what are your plans for today?

Mike: Nothing special. Why?

Masha: The weather is perfect and I want you to show me round. You have been living in Moscow for almost all your life, so you know better what is worth seeing.

Mike: All right. I think we'd rather take the metro. You'll be able to see the metro stations on the way and then I'll show you some of the sights.

- Masha:** It will be very kind of you. But let me guess: ‘Shall we start from the center?’
- Mike:** Sure. Red Square will be the first place we’re going to visit. We shall stop at the Lenin Mausoleum to watch the changing of the guards who stand beside it. Then we’ll go as far as the cathedral of St. Basil.
- Masha:** The one with its seven domes, each of a different colour and pattern. Right?
- Mike:** Absolutely. Do you know anything else about it?
- Masha:** No idea.
- Mike:** It’s famous as it’s unique. Tsar Ivan the Terrible ordered to blind the architects so that they couldn’t reproduce the cathedral in any other places.
- Masha:** How cruel it was!
- Mike:** I’m of the same opinion, though a lot of people believe that it was only a legend.
- Masha:** There must be a monument somewhere near the cathedral. Am I right?
- Mike:** In front of the cathedral of St. Basil there’s a monument to Minin and Pozharsky. They did a lot to save Russian people from the Polish invaders.
- Masha:** Oh! Here we are at last. Now I can see everything with my own eyes. What a wide square! How unusual the cathedral is!
- Mike:** Masha, don’t jump and cry. Behave yourself. People are looking at you.
- Masha:** Sorry, Mike. I simply couldn’t imagine how magnificent the sights were. Remember, it’s the first time I have been here.

2.15.

- Fiona:** I’m bored.
- Peter:** Do something interesting.
- Fiona:** What for example?
- Peter:** Let’s watch a film this evening.
- Fiona:** That would be great. I haven’t seen any films for many weeks.
- Peter:** We can search the Internet to see what movies are being shown.

Fiona: A splendid idea.

Peter: At the nearest cinema house they show a film, which is considered the best film of the year but I have already seen it.

Fiona: Here is a good French film. I don't think you have seen it.

Peter: No, I haven't. Shall we book tickets? That movie house is always full.

Fiona: But I am sure we shall be able to buy tickets if we hurry up. The movie starts in forty minutes. By the way, after the advertisements end there will be many vacant seats.

Peter: There are seats only at the back.

Fiona: Nothing can be done. The film has already started.

(After the film on the way back home)

Peter: Well, what do you think of the film?

Fiona: I enjoyed it. The acting was perfect.

Peter: But you didn't wear your glasses and our seats were far from the screen.

Fiona: So, what? I didn't see any faults. I was carried away by the plot. Actually I had a wonderful evening.

2.16.

Jill: I am sorry to have kept you waiting, Harry!

Harry: Don't mention it. Where shall we go?

Jill: I haven't had time to think it over. It's up to you to decide.

Harry: Then I suggest we should go to the tennis court and play a game of tennis.

Jill: I've never played tennis but I know you are good at it. How old were you when you began to play tennis?

Harry: Let me think... I was about six years old when I started playing tennis. Since that time tennis has been my hobby.

Jill: I hear tennis is very popular in Great Britain.

Harry: Oh, yes. Tennis is played all the year round — on hard courts or grass courts in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.

- Jill:** What other outdoor games are popular in Great Britain?
- Harry:** Golf, football and cricket.
- Jill:** What about horse racing?
- Harry:** Lots of people in Great Britain are fond of it. Then comes swimming and boxing. Do you like swimming?
- Jill:** Rather. But when I was a little child I was afraid of water. Once I fell into the swimming pool and almost drowned. It took my father a lot of time and patience to teach me to swim. And I hate boxing. It's such a rude kind of sport. And what do you think of it?
- Harry:** I don't like it either. By the way, have you got any hobbies?
- Jill:** Guess. You are allowed three guesses.
- Harry:** Water polo?
- Jill:** No.
- Harry:** Horse racing?
- Jill:** No.
- Harry:** Basketball?
- Jill:** By no means. I am fond of collecting shoes. I have got a very good collection of shoes for running, jumping, dancing, walking. Casual shoes, shoes for parties... Care to see it?
- Harry:** Sorry, and what about tennis?
- Jill:** I am looking forward to seeing it. But, Harry, I have no tennis shoes in my collection. Maybe we'll drop to a sports shop first?

