

**Сборник тренировочных материалов для подготовки  
к государственному выпускному экзамену  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
для обучающихся по образовательным программам  
СРЕДНЕГО общего образования**

**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Тренировочные материалы предназначены для подготовки к государственному выпускному экзамену в устной и письменной формах.

**В части I** представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к устному экзамену.

Устный экзамен проводится по билетам, каждый из которых содержит два задания. Первое задание проверяет умения ознакомительного чтения (чтения с пониманием основного содержания). Экзаменуемому предлагается законченный в смысловом отношении текст (из публицистической или научно-популярной литературы) объёмом до 1500 знаков. При обсуждении текста учащийся имеет право им пользоваться. В процессе подготовки к ответу учащийся может использовать двуязычный словарь. Задача экзаменуемого – кратко изложить основное содержание текста (7–8 фраз) и обсудить его с экзаменатором. Экзаменатор задаёт не менее двух вопросов, которые проверяют, действительно ли учащийся понял основное содержание текста или просто воспроизводит короткие отрывки из него.

Второе задание проверяет умения монологической речи (монолог-рассуждение): делать сообщение, содержащее наиболее важную информацию по данной теме; рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Предлагаемая в билете формулировка задания ориентирует учащегося на монолог-рассуждение с привлечением личного опыта и выражения личного отношения (10–12 фраз).

На подготовку заданий экзаменуемому отводится 25 минут, опрос занимает 8–10 минут.

**Раздел 1.1** сборника содержит задания по чтению – тексты для ознакомительного чтения и вопросы к ним.

**Раздел 1.2** содержит задания по говорению.

**В части II** сборника представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к ГВЭ-11 в письменной форме. Материалы сгруппированы по тематическому признаку следующим образом:

- **раздел 2.1** «Чтение» (задания на установление соответствия и задания с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных);
- **раздел 2.2** «Грамматика и лексика» (задания с кратким ответом и задания с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных);
- **раздел 2.3** «Письмо».

В каждом разделе представлены задания разных форм и разных уровней сложности. В конце разделов приведены критерии оценивания заданий и образцы ответов.

**ЧАСТЬ I**  
**ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
**К ГВЭ-11 В УСТНОЙ ФОРМЕ**

**РАЗДЕЛ 1.1**

**Тренировочные задания по чтению**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Learning to read in English**

Learning to read in English is harder than it is in any other European language, a study in 15 countries has shown. Only Danish comes close.

It took a group of Dundee primary school children – all good readers – between two and three times as long to learn the basic skills as it did children learning in almost all other European languages.

The complex spelling and the syllabic structure of English are to blame, Professor Philip Seymour of Dundee University told the Science Festival, “It means that children are being asked to learn two things at once. Not only do they have to learn letters and sounds and how to decode unfamiliar words, but they also have to learn the large number of words which don’t fit the pattern.”

The research project studied the literacy skills of children in Scotland and in 14 other countries – Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, The Netherlands and Denmark.

Researchers measured how long it took the children to reach a “foundation” level of reading – defined as the knowledge of letters and sounds, the ability to recognise familiar words, and the ability to work out new words from their individual syllables.

In almost all the countries studied, 90 per cent of children had reached this level after one year. But among the English-speaking children, only 30 per cent had. At the end of the second year, 70 per cent had. This means that it is taking between two and three years for English-speaking children to reach the same literacy level as other children reach in a year.

Professor Seymour said that after English the most difficult languages to learn to read were Danish, French and Portuguese. Finnish was the simplest.

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**A watched dog will wait until you stop watching**

A lesson learnt the hard way by thousands of dog owners has finally been proved by scientists: man’s best friend is a cunning creature that will watch its master intently, ready to be disobedient the moment he isn’t looking.

German researchers have shown that dogs behave very differently when they know they are not being watched by their owners, according to a study reported yesterday in *New Scientist* magazine.

In an experiment at the Max Planck Institute in Leipzig, snacks were placed on the floor in front of six dogs, which were then told strictly by their owners that they were not allowed to eat. The researchers then ran a series of behaviour tests on the animals. The owners were asked in turn to look directly at the dog; to leave the room; to shut their eyes; to turn their back; or to play a computer game.

When the dogs saw they were being watched directly, they nearly always kept away from the forbidden food. As soon as the owners left the room, however, all the dogs wolfed it down within five seconds.

The dogs, though, did not limit their thieving to that. The scientists, led by Josep Call, noticed that the dogs watched their owners’ eyes intently, waiting until they were sure they were not likely to be seen before tucking into the treat.

In all the cases where the dogs were not watched directly, they were more brazen about taking the snack. The dogs stole twice as much food when not being looked at.

Dr Call said the findings suggested that dogs have more flexible minds than had previously been thought. They can piece together past experiences to construct new solutions to problems, he said.

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Girl saves sister, 3, from drowning**

A young girl plunged into a river's swollen waters and saved her three-year-old sister, it emerged yesterday.

Sophie Knight, aged seven, was walking with her mother and sister, Rosie, along the bank of the River Avon on the outskirts of Salisbury when the younger girl fell into the river.

As their mother, Sarah, watched in horror, Sophie jumped after Rosie, who had disappeared below the surface, found her sister and held her above the water until the pair were dragged to safety by a man who had been walking his dog.

Mrs Knight said: "It all happened quickly. We were on a path by the river, I was pushing a buggy, the girls just ahead of me – Rosie suddenly turned right and walked into the river. I think she thought it was another big puddle.

"Before I had time to react, Sophie had jumped in after her. She definitely saved Rosie's life because she was right under the water."

Back at the family home in Harnham, Salisbury, Rosie had said to her mother: "I disappeared, didn't I?" Sophie, not frightened during Saturday's drama, said: "I just jumped in and saved her. The water was deep – it went over my head. All I could see was the top of my hat."

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Give me a real old granny**

I was wondering the other day where all the grannies had gone. I don't mean the people who are grannies because they have grandchildren, but the ones who used to be about when I was younger.

I think a granny ought to look a certain way, so that it sticks out a mile that she is one. Ideally she should be smallish and round – comfy and cosy. It would be nice if she sat in a rocking chair and crocheted. By a warm fire – a real one – not your posh electric or gas ones with artificial flames and logs.

I think she ought to wear her slippers, and have a canary in a cage, and a window sill with geraniums. Her hair would be that snowy-white that shows up a pale pink skin and very bright eyes, and she'd smile a lot. I forgot the cat. There should be a cat purring by the fire. The kettle would always be ready to make a pot of tea, and there would be home-made cakes.

The trouble as I see it is that today's grannies all look wrong. They don't have white hair any more – they have a rinse. They wear make-up and have National Health teeth and go dashing about playing bingo, and don't sit and be cosy any more.

My grannies would have time to listen to one's grumbles and make soothing noises, and when you touched them, they would be soft and yielding, like cushions. The modern ones are all slimline and brittle, and are too busy moving about the place.

It's a sobering thought that I may be a granny myself one day, though. At the moment, I don't fancy sitting and rocking, with a cat or anything else. Or crocheting or making pots of tea and little buns, and smiling all the time and being cosy. I suppose, if the experts are right and we are all going to live longer than ever before, my Old Grannies are completely redundant.

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**“Sea women”**

In a centuries-long tradition, women divers plunge to the seabed surrounding this South Korean island to pluck seafood. Unlike their ancestors, today's divers on Cheju Island wear masks and wet suits. But little else has changed and they remain a rare, if fading, symbol of female independence in Korea's traditionally male-dominated society.

Tourists flock to see the divers who work without oxygen tanks in the bays ringing Cheju, off the southern coast of the Korean peninsula.

They can stay below the surface for up to two minutes, combing the ocean floor for seafood to sell at the market or eat at home.

But the divers are dwindling, from 23000 in 1960 to 500 today, and only 30 of them are 29 years old or younger. The younger generation prefers easier work in hotels, restaurants and souvenir shops.

“I don't blame them. We make little money despite hard work,” says Park Bok, who has been diving for more than half her life.

The divers' husbands mostly work at tangerine farms, horse ranches or as fishermen.

There are several theories about why women have dominated diving on Cheju since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. One is that they can withstand high water pressure better than men. Another is that their body fat allows them to endure cold water for longer periods.

But Park and others say many take several painkillers a day to endure the physical toll. “When you dive deep, it hurts everywhere”, says Kim, who works with Park.

The *haenyo*, or “sea women” in Korean, dive eight hours a day for about half the year in waters up to 13 meters deep. Their average annual income is only about \$3,000. Divers also work along the coast of the Korean peninsula, but Cheju is more suited to the profession because of its warmer weather.

Yet the sea women regulate their fishing, clinging to the custom of working without an oxygen supply. Diving with a tank, they reason, would let them strip clean the source of their living.

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Anger is normal. Or is it?**

In terms of frequency of expression anger is normal. It exists everywhere and is in all of us. But most teachers and parents find it difficult to accept anger as normal and inevitable. The real issue for the teacher and parent becomes the question of how to deal with anger in oneself. The pressures on us to control or hide our anger are very powerful. Teachers ask, “Will that be held against me as a sign of incompetence or immaturity?” Other concerns are: “What will the kids tell their parents?” and “Will that get back to the principal?” Teachers, in addition, have real concern for their children: “Will a child become frightened?” Will it damage him in some way?” or even more upsetting, “Will the child get angry at me, become rebellious, and no longer like me as a teacher?”

These concerns are so real that most teachers try to hide their anger. The results of this are quite predictable: at best the teacher who is straining to keep in anger is tense, irritable, and impatient; at worst the anger slips out in sarcasm or explodes in a rage of accumulated fury.

How do children react to anger? All of us, as we recall our own childhood experiences in school, can remember instances of teachers expressing anger in the classroom. Though children frequently face anger from adults, they do not always adjust to it in ways that make their own growth and learning better, which is the ultimate aim of the teacher. Teachers report that children often react with confusion: they are bothered, or their faces appear troubled. Some children are hurt at the teacher's anger, and a few children are even frightened. Sarcasm or biting remarks that touch areas of special concern for children can be remembered with special misery for many years.

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### **Thumbing a lift**

To hitchhike successfully in any country you must be able to do two things: attract attention and at the same time convince the driver at a glance that you don't have an intention of robbing or murdering him. To fulfil the first requirement you must have some mark to distinguish you at once from all other people. A serviceman, for instance, should wear his uniform, a student his scarf. In a foreign country an unmistakable indication of your own nationality will also arrest the driver's attention. When I hitchhiked 9,500 miles across the United States and back recently I wore a well-tailored suit, a bowler hat and a trench-coat, and carried a pencil-thin rolled black umbrella. My suitcase was decorated with British flags. Having plenty of luggage, moreover, I was not likely to be suspected of being a dangerous lunatic. The problem was I had to get across to the driver the idea that I needed to get somewhere cheaply.

But even with careful preparation, you must not assume that the task will be easy. You should be prepared to wait a little, for there are drivers who confess to a fierce prejudice against hitchhikers. In America my average wait was half an hour, but I have heard of people waiting all day, they presumably took less pains to make themselves conspicuous.

Nor you must assume that all the drivers who stop for you are normal, nice people. On one occasion I found myself driving with a boy of nineteen who turned out to be on the run from the police, and was hoping to use me as an alibi. There are also lesser risks: you may find yourself in a car of a fascist fanatic, a Mormon missionary, or just a bad driver. You cannot tell of course, until you are in the car. But you soon learn the art of the quick excuse that gets you out again.

If the hitchhiker in the United States will remember that he is seeking the indulgence of drivers to give him a free ride, and he is prepared to give in exchange entertainment and company, and not to go to sleep, he will come across the remarkable, almost legendary, hospitality of the Americans of the West. It's not much of a price for a person who is being driven somewhere free when he can't drive himself.

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### **Picnic**

My elderly cousin came to stay with us just before our youngest daughter's birthday. We were a little apprehensive whether we ought to arrange the usual picnic celebration because my cousin loathes meals in the open air. However, she was determined not to spoil our plans and said she did not mind being left at home. On the day itself, seized by some sudden impulse, she elected to come with us, much to our surprise. I was certainly a day to tempt anyone out, even the most inveterate anti-picnicker: a clear blue sky, glorious sunshine and a gentle breeze. We duly arrived at our favourite picnic site, a field beside a river, and everybody, except my cousin, had a lovely and most refreshing bathe before we settled ourselves for our meal under the willow trees. While we were eating, a herd of cows from the adjoining field began to amble through the open gateway, unnoticed by my cousin. We like cows but guessed that they would be as little to her fancy as picnics and so hoped that they would go quietly back, satisfied that we were harmless. But one by one they gradually advanced nearer and nearer. When my cousin chanced to look up, their eyes confronted hers.

With one shriek of horror she leapt into the air and ran, not to the car, where she might have taken refuge, but towards a gap in the hedge, so small that she could not possibly have crawled through it. The cows, full of curiosity, gave chase. We were convulsed with laughter but my husband managed to pull himself together, rounded up the cows, drove them back through the gateway and shut the gate. We thought that disaster had been averted but our shaken guest, walking unsteadily back to us through a marshy bit of the field that the cows had trampled into mud, lost her balance and fell on her face. A hot cup of coffee did nothing to restore her composure, so we had no alternative but to pack up and go home. Never again, my cousin vowed bitterly, would she be so foolish as to go out on a picnic.

**Задание 9.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### Teachers

Say “teacher” and a clear image forms in people’s minds. People usually think that teachers, if female, are intense, persistent creatures, and if male, are a little strange. They would refer to teachers they know and proceed to generalisations, most frequently concerning their quarrelsome emotional way of discussing things, their dictatorial or pedantic tendencies and, above all, their boring inability to talk about anything other than their jobs.

Teachers themselves have a particularly self-conscious view of their role. Outside their working milieu, they tend to feel isolated and to grow away from friends who work a standard office day. The teachers’ job imposes emotional stresses and conflicts, and these have the power to isolate teachers from everybody else, to alter their outlook and even their characters.

Monday morning is a good example of the differences between school and office. In many offices you can arrive a little late, whatever is not important can be put off, and with luck you can have an extended lunch-hour. A teacher’s Monday is more likely to begin on Sunday night, when the first uneasiness creeps up behind. There are preparations to be made for the morning, and even if they have been made it is difficult to shake off a sense of guilt about the quantity and quality of the preparations, or vague resentment over the erosion of free time.

You can’t afford to be late, you have to be at work early in the morning. From the moment of arrival at school there’s no place for lethargy; children are all around, full of questions and bounce.

It is that kind intensity of feeling that makes teaching so extraordinary. Extremes of behaviour are more common in the classroom than people would believe. Many teachers discover in themselves depths of bad temper, even rage, they never knew they had.

But the rewards of the job are so special that teachers learn to maintain high expectations, and apply them generally. The experiences they have at school have a great influence on their attitudes to jobs and people. Most of the generalisations about them are rooted somewhere in truth – teachers are different – but few people bother to find out why.

**Задание 10.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### May week in Cambridge

The most interesting and bizarre time of the year to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May, nor a week. For some reason, which nobody now remembers, May Week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the University year.

The paradox is pleasantly unusual, but in a way apt. May Week denotes not so much a particular period of time as the general atmosphere of relaxation and unwinding at the end of the year’s work. It starts for each undergraduate when he finishes his examinations and it continues until he “goes down” at the end of the term.

Everything as far as possible has to happen in the open air – parties, picnics, concerts and plays. May Week seems almost like a celebration of the coming of the spring, till then ignored in favour of sterner matters like examinations, and this spirit of release seems to take over the entire town.

People gravitate towards the river and on to the Backs which are the broad lawns and graceful landscaped gardens behind those colleges which stand next to the river: Queens, King’s, Clare, Trinity Hall, Trinity and St. John’s. The river banks are lined with strollers and spectators and there’s a steady procession of punts up and down the Cam, some drifting slowly and lazily, others poled by energetic young men determined to show off their skill.

Meanwhile the colleges are preparing feverishly for the various events of May Week. The most important of these are the May Balls for which some girls plot years in advance to get invitations and the May Races.

At the Art theatre, the “Footlights”, a famous University club which specializes in revue, puts on its annual show. There’s also a concert in king’s college Chapel, but it is almost impossible for the casual visitor to get tickets for this.

The climax of May Week and for many undergraduates the final event of their university life is the May Balls when the river is lit up with coloured lights and flaming torches, ballroom orchestras compete for dancers with string bands and pop groups and punts glide romantically down the river. And in the silver light of dawn couples in evening dress stroll leisurely, perhaps rather dreamily through the Backs and the narrow deserted streets, until it is time to punt upstream through the meadows to breakfast at Granchester or some other equally attractive spot.

