

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1.	<i>Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A-F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1-7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.</i>
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1. I've never really taken sport seriously.
2. There is no real proof that sport alone is the key to good health.
3. In a way I regret having taken up the sport.
4. All children should do sport at school.
5. The speaker has never done any sport in their life.
6. Children should choose whether to do sport or not.
7. The speaker needs challenges and likes to win.

A	B	C	D	E	F

2.	<i>Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 1-7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 - True), какие не соответствуют (2 - False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 - Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.</i>
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1. Carla went on holidays on her own.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. The holiday was booked through a travel agency.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. Carla didn't like the hotel.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. There weren't any tourist attractions near the hotel.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. Carla enjoyed spending time at the hotel swimming pool.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. Carla injured herself while on holiday.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. In the end, her holiday cost her a lot of money.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3-9	<i>Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях А8-А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.</i>
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3(A8). When talking to each other, British people...

- 1) Keep a distance of a few centimetres.
- 2) Keep a distance of about a metre.
- 3) Keep a distance of a few metres.

4(A9). What does the phrase “stiff upper lip” refer to?

- 1) The fact that the British don't talk a lot.
- 2) The physical features of many British people.
- 3) The way the British deal with tough situations.

5(A10). According to the speaker...

- 1) North Americans appear more friendly than the British.
- 2) The British appear more friendly than North Americans.
- 3) British and North Americans are equally reserved.

6(A11). When would a British person call someone else “duck”?

- 1) To mock them.
- 2) To offend them.
- 3) To express affection.

7(A12). Handshakes in Britain tend to be...

- 1) Firm.
- 2) light.
- 3) tight.

8(A13). Which of the following is TRUE about the British?

- 1) It is common to give guests a tour of their home.
- 2) NOT everyone will give you a tour of their home.
- 3) It is unacceptable to ask for a tour of someone's home.

9(A14). Which of the following rules of etiquette is mentioned?

- 1) Do not ask questions about people's relationships.
- 2) Do not mention money.
- 3) Do not ask questions about someone's job.

Раздел 2. Чтение

10	<i>Установите соответствие между заголовками А – Н и текстами 1 – 7. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.</i>
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- 1. For parents and friends**
- 2. Radiation threat**
- 3. Threat for kids**

- 5. Mobile future**
- 6. Mobile booking office**
- 7. New language**

4. Feeling of safety

8. SMS to premier

A. Mobile phones use ‘radio waves’ to send signals. Since the 1920s, scientists have known that radio waves can cause the heating of the skin and influence the nervous system. But mobile phones don’t produce many radio waves. Still children should be especially careful about mobile phone use because their nervous system may be hurt. Children should only use mobiles for short calls.

B. It is known that the strength of radio wave radiation decreases with distance. It suggests that hands-free sets may be effective in avoiding all the dangers of mobile phones. But another study described an increase in radiation that reached the user of a hands-free set. It says that the cable of the hands-free set acted as an antenna, directing more radio waves into the user’s ear.

C. Train passengers will soon be able to buy tickets on their mobile phone. Chiltern Railways plans to sell tickets through mobile phones. The new technology sends a code to a mobile phone in a text message, which passengers can then scan at the station ticket barrier. It’s hoped the method will make buying tickets easier for passengers and help fight against queues at stations.

D. Many parents now use mobiles to control their children’s behaviour. It gives parents peace of mind and makes young people feel protected. Parents say that young people are safer with mobiles than without them. But, while parents said they liked to call their children on the mobile to actually hear their voice, young people liked to send text messages to parents.

E. A research showed that those young people who have a mobile feel more independent and often use it to plan meetings both relatives and peers. In particular, young people often use mobiles to ask their parents if they can come home later. The study showed that girls more often text parents to let them know they were safe than boys. They also use text messaging for socializing purposes.

F. It is not only parents who want to connect with young people through mobile technologies. Nowadays politicians and different organizations look for ways to use text messaging as a channel for communication with the young. In late 2004, the UK government offered people the opportunity to ‘text Tony’. People were invited to send a text question to the prime minister to be answered as part of a ‘mobile chat’.

G. The popularity of text messages led to the development of a special system of words or ‘chat speak’. For example, acronyms, that are words made from the first letters of other words, are often used both in online chatrooms and text messages sent to your mobile phone. This ‘chat speak’ is very popular with children who are fast at texting. Parents might be interested to know that ‘PAW’ means ‘parents are watching’!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11	<i>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.</i>
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Gardens

Many people all over the world enjoy gardening because being close to nature this occupation brings relaxation and peace of mind. There is a saying **A**_____ and that is truly so according to popular belief.

The history of modern gardens goes back thousands of years. 35,000 years ago different kinds of fruits, nuts and roots were only gathered, not cultivated. But over 10,000 years ago humans began

domesticating plants which meant staying in one place and **B**_____. The first “garden” was a vegetable garden.