2.17.

- Sally:** Well, Martin, we have walked so much this evening that I am very tired and hungry. Aren't you hungry?
- Martin:** Yes, indeed I am. Sally, I suggest we go to this restaurant. A friend of mine recommended it to me the other day.
- Sally:** What did he say about it?
- Martin:** 'Stylish'. That was his impression.
- Sally:** What was the food like?
- Martin:** According to him the hamburgers were delicious.
- Sally:** And the music? Was it pleasant?

Martin: He said, 'Modern'.

Sally: Now I'd like to say something. The furniture is really the latest style there. It looks good but it's so uncomfortable to sit on. The hamburgers aren't tasty and the orange juice and coffee are terrible.

Martin: Sally have you already tried this restaurant?

Sally: Let me continue about music. It's something in between rock and rap. I've never heard it before and I don't think I want to hear it again.

Martin: Now I understand whom Harry was dating yesterday!

Sally: It doesn't matter now. Martin, look! That place is nice and clean. I am sure we'll enjoy our meal there.

Martin: Let's have chicken soup with rice. Shall we?

Sally: All right, a plate of hot soup will do me good. I feel a little chilly just now.

Martin: What shall we order next?

Sally: I'll have beef with French fried potatoes. I haven't eaten meat for a long time.

Martin: What shall we take for dessert?

Sally: It's up to you.

Martin: I suggest black coffee and ice cream

Sally: I hope we won't have to wait very long. And it seems to me that I'll like everything about this place.

Martin: I, too.

2.18.

Mary: What are you planning to do for your holiday?

Ann: For the holiday of my lifetime I definitely want to visit a country, which has incredible historical treasures, superb weather, and an amazing variety of things to do and to see.

Mary: Then you are talking about the Crimea. There's no better place for holiday making than the Crimea. The climate is mild and the sea is beautiful. You can have a lot of interesting excursions connected with its history.

Ann: The only disadvantage is that in summer there are crowds of people there. It's expensive to rent a good room and to have meals at a café.

- Mary:** You see I have no problems with all these things. My uncle has been living in Yalta for many years. He is a dentist. He has a nice cottage not far from the seaside. We always stay at their place when we come to Yalta.
- Ann:** You are lucky. Unfortunately we haven't got any relatives in Yalta.
- Mary:** Maybe, I'll be able to help you with accommodation. I'll phone my uncle and ask him to reserve a room for you in advance.
- Ann:** It will be very kind of you. But I haven't made up my mind yet. I'm dreaming about the Pyramids, about a boat trip down the Nile and about the scuba diving in the Red Sea.
- Mary:** You've never told me that you're good at swimming and diving.
- Ann:** I simply haven't learnt yet.
- Mary:** Then I suggest that we go to the Crimea together for two weeks and I'll teach you to swim. Then you'll go to Egypt and enjoy your holidays there.
- Ann:** Good idea. It will be great fun.

2.19.

- Nick:** What are you reading, Alex?
- Alex:** As you see, it is a book.
- Nick:** What's the title of the book, I wonder?
- Alex:** It's 'David Copperfield' by Charles Dickens.
- Nick:** What do you think of it?
- Alex:** As a matter of fact Dickens is one of my favorite writers. I have read five of his novels in Russian. Now I am reading the book in the original.
- Nick:** Have you got any language problems?
- Alex:** To tell you the truth I sometimes have to look up some words in the dictionary.
- Nick:** I can't say that Dickens is among my favorite writers. I prefer detective stories and thrillers.
- Alex:** Tastes differ. Don't you like Agatha Christie?
- Nick:** I'm fond of her detective stories. Not long ago I finished her novel 'Evil Under the Sun'.
- Alex:** What do you think of it?