**Задание 11.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### Frank Sinatra

Frank – Francis Albert – Sinatra, who died at the age of 82, was the greatest popular singer of the 20th century.

He helped to create a new form of popular music that broke down national barriers and paved the way for the global triumph of rock. He was among the first to use his popularity as a singer as a springboard to a successful career as a Hollywood actor. In 1953 he won an Oscar for his performance in *From Here to Eternity*.

Frank Sinatra with his complicated personal life and several marriages, well publicised affairs and rumours of Mafia connections was one of the most celebrated figures of his age.

A committed Democrat, before he became an equally enthusiastic Republican, Sinatra was an active supporter of John Kennedy's campaign for the presidency in 1962.

Sinatra's popularity was only temporarily harmed by his explosive temperament, which involved him in many public scandals. In later life he greatly improved his reputation with charitable works and Ronald Reagan, the former president, gave him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest honour to a civilian.

Sinatra mellowed in time and became an American institution. There were ups and downs of his personal life; the move from Democratic party sympathiser to Reagan's friend; the flirtation with low life and casinos set against much charitable giving; the successful film career in which he usually played tough non-singing characters in contrast to his constant touring.

But throughout there was a total commitment to the well crafted tune, in which the words were as crucial as the melody. He kept such music alive through the coming of the age of rock music. It will be fondly remembered and sung, thanks to Sinatra.

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### To sea with children

At first, I was worried about taking children to sea and I had many questions. How would I amuse them? What if they feel ill at sea? Added to such questions was the major problem of their education. When we set out on our voyage, my daughter was seven, my son five, and we planned to sail for three years. That we only returned to England six years later with 60,000 miles behind us and children of thirteen and eleven years old, is an indication of how my worries had been answered.

Although there are problems and worries in taking children on cruises, they are not insurmountable and can be solved with some thought and careful planning. Water safety has many parallels with road safety and, regarded as such, it is simply commonsense to teach children to live near water safely.

There are also benefits in taking children to sea. In our society we are in great danger of making life too easy for our children. A certain amount of stress is necessary for every child's development. Sailing is one way of providing some stress and limited hardship, which will help to build the child's character. Thoughts such as these played an important part in our decision to take our children on a voyage around the world.

The closeness between parents and children on boats arises out of the fact that the child often witnesses a parent dealing with a difficult problem or an emergency.

If one expects to get fun out of sailing with children, one is likely to find it fun. Still, there are many things to be considered before the fun starts, from the safety and health of children on board to practical suggestions for amusing children at sea. Above all, remember throughout that cruising with children can be enjoyable and is not so difficult. It can also be of great benefit to the children themselves. So let's go cruising!

**Задание 13.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### **An unexpected victory**

It's hard to find an unforeseen superlative performance in athletics nowadays. So it is even more enjoyable when it does happen out of the blue. And the skies were that very colour, with bright sunshine, when the little-known Ronaldo da Costa started out in the Berlin Marathon on September 21.

Two hours, six minutes and five seconds later, da Costa crossed the line, 45 seconds to the good over the world best of Ethiopian Belayneh Dinsamo, which had stood for 10 years. Not content with one of the great all-time long-distance running performances, Ronaldo crossed the finish line and threw himself into a couple of exuberant cartwheels.

Coming after 42 and a bit kilometres at an average speed of more than 20kph – the first time man unassisted had broken that particular barrier – the gymnastic move was the measure of da Costa's elation, and was fully reciprocated by the huge crowd that had turned out to make Berlin the world's third biggest marathon, after London and New York.

And it didn't stop there. When somebody produced a samba tape at the press conference shortly afterwards, da Costa grabbed a Brazilian flag, and took five minutes to dance up the dais, to relay his version of events.

Then, after a night on the disco dance floor, he was up at seven the next morning for his daily trot.

His public has responded with equal enthusiasm. He reported a couple of weeks ago that the party has just continued since his return to Minas Gerais province. But there is a downside. With so many of his colleagues in the reckoning for the three Olympic places, and the Brazilian trial for Sydney barely six months away, da Costa is having to move to San Diego, just so that he can train in peace.

**Задание 14.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### **A glass of milk, paid in full**

One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door.

Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?"

"You don't owe me anything," she replied. "Mother has taught us never to accept pay for a kindness."

He said, "Then I thank you from my heart." As Howard Kelly left that house, he felt not only stronger physically but much better morally.

Years later that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes. Immediately he rose and went down the hall of the hospital to her room.

Dressed in his doctor's gown he went in to see her. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case.

After a long struggle, the battle was won. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it, then wrote something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room. She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally she looked, and something caught her attention on the side of the bill. She began to read the following words:

"Paid in full with one glass of milk.

Signed, Dr. Howard Kelly."

**РАЗДЕЛ 1.2****Тренировочные задания по говорению**

**Задание 1.** Speak about your favourite film (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 2.** Speak about the role of music in people's life (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 3.** Speak about your native place and say why it's dear to you (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 4.** Speak about your favourite book (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 5.** Speak about a holiday in an English-speaking country which you find interesting (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 6.** Speak about the presents you like to get for your birthday (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 7.** Speak about the role of sports in the people's life (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 8.** Speak about the role of Mass media in society (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 9.** Speak about your favourite fiction character (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 10.** Speak about the role of literature in people's life (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 11.** Speak about your favourite school subject (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 12.** Speak about your favourite season (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 13.** Speak about famous tourist attractions in Russia (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 14.** Speak about your favourite holiday or festival (10–12 sentences).

**Система оценивания заданий**

Общая экзаменационная отметка складывается из двух отметок за выполнение отдельных заданий и является их средним арифметическим, округляемым по общим правилам (т.е. 3,5 и выше даёт 4 балла, 4,5 и выше даёт 5 баллов).

При оценивании отдельных заданий рекомендуется руководствоваться следующими схемами, которые не имеют исчерпывающего характера и не описывают всех возможных случаев, но дают некие общие ориентиры.

**Задание 1: Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.**

<b>Отметка</b>	<b>Характеристика ответа</b>
«5»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и связно изложил его в краткой форме (7–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил правильно и полно
«4»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и связно изложил его в краткой форме (6–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил не вполне правильно и полно
«3»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но не смог связно изложить его в краткой форме (5–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил правильно и полно
	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но не смог связно изложить его в краткой форме (5–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил не вполне правильно и полно, но подтвердил ответами понимание текста
«2»	Учащийся не понял основного содержания текста и не может его изложить (4–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно
	Учащийся понял отдельные детали, но не может связно изложить основное содержание текста (4–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно

**Задание 2: монолог-рассуждение (1,5–2 минуты).**

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей в заданном объёме (10–12 фраз), демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, не допускает фонематических ошибок
«4»	<p>Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но объём высказывания менее заданного (8–9 фраз), есть повторы, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. Употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, не допускает фонематических ошибок</p> <p>Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей в заданном объёме (10–12 фраз), демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. В основном употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей (допустил две-три ошибки в употреблении лексики, две-три ошибки в разных разделах грамматики), не допускает фонематических ошибок</p>
«3»	<p>Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но объём высказывания менее заданного (6–7 фраз), есть повторы, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. Допустил четыре-пять ошибок в употреблении лексики, четыре-пять ошибок в разных разделах грамматики, одну-две фонематические ошибки</p> <p>Учащийся не вполне логично строит монологическое высказывание, уходит от темы или пытается подменить её другой, которой владеет лучше (6–12 фраз); старается приводить примеры и аргументы. В основном употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей (допустил две-три ошибки в употреблении лексики, две-три ошибки в разных разделах грамматики), одну фонематическую ошибку</p>

«2»	<p>Учащийся уходит от темы или пытается подменить её другой, которой владеет лучше; при этом он допустил более пяти ошибок в употреблении лексики, более пяти ошибок в разных разделах грамматики, более двух фонематических ошибок</p> <p>Учащийся не понял предложенную тему и/или не может построить связное монологическое высказывание</p> <p>Объём высказывания недостаточен для положительной отметки (пять и менее фраз)</p>
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**ЧАСТЬ II**  
**ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
**К ГВЭ-11 В ПИСЬМЕННОЙ ФОРМЕ**

**РАЗДЕЛ 2.1**  
**Тренировочные задания по чтению**

**Раздел 1. Чтение**

1

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1. Getting organized</b></p> <p><b>2. Great defeat</b></p> <p><b>3. Various origins</b></p> <p><b>4. Safe rules</b></p> | <p><b>5. A ball fit to play</b></p> <p><b>6. Duties to perform</b></p> <p><b>7. Ladies join in</b></p> <p><b>8. A way they used to do this</b></p> |
|---|--|
- A.** The first mention of anything like football comes from China in the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. Written reports of a game known as “cuju” describe a military training exercise which involved kicking a leather ball through a target, whilst being attacked by opponents. The game closest to the modern sport developed in Britain over the last 1500 years or so. Its roots are unclear, although some say they are Anglo-Saxon, while others say Celtic.
- B.** It is generally accepted that the first officially arranged league was the English Football League, formed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It consisted of 12 top-level football clubs, all of which were based in the North and the Midlands of England. Games played in the English Football League are the oldest systematic competition of such kind in world football. However, one hundred years later, the top clubs split away to form the Premier League.
- C.** By comparison with modern football, the medieval football matches were chaotic and had few rules. Usually it was played between neighboring towns and villages and involved an unlimited number of players on opposing teams, who clashed trying to drag an inflated pig’s bladder by any means possible to markers at either end of a town. Sometimes instead of markers, the teams kicked the bladder into the balcony of the opponents’ church.

- D.** There are four basic positions: goalkeeper, defender, midfielder and forward. The goalkeeper’s primary responsibility is to prevent goals. Defenders are in control of keeping the opposing team from scoring possible goals. Midfielders are the link between the defense and the attack, which means that they can help the attack or the defense, or both. Forwards score goals or help other teammates do so.
- E.** The official size of a football is not more than 70 centimeters, or 27 inches, and not less than 68 centimeters, or 26 inches. In case a question arises about whether or not a particular game ball meets the measurement standards, the conflict is always referred to FIFA, the world football governing organization and the ultimate authority on the game and its rules. Then FIFA decides if the dimensions are acceptable according to the official published rules of the game.
- F.** In the Middle Ages, while most reports spoke of men playing football, a few stories mentioned women playing as well. French women were known to play side-by-side with their husbands. Amongst Scottish women there was an annual competition near Mid-Lothian, Scotland. One of the biggest problems for women when it came to playing football was that the sport was quite violent, especially considering a clear set of rules did not yet exist.
- G.** The highest scoring football game was 149-0. The event occurred in 2002 after a 2-2 draw between rival teams Stade Olympique de L’Eymyrne, or SOE, and AS Adema of Madagascar, which resulted in the referees awarding a penalty causing SOE to lose the game. As a form of protest for being robbed of the title, the players purposefully scored 149 goals into their own net at the next game as spectators stormed the tickets booths demanding refunds.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2

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

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>1. Perfect for holidays</b>  | <b>5. Events to attend</b>   |
| <b>2. Engineering decisions</b> | <b>6. Safe for buildings</b> |
| <b>3. Bound with the sea</b>    | <b>7. Time to shop</b>       |
| <b>4. Unpredictable future</b>  | <b>8. Just an annoyance</b>  |

- A.** The history of Venice dates back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century when people sought protection from barbarian tribes and established a settlement on islands in the lagoon. But the people's relationship with the sea is not limited to it. At that time, Venice depended heavily on the sea for its ability to trade. This old tradition is still commemorated today, when the Doge throws a ring into the sea to symbolize the connection between the city and the water.
- B.** High water, or Aqua Alta, is a common phenomenon in Venice between October and March. It's an unusually high tide that floods parts of Venice. It may be a new experience for visitors as they wade through water in St. Mark's Square, but for the Venetians it is a well-known indicator of the ever-present threat from the lagoon waters. But because Aqua Alta is predicted and monitored, in most cases it is just a mild nuisance.
- C.** Located on the islands in the lagoon, Venetians have invented unique construction techniques to overcome problems associated with conditions on the low muddy islands. The buildings are constructed on closely spaced wood piles which go through the soft layer of sand and mud, and rest upon the solid compressed clay that underlies the islands. Foundations sit on the piles, and buildings of brick and stone sit above these.
- D.** The famous Venice Carnival starts about two weeks before Ash Wednesday and ends on Shrove Tuesday. During the carnival, Venetians and visitors like to dress up, enjoy the mask parade, gondola parades and a grand fireworks show on the final day. Another grand event is the Venice Film Festival, which is one of the oldest and most prestigious in the world. Started in 1932, it has taken place every year during late August or early September.

- E.** If you are planning to buy something other than street souvenirs, you need to know when to shop. To begin with, market hours in Venice are from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Shops typically close in the afternoon and on public holidays, which include Christmas and New Year's Day, St. Stephens's Day at the end of December, Epiphany at the beginning of January, Easter Monday, Liberation Day on April 25 and the Anniversary of the Republic, which is celebrated on June 2.
- F.** Time spent in Venice and the Venetian Riviera offers the traveller a wide choice between relaxing on the beach and exploring the sights in the surrounding area. Although Venice is one of the most iconic cities in the world, the surrounding area also offers a host of wonderful places to enjoy. Thus, the best beaches in the area are spread along the Lido coast, offering wide expanses of sand sloping gently into the sea.
- G.** It's no secret that the city is continuing to sink and the water level is continuing to rise. In 2009 the city started Project Moses to protect itself from the water. However, even under the most optimistic predictions, the city has only a few years before the inevitable happens. Sooner or later, the gates will no longer be able to protect the city from deterioration, and as a result Venice faces an uncertain and paradoxical existence.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

3

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

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <b>The first bird</b> | 5. <b>Talented talkers</b>     |
| 2. <b>Inside a bird</b>  | 6. <b>Bird records</b>         |
| 3. <b>Bird legends</b>   | 7. <b>Champions of the air</b> |
| 4. <b>Man and birds</b>  | 8. <b>People and nature</b>    |

- A. There are a great many birds which can be taught to say a few words. But the real «talking» birds can be taught to say long sentences! The best talking birds are parrots, mynas, crows, ravens, jackdaws and certain jays. Many people believe that the ability to «talk» depends on the structure of a bird's tongue. Most biologists believe birds do not understand the words they say.
- B. The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. It can grow up to 9 feet (2.7 m) tall. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird of Cuba, which is no larger than a bumblebee. The heaviest flying bird ever recorded was a mute swan that weighed 50 lb (23 kg). The chicken is the world's most common bird. In the wild, the red-billed quelea of Africa is the most numerous bird.
- C. Birds have an internal skeleton and backbone. Flying birds have very light skeletons, to reduce the weight they have to carry in flight. Many of their bones are hollow. The inside of the bone looks like a honey-comb. Birds also have lightweight beaks, instead of heavy, bony jaws.
- D. Birds are the most numerous of the earth's warm-blooded animals. Scientists have estimated that there may be over 100,000 million birds in the world altogether. Their success is largely due to their ability to fly, which gives them a better chance in finding food and places to live. Birds come in all different sizes and colours.
- E. All living things change over thousands of years to improve their chances of survival. This process of change is called evolution. Birds evolved from reptiles about 150 million years ago. Their feathers developed from the scales which covered their ancestors. Wings gradually evolved from front legs. One of the first birds was Archaeopteryx («ancient wing»). It was a bad flier and used to climb trees and then glide away.

- F. People have often looked at birds as bearers of good fortune. The phoenix was worshiped in ancient Egypt, but exists only in legend. People believed that the phoenix could set itself on fire and their rise from its own ashes. The dove as a symbol of peace came from the biblical story of Noah, who sent a dove from his Ark to find dry land. The pelican got its reputation for being a good dutiful parent in the Middle Ages. People believed that the pelican pierced its chest and fed its young with its blood.
- G. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else's. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

4

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

**1. First computers****2. Risky sport****3. Shopping in comfort****4. Difficult task****5. Professional sport****6. Shopping from home****7. New users****8. Digging for the past**

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

- F.** Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.
- G.** Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

5

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

1. Old word – new meaning
2. Not for profit
3. Generosity to taste
4. New word – old service

5. For travellers' needs
6. For body and mind
7. Under lock and key
8. Cheap yet safe

- A. The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.
- B. Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.
- C. When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles.
- D. Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.

