

Межрегиональная олимпиада школьников по иностранным языкам 10_11_a_Отборочный тур 2015_2016

10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур

Задание № 1

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

a) *suede-sway* b) *pull — dull* c) *fear – pear* d) *peer – dear* e) *mouth – uncouth*

[[1,2, 2,1, 2]]

+++++

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

a) *mood – blood* b) *near – mere* c) *Putney – chutney* d) *glower – flower* e) *juice – moose*

[[2,1,2,1,1]]

+++++

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

a) *student – stud* b) *Aslackby – mate* c) *browse – to sow* d) *receipt – thief* e) *wrought – south*

[[2,1,2,1,2]]

+++++

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

a) *subpoena – Sabine* b) *gee – jeer* c) *Southwark – south* d) *Iowa – dial* e) *ryan – iron*

[[1,2,2,1, 1]]

+++++

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

a) *roller – doll* b) *aye – eye* c) *tomb – boom* d) *Siobhan – chiffon* e) *straight – height*

[[2,1,1,1,2]]

+++++

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

- a) Bicester – mist b) Frome – room c) nay – straight d) death – dearth e) Ely – ill
[[1,1,1,2, 1]]

+++++

Определите, как произносятся ударные слоги в следующих парах слов в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если одинаково, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если неодинаково – цифру 2.

- a) Reading – red b) coal – shoal c) trait – bright d) freight – trait e) Slough – dough
[[1,1,2,1,2]]

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Задание № 2

Определите ударный слог в выделенных курсивом словах в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если ударение падает *на первый* слог, в талон ответов внесите цифру 2, если на *второй* – цифру 1.

- a) The magazine includes a *preview* of the newest winter fashions.
b) The train arrives at *midday*.
c) She is on *record* as saying that there will be no more cuts in the future.
d) How many students applied for a *retake*?
e) Their farm is just a *remove* of two miles from the city centre.

[[2,1,2,2,1]]

+++++

Определите ударный слог в выделенных курсивом словах в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если ударение падает *на первый* слог, в талон ответов внесите цифру 2, если на *второй* – цифру 1.

- a) The new software makes it simple to *import* photographs onto your hard drive.
b) His statement *conflicts* with the facts.
c) My *reflexes* are slower now that I'm older.
d) You can *perfect* a painting with some additional brush strokes.
e) The *download* will take about 30 minutes.

[[1,1,2,1,2]]

+++++

Определите ударный слог в выделенных курсивом словах в соответствии с произносительной нормой британского варианта английского языка. Если ударение падает *на первый* слог, в талон ответов внесите цифру 2, если на *второй* – цифру 1.

- a) He *prefaced* his presentation with a quotation in Latin.
b) The two books are *illustrative* of two different trends.
c) They got an *upgrade* on the flight.
d) That's a *rewrite* of an old song.
e) The brothers *contested* the will.

[[1,2,2,2,1]]

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Задание № 3

Заполните пропуски внутри предложений знаками препинания в соответствии с правилами пунктуации британского варианта английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *a comma* 2) *a semicolon* 3) *a colon* 4) *a dash* 5) *no punctuation mark* 6) *parentheses*

Because of the role technology plays in our lives a)___ there is often no place to hide from bullies. Online bullying can happen at home as well as school b)___even in the coffee shop or any place where people go online___. Sometimes, online bullying can leave people at risk for serious problems c)___stress from being in a constant state of upset or fear can lead to problems with mood d)___ sleep e)___and appetite.

[[1, 6, 3, 1,1]]

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Заполните пропуски внутри предложений знаками препинания в соответствии с правилами пунктуации британского варианта английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *a comma* 2) *a semicolon* 3) *a colon* 4) *a dash* 5) *no punctuation mark* 6) *parentheses*

- a) When Irwin was ready to eat___ his cat jumped onto the table.
b) Alisa brought the injured bird home___ and fashioned a splint out of Popsicle sticks for its wing.
c) For camp the children needed clothes___ that were washable.
It is not surprising that our society is increasingly violent d)___ after all e)___television exposes us to brutality at a very early age.