- Nick:** It produced a great impression on me. As usual I tried to solve the murder mystery myself but couldn't till the very end, because practically all the main characters had some motives to commit murder.
- Alex:** I fully agree with you. It's so very interesting to find out that a murderer was a person you'll never suspect. I advise you to read 'Death on the Nile' and 'The Body in the Library' and...
- Nick:** Wait. Who has just been talking about Dickens, serious reading?
- Alex:** But Agatha Christie is one of the most popular authors of all time. Her novels are classics. They've been translated into more than fifty languages. I know that in 1971 she received Britain's highest honor and was named a dame of the British Empire. By the way, if you want to improve your English you should read her books in the original.
- Nick:** I'll follow your advice. But tell me the truth. Have you read Agatha Christie's books only to practice your language?
- Alex:** Of course not. I simply adore her books.
- Nick:** Oh! I see.

2.20.

- Mother:** Hurry up. Our ship sails in twenty minutes.
- Ann:** Wow! How huge the ship is! I can't really imagine how many passengers are on board now.
- Mother:** About 300 passengers with us.
- Ann:** Do you expect so many people to be on board?
- Mother:** Sure. These ships are often filled to capacity in July when the weather is hot and the sea is calm.
- Ann:** I suggest we go on the upper deck after we find our cabin. We will have more fun there.
- Mother:** You are right. There is a swimming pool there, deck chairs to sunbathe and a small tennis court. By the way, the view will be fantastic.
- Ann:** Will we see the dolphins? Can I feed the seagulls?
- Mother:** Of course, when we're in the open sea. The voyage takes all day long. We arrive at five thirty p.m.

- Ann:** That gives us three and a half hours to spend in Cairo.
- Mother:** But that will be enough to see the Pyramids. They are lighted and look magnificent. On our way back in five days we'll be able to visit Cairo's museum of History and its famous markets.
- Ann:** What are we going to do when we're back on board?
- Mother:** We'll enjoy our late dinner. The food served on the ship is tasty and the prices are reasonable.
- Ann:** You know that I never go to bed before twelve o'clock so, what shall I do?
- Mother:** The ship sleeps only for a short time. If you are not tired, you'll join the disco.
- Ann:** There goes the whistle. We are off on a pleasant voyage.
- Mother:** The voyage is sure to be delightful. A lot of surprises are waiting for you!

Ключи-ответы

**ОТВЕТЫ К ЗАДАНИЯМ
ПО АУДИРОВАНИЮ**

Задание № 1 (B1)

1.1.	DFECB	1.6.	BFCAE	1.11.	ECAFB	1.16.	EDBCF
1.2.	CFADE	1.7.	CEDBA	1.12.	EAFBC	1.17.	BDACF
1.3.	BDAFC	1.8.	FDEAB	1.13.	DEBFC	1.18.	FCEBD
1.4.	CDFEA	1.9.	CDABF	1.14.	BCFAD	1.19.	CDFEB
1.5.	ECFBD	1.10.	CEFDB	1.15.	BDEFC	1.20.	FEDAC

Задание № 2 (A1—A4)

Тест	A1	A2	A3	A4	Тест	A1	A2	A3	A4
2.1.	3	1	3	2	2.11.	2	1	3	3
2.2.	2	1	3	2	2.12.	2	3	2	1
2.3.	3	1	2	2	2.13.	2	1	3	1
2.4.	3	1	2	3	2.14.	3	2	1	3
2.5.	2	3	1	3	2.15.	3	1	3	1
2.6.	1	3	2	2	2.16.	1	2	3	1
2.7.	3	2	2	2	2.17.	2	2	1	2
2.8.	2	3	1	1	2.18.	1	3	1	2
2.9.	2	1	3	3	2.19.	3	2	2	1
2.10.	2	1	3	2	2.20.	1	3	1	2

ОТВЕТЫ К ЗАДАНИЯМ ПО ЧТЕНИЮ

Задание № 1 (B2)

1.1	CDAFB	1.6	DECAB	1.11	EDAFB	1.16	DEBAF
1.2	CEAFD	1.7	BAECF	1.12	CFDAE	1.17	CFDAE
1.3	FCEDA	1.8	EDACF	1.13	FDBAC	1.18	CDEBF
1.4	FCBED	1.9	CDEFA	1.14	FEABD	1.19	ECFAD
1.5	CFAEB	1.10	CAEDF	1.15	DCEFA	1.20	DCBFA