- E. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.
- F. A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.
- G. Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

6

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

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Details matter</b>            | <b>5. First impression matters</b> |
| <b>2. Want to be safe?</b>          | <b>6. Beauty is the reason</b>     |
| <b>3. Your future depends on it</b> | <b>7. Identity “cards”</b>         |
| <b>4. Dress for the event</b>       | <b>8. Fashion matters</b>          |
- A.** Clothes are important. There are many reasons why people wear clothes. One reason is to appear more beautiful. Since the ancient times, people have used garments, makeup and accessories to beautify themselves. From the ancient Egyptians to the present day, this trend has continued. Of course, what dresses are attractive depends on individual tastes.
- B.** Clothes are important and are used for special times. For thousands of years, dresses have been worn to highlight special occasions. Colorful and spectacular costumes are worn during special parades and festivals. The costumes people wear can range from the traditional to the fantastic. In the theater and operas, the actors and participants wear period costumes. Costumes are also used in movies. They help in establishing the setting and make it seem more real.
- C.** Clothes are needed for work. Without the right attire, we won't be able to identify the nurse, policeman or soldier. At a glance we'll be able to determine that the person is a fireman, a priest or construction worker. In other words, it gives modern civilization a sense of identity. If people didn't dress appropriately, the basic roles and functions of society would be difficult to perform. That is another reason why clothes are important.
- D.** Some garments are made as protection from weather and the elements. Divers wear specially designed suits to withstand the pressure in the waters. Mountain climbers are clad in thick layers of protective material. It is used to keep the cold away. Some sporting events require athletes to wear protective gear too. American football players wear special pads and helmets. Race car drivers wear special suits to protect them from any potential accidents.
- E.** There is much more to our clothing choices than we might imagine. Our clothes make a huge difference to what people think about us. People make their assessments in the first few seconds of seeing another. Doing something different with your clothes might be a way of changing the impression others have of you - assessments that go way beyond how well you are dressed and how neat and tidy you might look.

- F.** Accessories further emphasize your personal style, taste, and preferences. They present endless opportunities for outfits. Accessories are the important details needed to complete each look. On their own, a handbag, scarf or headband may not make much of an impact. However, when combined with clothing, accessories help create a solid outfit. Accessories matter just as much as clothing, they give you an entirely new opportunity to express yourself.
- G.** Dressing for that all important interview is never simple, but there are a few rules that can make it a whole lot easier. Whether or not you're applying for a job that will require formal dress, you should always choose something formal for the interview. This doesn't mean it's a suit every time, but just because you've seen people going in and out of the offices in jeans and trainers doesn't mean you shouldn't dress your best for your visit.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

7

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

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Health and food</b>   | <b>5. Health and medicine</b>        |
| <b>2. You cannot buy it</b> | <b>6. How many hours?</b>            |
| <b>3. Healthy habits</b>    | <b>7. Sport and health</b>           |
| <b>4. Genes or habits?</b>  | <b>8. You cannot live without it</b> |
- A.** There is a lot of evidence on the positive effects of sport and physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle. Exercise, physical activity and sport have long been used in the treatment of diseases. Older people doing sports stay healthy and independent longer. Physical activity for individuals is a strong means for the prevention of diseases and for nations is an effective method to improve public health across populations.
- B.** Eating the right foods and the right amounts of foods can help you live a longer, healthier life. Research has proven that many illnesses can be prevented or controlled by eating right. Getting the nutrients you need, such as calcium and iron, and keeping your weight under control can help. Try to balance the calories you get from food with the calories you use through physical activity. It is never too late to start eating right.
- C.** It seems that the last thing people want to spend hard earned money on is the state of their health. You should see your doctor regularly no matter what. Why should you? Because investing the time in your physical body is the most precious gift that you can ever give yourself. Once or twice a year for a check-up and update on blood work and conditions may be all the time you have to spend in a doctor's office in order to stay healthy.
- D.** Money will buy you expensive hospital treatments, numerous medical policies, as many pills and tablets as you need or even a full time nurse but good health? No! Health has more to do with your lifestyle, your habits and also your genes. If you keep neglecting your health issues just in the race to earn more money, then one day you might have to end up in a hospital bed with millions in your bank but not a healthy body to spend them.
- E.** Water might be everywhere, but one must never take it for granted. Water is one of the most essential elements to health. Water makes up more than two thirds of human body weight, and without water, we would die in a few days. The body cannot work without water, just as a car cannot run without gas and oil. In fact, all the cell and organ functions that make up our entire anatomy and physiology depend on water for their functioning.

- F.** The amount of sleep you need each day will change over the course of your life. Bad sleep habits and long-term sleep loss will affect your health. If your job or daily routine limits your ability to get enough sleep or sleep at the right times, talk with your doctor. You also should talk with your doctor if you sleep more than 8 hours a night, but don't feel well rested. You may have a sleep disorder or other health problem.
- G.** Some aspects of health are inherited. It helps to have good genes. It helps if your mother and father were in good shape physically, emotionally, mentally and spiritually. However, many aspects of health we can strongly influence by our daily habits--proper nutrition, proper exercise, enough rest, and other healthy habits. You can't change your parents, but you can change your habits. Focus on where you can have the most positive influence.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

8

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Birthday cake candles: the symbolic value</b> | <b>5. For the kid or for the Mum?</b>         |
| <b>2. The magic power of birthday celebrations</b>  | <b>6. Birthday cakes for the rich</b>         |
| <b>3. Birthday cake surprises</b>                   | <b>7. A birthday party honour</b>             |
| <b>4. How to serve a birthday cake</b>              | <b>8. Birthday cake candles: secret hopes</b> |

- A.** People believe that the first birthday cake was made in the Middle Ages in Germany. The Germans made birthday cakes for children to celebrate their birthdays. Cakes originally tasted were very much like bread, much later sugar was added and they became sweet. In the 17th century birthday cakes became very beautiful: they had many layers, had decorations like flowers and had icing on the top. However, they were very expensive and only wealthy people could afford them.
- B.** The history of putting candles on cake is vague. Some think it began in Ancient Greece. The cakes were round, like the moon, because the Greeks honored Artemis, the goddess of the moon. The glow of the moon was represented by the lit candles, and the smoke from the candles carried the prayers and wishes to the skies where Gods were believed to live. Some scholars believe the tradition started in Germany where candles on a cake represented “the light of life”.
- C.** Today, the tradition of celebrating birthdays with cake, lit candles and a birthday song is spread worldwide. The number of candles usually represents the age of the person being celebrated. Many believe that a silent wish must be made while blowing out all the candles with one breath. The wish cannot be told to anyone else, or it will not come true.
- D.** Many countries celebrate birthdays around the world. Thousands of years ago, kings originally celebrated birthdays. Later children’s birthdays were included too. Children’s birthdays first started in Germany. The main purpose of having birthdays is to keep away the bad spirits, noisemakers also scare evil spirits. People also used to believe that lighting candles, making a wish and then blowing them out will be answered by gods.
- E.** Brazilian people are great at throwing parties. Brazilian parents have huge first birthdays for their child and set the bar incredibly high. When the child grows up they will not have the slightest memory of enjoying the most extravagant birthday, but most parents do it anyway. It is also known that the first birthday party is actually for the mother instead of the birthday child.

- F.** It is an old English tradition to mix symbolic objects into the birthday cake as it is being prepared (in medieval times, objects such as coins and thimbles were mixed into the batter). People believed that the person who got the coin would be wealthy, while the unlucky finder of the thimble would never marry. Today, small figures, fake coins and small candies are more common. Guests are warned ahead of time as well, so that no one injures their teeth or swallows a tiny treasure.
- G.** The Winnebago Indians have a big birthday and anyone can attend, people find out about birthday parties through word of mouth. These parties can last all evening and through the night. The birthday person can choose to eat whatever they like for their birthday and it is made for them. The cake is taken around and shown to the guests and it is considered prestigious to be asked to cut the cake. After the meal the children play games.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

9

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

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>1. Analytical thinking skills</b> | <b>5. Stress reduction</b>      |
| <b>2. Free entertainment</b>         | <b>6. Better writing skills</b> |
| <b>3. Improved concentration</b>     | <b>7. Self improvement</b>      |
| <b>4. Preparation to action</b>      | <b>8. Increase of knowledge</b> |

- A.** Through reading, you begin to understand the world and yourself more. You begin to have a greater understanding on a topic that interests you; for example: how to build self confidence, how to plan better before taking action, how to memorize things better. All of these changes in you start from the reading; through reading, you create a structured path towards a better understanding and better actions to take in the future.
- B.** Reading is an essential way which can help you out when you seek for help and guidance. In today's world, getting feedback from other people can make a big impact on your next decision, and the pros and cons of each choice. Read about how to cook a meal; how to play chess; which place is nice for the holiday trip; read the manual before using a new gadget. These all can help you become more prepared before you really get into it.
- C.** Whether it's fiction or nonfiction, books help give you a greater understanding of the world around you. They introduce you to new characters, new cultures, new philosophies, new ideas, and even help you build new skills. Everything you read fills your head with new bits of information, and you never know when it might come in handy. The more you read, the better-equipped you are to tackle any challenge you'll ever face.
- D.** Have you ever read an amazing mystery novel, and solved the mystery yourself before finishing the book? That ability to analyze details is important when it comes to determining if it was a well-written piece, or the characters were properly developed, etc. If you happen to discuss the book with others, you'll be able to state your opinions clearly, as you've taken the time to really consider all the aspects involved.

- E.** In today's world our attention is drawn in a million different directions simultaneously. Working on a task, checking email, chatting with people online simultaneously is part of everyone's daily experience. When you read a book, all of your attention is focused on the story – the rest of the world just disappears. If you read for 15–20 minutes before work you'll be surprised at how much more focused you are once you get to the office.
- F.** Reading is a lifelong skill, and successful people never stop reading new books. When you read books you learn a lot, broaden your mind and enrich your vocabulary. Well-written works influence one's own writing; observing the writing styles of other authors will no doubt influence your own style, your choice of words. In the same way that musicians influence one another, writers learn how to craft prose by reading the works of others.
- G.** Reading is the best pastime for many. Many people collect books and have big home libraries. Buying books, however, can be quite expensive. If you visit your local library you can enjoy reading books which you do not have to buy. Libraries have books on every subject imaginable, and since they constantly get new books, you'll never run out of reading materials. There are also many e-books available online for which you do not have to pay.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

10

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### The University of Oxford

As the oldest university in the English-speaking world, Oxford is a unique and historic institution. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167, **A** \_\_\_\_\_.

In the 13th century, rioting between townspeople and students hastened the establishment of halls of residence. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges, which began as medieval 'halls of residence'. University, Balliol and Merton Colleges, **B** \_\_\_\_\_, are the oldest.

Less than a century later, Oxford had achieved eminence and won the praise of popes, kings and sages by its antiquity, curriculum, doctrine and privileges.

In 1355, Edward III paid tribute to the University for its invaluable contribution to learning; he also commented on the services **C** \_\_\_\_\_.

Starting in 1878, academic halls were established for women **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Five of the all-male colleges admitted women in 1974, and since then, all colleges have changed their statutes to admit both women and men. St Hilda's College, **E** \_\_\_\_\_, was the last of Oxford's single sex colleges.

During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford added to its humanistic core a major new research capacity in the natural and applied sciences. In so doing, it has enhanced and strengthened its traditional role **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. which was originally for women only
2. which were established between 1249 and 1264
3. who were finally admitted to full membership in 1920
4. and it was a centre for religious and political disputes
5. that were rendered to the state by distinguished Oxford graduates
6. when Henry II banned English students from attending Paris University
7. as an international centre for learning and a forum for intellectual debate

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### Panoramic learning across the curriculum

When students are enjoying a lesson it shows. It shows in their attention levels, in the effort they put in and the results they achieve. The education programme at the EDF Energy London Eye offers maximum educational value through unique and stimulating learning experiences. London Eye experiences provide the perfect setting **A** \_\_\_\_\_ historical London landmarks both on the River Thames and on view from the London Eye.

Students will admire the stunning views of London from one of the high-tech glass capsules. This is the perfect opportunity to point out to students the famous London sights **B** \_\_\_\_\_.

From every angle, the London Eye is a useful and inspiring educational tool. This is because so many different disciplines went into its creation **C** \_\_\_\_\_ in which it can be used to demonstrate various topics, whether in specific areas such as design, technology, architecture and engineering, or more broadly **D** \_\_\_\_\_.

The London Eye offers a range of visit options **E** \_\_\_\_\_, plus free tickets for teachers. In addition, free teacher planning visits can be booked. The school guided tour provides a great learning experience. Knowledgeable hosts will give an interactive commentary, highlighting key historical dates and important landmarks with an educational perspective. They will also be able to describe the technology process **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. that pass beneath them
2. that were risky and demanding
3. and there are so many ways
4. for various school parties
5. to promote numeracy and literacy
6. for students of all ages to discover
7. that went into creating the London Eye

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

12

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### Living in the moment makes people happier

Psychologists have found that people are distracted from the task they are performing nearly half of the time, and this daydreaming consistently makes them less happy. But the study also found **A** \_\_\_\_\_ than what they are actually doing.

Many philosophical and religious traditions highlight the benefits of living for the moment, **B** \_\_\_\_\_. Psychologists at Harvard University collected information on the daily activities, thoughts and feelings of 2,250 volunteers to find out how often they were focused on what they were doing, and what made them most happy. They found that people were happiest **C** \_\_\_\_\_, and least happy when working, resting or using a home computer. They also found that subjects' minds were wandering nearly half of the time **D** \_\_\_\_\_.

The researchers concluded that thinking ahead and daydreaming make people more miserable, even **E** \_\_\_\_\_. Even the most interesting tasks did not keep people's full attention. Participants in the study said they were thinking about something else at least 30% of the time while performing different tasks.

"Human beings have a unique ability to focus on things that aren't happening right now. That **F** \_\_\_\_\_; to think about and plan for the future as well. It also allows them to imagine things that might never happen," said Matthew Killingsworth, the lead researcher. "At the same time, it seems that human beings often use this ability in ways that are not productive, and it can also make us unhappy," he added.

1. and that this consistently made them less happy
2. allows them to reflect on the past and learn from it
3. even when they were being tested and corrected
4. that people spend nearly half their time thinking about something other
5. when they are thinking about something pleasant
6. but until now there has not been much scientific evidence to support this
7. when exercising or in conversation

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

13

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### Dogs are either optimists or pessimists

Scientists have now confirmed what many pet owners have long believed: some dogs have a more gloomy view of life than others. The unusual picture of their psychology came from researchers at Bristol University **A** \_\_\_\_\_. Dogs that were generally calm when left alone were also found to have an optimistic attitude, **B** \_\_\_\_\_, and seemed to be more pessimistic according to the study.

The research suggests that the problems caused by some dogs **C** \_\_\_\_\_ that could be treated with behavioural therapy.

"Some of these dogs may have emotional issues **D** \_\_\_\_\_," said Michael Mendle, head of animal welfare and behaviour at the university.

His team studied 24 animals at two dog homes in the UK. Half of the dogs were male and they were various breeds. Researchers began the study by going to a room with each dog in turn and playing for 20 minutes. They returned the next day, **E** \_\_\_\_\_, during which the scientists recorded the animal's behaviour with a video camera. They used the film to give each dog an anxiety score.

A day or two later, they trained the dogs to walk to a food bowl that was full when placed at one end of a room and empty when placed at the other. **F** \_\_\_\_\_, the scientists tested the animals' mood by placing bowls in ambiguous positions – in the middle of the room, for example – and noting how quickly each dog went to the bowl.

"Our study shows that dogs are similar to people – that an optimistic dog is less likely to be anxious when left alone than one with a more pessimistic nature," added Mendle.

1. while those that barked relieved themselves, destroyed furniture
2. who studied how dogs behave when separated from their owners
3. when they are left alone could indicate deeper emotional problems
4. who were more likely to react positively
5. when the dogs had learned the difference
6. but this time left the dog alone for five minutes
7. and owners should talk to their vets about possible treatments

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

14

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study.

Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled A \_\_\_\_\_ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion B \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

“In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in C \_\_\_\_\_.”

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes D \_\_\_\_\_. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed E \_\_\_\_\_, but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest F \_\_\_\_\_.”

1. that laughter is a uniquely human trait
2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
3. while their caretakers tickled them
4. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
5. to trace the origin of laughter back
6. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
7. that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

15

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### A brave baby

Some animals can be very brave. A young elephant in Zambia A \_\_\_\_\_ after a fearless fight with 14 hungry lions. The dramatic incident was captured on video.

In the 30-plus years that I B \_\_\_\_\_ in Zambia at the Luangwe Park, never have I seen anything like this,” a safari guide told the New York Post.