Early people in Europe did not grow only edible plants such as wheat; they grew plants for medical purposes as well as herbs and spices for giving food special flavor and preserving it. But there is also evidence that some not very useful plants **C**_____. And such growing of plants not only for food was the beginning of gardening.

Nowadays gardens are beautiful places to go to, but over the years **D**_____, for example, to honour the gods, or to be used in religious ceremonies such as funerals and weddings. In some cultures there were sacred plants.

Prosperous people of ancient times planted huge gardens as a sign of their wealth and owner’s status in society.

One of the most famous early gardens was the Hanging Gardens of Babylon which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was ordered by a king to please his wife **E**_____. The garden was designed so that the river could continually irrigate it and as a result the garden was green all year round.

Over the course of history the beauty of a garden has become more and more important. And a lot of attention is paid to its **F**_____ as if a garden were a real work of art. Whether they are well designed or not, gardens are still pleasant places to have rest at.

A Chinese proverb says, “Keep a green tree in your heart and perhaps a singing bird will come.”

1. growing their own food
2. they have been cut down by people
3. who loved beautiful trees and fragrant flowers
4. “A garden is the best alternative therapy”
5. they have been used for different purposes
6. design, ornamentation, architecture in it
7. were grown for religious purposes

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12-18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1,2,3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The skylight Room

One day Miss Leeson came hunting for a room. She carried a typewriter made for a larger lady. She was a very little girl, with eyes and hair that had kept on growing after she had stopped and that always looked as if they were saying: “Goodness me! Why didn’t you keep up with us?”

Mrs. Parker showed her the double parlors. “Eight dollars?” said Miss Leeson. “Dear me! I’m just a poor little working girl. Show me something higher and lower.”

Mrs. Parker took her into a tiny room with a glimmer of light in its top and said: “Two dollars!” “I’ll take it!” sighed Miss Leeson, sinking down upon the squeaky iron bed.

Every day Miss Leeson went out to work. At night she brought home papers with handwriting on them and made copies with her typewriter. Sometimes she had no work at night, and then she would sit on the steps of the high stoop with the other roomers. She was gay-hearted and full of tender.

As Mrs. Parker's roomers sat thus one summer's evening, Miss Leeson looked up into the firmament and cried with her little gay laugh: "Why, there's Billy Jackson! I can see him from down here, too."

All looked up – some at the windows of skyscrapers, some casting about for an airship, Jackson-guided.

"It's that star," explained Miss Leeson, pointing with a tiny finger. "Not the big one that twinkles. I can see it every night through my skylight. I named it Billy Jackson."

"Well, really!" said Miss Longnecker. "I didn't know you were an astronomer, Miss Leeson. But the star you refer to is Gamma, of the constellation Cassiopeia."

"Oh," said very young Mr. Evans, "I think Billy Jackson is a much better name for it."

"Same here," said Mr. Hoover. "I think Miss Leeson has just as much right to name stars as any of those old astrologers had."

"He doesn't show up very well from down here," said Miss Leeson. "You ought to see him from my room. At night my room is like the shaft of a coal mine, and it makes Billy Jackson look like a big diamond."

There came a time when Miss Leeson brought no papers home to copy. And when she went out in the morning, instead of working, she went from office to office and got refusals transmitted through office boys. This went on.

There came an evening when she wearily climbed Mrs. Parker's stoop at the hour when she always returned from her dinner at the restaurant. But she had had no dinner. Step by step she went by, dragging herself by the railing. Up the carpeted ladder she crawled at last and opened the door of the skylight room. She was too weak to light the lamp or to undress. She fell upon the bed, solely raised her heavy eyelids, and smiled.

For Billy Jackson was shining down on her, calm and bright and constant through the skylight. "Good bye, Billy," she murmured faintly. "You're millions of miles away and you won't even twinkle once. But you kept where I could see you most of the time up there when there wasn't anything else but darkness to look at, didn't you?"

Clara, the coloured maid, found the door locked at 10 the next day, and they forced it open. They found Miss Leeson lying unconscious on her bed. Someone ran to phone for an ambulance. In due time it backed up to the door, and the capable young doctor, in his white linen coat, ready, active, confident, jumped up the steps.

"Ambulance call to 49," he said briefly. "What's the trouble?"

"Oh, yes, doctor," said Mrs. Parker. "I can't think what can be the matter with her. Nothing we could do would bring her to life. It's a young woman, a Miss Elsie Leeson."

"What room?" cried the doctor in a terrible voice, to which Mrs. Parker was a stranger.

"The skylight room. It..."

Evidently the ambulance doctor was familiar with the location of skylight rooms. He ran up the stairs, four at a time. Mrs. Parker followed slowly, as her dignity demanded.