Задание № 2 (A5–A8)

Тест	A5	A6	A7	A8
2.1	1) True	3) Not stated	2) False	3) Not stated
2.2	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated	2) False
2.3	3) Not stated	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
2.4	1) True	3) Not stated	2) False	1) True
2.5	2) False	1) True	1) True	3) Not stated
2.6	3) Not stated	3) Not stated	1) True	2) False
2.7	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated	2) False
2.8	2) False	2) False	1) True	3) Not stated
2.9	2) False	3) Not stated	2) False	1) True
2.10	3) Not stated	1) True	3) Not stated	2) False
2.11	3) Not stated	1) True	1) True	2) False
2.12	3) Not stated	2) False	1) True	2) False
2.13	1) True	3) Not stated	2) False	3) Not stated
2.14	3) Not stated	2) False	1) True	3) Not stated
2.15	1) True	3) Not stated	2) False	1) True
2.16	2) False	1) True	3) Not stated	1) True
2.17	1) True	2) False	1) True	3) Not stated
2.18	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated	2) False
2.19	2) False	3) Not stated	1) True	2) False
2.20	2) False	2) False	1) True	3) Not stated

ОТВЕТЫ К ЗАДАНИЯМ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ И ЛЕКСИКЕ

Задание № 1 (B3—B9)

Тест	B3	B4	B5
1.1	are	most famous	covers
1.2	is	families	reasons
1.3	enjoys	tourists	were told
1.4	industries	is taken	are
1.5	stole	them	were
1.6	was	instruments	most popular
1.7	were	man's	went
1.8	are sitting	First	those
1.9	won	words	were
1.10	farthest	tasks	Greeks
1.11	is	began	were combined
1.12	first	am going	is equipped
1.13	gives	fattest	is growing
1.14	knows	inspired	notes
1.15	was built	children	were taking
1.16	died	leaving	came
1.17	greatest	could	was allowed
1.18	newest	was designed	are
1.19	is going	seems	crashes
1.20	is	brightest	changed

Тест	B6	B7	B8	B9
1.1	highest	feet	children	activities
1.2	sells	are making	healthiest	most
1.3	better	fell	were	their
1.4	first	polluted	worst	has never been
1.5	will help	longer	his	sticks
1.6	countries	first	became	died
1.7	largest	pieces	was surprised	are you doing

Тест	B6	B7	B8	B9
1.8	competitions	makes	more cheerful	have become
1.9	was visiting	have written	most	happiest
1.10	fell	has become	most unusual	feet
1.11	first	chose	country's	have worn
1.12	will take	reaches	conditions	becomes
1.13	less	will find	doesn't seem	producers
1.14	is answered	are written	their	Others
1.15	running	was	kindest	us
1.16	were	was released	most popular	women
1.17	was painting	his	did not become	works
1.18	Australia's	had been sent	most famous	looks
1.19	are given	their	has become	best
1.20	told	was sitting	would	best

Задание № 2 (B10—B14)

Тест	B10	B11
2.1	invention	competition
2.2	beautiful	distant
2.3	wonderful	widely
2.4	relatively	quickly
2.5	nearly	unselfish
2.6	possible	impression
2.7	disadvantages	cooperate
2.8	explorers	darkness
2.9	destruction	dangerous
2.10	wonderful	workers
2.11	natural	swimmers
2.12	foreigners	friendly
2.13	favourite	ugliness
2.14	easily	freedom
2.15	attractions	closely

Тест	B10	B11
2.16	independence	powerful
2.17	traveller	carefully
2.18	activities	personal
2.19	British	jokingly
2.20	scientists	directly

Тест	B12	B13	B14
2.1	typically	exciting	wonderful
2.2	breath	excitement	deeply
2.3	angrily	distance	amazement
2.4	different	national	wooden
2.5	attractive	freedom	favourite
2.6	energetic	activity	laziness
2.7	achievement	arguments	addition
2.8	accidentally	dangerous	scientist
2.9	industrial	priceless	different
2.10	cooking	attractive	curly
2.11	easily	length	hunter
2.12	politeness	truthful	gardening
2.13	weight	fit	happy
2.14	life	direction	shopping
2.15	powerful	sailors	leading
2.16	expressions	cultures	differences
2.17	different	activities	Cycling
2.18	anything	systematic	different
2.19	excited	drinkers	traditional
2.20	devotion	faithful	friendly

Примерные образцы написания личных писем

1

Tula
Russia
7th January

Dear Tom,

At last I got your letter and understood why you'd kept silence for so long.