After straying from its mother, the brave baby elephant C \_\_\_\_\_ the unfavourable situation. The elephant had two big cats on its back and another D \_\_\_\_\_. “Where are the other elephants, for God's sake?” one worried voice can be heard shouting in the video.

Incredibly, the young elephant gained victory. It E \_\_\_\_\_ shallow river and the lions had to face a tough decision as they are not regular swimmers. The elephant used other survival techniques as well, such as swinging its body around swiftly, making trumpeting sounds to intimidate the large cats, and kicking its hind legs to push a lioness from its back. The lioness pride finally had to retreat. The incident earned him the heroic nickname “Hercules.” According to the Post, the brave baby elephant has since been reunited with its herd, F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. managed to survive despite
2. grabbing onto one of its legs
3. was nicknamed “Hercules”
4. stepped into the nearby
5. have been a safari guide
6. living to fight another day
7. was running fast to meet

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

16

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### A smart dog

A 14-year-old boy owes his life to a friendly yellow labrador retriever named Max — a dog he had met only a few hours before getting lost in the mountains of Mexico. Teenager John Smith A \_\_\_\_\_ near Mexico's Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range when he got separated from his group on a hike.

Things went from bad to worse B \_\_\_\_\_ to find wood to make a fire. That's when he slipped and fell down into a ravine. John was now lost, injured and disoriented. But he was not alone. Max the dog had followed him C \_\_\_\_\_. And now the dog D \_\_\_\_\_ to stay by the boy's side. Max stayed with John all through the mountain night and the next day as the teen attempted E \_\_\_\_\_. The pup even led John to a puddle so he could get some water. Thanks to Max, John was able to survive the 44 hours it took rescuers to find him. John's family was so grateful to Max for F \_\_\_\_\_ that they requested to adopt him. But it turns out Max already has a family in the area. That's a good thing, because you never know when another lost hiker might need this hero dog's help.

1. to find his way back to camp
2. when he wandered off
3. keeping the teen alive
4. was attending a summer camp
5. was climbing down into the ravine
6. asking for people's help
7. when the boy attempted

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

17

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### Protecting the tiger

There are as few as 3,000 tigers left in the wild, most in isolated parts in the forests, stretching from India to southeastern China and from the Russian Far East to Sumatra, Indonesia.

Largest of all cats, the tiger is one of the endangered species on Earth. These beautiful cats are threatened by A \_\_\_\_\_, illegal hunting and the trade in tiger organs used in traditional medicines.

In the natural world the only danger for the tiger is man. If people do not act now this animal could be extinct in less than 20 years. Nowadays, B \_\_\_\_\_ saving the tiger is important for the environment.

One of the world's largest tiger populations is found in the Sundarbans — a large forest area C \_\_\_\_\_ on the northern coast of the Indian Ocean. This area harbors Bengal tigers and protects coastal regions D \_\_\_\_\_. However, rising sea levels E \_\_\_\_\_ threaten to wipe out these forests and the last remaining habitat of this tiger population.

According to a World Wildlife Fund study, projected sea level rise — about a foot by 2070 — could destroy nearly the entire Sundarbans tiger habitat.

One of the ways to save tigers is tiger tourism, which generates millions of dollars for conservation. The best security for tigers exists in tourism zones with the best anti-poaching units, operating vehicles with keen guides eight hours a day. Communities and local populations will also benefit F \_\_\_\_\_. It will stimulate local economies and provide employment for the local people.

1. shared by India and Bangladesh
2. caused by climate change
3. growing human populations, loss of habitat
4. from habitat resources and tourism
5. survived in the wilderness
6. from storm surges and wind damage
7. protecting existing tiger habitats and

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

18

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### St Basil's Cathedral

The construction St Basil's Cathedral was ordered by Ivan the Terrible. It was built with the purpose to commemorate the capture of both Kazan and Astrakhan. At the time that original construction was finished, A \_\_\_\_\_.

Fire caused significant damage to St Basil's Cathedral in the 1580s, as well as in the year 1737. These fires prompted refits and renovations. Thankfully, the famous cathedral was unaffected by the great Fire of Moscow in 1812, and in 1848 B \_\_\_\_\_. The domes of St Basil's were originally gold.

Emperor Nicholas II realized C \_\_\_\_\_. Subsequent renovations included the installation of a warm air heating system in 1908 and D \_\_\_\_\_ that was put in place in 1913.

In 1929 St Basil's Cathedral became a museum. It operates in conjunction with the State Historical Museum and is the property of the Russian Federation. In 1990, St Basil's Cathedral became part of UNESCO's larger Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage Site, and it has certainly gotten E \_\_\_\_\_.

A great way to get in touch with St Basil's Cathedral history is F \_\_\_\_\_. St Basil's is open to the public all days, except on Tuesdays and the occasional days when it is closed for repairs. The hours are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. As a side note, a variety of Russia tours highlight Red Square and Basil's Cathedral, and these tours can provide wonderful insight into the history of the area in general.

1. to actually visit the famous landmark
2. the cathedral was the tallest building in Moscow
3. to destroy it but happily it did not happen
4. the importance of maintaining such a landmark
5. the fitting of a pumped water system
6. its onion shaped domes got their bold colours
7. its fair share of visitors over the years

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 19–25. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### My perfect weekend: Gillian Lynne, dancer and choreographer

Weekends? I haven't had such things for years. Perhaps I'm one of the few people left who still do this, but I usually just go on working on Saturdays. However, since contracting a wretched bout of pneumonia in April the doctors have said I am not allowed to work. As a theatre person I'm used to picking myself up and struggling on, so resting is anathema to me, but I've been absolutely floored by this pneumonia and have had to slow down a bit to give my system a chance.

Luckily, my husband Peter Land, the actor, who is 60, and I have a heavenly property in Gloucestershire to escape to on weekends. We try and get away from London by 3pm on a Friday: any time after that and you're eaten up by traffic. Our house was built in 1670 and it's very beautiful, perched on a hill within sight of a village. Peter knows all about the history but I'm very bad at things like that.

We're great homemakers. In fact, we have too many houses. It's partly because we love interior decorating and creating things together but also, I think, because we never had any children. So we're just a small family unit: Peter, our dog Bessie and me. Bessie's a smooth-haired English fox terrier, very elegant and stylish and so intelligent. She adores her daddy because she's a woman and I'm really no good as a replacement at all. When Peter's not home she stands by the front door waiting for him for about half a day, then looks at me balefully and thinks, "Well, silly old thing, she loves me so I might as well be sweet to her." She comes everywhere with us.

We're not great social types. I suppose that's because all our lives are spent with other people in meetings and rehearsals, so when we get any time together we live quietly. We do actually like each other too – we're fantastic buddies and always make each other laugh.

When we get to Gloucestershire on a Friday we usually leap into our golf buggy and take a tour around the garden. We bought this buggy a couple of years ago when my right foot got so bad from decades of sprains that I could no longer walk on it. I was putting on a musical in Las Vegas at the time and was absolutely crippled, but I just had to hide it and carry on. It made that cast love me because they knew what I was going through, but it wasn't easy. I saw a brilliant osteopath recommended by a great friend of ours in Los Angeles and he told me that, quite frankly, the foot was done for. It hasn't stopped me from working but it does make driving more difficult, so Peter and I always have a battle over who gets to drive the buggy. I usually win and then I take him and the dog on a hilarious journey around the garden, making dangerous swooping turns at top speed and pointing out every little thing that's changed in the paddock, the fish pond and the orchard since we last came down.

After that, I usually go and do my daily 40-minute workout. Peter likes to watch TV serials, but I don't like TV and I'm not interested in serials. I had very poor schooling because of the war and the only thing I was any good at was music. Some years later, in fact, my musical talent led me to become carried away while playing an angel in a ballet ...

**19**

Because of pneumonia Gillian ...

- 1) stopped working on weekends.
- 2) had to buy a new property.
- 3) had to leave the theatre.
- 4) began to move more slowly.

ОТВЕТ:

**20**

Which of the following is TRUE about Gillian and Peter's Gloucestershire house?

- 1) It's far from London.
- 2) It's in the middle of a village.
- 3) It's very old.
- 4) It's a historical building.

ОТВЕТ:

**21**

Why does Gillian think that they probably have too many houses?

- 1) Because their family is small.
- 2) Because they are too old to keep them.
- 3) Because they have no time to decorate their interiors.
- 4) Because they are too busy to maintain them properly.

ОТВЕТ:

**22**

Gillian thinks that their dog Bessie ...

- 1) likes her company better than Peter's.
- 2) is part of their family.
- 3) is too hairy.
- 4) is her best company.

ОТВЕТ:

**23**

How does Gillian explain that they are not eager to mix with other people?

- 1) They don't like noisy companies.
- 2) They are afraid of being laughed at.
- 3) They are tired of communicating with lots of people at work.
- 4) They spend too little time together.

ОТВЕТ:

**24**

Gillian and Peter use golf buggy because ...

- 1) their garden is too big.
- 2) they find riding in it great fun.
- 3) Gillian needs help moving around the garden.
- 4) it was recommended by their friend.

ОТВЕТ:

**25**

Which of the following is part of Gillian's everyday routine?

- 1) Driving the buggy.
- 2) Watching TV.
- 3) Visiting church.
- 4) Exercising.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 26–32. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### The case for blue-collar work

I have a university degree, and I work two part-time jobs. One is teaching writing at a university; the other is working at a supermarket. People don't believe me when I tell them I make more money per hour bagging food than I do lecturing on literary techniques.

We are a society that glamorizes white-collar professionals at the expense of their blue-collar counterparts. We associate office jobs with higher levels of class, income and education; unqualified jobs with lower status. The traditional formula has always been: college = white-collar job = success.

At a time when unemployment is very high and college tuition becomes more expensive, the old formula no longer works. Students emerge with their hard-earned degrees and the college loans to show for it, but for what returns? The majority do not get a well-paid banking job straight out of school. According to the Economic Policy Institute, wages for recent college graduates have not grown over the last decade, and actually dropped from 2007-11. In 2011, that average was just \$16.81 per hour, which is not enough to pay back the student debt. The average wage for high school graduates is \$9.45 per hour, a figure not much lower than that of a university graduate.

Some decide to sit out the bad economy by pursuing an advanced degree, aiming to boost their future earning potential. It's a risky move in the American society where even Ivy League MBAs and lawyers can be easily fired. A college degree is increasingly becoming a privilege for those from higher-income families. The only guaranteed result of a college degree is the bill you'll be forced to pay every semester (and, likely, for years after you graduate).

Compare white-collar jobs to some blue-collar jobs. Blue-collar professionals like electricians are enjoying 23% job growth this decade, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. They earn on average \$52,910 a year, almost \$10 more per hour than recent college grads, and the top 10% earn at least \$82,680. Welding, light truck driving and plumbing are just some of the blue-collar fields with similar earning potential, and the vocational training required is a fraction of the cost of a college degree. If financial freedom is your ultimate aim, then going into business for yourself can greatly increase earnings.

But do these blue-collar jobs give satisfaction? Yes, they do. When you choose a job, think about the advantages this job gives you. There is a personal satisfaction that comes with earning good money. There's also something to be said for a job you can clock in and out of, leaving work safely behind. It also creates more time for family and friends.

In this tight job market, we cannot ignore the reality that a college degree is becoming a luxury, one that no longer leads directly to success. It is time we should really understand the situation with blue-collar workers. They get good salaries, and they are in constant demand.

26

The bigger part of the author's income comes from a job ...

- 1) for newspapers.
- 2) at a university.
- 3) in a shop.
- 4) on the street.

ОТВЕТ:

27

According to the author, the general opinion is that to earn more money you have to be ...

- 1) a university graduate.
- 2) a blue-collar professional.
- 3) a high school graduate.
- 4) an unqualified worker.

ОТВЕТ:

28

According to the text, one of the most secure and financially attractive positions at the beginning of a career nowadays is ...

- 1) an office worker.
- 2) an electrician.
- 3) a lawyer.
- 4) a businessman.

ОТВЕТ:

29

The author is describing the job market in ...

- 1) Britain.
- 2) the USA.
- 3) Australia.
- 4) Canada.

ОТВЕТ:

30

According to the author, when choosing a career people are supposed to consider ...

- 1) future income.
- 2) convenient working hours.
- 3) job satisfaction.
- 4) time left for social life.

ОТВЕТ:

31

The final paragraph suggests that the present situation for blue-collar professionals is ...

- 1) really humiliating.
- 2) a bit threatening.
- 3) merely bearable.
- 4) pretty favourable.

ОТВЕТ:

32

The meaning of the word "case" in the title is close to ...

- 1) container.
- 2) illness.
- 3) argument.
- 4) matter.

ОТВЕТ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 33–39. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Australia's Northern Territory

Australia's Northern Territory is a huge region, equivalent in size to France, Italy and Spain combined, where natural environments from deserts and rocky mountain ranges to mangroves and tropical forests abound. If you're seeking a tour experience that allows an intimate connection with vast, unspoilt natural environments, the Northern Territory is definitely one of the premier destinations on the planet.

The contrasts and colours of the Northern Territory's rich environment ebb and flow with the seasons, nowhere more evident than in the World Heritage National Parks of Uluru-Kata Tjuta (Ayers Rock) in Central Australia and Kakadu in the tropical north. The Northern Territory's flora and fauna is as diverse as fleeting desert wildflowers and sumptuous lotus lilies, and tiny gecko lizards and giant saltwater crocodiles.

The native people of the Northern Territory continue to hold a profoundly spiritual, unbroken connection to the land that reaches back tens of thousands of years, yet is still accessible today. They are becoming increasingly involved in the Northern Territory tourism industry, and now operate a range of authentic tour businesses that include activities ranging from desert walks in search of bush tucker to visits to ancient rock art galleries.

The Northern Territory is famous for its diverse, colourful characters. Uncomplicated, larger than life characters are easy to find in the Territory's legendary outback pubs, cattle stations and country towns. At the same time, the Northern Territory today is also home to a diverse, multicultural mix of people all of whom are only too willing to share a yarn or two. It's hard not to fall in love with Territorians' open, down-to-earth, can-do attitude, whatever their background.

Kakadu National Park is located 250 kilometres east of Darwin. Plunging gorges, rugged escarpments, lush wetlands and cascading waterfalls abound in Kakadu, covering area the size of Wales or the US state of West Virginia. Renowned for the richness of its natural and cultural wonders, Kakadu has one of the highest concentrations in the world of publicly accessible Aboriginal rock art sites. Closer to Darwin are the unspoiled wetlands of Mary River National Park which is home to millions of birds, many crocodiles and plentiful fish including the mighty barramundi. The Litchfield National Park is located about 100 kilometres south of Darwin, and is home to an impressive array of natural wonders including waterfalls, rock pools and towering gorges. Arnhem Land, to the east of Kakadu National Park, covers some 91,000 square kilometers and is home to many Aboriginal people, most of whom continue to speak their traditional languages and practice their traditional cultures. To visit

Arnhem Land, a permit must be obtained from the Northern Land Council in Darwin. The stunning beauty and cultural significance of areas such as Oenpelli, Mt Borradaile, and the Cobourg and Gove peninsulas make a visit to Arnhem Land an unforgettable experience.

**33** The main draw of a holiday in Australia's Northern Territory is the variety of its ...

- 1) original nature.
- 2) traditional arts.
- 3) climatic conditions.
- 4) educational opportunities.

ОТВЕТ:

**34** The text suggests that the natives' ties with nature ...

- 1) were broken by civilization.
- 2) are not the same as before.
- 3) were exchanged for business.
- 4) have been kept for ages.

ОТВЕТ:

**35** The Territorians are characterized as ...

- 1) sophisticated.
- 2) aggressive.
- 3) nationalistic.
- 4) open hearted.

ОТВЕТ:

**36** The barramundi is a ...

- 1) fish.
- 2) reptile.
- 3) mammal.
- 4) bird.

ОТВЕТ:

**37** What does the text say about the access to the national parks?

- 1) The access is always unrestricted.
- 2) The access is closed during some seasons.
- 3) Permission is needed to visit some.
- 4) The access permit is very expensive.

ОТВЕТ:

**38** The experience of visiting the Northern Territory is described as ...

- 1) tiring.
- 2) breathtaking.
- 3) dangerous.
- 4) time-consuming.

ОТВЕТ:

**39** The author's aim in this text is ...

- 1) to advertise a tourist destination.
- 2) to give an academic description of the land.
- 3) to give a poetic description of the land.
- 4) to raise environmental issues.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 40–46 В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Are children becoming 'digitally illiterate'?