On the first landing she met him coming back bearing the astronomer in his arms. The people noticed that he did not lay down the girl upon the bed prepared for it in the ambulance, and all that he said was: "Drive like hell, Wilson," to the driver.

That is all. Is it a story? In the next morning's paper I saw a little news item, and the last sentence of it may help you (as it helped me) to understand the incident.

It informed the reception into Bellevue Hospital of a young woman suffering from starvation. It concluded with these words: "Dr. William Jackson, the ambulance physician who attended the case, says the patient will recover."

12 Miss Leeson came to Mrs. Parker's house because she wanted

- 1) to hunt a room.
- 2) to lend a room.
- 3) to rent a room.
- 4) to live in that house.

13 Miss Leeson wanted

- 1) an inexpensive room.
- 2) a large room.
- 3) a skylight room.
- 4) a costly room.

14 Miss Leeson worked as

- 1) a shorthand typist.
- 2) a secretary.
- 3) an astronomer.
- 4) a typist.

15 By the name of Billy Jackson Miss Leeson called

- 1) a diamond.
- 2) a constellation.
- 3) a neighbour.
- 4) a star.

16 It was difficult for Miss Leeson to climb the stairs because

- 1) she lived on the top floor.
- 2) was dying of hunger.
- 3) she was upset to lose her job.
- 4) she felt distressed she could not find Billy Jackson.

17 They called the ambulance because

- 1) the door was locked.
- 2) nobody answered the door.

- 3) Miss Leeson lost consciousness.
- 4) Miss Leeson was lying in her bed.

18 The story finishes

- 1) sadly.
- 2) happily.
- 3) in a silly end.
- 4) in an odd end.

Раздел 3. Лексика и грамматика

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19-25, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19-25.

Parking

Very often people, who are otherwise quite law-abiding, take a bit of risk when it **19**_____ to traffic offences. They can ignore both signs **COME** “NO PARKING” and lines on the edge on the sides of the road to indicate parking restrictions. They are not worried until they see that the traffic warden **20**_____ a parking ticket and they will have to pay fine. **LEAVE**

The traffic is always a lot **21**_____ in city centres, so in many **HEAVY** countries authorities **22**_____ to keep cars out of city centres. A **TRY** lot of different schemes **23**_____, so that people will leave **INTRODUCE** **24**_____ cars outside the city and continue their journey by bus. **THEY**

It is **25**_____ for the environment as well. **GOOD**

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26-31, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26-31.

Owl Sanctuary

The Suffolk Owl Sanctuary in East Anglia, England, is a wonderful place to watch, study or **26**_____ enjoy the company of owls. **SIMPLE**

There are over sixty owls at the sanctuary and they are all housed in spacious cages.

The sanctuary organizes many fun events throughout the year, and there are

also flying **27**_____ each day. There is also an information centre **DEMONSTRATE**

about owls at the sanctuary, an owl hospital, picnic areas, and plenty of

28_____ for children, including a play area and mini-maze. **ACTIVE**

Many sick and injured owls are brought to the sanctuary every year for

29_____. Some require an overnight “pick-me-up” and can be **TREAT**

released back into the wild very quickly, but owls that are more seriously

hurt are treated at the sanctuary’s owl hospital.

In **30**_____ to caring for hurt owls, the sanctuary also runs a nest **ADD**

box scheme. This is the placing of man-made nest boxes in trees in suitable

31_____ for owls to use. **LOCATE**

The sanctuary is supported entirely by entrance fees and voluntary donations

from members of the public.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32-38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32-38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа.

Marathon Dog

The annual Maryland Half Marathon recently **32**_____ a rather unexpected competitor with a slight advantage over the other runners; it was a four-legged participant. Dozer, a three-year-old Goldendoodle, was relaxing in the garden of his home when he saw runners pass by. He became very **33**_____ by the spectacle and decided to take part in the fun.

Dozer’s owners had no idea that their young dog had **34**_____ the more than 2000 runners half way through the 21-km race and even though many runners saw the young dog running the course and drinking water from cups at the water spots, nobody realized he was **35**_____.

Dozer returned home the next day. He looked so tired that his owners took him to the vet. Word got **36**_____, and they realized Dozer was the dog on the marathon’s TV coverage. Marathon organizers gave Dozer a special **37**_____ and he now has his own fund raising page on the race website where he has **38**_____ around \$20,000. He also has his own Facebook page with many fans.

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|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 32 | 1) homed | 2) housed | 3) hosted | 4) harboured |
| 33 | 1) excited | 2) excitable | 3) exciting | 4) excitingly |
| 34 | 1) added | 2) found | 3) joined | 4) reached |
| 35 | 1) alone | 2) only | 3) lonely | 4) own |
| 36 | 1) around | 2) over | 3) up | 4) through |
| 37 | 1) award | 2) price | 3) gift | 4) reward |
| 38 | 1) earned | 2) raised | 3) won | 4) risen |