My family also had to move to another place, so I went through a rather unpleasant school changing like you (I hate any changes)!

There were numerous new students together with me and we made friends easily. Maybe, that helped us avoid bullying and teasing.

I have nothing against school uniform, as I simply got used to it. You see, we had to wear uniforms in my previous school. Now I am getting used to new teachers and looking forward to joining a school sports club.

Write back.

Best wishes,

Kirill

2

Moscow
Russia
01/02/12

Dear Michael,

Thank you very much for your letter. I guess you've got a fairly good impression after visiting the British Museum.

In our city, there're loads of museums to all tastes. But my favorite is the Zoology Museum, because I'm interested in exotic fauna and besides, we often have Zoology classes there. I've also enjoyed our class excursion to the History Museum (I'd been indifferent to History before) and would like to go there again.

I don't mention our famous Moscow art museums, and first of all the Tretyakov Gallery. There are a lot of great pictures there.

Sorry, I have to stop writing and answer the phone call.

Write back.

Best wishes,

Julia

3

Moscow,
Russia
2nd November

Dear Kate,

Thank you for your letter. I've had to think much over your questions about charity, as in our school we've got only a few charity activities.

I remember how we collected warm clothes, books and toys for families where there were three or more children. But it happened just once. I'm sorry it hasn't become a tradition. It's difficult to get some classmates interested in such activities.

Well, to organize a charity concert and to spend the raised money on the needs of poor families would be great!

Now I have to stop writing, because my mobile is ringing.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Olga

4

Tver
Russia
17th of February

Dear Susan,

Thank you for your letter.

I can't but share your impression about Tom Cruise. He is cool, in fact. As for me, I adore actors and actresses who have "school" and who can show different features of their personalities in various genres of films. Sometimes I even choose a film to watch because of a special actor starring in it.

Some of my friends are of the same opinion as mine, but some have their own likes and dislikes (tastes differ)! They prefer action to good acting.

Have to do my homework.

Write soon.

Love,
Tonya

5

Moscow
Russia
17/03/12

Dear Nick,

Thank you for your letter, but some things in it simply surprised me.

I can't really imagine a person, who doesn't eat a good piece of meat daily. How is it possible to be strong and healthy on a green diet is a mystery for me!

I think my mum's homelike food is the best diet. And to keep fit I jog at weekends and try not to overeat.

Maybe, you're not quite right about your diet. I'm afraid it can be harmful while you're growing. And I doubt that a lot of your friends share your veggie ideas.

Sorry for my short letter.

Write back.

Best wishes,

Vlad

6

Moscow
Russia
9th May

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter. I haven't written sooner as I was busy at school.

You know that I'm a bookworm and so are lots of Russian teenagers, who are interested in all genres of books as tastes differ. Though there are some, who don't read at all.

I think that electronic books are still a luxury and only few of my friends can afford them. On the contrary, magazines are cheap and popular reading and teens choose to read everything from fashion to sports.

Well, I've got to get back to my homework.

Write back.

Love,

Anna

7

Moscow
Russia
3rd March

Dear Jane,

I'm glad to get your letter and learn how you enjoy yourself.

My boyfriend and I often go to the discos and we know very well everything about people's dress code and behavior there. The problem is with theatre: to wear jeans like most or a beautiful dress like a few.

To tell the truth, I'm a bit of a tomboy and my boyfriend helps me choose what to wear to look sexy. And I do his hair for him. By the way, very often his advice is quite helpful.

Sorry, I must finish now. Have to walk my dog.

Write back.

Love,

Lily

8

Moscow
Russia
10 April, 2012

Dear Simon,

Thank you for your letter. It was great to have such active holidays.