Peter Price tries a £15 computer that could get children into programming. As computers become ever more complicated, there are concerns that schools and universities are not teaching the basic programming skills that underpin some of Britain's most successful industries. “The narrowness of how we teach children about computers risks creating a generation of digital illiterates”, says P. Price.

From primary school to university, the skill of writing even basic programs has been largely displaced by lessons in how to use a computer. “[Children] learn about Word and Powerpoint and Excel. They learn how to use the applications but don't have the skills to make them,” says Ian Livingstone. “It's the difference between reading and writing. We're teaching them how to read, we're not teaching them how to write.

Livingstone is campaigning for computer science to become a separate subject on the school national curriculum. And *its current omission* is something that the Association for UK Interactive Entertainment (Ukie) believes is having a drastic impact on the digital industries. “This skills gap is a threat not just to the future of the video games industry but also to any business that has computer technology at its core,” says Daniel Wood.

Many think that a return to the days where simpler computers filled the classroom could change things. When all computers were basic, children could understand them more easily and *mess around* with them from a very early age. “Even 20 years ago, the BBC Micro was in schools and was the cornerstone of computing in the classroom and when people went home from school or work, they also had their Spectrum so could also do programming,” says Livingstone.

One foundation in particular is looking to bring on that change. A tiny device called the Raspberry Pi is a whole computer squeezed onto a single circuit board, about the same size as a USB disc. It costs around £15 and can be plugged into a TV with the aim of making a computer cheap and simple enough to allow anyone to write programmes. “Hopefully it will bring a solution to a generation of kids who can have the advantages that I had as a kid so they can learn to program and do great things,” says David Braben of the Raspberry Pi Foundation.

Although computer programming is not on the national curriculum, many schools have taken the decision themselves to bring it back into the classroom. “What we're trying to do with our game design is show them that you can teach them games, you can make some games and you can create them and share them with other people. “Some of the children get into computers and they're getting

interested in how games work. They're only young – our eldest are 11 – but if we can inspire a few of them, then we've done a good job.”

40

The author of the article is worried about ...

- 1) the computer games developing too fast.
- 2) the society facing a lack of people able to do simple programming.
- 3) the computer business being too complex.
- 4) the computer industry moving towards its collapse.

ОТВЕТ:

41

In the article the skill of programming is compared to ...

- 1) that of writing
- 2) that of reading.
- 3) using computer applications
- 4) ability to write Word, Powerpoint and Excel.

ОТВЕТ:

42

The phrase «*its current omission*» in paragraph 3 implies that ...

- 1) Livingstone is not a member of UKIE at the moment
- 2) at present there is no computer science in school syllabus
- 3) there is a skills gap in the digital industries.
- 4) computer technology has not yet become an essential part of business.

ОТВЕТ:

43

The best synonym for the collocation «*mess around*» (with computers) in paragraph 4 is ...

- 1) exchange them with friends
- 2) take them to pieces
- 3) play about
- 4) drop them

ОТВЕТ:

44

What does the author say about the BBC Micro?

- 1) It is in fact what the economy needs nowadays.
- 2) It must be returned to the classroom and used by the students.
- 3) It used to be the foundation of computer education
- 4) It could help children do programming in modern schools.

Ответ:

45

David Braben of the Raspberry Pi Foundation hopes that the Raspberry Pi ...

- 1) can be used instead of TV and a computer.
- 2) will give children the advantages he never had in his childhood.
- 3) has been much improved since he was a child.
- 4) is to be the device to write computer programmes with.

Ответ:

46

David Braben considers his job to be done well if they ...

- 1) show schools how to teach children to write games
- 2) create games and share them with other people.
- 3) motivate children to find out how games work
- 4) make children play games that they produce themselves.

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 47–53. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### The history of Coca-Cola

For almost 125 years, the secrecy surrounding the recipe for Coca-Cola has been one of the world's great marketing tricks. As the story goes, the fizzy drink's famous '7X' formula has remained unchanged since it was developed in 1886. Today, the recipe is entrusted only to two Coke executives, neither of whom can travel on the same plane for fear the secret would go down with them.

Now, one of America's most celebrated radio broadcasters claims to have discovered the Coke secret. Ira Glass, presenter of the public radio institution *This American Life*, says he has tracked down a copy of the recipe, the original of which is still supposedly held in a burglar-proof vault at the Sun Trust Bank in Atlanta, Georgia.

The formula was created by John Pemberton, an Atlanta chemist and former Confederate army officer who crafted cough medicines in his spare time. In 1887, he sold the recipe to a businessman, Asa Griggs, who immediately placed it for safekeeping in the Georgia Trust Bank.

Glass came across a recipe that he believes is the secret formula in a back issue of Pemberton's local paper, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, while he was researching an entirely different story. Tucked away on an inside page of the 8 February 1979 edition, he stumbled on an article that claimed to have uncovered the closely guarded 7X formula.

The column was based on information found in an old leather-bound notebook that belonged to Pemberton's best friend and fellow Atlanta chemist, RR Evans. Glass was intrigued and, after some digging, found that the notebook had been handed down over generations until it reached a chemist in Georgia called Everett Beal, whose widow still possesses it.

The rediscovered recipe includes extract of coca leaves, caffeine, plenty of sugar (it specifies 30 unidentified units thought to be pounds), lime juice, vanilla and caramel. Into that syrup, the all-important 7X ingredients are added: alcohol and six oils – orange, lemon, nutmeg, coriander, neroli and cinnamon. The formula is very similar to the recipe worked out by Mark Pendergrast who wrote a history of the drink in 1993 called *For God, Country & Coca-Cola*.

Coke's secret recipe is, in fact, partly a myth. The soda has changed substantially over time. Cocaine, a legal stimulant in Pemberton's day, was removed from the drink in 1904 after mounting public unease about the drug. Extract of coca leaves is still used but only after the cocaine has been removed.

In 1980, the company replaced sugar, squeezed from beet and cane, with the cheaper corn sweetener that is often found in American food and drink. Coke fans were not impressed.

Despite such occasional controversies, one element has remained constant: Coke's commitment to keeping its own secret. Speculation about the recipe has been a popular talking point for more than a century, **proving good for business**.

The company has reacted to the *This American Life* story in a way that has been typical of its commercial strategy since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. "Many third parties have tried to crack our secret formula. Try as they might, they've been unsuccessful," Coca-Cola's Kerry Tressler said.

47 The best title reflecting the message of the story probably is ...

- 1) The History of Coca-Cola company.
- 2) Coca-Cola secret recipe revealed?
- 3) Tracking down the famous recipe.
- 4) The secret recipe is a fraud.

ОТВЕТ:

48 Who is supposed to know the Coke secret recipe nowadays?

- 1) Certain Coca-Cola executives.
- 2) A broadcaster.
- 3) The director of Atlanta Sun Trust Bank.
- 4) RR Evans.

ОТВЕТ:

49 How did Ira Glass learn about the recipe?

- 1) Talking to a relative of John Pemberton.
- 2) Working in Atlanta archives.
- 3) Accidentally reading an article in an old Atlanta paper.
- 4) Studying an old notebook that belonged to Pemberton.

ОТВЕТ:

50

Which of the following does NOT belong to the famous 7X ingredients?

- 1) Orange oil.
- 2) Caffeine.
- 3) Nutmeg oil.
- 4) Alcohol.

ОТВЕТ:

51

Why might the secret recipe be considered a myth?

- 1) The recipe has never existed.
- 2) It has never been a secret.
- 3) The company has been regularly changing the ingredients.
- 4) The quality of the ingredients has been changing.

ОТВЕТ:

52

What disappointed Coca-Cola fans in 1980?

- 1) Sugar was removed from the drink.
- 2) The price of the drink went up with the price of sugar.
- 3) Beet and cane sugar was replaced with the corn one.
- 4) The recipe of the drink was revealed.

ОТВЕТ:

53

The phrase "proving good for business" in the last paragraph means that the rumors about the recipe ...

- 1) provided unnecessary problems for the company.
- 2) helped the company's sales.
- 3) were supported by the company.
- 4) helped to keep the recipe in secret.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 54–60. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Let your dreams lead the way

Lewis Howes has always dreamed big, strived for greatness and deeply cared about people. His dream growing up was to be a professional athlete and be an Olympian. After getting injured while playing professional football, he immediately thought about how to achieve the next dream.

Broken, broke, and clueless on how to make money or get a career, his obsession for learning about business, marketing, and adding value to influential people (when he had no value to give) began. Since then it's been a powerful journey for him – becoming a New York Times Bestseller, building up a multi-million dollar online media company, speaking all over the world, advising for billion dollar brands, being one of “5 Internet Gurus Who Can Make You Rich” and much more.

He is working to live his ideal lifestyle, not working to survive life. It's hard to think that without having any business experience he went from sleeping on his sister's couch depressed and broken to running a seven figure business in a couple years. When people ask him how he did it he says lots of hustle, passion, focus, and consistent vision. After he had been injured playing football, he was trying to figure out his next steps in life. In the end, he had to overcome self-doubt and keep charging forward, and that was the key to creating his own success.

Howes made progress by taking action and choosing to **push himself out of his comfort zone**. Though athletics is no longer his primary focus, he still uses professional skills after the years of playing sports, such as being able to concentrate on the task at hand. According to Howes, you have to focus on your goal. He was able to do that and it has made a big difference in his business experience.

However, the ability to focus is not enough; it is also important to know how to direct the focus. “If you are focused on generating income, you will naturally find ways to create more income. But if you focus on your loneliness, you will only remain lonely”, says he. “If you want to be successful, you cannot forget about your body. It is incredibly important to include exercise and get enough sleep to keep your mind sharp and focused. The mind-body connection is huge. If you don't take care of your body and treat it with respect, you will not reach your full potential, no matter how developed your mind is”.

Howes says that he learned so many valuable lessons for his business, relationships, etc. through pushing his body through fitness. Howes still plays handball and basketball. He also works out regularly. He makes sure staying fit remains a part of his life no matter what else he's doing.

You have to be able to have clarity on what you truly want. Without knowing the end goal, you don't know where you are going. “It's essential to

get clear on what your vision is,” Howes says. “If you don't know the bigger purpose of why you are pushing yourself so hard, you'll burn out or get off course.”

Howes admits he has had an abundance of dreams. Some of them seemed farfetched, but he pursued them anyway. He has learned to let his dreams lead the way. Not pursuing them would have left him with regret and the painful knowledge that he hadn't reached his full potential. Even as he continues to accomplish his goals, he is nurturing more dreams. Howes believes he is destined to help others achieve their dreams too.

54

Lewis Howes used to be...

- 1) a professional footballer.
- 2) a multimillionaire.
- 3) a journalist.
- 4) a businessman.

ОТВЕТ:

55

The key to Lewis' success lies in...

- 1) business experience.
- 2) determination and confidence.
- 3) good education.
- 4) his ideal lifestyle.

ОТВЕТ:

56

To “**push oneself out of one's comfort zone**” in paragraph 4 means...

- 1) to use previously acquired skills
- 2) to focus on the goal
- 3) to do different businesses
- 4) to do new and difficult things

ОТВЕТ:

57

Lewis thinks one can be successful in business if...

- 1) one stays away from other people.
- 2) one focuses on generating income.
- 3) one looks for ways of achieving the goal.
- 4) one's abilities are natural.

Ответ:

58

Lewis still does sport because he...

- 1) has problems with his sleep.
- 2) wants to be mentally fit.
- 3) respects it.
- 4) hopes to become a champion.

Ответ:

59

Clarity of vision allows Lewis to...

- 1) understand his aim.
- 2) see his mistakes.
- 3) push himself hard.
- 4) feel good.

Ответ:

60

Lewis believes...

- 1) he can make other people's dreams come true.
- 2) he shouldn't have followed some of his dreams.
- 3) all his dreams are under control.
- 4) he has not reached his full potential.

Ответ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 61–67. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### The best travel experience of my life

Some moments you experience while travelling end up in ways you'd never have expected. They stay with you forever, and years later you still smile at the fond memories. For Vanessa Chiasson, a traveller who has ventured around the world and writes at TurnipseedTravel.com sunrise hot air balloon ride over Bagan, Burma, provided that fantastic moment of pure joy.

"I try to never lose track of how lucky I am that my work as a travel writer introduces me to extraordinary locations, experiences and people. Never has this been more in focus than during a recent hot air balloon ride over the spectacular ancient temples of Bagan. Without a doubt it stands alone as the most incredible, breathtaking travel experience of my life.

There are over 2200 temples and pagodas on the plains of Bagan, most constructed between the 11th and 13th century, the final markers of what was once a rich kingdom. The plains of Bagan are home to the largest concentration of religious buildings in the world and, in addition, holds special meaning for archaeologists, historians, seismologists, architects, linguists and artists. To say that there's truly nothing like it in the world would be an understatement. Bagan is the place where travel dreams come true.

The sunrise hot air balloon rides are popular so it's best to book well in advance, but last minute travellers need not despair as standby tickets are often available at a slightly reduced rate 48 hours before departure.

My husband and I were given strict instructions to be ready for pick up at 5.10am and, true to their word, our bus arrived right on time. It was a special ride. The Canadian built wooden bus that picked us up was brought over in World War II for the purposes of transporting troops. At the end of the war, the cost of shipping all the buses back to Canada was too high and so they were left behind. Today the buses have been lovingly restored and they must be some of the most unique in the world!

After picking up some additional guests, we made our way to the launch field. The pilots introduced themselves and explained the basics of ballooning. The basket is huge, weighs nearly 500 kilograms and is divided into different compartments to distribute the weight. The basket is also very comfortable - inside each little compartment is a bench in case you wanted to sit down.

Then, before I even realised what had happened, we were off the ground. The earth just seemed to drop away from the hot air balloon. I honestly felt nothing when the ropes were released and we started to fly into the sky. The pilot pointed out some of the best sights and photo opportunities, starting with the sunrise. Once the sun was up, the temples and pagodas were even more beautiful. One of our most unique experiences was flying over a small pond so we could see our reflection in the water.

Our gentle landing went off without a hitch and we were soon back on solid land. A small group of souvenir sellers were on hand to greet us, but none were pushy. Clean, wet facecloths were handed around so we could refresh and remove dust. A circle of chairs was set up for us to enjoy a light breakfast, consisting of sparkling wine (or lemonade), croissants, banana bread, and sliced fruit (banana and papaya).

Hot air balloon rides are an incredible travel experience and I cannot think of a more exhilarating location to enjoy them than in Bagan. It was the most stunning travel experience of my life”.

**61**

Vanessa Chiasson ...

- 1) never expected to travel to Burma.
- 2) had a bird's eye view of Burma.
- 3) stayed in Burma forever.
- 4) bought beautiful balloons in Burma.

ОТВЕТ:

**62**

The sentence “To say that there's truly nothing like it in the world would be an understatement” means that...

- 1) there are too many beautiful sights.
- 2) there are too few beautiful sights.
- 3) the beauty of the sights fails any description.
- 4) the sights are not really beautiful.

ОТВЕТ:

**63**

Tickets are cheaper if ...

- 1) the flight is in more than two days' time.
- 2) the flight is in two days' time.
- 3) one stands in a queue for two days.
- 4) it's the last minute before the flight.

ОТВЕТ:

**64**

The bus which took them to the launch field ...

- 1) was specially made for transporting travellers.
- 2) used to transport soldiers in war time.
- 3) was restored for transporting wood.
- 4) was too expensive to be restored.

ОТВЕТ:

**65**

The basket is pleasant for travelling because...

- 1) it's very big and heavy.
- 2) it distributes the weight evenly.
- 3) it has different compartments.
- 4) it has benches to sit on.

ОТВЕТ:

**66**

When in flight Vanessa was most impressed when they ...

- 1) saw the earth drop away.
- 2) saw their mirror image.
- 3) saw the sunrise.
- 4) saw the temples and pagodas.

ОТВЕТ:

**67**

When Vanessa and her husband landed they ...

- 1) had to buy souvenirs.
- 2) had to dust the chairs.
- 3) had to clean the basket.
- 4) had fruit for breakfast.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 68–74. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Sports: The Power of Emotions

Do your emotions help or hurt you in sports competitions?

Emotions dictate how you perform throughout a competition. Excitement or anger, happiness or disappointment are strong emotions. They can help you or hurt your performance.

Negative emotions can hurt your performance physically. With anger, you can lose coordination and breathe with difficulty. You get tired quickly. You no longer have the physical capabilities to perform well.

Negative emotions can also hurt you mentally. You begin to think that you cannot perform well; you lose confidence in your ability to achieve your competitive goals. Negative emotions can hurt your motivation to perform because you just don't feel good and it's no longer fun.