To tell the truth, I'm too cowardly and not sporty enough even to think about trying any extreme activities. But George (a close friend of mine) has tried parachute jumping. (My heart stopped beating, while he was describing his experience)!

George's father supports him, because he's a fan of this sport, but mine is against all extremities. He prefers me to engage in some safer activities.

Well, it's time for my chess club. This is where I feel myself really successful.

Write back.

Best wishes,

Nick

9

Moscow,

Russia

09/04/12

Dear Kelly,

Thank you for your letter. I really sympathize with you and would like to share my own experience.

First of all, start doing morning exercises and attend your P.E. classes, trying to behave naturally, as if you aren't fat and clumsy but slim and quite fit (your mates will get used to this image)!

Secondly, mind that it's impossible to get in shape quickly. I think you shouldn't overeat and (remember!) don't even look at cakes.

Next time I'll send you my mum's special diet.

Sorry, have to stop.

Write back.

Best wishes,

Maria

10

Vladimir

Russia

April 23rd, 2012

Dear Mark,

When I got your letter, I was at a loss, because I'm not a superstitious person and I could remember only a few things to be interesting.

The first one is that number 13 is very unlucky and so is the black cat. I also know that to meet a man when you go out is good luck.

Once a friend of mine put horseshoes over all the doors in his flat and we laughed a lot when some of them fell down and hit him.

It's a pity, I don't know anything about superstitions connected with the weather and if they really help or not.

Got to stop writing as mum is calling me.

Write back,

Lara

11

Sevastopol
Russia
March 11th

Dear Rob,

Your letter was an excuse in the middle of quarrelling with mum about my way of using the computer.

You see, my mum is too old fashioned to understand that now computers are everything: sources of information (always use it for presentations and reports), self-study and entertainment. Though, I admit I spend hours on Star Wars. (That was the last drop for mum)!

We're in the same situation, aren't we? Our parents seldom see the good side of new technology.

I've to stop writing to have several quiet minutes for a new computer game.

Write back.

Best wishes,

Alex

12

Pskov
Russia
24th December

Dear Pamela,

Your letter has come at the time of "hot" preparations for Christmas and New Year.

I think that getting ready for these great holidays as well as the feeling of expectation are part of fun. Imagine crazy shopping, hunting for the most unusual holiday recipes, finding the place for celebrations, etc....

Much snow is simply necessary. Then it's fine to celebrate outdoors and have winter entertainments: playing snowballs, making a snowman, sliding, horse riding and what not. Fortunately, white Christmas is a common thing for the place I live in.

Sorry for such a short letter. I'm going – guess, where? Of course, shopping.

Write back.

Love,

Kristina

13

Moscow

Russia

24th April

Dear Brian,

Thank you for your letter, but I'm afraid you've complained to a wrong person, as I'm a shopaholic.

It doesn't matter much who my shopping company is. I feel like a fish in any kinds of shops. The thing is that I relax this way and I adore the process of buying (even window shopping will do). I really like buying clothes and cosmetics. I've nothing against gifts and goods for pets.

So, try to take your shopping duties for granted, will you? And imagine the joy of people whom you're going to give presents.

Have to end to do my shopping trip.

Write back,

Sveta

14

Sochi

Russia

13th December

Dear Brenda,

It was good to get your letter, where you wrote about your driving lessons.

We've got two cars in our family and mum and dad drive them to their offices. They are always complaining about traffic jams on the road and what's more, have to get up very early to avoid them.

I've also asked dad to teach me to drive, but he points out to the qualities like attention, quick reaction and what not, which (shame on me) I don't have. But I hope some day I'll get him give me a few lessons.

Sorry, have to stop to help mum.

Write soon.

Love,

Tamara

15

Novgorod

Russia

15th October

Dear Kate,

Thanks, it was great to share your problems with me.

The same things do happen to me in the exam room. I usually shake like a leaf and can't say a word. It seems I haven't learnt anything at all.

But I try to remember a picture, a page from the book. By and by I calm down and remember things. What's more, I always write prompts to memorize things. I never use them but I feel confident simply keeping them in my pocket.

Quite forgot – have a good sleep before your exam.

Sorry, got to get back to my prompts.

Write back.

Love,

Olga

16

Rostov

Russia

22nd November

Dear Fred,

I was glad to get your letter and find out your way and attitude towards the Internet.

As for me, I don't give any personal information about myself in chat rooms. The exception was "my photo" (it was my classmate's one to check if she was that beautiful)!

I've never even thought about "internet dating". For me it's really important to see people and socialize with them personally. Besides, there are a lot of stories proving that such dating can be quite dangerous.

Have to finish and get this in the post.

Write back.

Love,

Regina

17

Moscow

Russia

5th February

Dear Phil,

Thank you for your letter. I laughed a lot reading about the incident at the party. It's obvious that you should've known beforehand what to put on.

I usually know what activity I'm going to have, so my clothes fit the situation. If it's something I'm not familiar with, I ask those who can give me a good piece of advice.

My mother and elder sister have perfect taste (and piles of fashion magazines). They're the ones whom I can consult and whose choice I trust.

Well, can't write any more: it's my turn to clean the room.

Write soon.

Love,

Vlada

18

Murmansk

Russia

15th May

Dear Alison,

I was glad to get your letter and I really feel sorry for you, though you're not the only person in the world who shares a room with a younger sister.

If I were you, I'd chill and try to be myself. Perhaps, your sister doesn't even notice that her behavior hurts you.

Next time she leaves her mess, put the pile of her things in the middle of the room to show her that you dislike her behavior.

And it's up to you to decide whether to tell parents or not. (What can they do: talk to her?)

Have to stop and help my brother with his home task.

Write back.

Love,

Irina

19

Tver,
Russia
16th April

Dear Liz,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to learn the news.

I must say that in all Russian cities there are museums devoted to the history and culture of that place. Our town is not very large, but we have such a museum.

Last summer we had a school trip to Moscow and we visited Kolomenskoye. That was really a living history museum. We could see how people lived a couple of centuries ago. Unfortunately, such trips don't happen often. But dad promised to take me to Kizhi after my summer exams. This is the most famous open-air museum in our country. I'll send you photos then.

Sorry, it's time to do some homework.

Best wishes,

Natasha

20

Chekhov
Russia
25th May

Dear Timothy,

Great to get your letter! I've learnt a lot about your language practice.

Frankly speaking, I've never had any language practice abroad and I don't have any possibilities of such studies besides school lessons.

I practise English, reading books in the original and I also enjoy listening to some old English groups like the "Beatles". Listening to some other groups is also quite helpful. For example, ABBA songs are easily understood.

I'd like to have a chance of practicing English with a native speaker, though not necessarily abroad (it's cool but too expensive)!

Sorry, I've got to feed my dog.

Write soon.

Love,

Angela

**Критерии оценивания выполнения задания С1
(максимальный балл — 8)**

Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	Организация текста	Лексико-грамматическое оформление письменного высказывания	Орфография и пунктуация	Баллы
К1	К2	К3	К4	
Задание выполнено полностью: все аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты; правильно выбрано стилевое оформление речи с учётом цели высказывания и адресата.	Текст логично выстроен, использованы специальные языковые средства для передачи логической связи; текст правильно структурирован; оформление текста соответствует нормам письменного этикета, принятого в стране изучаемого языка.	Использована разнообразная лексика и различные грамматические структуры (простые и сложные) в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачей. Лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют.		3
		Использована лексика и грамматические структуры (простые и сложные), соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Встречаются отдельные ошибки в употреблении слов, грамматических структур, которые не затрудняют понимание текста. Простые предложения грамматически правильны.		2

<p>Задание выполнено частично: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, не раскрыты; имеются нарушения стилового оформления речи.</p>	<p>Текст не всегда логично выстроен, имеются ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; допущены ошибки в структурировании текста; имеются нарушения в оформлении письма.</p>	<p>Использовано ограниченное количество лексических единиц и простые грамматические структуры, в целом соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Допущено значительное количество языковых ошибок. Некоторые ошибки могут затруднять понимание текста.</p>	<p>Допущены отдельные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, которые не препятствуют пониманию текста.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Задание не выполнено: не раскрыты аспекты, указанные в задании.</p>	<p>В тексте отсутствует логика; письмо не оформлено.</p>	<p>Использовано крайне ограниченное количество лексических единиц и многочисленные грамматические ошибки не позволяют выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу.</p>	<p>Допущены многочисленные орфографические ошибки и не соблюдены правила пунктуации, что затрудняет понимание текста.</p>	<p>0</p>

* 1. Задание С1 (личное письмо) оценивается по критериям К1—К4 (максимальное количество баллов — 8). Критерий «Орфография и пунктуация» (К4) оценивается по шкале 0—1 балл.