One of the most difficult aspects of emotions is that they become habits. You feel that you cannot reach your goal and you lose control. For example, a tennis player is losing to an opponent and begins to feel strong negative emotions. These emotions can be helpful at first because they motivate him to fight. But if he's unable to change the course of the match, then he may feel helpless, he may accept that he cannot win, so he just gives up.

In my work with high-level athletes, I have seen extremely negative emotional reactions to the smallest mistakes and failures. For example, a young gymnast I worked with felt terrible about her gymnastics and herself even when the mistake was minor. By the end of the day, she would be bruised by her own emotions. Clearly, the punishment did not fit the crime.

Be sure that your emotions are proportional to what causes them. Ask yourself whether a few mistakes **are worth the** ill feelings you might experience. Are you being fair to yourself? You may lose perspective on how important your sport is in your life. It might be worth getting really upset if you didn't get into the college of your choice or you lost your job, but are these strong negative emotions worth feeling over some unimportant mistakes?

Consider the best athletes in the world. Sports are very important to them because it is their life. Considering how important sports are to them, most great athletes handle mistakes and losses pretty well. In fact, one reason why the best athletes in the world are at the top is because they have the ability to control their emotions rather than their emotions controlling them.

In recent years, I have found that a simple distinction appears to lie at the heart of the emotional reactions athletes have to their sport: threat vs. challenge. At the heart of emotional threat is the perception that winning is all-important and failure is unacceptable. Pressure to win from parents, coaches, and athletes

themselves is also common. With these beliefs, it's easy to see why competing in a sport would be emotionally threatening.

In contrast, emotional challenge is associated with your enjoying the process of your sport regardless of whether you achieve your goals. The emphasis is on having fun and seeing the competition as exciting and enriching. Sports, when seen as an emotional challenge, are an experience that is highly motivating, to the point where you love being in pressure situations. Emotional challenge communicates to you that you have the ability to meet the demands of your sport, so you're confident and filled with positive thoughts.

68

In competitions emotions...

- 1) are only negative.
- 2) are unimportant.
- 3) cannot be controlled.
- 4) influence an athlete's performance.

ОТВЕТ:

69

Athletes may lose in a competition because they...

- 1) lose motivation.
- 2) are tired.
- 3) lack physical energy.
- 4) are afraid of a bad result.

ОТВЕТ:

70

When a mistake is small...

- 1) an athlete often does not notice it.
- 2) a coach always blames an athlete.
- 3) an athlete may wrongly think it's too big.
- 4) an athlete instantly corrects it.

ОТВЕТ:

71

In paragraph 6 *to be worth smth* means...

- 1) not to be as good as smth.
- 2) there is a good enough reason for smth.
- 3) to cost a certain amount of money.
- 4) to be interesting and helpful.

ОТВЕТ:

72

What, in the author's opinion, is a more serious problem?

- 1) Not achieving the goal in sports.
- 2) Becoming unemployed.
- 3) Getting bad marks in college.
- 4) Ignoring sports.

ОТВЕТ:

73

What is NOT said in the text about why sports can be emotionally threatening?

- 1) Parents expect athletes to always win.
- 2) Coaches' demands are always high.
- 3) A mistake is a tragedy.
- 4) The fans expect athletes to break records.

ОТВЕТ:

74

Saying that for some athletes sports can be challenging the author means that...

- 1) athletes do not find competing difficult.
- 2) athletes enjoy the difficulties of competing.
- 3) athletes' victory can make them rich.
- 4) athletes do not have to win.

ОТВЕТ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 75–81. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### A hot air balloon ride in Egypt

For anyone who is visiting Egypt a hot air balloon ride over the Valley of the Kings is a must. You have not seen the land of the ancient pyramids until you have looked down on it from the sky. Our day started early at 3:30 a.m. when our group of four got picked up at our hotel. None of us really knew what to expect as we got out of the van and down into the Nile River.

We joined a quick ferry ride over to the West Bank of the river. When we entered the ferry boat we found ourselves among many other tourists who were all going to take the balloon ride. Soon the passengers were given tea and coffee and boxed breakfast. The breakfast was very simple, one hard-boiled egg, one piece of bread, a packet of cheese cookies and a juice box. A proper English breakfast with bacon and mushrooms waited for us at the hotel. The ferry was overcrowded and everyone was pushing to take photos of the place. Soon we arrived and everyone loaded into another van.

We drove for another ten minutes. During the drive we got our first glance at some of the pyramids. Then we headed to a balloon that was just about to lift off the ground. Each basket had around sixteen people in it. The basket had four sections that held four passengers per section. The center of the basket had a small area where the pilot stood to control the balloon. Surprisingly, there was plenty of room to take photographs and feel comfortable during the hour flight.

People on the ground started to wave goodbye as we slowly began to rise. The process was surprisingly slow and felt like nothing else I have experienced before. We floated up slowly. The distance between the bottom of the basket and the ground stayed short for a long time. The sun was just starting to rise above the horizon.

Where we stood was on the right side of the basket, we had a clear view of the Valley of the Kings as the balloon rose into the air. The left side of the basket saw mostly the city of Luxor and the Nile River. Those on the right side of the basket could view all the sights. People who loaded on the left side had much less time for that.

Having a bird eyes view of the place was exciting. After our balloon flight we were going to spend the whole day exploring different sights – the territory was surprisingly huge. We floated over an area where hundreds of houses once stood. The ruins of them are still there. We got a glimpse of the ancient village of the workers, one of the most overlooked sites on the West Bank. We decided it to add it to our sights to visit that afternoon.

Our basket slowly touched down in a sandy rock field next to one of the pyramids. People on the ground were waiting to help us get out of the basket. With our feet back on the ground there was a five minute song and dance from

locals greeting the tourists. While they were singing and dancing, we took photos of them. There were also some young people selling souvenirs. Some of our passengers bought a few. Once back in the van all the tourists were handed our personal flight certificates that highlighted a journey most people will only dream of.

75

In the first paragraph it is stated that the best view of the Valley of the Kings is...

- 1) early in the morning.
- 2) from the sky.
- 3) from the Nile River.
- 4) from the hotel.

ОТВЕТ:

76

On the ferry boat to the West bank the tourists...

- 1) had bacon and eggs for breakfast.
- 2) had cheese sandwiches for breakfast.
- 3) were eager to take photographs.
- 4) were eager to go on with the trip.

ОТВЕТ:

77

In the balloon basket all the passengers...

- 1) stood on the right.
- 2) stood on the left.
- 3) stood in the center.
- 4) surrounded the pilot.

ОТВЕТ:

78

The ride started ...

- 1) early in the morning.
- 2) late in the afternoon.
- 3) late at night.
- 4) in the middle of the day.

ОТВЕТ:

79

Who had a better view of the sights?

- 1) People on the right of the basket.
- 2) People on the left of the basket.
- 3) Those standing closer to the pilot.
- 4) Those standing farther from the pilot.

ОТВЕТ:

80

The tourists were impressed by...

- 1) the size of the area for sightseeing.
- 2) the ruins of old houses they saw.
- 3) the length of the ride they took.
- 4) the number of sights to see.

ОТВЕТ:

81

When the balloon landed everybody ...

- 1) bought some souvenirs.
- 2) danced with the locals.
- 3) got a registered document.
- 4) registered for a new ride.

ОТВЕТ:

**Система оценивания ответов на задания раздела 2.1**

Ответы на задания 1–9 и 10–18 оцениваются в 7 и 6 баллов соответственно. 1 балл выставляется за каждое верно установленное соответствие.

Ответы на задания 19–81 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ.

**Ответы к заданиям 1–81**

№ задания	Ответ
1	3186572
2	3825714
3	5627138
4	4673128
5	3652148
6	6472513
7	7152864
8	6182537
9	7481362
10	625317
11	613547
12	467352
13	213765
14	516374
15	351246
16	472513
17	371624
18	264571
19	1
20	3
21	1
22	2
23	3
24	3
25	4
26	3
27	1
28	2
29	2
30	3
31	4
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35	4
36	1
37	3

38	2
39	1
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41	1
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54	1
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59	1
60	1
61	2
62	3
63	2
64	2
65	4
66	2
67	4
68	4
69	1
70	3
71	2
72	2
73	4
74	2
75	2
76	3
77	4
78	1
79	1
80	1
81	3

## РАЗДЕЛ 2.2

## Тренировочные задания по грамматике и лексике

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.

### Was George Washington really the first president of the United States?

1 You probably would answer yes, but did you ever hear of John Hanson? He was really the first president of the nation. In 1781, when the Continental Congress \_\_\_\_\_ to plan the shape of the new nation and adopt the constitution, the Congress elected Hanson as the “President of the United States in Congress Assembled.”

MEET

2 But Hanson \_\_\_\_\_ the power of the presidency as we know it now. Hanson served only one year, and was followed by six other men as “President.”

NOT HAVE

3 The \_\_\_\_\_, George Washington, was the first constitutionally elected president in 1789.

SEVEN

### Historic centre of Vienna

4 Vienna, the capital of Austria, started as an ancient Roman military camp. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the settlement expanded and the medieval town walls surrounded a much larger area. They \_\_\_\_\_ during wars in the 16th century.

BUILD

5 The inner city contains historic buildings, including the Schottenkloster, the \_\_\_\_\_ monastery in Austria.

OLD

6 In 1683, Vienna developed becoming an impressive baroque city. Since then, many existing medieval buildings, churches and convents \_\_\_\_\_ baroque features.

KEEP

7 Some other buildings remind \_\_\_\_\_ that Vienna was the residence of Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert.

WE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 8–14, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 8–14.

### Does it ever rain in the desert?

8 The average rainfall in the Sahara Desert is from five to ten inches per year in most places. Rain falls once in a while even in the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the desert.

HOT

9 But one part of the desert \_\_\_\_\_ without rain since 2002!

GO

10 Still, the driest place on earth \_\_\_\_\_ in the Sahara Desert. Last year, the city of Arica, in Chile, received just three-hundredths of an inch of rain.

NOT BE

### Who invented the diesel engine?

11 Rudolf Diesel, a German inventor, developed the diesel engine back in 1893. Diesels were originally used as a more efficient replacement for steam engines. Since the 1910s, they \_\_\_\_\_ in submarines and ships.

USE

12 Use in locomotives and trucks followed \_\_\_\_\_.

LATE

13 In the 1930s, they slowly \_\_\_\_\_ to be used in a few automobiles.

BEGIN

14 The \_\_\_\_\_ diesel engine in the world is currently a Wartsila marine diesel of about 80 MW output.

LARGE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 15–21, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 15–21.

### Funny seagull thinks he is a cat

A seagull was adopted by June and Steve Grimwood, who found a soot-covered young bird in their fireplace and called him Mr. Pooh. The gull \_\_\_\_\_ up with cats.

BRING

15

He \_\_\_\_\_ in a cat's basket, from which he acquired a taste for Whiskas. Since then, Mr. Pooh has learned the sound of the fridge door being opened.

SLEEP

16

He \_\_\_\_\_ the family home, but he can't resist returning three times a day for his favourite food, announcing his arrival by tapping on the door.

LEAVE

17

### Singing in the car

My elder brother likes all kinds of music. He prefers jazz but also listens to pop music and sometimes goes to classical music concerts. But when driving \_\_\_\_\_ in his car, he insists on listening to heavy-metal music.

I

18

For a long time I \_\_\_\_\_ understand why he was doing it.

NOT CAN

19

He knew very well that for me it was the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of music.

BAD

20

One day I decided to ask him why he always chooses this type while driving. "Well, sister," he reluctantly replied, "to be frank, it's mainly so you can't sing along." He added that he \_\_\_\_\_ to anything else if only I promised not to sing along.

LISTEN

21

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 22–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 22–28.

### Difficult landing

I One airline had a policy that required the first officer to stand at the door while the passengers exited. He smiled and thanked them for \_\_\_\_\_ the airline.

FLY

22

A pilot on this airline landed his plane into the runway really hard. He thought that passengers \_\_\_\_\_ angry comments.

HAVE

23

However, it seemed that all of them \_\_\_\_\_ too shocked to say anything. Finally, everyone got off except for a little old lady. She said, 'Can I ask you a question?' 'Yes, Madam,' said the pilot. 'What was it?' the lady asked, 'Did we land or were we shot down?'

BE

24

### Honesty is the best policy

To learn more about her students, my younger brother's teacher sent home a lengthy questionnaire at the beginning of the school year. She asked \_\_\_\_\_ about their likes and dislikes and about many other things.

THEY

25

She asked what they \_\_\_\_\_ about their school in twenty years time.

THINK

26

Some of the questions were so difficult that I \_\_\_\_\_ answer them offhand though I was 6 years his senior.

NOT CAN

27

The \_\_\_\_\_ question, in my opinion, was the one relating to their self-image: "When you look in a mirror, what do you see?" But my ten-year-old brother had no trouble with his answer: "Myself, and everything behind me."

BAD

28

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–35, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 29–35.

- 29 In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill - he could see the future. The Temple in Troy was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of all Apollo's Temples. NAME
- 30 One day, having nothing better to do, Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other \_\_\_\_\_ he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple. WOMAN
- 31 Apollo \_\_\_\_\_ by her grace. IMPRESS
- 32 The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he \_\_\_\_\_ in love. It was love at first sight. Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed. FALL
- 33 With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, \_\_\_\_\_ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping the Greeks destroy Troy. When Apollo bent his head to gently kiss her, she angrily spat in his face. DREAM
- 34 Apollo got very angry. He \_\_\_\_\_ take away his gift, but he was able to add to it. So, whatever Cassandra said, no one would believe her. That was his second gift. NOT CAN
- 35 When Cassandra begged her people in Troy to watch out for the Trojan horse, they \_\_\_\_\_ her. And that was the end of Troy. NOT BELIEVE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 36–42, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 36–42.

### A tiger and a goat become friends in a Russian zoo

- 36 A brave goat in a Russian zoo managed to avoid being eaten by a tiger. A video shows a goat \_\_\_\_\_ NAME  
Timur and a Siberian tiger playfully running around the tiger's pen together at Primorye Safari Park in Russia.
- 37 Both \_\_\_\_\_ and adults enjoy watching the video. CHILD
- 38 The zoo, which is home to several tigers, \_\_\_\_\_ Timur in to serve as live prey for the tiger but the two wound up hitting it off instead. BRING
- 39 It is the \_\_\_\_\_ time that a goat and a tiger have become friends. ONE
- 40 "Amur, the tiger, used to roar frequently -- both during the day and at night," a blog post on the zoo's website read. "Following the friendship with Timur, the roaring has practically stopped, the tiger has become \_\_\_\_\_ than before." CALM
- 41 Timur's impact on Amur's roaring was no coincidence as the tiger began roaring again after he \_\_\_\_\_ SEPARATE  
from the goat for a night.
- 42 "They \_\_\_\_\_ as inseparable and peaceful as ever," park director Dmitry Mezentssev said. BE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 43–49, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 43–49.

### The Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower is located in Paris, but people all around the world know about this famous structure. In recognition, UNESCO has named the Eiffel Tower as one of \_\_\_\_\_ World Heritage Sites.

IT

43

Before the Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_, the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., capital of the United States, was the tallest man-made structure in the world.

CONSTRUCT

44

In 1930, the Chrysler Building was built in New York City, \_\_\_\_\_ the tallest structure in the world at the time. The Eiffel Tower had held the title for 41 years!

BECOME

45

\_\_\_\_\_ Eiffel Tower facts show that in 1957, an antenna was attached to it.

LATE

46

Depending on how you determine the height of the structure, it made the Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ than the Chrysler Building.

TALL

47

The Eiffel Tower is 1,063 \_\_\_\_\_, or 324 meters, high.

FOOT

48

It is the \_\_\_\_\_ tallest structure in France. The tallest structure in France is actually the world's tallest bridge, Millau Viaduct.

TWO

49

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 50–55, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 50–55.

### The Sphinx and Prince Thutmose

The Great Sphinx is the world's largest statue and one of its oldest. There are \_\_\_\_\_ legends about it. One of them tells about King Thutmose IV, who should never have been the King of Egypt, but he was.

VARY

50

The story is that before he was King, he used to go hunting in the desert. At that time he was a Prince, but not in a very good \_\_\_\_\_ to get the throne. One day he fell asleep in the desert and had a dream.

POSE

51

In the dream the Sphinx appeared and told Thutmose that he had been very \_\_\_\_\_ to the Gods and deserved a reward. The Sphinx promised to make Thutmose the king if he did one thing for the Sphinx in return.

RESPECT

52

Prince Thutmose \_\_\_\_\_ asked what it was. The Sphinx replied that his statue was buried in the sand, and that nobody had done anything about it.

IMMEDIATE

53

At that time, only the head of the Sphinx was showing above the \_\_\_\_\_ desert. Prince Thutmose set about the task of clearing away the sand, and eventually became King of all Egypt.

SURROUND

54

Many \_\_\_\_\_ believe that the story is true. However, it is far more likely that the Prince made up the story so that the people of Egypt would accept him as their King.

EGYPT

55

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 56–61, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 56–61.

### Chili news

- 56 Hatch, New Mexico, is the home city for the annual Chili Festival. There, \_\_\_\_\_ display numerous kinds of chili peppers, giving them names such as Espanola, NuMex, Joe Parker and Rio Grande 21. FARM
- 57 The pepper \_\_\_\_\_ is hot these days, and not just in Hatch. PRODUCE
- 58 Between 1992 and 2012, there was a nearly 50-percent increase in the number of \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants in the United States. For the growing number of pepper eaters, the craving is like an addiction. MEXICO
- 59 A pepper eater doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ like the bite of the pepper; he yearns for it. SIMPLE
- 60 Peppers can be classified as fruits, vegetables, berries or spices, and different kinds make their bite known specifically. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to know that a raw pepper has more vitamin C than an orange or a lemon. FASCINATE
- 61 Moreover, a raw chilli pepper contains almost 50 percent of the recommended \_\_\_\_\_ allowance of vitamin A. Chili peppers not only make food taste better- they are really good for you. DAY

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 62–67, однокоренные слова так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 62–67.

### The world's language

- 62 The English language is famous for the richness of its vocabulary. Webster's New International Dictionary lists 450,000 words, and the new Oxford English Dictionary has 615,000, but that is only part of the total. Technical and \_\_\_\_\_ terms would add millions more. SCIENCE
- 63 The wealth of existing synonyms means that \_\_\_\_\_ of English have two words for something denoted by one word in a different language. The French, for instance, do not distinguish between *house* and *home*, between *mind* and *brain*. The Spanish cannot differentiate a *chairman* from a *president*. SPEAK
- 64 In Russia, there are no native words for efficiency, challenge and engagement ring. Of course, every language has areas in which it needs, for \_\_\_\_\_ purposes, to be more expressive than others. PRACTICE
- 65 The Eskimos have fifty words for types of snow, though there is no word for just plain snow. \_\_\_\_\_, African languages have no native word for snow. NATURAL
- 66 Nowadays, globalization influences the \_\_\_\_\_ of languages. DEVELOP
- 67 Some native words \_\_\_\_\_, giving way to international terms. APPEAR

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 68–73, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 68–73.

### Ray Bradbury

- 68 Ray Douglas Bradbury is a US writer of fantasy, horror, science fiction and mystery. He is \_\_\_\_\_ considered to be one of the 20<sup>th</sup> century's greatest and most popular writers of science fiction. WIDE
- 69 His works have been translated into more than 40 languages and have sold tens of millions of copies in different countries. His \_\_\_\_\_ continues in the 21st century. POPULAR
- 70 During his long writing career, Bradbury has written almost 600 short stories, eleven novels, as well as \_\_\_\_\_ poems and plays. VARY
- 71 He first became famous for his Martian Chronicles, a collection of short stories concerning colonization of the planet Mars. In it, Bradbury portrayed the strengths and \_\_\_\_\_ of human beings as they encountered a new world. WEAK
- 72 Bradbury won \_\_\_\_\_ literary awards, the most important of them coming from the National Institute of Arts and Letters. COUNT
- 73 Millions of science fiction readers all over the world are grateful to Ray Bradbury for his outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of fantasy and science fiction. ACHIEVE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 74–79, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 74–79.

### Why do we sleep?

- 74 A recent study may have an answer to one of the greatest unsolved mysteries in science – what is the purpose of sleep? The work suggests it's \_\_\_\_\_ about making animals function more efficiently in their environments. REAL
- 75 \_\_\_\_\_ from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times of a broad range of animals. They discovered much variation. SCIENCE
- 76 You may think it \_\_\_\_\_ but some migrating birds can fly non-stop for up to 90 hours. POSSIBLE
- 77 Pythons and bats are among the longest \_\_\_\_\_ at over 18 hours a day. SLEEP
- 78 Human babies need 16 hours and their health and intellectual \_\_\_\_\_ depend on sleeping properly. DEVELOP
- 79 Most of us probably feel we need around eight hours sleep to function well. Some people have \_\_\_\_\_ in getting enough sleep and this may lead to serious health problems. DIFFICULT

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 80–85, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 80–85.

### A Day in Paris

- 80** My name is Audrey and I love to travel. I'll share with you my \_\_\_\_\_ adventures with the hopes of inspiring you to travel. FANTASY
- 81** A few months ago I was in the midst of planning a big \_\_\_\_\_ trip. Sam and I had our first year wedding anniversary coming up, and we decided to go to Paris. Any Parisian would disapprove of the idea: Paris is too hot and too crowded in summer! EUROPE
- 82** I hadn't been to Paris in almost 8 years so I had forgotten about that. Sam and I tried to go sightseeing but we soon realized we wouldn't be able to see Paris the \_\_\_\_\_ way. TRADITION
- 83** The lines to the Louvre, Notre Dame, and about any other major \_\_\_\_\_ in the city were astronomical, so we had an alternative experience in the city. ATTRACT
- 84** One day Sam and I packed a picnic and headed out to the park for a bit of a quieter day closer to nature. We \_\_\_\_\_ came to a spot next to the lake where I feasted on chips and Sam enjoyed his Cola! FINAL
- 85** That trip made a \_\_\_\_\_ to our life. DIFFER

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 86–91, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 86–91.

### Good habits

- 86** It's tempting for parents to make life happy and easy for children. After all, they are completely \_\_\_\_\_ when they are born, and rely on parents for everything. Part of parenting is teaching children to be responsible and capable. Every child needs good habits. HELP
- 87** Expressing gratitude is one of them. The habit of merely saying "thank you" will take root, and real \_\_\_\_\_ of gratitude will develop. FEEL
- 88** Children should be encouraged to be \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone. FRIEND
- 89** Learning to give a simple smile can lift others up and spread \_\_\_\_\_ every day. HAPPY
- 90** Patience is hard for children, but those who are become more \_\_\_\_\_ in life. SUCCESS
- 91** Children also can't monopolise the attention of \_\_\_\_\_ or other adults. To practise this skill, children should be taken to places where other children are, like parks and zoos. It's good for children to have plenty of experience socializing with others. TEACH

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 92–98, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 92–98.

### The Duck and The Fox

A mother duck and her little ducklings were on their way to a lake one day. All of a sudden the mother duck \_\_\_\_\_ a fox at a distance.

SEE

92

She shouted, “\_\_\_\_\_, hurry to the lake. There’s a fox!” The ducklings hurried towards the lake. The mother duck wondered what to do. She began to walk back and forth dragging one wing on the ground.

CHILD

93

When the fox saw her he said to himself, “It seems that she \_\_\_\_\_ and can’t fly! I can easily catch and eat her!”

HURT

94

Then he ran towards her. The mother duck ran, and the fox followed her. She \_\_\_\_\_ him away from the lake.

LEAD

95

The mother duck looked back and saw that the ducklings had reached the lake. She stopped and took a deep breath. The fox thought she was tired and came \_\_\_\_\_.

CLOSE

96

The mother duck quickly spread her wings and rose up in the air. She landed in the middle of the lake and her ducklings swam to \_\_\_\_\_.

SHE

97

The fox stared in disbelief at the mother duck and her ducklings. He \_\_\_\_\_ reach them because they were in the middle of the lake.

NOT CAN

98

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 99–104, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 99–104.

### Climate change affects everyone

Our lives are connected to the climate. A warming climate will bring changes that can affect our water supplies, agriculture, power and transportation systems, the \_\_\_\_\_ environment, and even our own health and safety.

NATURE

99

\_\_\_\_\_ say that some changes to the climate are unavoidable

SCIENCE

100

Carbon dioxide can stay in the atmosphere for \_\_\_\_\_ a century, so Earth will continue to warm in the coming decades. The warmer it gets, the greater the risk for more severe changes to the climate and Earth's system.

NEAR

101

Although it's difficult to predict the exact impacts of climate change, what's clear is that the climate we are accustomed to, is no longer a \_\_\_\_\_ guide for what to expect in the future.

RELY

102

We can reduce the risks we will face from climate change. By making choices that reduce greenhouse gas \_\_\_\_\_, and preparing for the changes that are already underway, we can reduce risks from climate change.

POLLUTE

103

Our \_\_\_\_\_ today will shape the world our children and grandchildren will live in.

DECIDE

104

**Раздел 2. Грамматика и лексика**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 105–111, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 105–111.

**The spinner boom**

- 105** Do you know about the spinner boom? Recently the spinner \_\_\_\_\_ global. You can find them in toy stores, gas stations, online specialty shops. GO
- 106** The popularity of fidget spinners \_\_\_\_\_ everyone by surprise. CATCH
- 107** A toy that everyone could play with was originally designed to calm hyperactive \_\_\_\_\_ help them focus better. It was also invented to help relieve stress and anxiety. CHILD
- 108** Ironically, the gadgets that at first \_\_\_\_\_ beneficial for focus have been banned from many schools because they distract children. A fidget spinner may help you focus, but it can also be a distraction when used too much. CALL
- 109** For most people fidget spinners are \_\_\_\_\_ than beneficial. DISTRACTING
- 110** If the kids \_\_\_\_\_ on a fidget spinner game or competition, they're not paying much attention to anything else happening in the classroom. FOCUS
- 111** The future of spinners is in doubt. It's difficult to predict what \_\_\_\_\_ of spinners when the new school year starts. BECOME

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 112–117, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 112–117.

**Mount Everest**

- 112** Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Mount Everest attracts \_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world. CLIMB
- 113** Since the first historic climb in 1953, more than 2000 people have \_\_\_\_\_ climbed Mount Everest. But it is always a challenge. SUCCESSFUL
- 114** The members of expeditions have to be physically very fit. Without a special training period one can \_\_\_\_\_ fail to reach the summit. EASY
- 115** A serious difficulty for \_\_\_\_\_ undertaking expeditions is the climate. TOUR
- 116** Sometimes the weather makes it \_\_\_\_\_ to go on with the climbing. The wind, the cold and lack of oxygen make people go back and give up. POSSIBLE
- 117** \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important issue for everyone involved in the business of mountain climbing. SAFE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 118–124. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 118–124, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### Harry's friend

Harry made only one real friend when he hung around in the dockyard. His name was Old Jack Tar. Mr. Tar lived in an abandoned railway carriage at the end of the sheds. Uncle Stan [118] \_\_\_\_\_ Harry to keep away from Old Jack because he was a stupid, dirty old tramp. He didn't [119] \_\_\_\_\_ that dirty to Harry, certainly not as dirty as Stan, and it wasn't long before Harry [120] \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't stupid at all.

When Harry knocked on the door of the railway carriage that Saturday morning, Old Jack had [121] \_\_\_\_\_ been waiting for him because his usual treat – a big red apple had been placed on the seat opposite. Harry picked it up, took a bite and sat down.

“Thank you, Mr. Tar,” Harry said as he wiped some juice from his chin. He never asked where the apples came [122] \_\_\_\_\_; it just added to the mystery of the great man.

How different he was from Uncle Stan who [123] \_\_\_\_\_ the little he knew again and again, whereas Old Jack introduced Harry to new words, new experiences, even new worlds every week. Old Jack smiled across at him but didn't speak [124] \_\_\_\_\_ Harry had finished his apple and thrown the core out of the window. “What have you learnt at school this week?” the old man asked. “Mr. Holcombe told me there are other countries beyond the sea that are part of the British Empire.” “He's quite right,” said Old Jack.

118

- 1) spoke            2) said            3) told            4) talked

Ответ:

119

- 1) watch            2) look            3) glance            4) see

Ответ:

120

- 1) explored            2) invented            3) opened            4) discovered

Ответ:

121

- 1) nearly            2) hardly            3) clearly            4) rarely

Ответ:

122

- 1) off            2) from            3) into            4) over

Ответ:

123

- 1) repeated            2) remembered            3) reminded            4) recalled

Ответ:

124

- 1) unless            2) until            3) while            4) during

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 125–131. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 125–131, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

**“The Remarkable Odyssey of Mr McCool”**

One of the best books I’ve read recently is “The Remarkable Odyssey of Mr McCool”. It is a modern-day odyssey [125] a remarkable story about an imaginary journey. I [126] it from the library, but you will not be upset if you buy this book. I was excited by the story and could [127] put it down.

The central character is Mr McCool, a polar bear in a zoo, who [128] of getting back to his natural habitat at the North Pole so that he can see the Aurora Borealis, which he calls the skittery-glittery. He makes his escape with the help of a boy, Willum, and a prairie dog called Kansas. They set off in an abandoned barge and they are [129] by a cat and a rook. They have many unlikely adventures, including an encounter with giants. Their journey takes them to many places in the world and they face many dangers.

I liked reading about how the characters learned to live with each other and how they showed that they cared [130] each other. I found some of the conversation a bit irritating as I couldn’t [131] out why Mr McCool had a cockney accent. The descriptive passages where the bear and the prairie dog were talking about their homes are much better. I think the story shows the relationship between animals and people very well.

125

- 1) speaking      2) telling      3) saying      4) talking

Ответ:

126

- 1) lent      2) rented      3) hired      4) borrowed

Ответ:

127

- 1) merely      2) really      3) hardly      4) nearly

Ответ:

128

- 1) dreams      2) imagines      3) strives      4) hopes

Ответ:

129

- 1) linked      2) joined      3) united      4) connected

Ответ:

130

- 1) of      2) on      3) about      4) with

Ответ:

131

- 1) work      2) look      3) bring      4) get

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 132–138. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 132–138, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### 'It's Only Me'

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any **132** \_\_\_\_\_ that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had **133** \_\_\_\_\_ her costume the night before. Now she was **134** \_\_\_\_\_ to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs Richards put it **135** \_\_\_\_\_, looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be **136** \_\_\_\_\_ to wear.

Just as Mrs Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a **137** \_\_\_\_\_ on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to **138** \_\_\_\_\_ the poor man, Mrs Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store-room was opened and a man entered.

**132**

- 1) homework    2) household    3) housework    4) housewife

Ответ:

**133**

- 1) did    2) made    3) built    4) created

Ответ:

**134**

- 1) nervous    2) restless    3) ill at ease    4) impatient

Ответ:

**135**

- 1) up    2) on    3) over    4) down

Ответ:

**136**

- 1) attractive    2) exciting    3) comfortable    4) cozy

Ответ:

**137**

- 1) knock    2) kick    3) hit    4) crash

Ответ:

**138**

- 1) fear    2) worry    3) disturb    4) frighten

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 139–145. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 139–145, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### Light from the past

When you stand and look at the stars, you are really looking at history. The light from Alkaid, the end star in the handle of the Big Dipper, has taken about 210 years to **139** \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes. If Alkaid stopped **140** \_\_\_\_\_ today, people on earth would still see it **141** \_\_\_\_\_ about 210 years. Some of the stars you see here tonight may have stopped existing several thousand years ago. The light from some **142** \_\_\_\_\_ stars right now will not be seen on earth until thousands, or even millions, of years from now!

It's **143** \_\_\_\_\_ breathtaking, and it **144** \_\_\_\_\_ to the great mystery about the nature of light. Think about water waves. They get smaller and smaller in amplitude as they travel. Their energy is lost in friction among the water molecules. Think of sound waves in air. They too get weaker and weaker because of friction among the air molecules.

But light waves stop only if they strike something, and their energy is transferred **145** \_\_\_\_\_ another form. Otherwise, they can go on and on, at the same terrific speed, with no loss of energy, forever!

**139**

- 1) approach      2) reach      3) hit      4) achieve

Ответ:

**140**

- 1) burning      2) flashing      3) blushing      4) shining

Ответ:

**141**

- 1) after      2) though      3) for      4) at

Ответ:

**142**

- 1) farewell      2) faraway      3) far      4) fair

Ответ:

**143**

- 1) quit      2) quick      3) quiet      4) quite

Ответ:

**144**

- 1) enlarges      2) increases      3) adds      4) multiplies

Ответ:

**145**

- 1) into      2) onto      3) for      4) at

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 146–152. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 146–152, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### Margaret

Old Margaret was just the kind of cook that we wanted. Lots of cooks can do rich dishes well. Margaret couldn't. But she **146** \_\_\_\_\_ to cook simple, everyday dishes in a way that made our mouths water. Her apple-pies were the best pies I've ever tasted.