2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание С1 оценивается в 0 баллов.

3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 132 слов, то проверке подлежат только 120 слов с соответствующей оценкой по решению коммуникативной задачи.

4. При подсчёте слов в личном письме считаются все слова, в том числе артикли и предлоги, стяженные формы don't, isn't, и т. д. считаются как одно слово. Сложные слова (grown-up, pop-singer, English-speaking и т. п.); числительные 1, 23, 2010 и т. п. считаются как одно слово. При подсчёте слов адрес и дата в письме входят в объём письма.

5. Личное письмо должно содержать:

- адрес пишущего (в правом верхнем углу письма); учитывая небольшой объём письма, лучше использовать краткий адрес (город, страна):
- дата (под адресом): date/month/year month/date/year
- обращение (слева, на отдельной строке), например, Dear Jim/Alice;
- ссылку на предыдущие контакты: благодарность за полученное письмо (начало письма), например, Thank you for your recent letter; I was very glad to get your letter;
- ответы на три вопроса друга (основная часть письма);
- упоминание о дальнейших контактах, например, Write back soon; Hope to hear from you soon; Please, write to me soon, etc;
- завершающую фразу, например, Best wishes; All the best; With love; Yours (на отдельной строке);
- подпись автора (имя, на отдельной строке).

Moscow
Russia
June 4, 2011

Dear Jim/Alice,

Thank you for your recent letter.

Write back soon.

Best wishes,
Sergei/Tanya

* При оценивании письма по критерию «Организация текста» написание названия города и страны на одной строке (краткий адрес) не считается ошибкой. Ошибкой является неправильный порядок следования элементов адреса (независимо от их расположения по строкам), например, Russia, Murmansk.

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий С2, С3 (максимальный балл — 12)

Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи	Произносительная сторона речи	Баллы
<p>Задание полностью выполнено: цель общения достигнута, тема раскрыта в заданном объеме (все перечисленные в задании аспекты были раскрыты в высказывании). Социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения</p>		<p>Используемый лексико-грамматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Учащийся демонстрирует большой словарный запас и владение разнообразными грамматическими структурами. Допущены отдельные ошибки, которые не затрудняют понимание</p>		2
<p>Задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута, но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме. Социокультурные знания в</p>	<p>Учащийся демонстрирует хорошие навыки и умения речевого взаимодействия с партнером: умеет начать, подержать и закончить</p>	<p>Используемый лексико-грамматический материал в целом соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Но учащийся делает</p>	<p>Речь понятна: не допускаются фонематические ошибки; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно;</p>	1

Окончание табл.

Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи	Прозноносительная сторона речи	Баллы
Основном использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения	беседу; соблюдает очередность при обмене репликами	многочисленные языковые ошибки или допускает языковые ошибки, затрудняющие понимание	К8 (С2) К8(С3) соблюдается произвольный интонационный рисунок	
Задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута	Учащийся демонстрирует плохо сформированные навыки и умения речевого взаимодействия с партнером: имеет большие проблемы в понимании собеседника, не умеет поддерживать беседу; затрудняется запрашивать информацию; не соблюдает очередность реплик	Используемый лексико-грамматический материал не позволяет выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу	Речь плохо воспроизимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок и произвольного произнесения многих звуков	0

Задание С2 (тематическое монологическое высказывание) оценивается по критериям К5—К8 (максимальное количество баллов — 6).

Задание С3 (диалог) оценивается по критериям К5—К8 (максимальное количество баллов — 6).

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Тесты

**Терентьева Ольга Валентиновна,
Гудкова Лидия Михайловна**

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Технический редактор *А.Л. Шелудченко*
Корректор *И.Н. Мокина*

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