But to **147** \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, even Margaret sometimes miscalculated. A large, royal-looking steak would be set before Father, which, upon being cut into, would turn **148** \_\_\_\_\_ to be underdone. Father's face would darken with disappointment. He would raise his foot and stamp slowly and heavily three times on the rug.

At this solemn **149** \_\_\_\_\_, we would hear Margaret leave the kitchen below us and come up the stairs to the dining-room door.

"Margaret, look at the steak."

Margaret would peer with a shocked look at the platter. She would then seize the platter and make off with it.

Father and Margaret were united by the intense interest they both took in cooking. Each understood the other instinctively. I have to **150** \_\_\_\_\_ that they had a complete fellow-feeling. Mother's great interest was in babies. She loved her children and her happiness depended **151** \_\_\_\_\_ them. She wanted to keep Father pleased somehow, and if it was too difficult or impossible she didn't always care about even that.

At table it was Father who carved the fowl, or sliced the roast lamb or beef. I liked to **152** \_\_\_\_\_ him take the knife and go at it. And usually the cooking had been as superb as the carving. Sometimes it was so perfect that Father would summon Margaret and say in a low voice, "You are a good cook".

**146**

- 1) used            2) kept            3) held            4) took

Ответ:

**147**

- 1) speak        2) tell            3) talk            4) say

Ответ:

**148**

- 1) out            2) of            3) over            4) into

Ответ:

**149**

- 1) sign            2) signal        3) gesture        4) movement

Ответ:

**150**

- 1) accept        2) agree        3) admit        4) adopt

Ответ:

**151**

- 1) on            2) of            3) in            4) at

Ответ:

**152**

- 1) look            2) see            3) gaze            4) watch

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 153–159. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 153–159, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Money can't buy everything

Nick was a 10 year old boy. Nick's father was a very busy businessman who could not **153** \_\_\_\_\_ time with his son. He wanted to play with his father just **154** \_\_\_\_\_ his friends did. One day his father was at home in the evening. "Dad, it is a big surprise to **155** \_\_\_\_\_ you at home," Nick said. "Yes son, my meeting was cancelled. So I'm at home. But after two hours I have to catch a flight," his father replied. "When will you be back?" "Tomorrow noon."

Nick was in deep thought **156** \_\_\_\_\_ a while. Then he asked, "Dad, how **157** \_\_\_\_\_ do you earn in a year?" "My dear son, it's a very big amount and you won't be able to understand it."

"Dad, and in a day or even half a day?"

"Nick, why are you asking this question?" "Please, answer me".

"If not in a day then in an hour?"

Nick's father gave in and replied, "It will be **158** \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 25 per hour.

Nick ran to his room upstairs, and came down with his piggy bank that contained his savings.

"Dad, I have \$50 in my piggy bank. Can you **159** \_\_\_\_\_ two hours for me? I want to go to the beach and have dinner with you tomorrow evening. Can you please mark this in your schedule?"

Nick's father was speechless!

153

- 1) give                      2) spend                      3) take                      4) bring

Ответ:

154

- 1) like                      2) alike                      3) unlike                      4) likely

Ответ:

155

- 1) look                      2) stare                      3) see                      4) watch

Ответ:

156

- 1) for                      2) about                      3) around                      4) during

Ответ:

157

- 1) more                      2) few                      3) many                      4) much

Ответ:

158

- 1) of                      2) about                      3) out                      4) away

Ответ:

159

- 1) give                      2) leave                      3) spare                      4) spend

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 160–166. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 160–166, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### History of puppet theater

Puppetry as an art form is believed to be more than 3,000 years old. It is sometimes claimed that puppets were used in the theater arts even before human actors **160** \_\_\_\_\_. The earliest puppets probably originated in Egypt, where they were found in tombs. In **161** \_\_\_\_\_ Greece, Aristotle and Plato both made reference to puppetry. Puppet theaters are popular in the modern world – they have **162** \_\_\_\_\_ in capturing the public's attention. At the turn of the 20th century puppets began to be used in Europe and the United States in an experimental **163** \_\_\_\_\_. In these productions the spectators could **164** \_\_\_\_\_ actors and puppets or actors as if they were puppets. Puppets continue to **165** \_\_\_\_\_ to children and families, whether on television or in live performances. Puppetry is viewed as an ideal vehicle for presenting moral messages for children. Whether the focus is on adult or child enjoyment of puppets, there are regional puppet guilds and societies all **166** \_\_\_\_\_ the United States and Europe. Several national and international museums also exist to celebrate the history of puppets.

**160**

- 1) came                      2) arrived                      3) appeared                      4) entered

Ответ:

**161**

- 1) ancient                      2) old                      3) antique                      4) archaic

Ответ:

**162**

- 1) managed                      2) fulfilled                      3) achieved                      4) succeeded

Ответ:

**163**

- 1) road                      2) way                      3) lane                      4) path

Ответ:

**164**

- 1) see                      2) look                      3) watch                      4) stare

Ответ:

**165**

- 1) like                      2) enjoy                      3) wish                      4) appeal

Ответ:

**166**

- 1) above                      2) out                      3) about                      4) over

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 167–173. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 167–173, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Tourism – an economic and social phenomenon

Over the decades, tourism has experienced continued growth. It has become one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Modern tourism has turned **167** \_\_\_\_\_ a key factor of socio-economic progress.

Today, the business volume of tourism **168** \_\_\_\_\_ or even surpasses that of oil exports, food products or automobiles. Tourism has **169** \_\_\_\_\_ one of the major sectors in international commerce, and **170** \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time one of the main income sources for many developing countries. This growth goes **171** \_\_\_\_\_ in hand with an increasing diversification and competition among destinations.

Scientists **172** \_\_\_\_\_ that this global spread of tourism has produced economic benefits in many related sectors - from construction to telecommunications. The contribution of tourism to economic well-being depends **173** \_\_\_\_\_ the quality and the revenues of the tourism offer.

**167**

- 1) out                      2) into                      3) from                      4) away

Ответ:

**168**

- 1) corresponds      2) coincides      3) equals      4) resembles

Ответ:

**169**

- 1) kept                      2) used                      3) taken                      4) become

Ответ:

**170**

- 1) represents      2) presents      3) serves      4) performs

Ответ:

**171**

- 1) arm                      2) leg                      3) foot                      4) hand

Ответ:

**172**

- 1) speak                      2) talk                      3) tell                      4) say

Ответ:

**173**

- 1) about                      2) on                      3) from                      4) in

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 174–180. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 174–180, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### History of Christmas

Christmas is celebrated all many countries. Centuries ago plants and trees that **174** \_\_\_\_\_ green all year had a special meaning for people in the winter.

Germany is credited with starting the Christmas tree **175** \_\_\_\_\_ as we now know it. In the 16th century religious Christians **176** \_\_\_\_\_ fir trees into their homes. Some built Christmas pyramids of wood and **177** \_\_\_\_\_ them with evergreens and candles.

They **178** \_\_\_\_\_ that in the sixteen century Martin Luther, the reformer, first added lighted candles to a tree. Walking toward his home one winter evening, he was **179** \_\_\_\_\_ by the brilliance of stars twinkling amidst evergreens. To recapture the scene for his family, he **180** \_\_\_\_\_ a tree with lighted candles on its branches in the main room.

**174**

- 1) reminded      2) survived      3) remained      4) continued

Ответ:

**175**

- 1) tradition      2) belief      3) culture      4) custom

Ответ:

**176**

- 1) brought      2) gave      3) kept      4) used

Ответ:

**177**

- 1) renovated      2) illuminated      3) painted      4) decorated

Ответ:

**178**

- 1) speak      2) say      3) talk      4) tell

Ответ:

**179**

- 1) repressed      2) expressed      3) pressed      4) impressed

Ответ:

**180**

- 1) cut      2) put      3) bought      4) grew

Ответ:

**Система оценивания ответов на задания раздела 2.2**

Ответы на задания 1–180 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ. Ошибки в написанных словах не допускаются.

**Ответы к заданиям 1–180**

№ задания	Ответ	№	Ответ
1	met; were meeting	34	could not/ couldn't
2	did not have; didn't have	35	did not believe/ didn't believe
3	seventh	36	named
4	were built	37	children
5	oldest	38	brought
6	have kept	39	first
7	us	40	calmer
8	hottest	41	was separated
9	has gone; has been going	42	are
10	is not; isn't	43	its
11	have been used	44	was constructed
12	later	45	becoming
13	began	46	Later
14	largest	47	taller
15	was brought	48	feet
16	slept	49	second
17	left/ has left	50	various
18	me	51	position
19	could not/couldn't	52	respectful
20	worst	53	immediately
21	would listen	54	surrounding
22	flying	55	Egyptians
23	had	56	farmers
24	were	57	production
25	them	58	Mexican
26	would think	59	simply
27	could not/ couldn't	60	fascinating
28	worst	61	daily
29	names	62	scientific
30	women	63	speakers
31	was impressed	64	practical
32	fell	65	naturally
33	dreaming	66	development
		67	disappear

68	widely	110	are focused
69	popularity	111	will become
70	various	112	climbers
71	weaknesses	113	successfully
72	countless	114	easily
73	achievement/achievements	115	tourists
74	really	116	impossible
75	scientists	117	safety
76	impossible	118	3
77	sleepers	119	2
78	development	120	4
79	difficulty/difficulties	121	2
80	fantastic	122	3
81	European	123	1
82	traditional	124	2
83	attraction	125	2
84	finally	126	4
85	difference	127	3
86	helpless	128	1
87	feeling; feelings	129	2
88	friendly	130	3
89	happiness	131	1
90	successful	132	3
91	teachers	133	2
92	saw	134	4
93	children	135	2
94	is hurt	136	3
95	was leading; led	137	1
96	closer	138	4
97	her	139	2
98	couldn't; could not	140	4
99	natural	141	3
100	scientists	142	2
101	nearly	143	4
102	reliable	144	3
103	pollution	145	1
104	decision; decisions	146	1
105	has gone; went	147	2
106	caught; has caught	148	1
107	children	149	2
108	were called	150	3
109	more distracting	151	1
		152	4

153	2
154	1
155	3
156	1
157	4
158	2
159	3
160	3
161	1
162	4
163	2
164	1
165	4
166	4
167	2

168	3
169	4
170	1
171	4
172	4
173	2
174	3
175	1
176	1
177	4
178	2
179	4
180	2

## РАЗДЕЛ 2.3

## Тренировочные задания по письму

Экзаменуемому даётся отрывок из письма зарубежного друга по переписке и предлагается написать ответ с соблюдением всех правил написания и оформления личного письма на английском языке. В этом ответном письме экзаменуемый должен

- ответить на вопросы друга;
- задать другу 3 вопроса по указанной теме.

Требуемый объём ответного письма – 100–140 слов.

1

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

*...I've just changed school. I'm fond of Mathematics and it's the major subject in my new school. The only thing I don't like here is too much homework! I really need some rest and have plans for the coming weekend...*

*...What is your favourite subject? How long does it take you to do your homework? What do you do in your free time?...*

Write a letter to John.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his plans for the weekend.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

2

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

*...I've started studying German. It's fun, but German grammar is so difficult! What foreign languages can students learn at school in Russia? Which of them are most popular among students, and why? Why do you think some people learn three or even more languages?  
My aunt has decided to move to Chicago, I'll miss her...*

Write a letter to Toni.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her aunt and their relationship.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

3

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

*...This year we had practically no spring. It was very short and very hot. What kind of springs do you usually have in Russia? Do you like spring in general and why? Which season do you think would be best for my first visit to Russia and why?  
My aunt is taking me with her on a trip around Cyprus...*

Write a letter to James.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the trip.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

4

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

*...Last month our school had an Earth Day. It was my first experience of volunteering and it was great! How often do you plant trees or flowers with your class or parents, if at all? Are you personally concerned about nature protection, and what do you do about it? What do you think people can and should do to improve the environment in their neighborhood?*

*This weekend we plan to go fishing with my friends*

Write a letter to Nick.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his fishing plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

5

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

*...Last month my parents and I went to Edinburgh and among other places we visited the famous National Gallery there. It was my first visit to a picture gallery and it was great! How often do you go to art galleries or exhibitions, if at all? What kind of pictures do you personally prefer? Why do you think people should go to such places?*

*Next winter we plan to go skiing with my parents.*

Write a letter to Mark.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his skiing plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 6** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Chris who writes:

*... I am planning to become an archeologist. I find it a very interesting profession. Have you already decided what to do after school? What are you going to become? Did your parents help you to decide?*

*My sister has brought a new pet home – it's a baby monkey...*

Write a letter to Chris.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the new pet

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 7** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend John who writes:

*... Tomorrow my friends and I are planning to go to a gym to do some workouts. Is sport important in your life and why? Do you think everybody should do their best to be in good physical shape? Is it better to do sports or watch competitions?*

*I am planning to spend Christmas away from home...*

Write a letter to John.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his Christmas plans

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

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

*... I study a lot and have very little time for rest. My parents tell me I should find time for rest as leisure time is important. Do you think leisure time is important and why? How do you like to spend your leisure time? Do you like to be alone or with friends when you have time off studies?*

*This spring my family is moving to a new house.*

Write a letter to Steve.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the new house.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 9** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend George who writes:

*... My family is planning a trip to Russia next summer. What places of interest should I visit in your country? What is the best way to travel around in Russia? What season is the best for travelling and why?*

*I have decided to join the school football club.*

Write a letter to George.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the school football club.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

## Система оценивания заданий раздела 2.3

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий 1–9  
«Личное письмо»

(Максимум 10 баллов)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
<b>К1</b>	<b>Решение коммуникативной задачи</b>	<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> даны полные ответы на три заданных вопроса. Правильно выбраны обращение, завершающая фраза и подпись. Есть благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	<b>Задание выполнено:</b> даны ответы на три заданных вопроса, НО на один вопрос дан неполный ответ. Есть одно-два нарушения в стиле оформления письма, И/ИЛИ отсутствует благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	<b>Задание выполнено частично:</b> даны ответы на заданные вопросы, НО на два вопроса даны неполные ответы, ИЛИ ответ на один вопрос отсутствует. Имеется более двух нарушений в стиле оформления письма и в соблюдении норм вежливости	<b>Задание не выполнено:</b> отсутствуют ответы на два вопроса, ИЛИ текст письма не соответствует требуемому объёму
<b>К2</b>	<b>Организация текста</b>		Текст логично выстроен и разделён на абзацы, правильно использованы языковые средства для передачи логической связи, оформление текста соответствует нормам письменного этикета	Текст в основном логично выстроен, НО имеются недостатки (один-два) при использовании средств логической связи И/ИЛИ делении на абзацы. ИЛИ имеются отдельные нарушения в структурном оформлении текста письма	Текст выстроен нелогично, допущены многочисленные ошибки в структурном оформлении текста письма, ИЛИ оформление текста НЕ соответствует нормам письменного этикета, принятого в стране изучаемого языка

<b>К3</b>	<b>Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста</b>	Использованы разнообразная лексика и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче (допускается не более двух языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более четырёх негрубых языковых ошибок), ИЛИ языковые ошибки отсутствуют, но используются лексические единицы и грамматические структуры только элементарного уровня	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более пяти негрубых языковых ошибок), И/ИЛИ допущены языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание (не более одной-двух грубых ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста
<b>К4</b>	<b>Орфография и пунктуация</b>		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух, не затрудняющих понимания текста)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимания текста (допускается не более трёх-четырёх ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, И/ИЛИ допущены ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста

- \* 1. Задания 1–5 (личное письмо) оцениваются по критериям К1–К4 (максимальное количество баллов – 10).  
 2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание оценивается в 0 баллов.  
 3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 154 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.  
 4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова – с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчёту.

***Возможный ответ на задание 1***

Samara  
Russia  
15.05.16

Dear John,

Thanks a lot for the letter with your news. I hope you'll get used to your school and everything will be OK.

You ask me about my favourite subject. Well, my favourite subject is English. I like learning the language and being able to communicate in it. Your next question is about homework. It doesn't take me long to do my homework – usually I spend about 2 hours on it. As for my free time, I enjoy watching films in English and surfing the Internet.

Tell me more about your plans for the weekend. Are you going to visit any interesting places? Have you been invited to a party? Or are you going to enjoy a quiet weekend at home?

I'll be waiting for your next letter – please write soon.

Bye,  
Anna