[[1, 5, 5, 2, 1]]

+++++

Заполните пропуски внутри предложений знаками препинания в соответствии с правилами пунктуации британского варианта английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *a comma* 2) *a semicolon* 3) *a colon* 4) *a dash* 5) *no punctuation mark* 6) *parentheses*

- a) Although I find the internet quite useful___I get fed up with it after about half an hour.
b) He was the man___who keenly understood the laws of supply and demand.
c) Traditionally many legal documents were written without punctuation___in modern documents punctuation is more common.
d) All my friends did it___so I joined in just to be like them.
e) There are two main kinds of programmes that attract this kind of following___science fiction and fantasy drama.

[[1, 5, 2, 1, 3]]

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Задание № 4

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

There is (a) _____ that pleases the sporting public more than seeing an old champion they once (b) _____ adore coming back after (c) _____ and reviving memories of (d) _____ victories. But on the other hand, seeing a once great player (e) _____ easily to a beginner is an embarrassing experience.

a) 1) anything	2) everything	3) nothing	4) something
b) 1) used to	2) were used to	3) have used to	4) would
c) 1) retirement	2) retreat	3) withdrawal	4) resignation
d) 1) elder	2) former	3) latter	4) prior
e) 1) defeating	2) failing	3) losing	4) missing

[[3, 1, 1, 2, 3]]

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Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

It was the third day without my suitcase and I was getting exceedingly frustrated. I rang the airline again and they a)_____ that I ring the airport as they didn't have any news on the whereabouts of my bag. The airport staff b)_____ that they still didn't know where it was and they c)_____ to give me some compensation for the clothes I had had to buy. I was so angry that I d)_____ them of being incompetent and I e)_____ them to continue the search. After all, I didn't want to lose all my holiday clothes!

1) *offered* 2) *reminded* 3) *ordered* 4) *claimed* 5) *demanded* 6) *refused* 7) *accused* 8) *criticised* 9) *suggested*

[[9,4, 6, 7, 3]]

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Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

An important thing to mention is that many foreigners a) 1) *which* 2) *who* 3) *already* 4) *when* 5) *that* have learnt b) 1) *the Latin and Greek in school* 2) *the Latin and Greek languages in the school* 3) *Latin and Greek in school* 4) *Latin and Greek languages at school* discover with amazement and satisfaction that c) 1) *an* 2) *the* 3) -- English language has absorbed a huge amount of ancient Latin and Greek expressions, and they d) 1) *understand that it is*

more easier 2) see that it much more easier 3) realize that it is much easier 4) comprehend that it is more easy to learn these expressions e) 1) that much simpler 2) then many simple 3) than a more difficult 4) than the much simpler English words.

[[2, 3, 2, 3, 3]]

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Задание № 5

Завершите идиоматические высказывания, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: для предложения a) необходимо выбрать парный вариант. В талоне ответа указывается одна цифра.

1) leg 2) thumb 3) finger 4) eye 5) shoulder 6) back 7) hand 8) foot 9) arm

a) Louise wouldn't join Anne on the project as they really don't see ___ to ___.

b) John was generous enough to ___ the bill.

c) She often gossips about her friend's problems behind her ___.

d) – You're a great dancer!

– Oh, come on! You're pulling my ___.

e) Alex always lends a ___ to anyone who needs it.

[[4, 8, 6, 1, 7]]

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Завершите идиоматические высказывания, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных предложений в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) Alex _____. Everything was going well for him at home and at work.

1) looked bleak 2) felt on top of the world 3) was in low spirits 4) felt down in the dumps

b) After months of hard work, she was finally able to see _____.

1) seventh heaven 2) cloud nine 3) the dumps 4) the light at the end of the tunnel

c) When they were together it was clear that Tom had a positive influence on her. He was able to _____. 1) brighten them up 2) lift her spirits 3) be on cloud nine 4) feel blue

d) I _____. I think it has something to do with the awful weather we're having. Snow always depresses me.

1) feel on top of the world 2) see light at the end of the tunnel 3) am in seventh heaven 4) feel blue

e) Her mum told her _____ and move onto brighter things. We can't change the past but we can affect the future.

1) to be over the moon 2) to look gloomy 3) to turn over a new leaf 4) to be on cloud nine

[[2,4,2,4,3]]

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Завершите идиоматические высказывания, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных предложений в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *neck* 2) *eye* 3) *finger* 4) *thumb* 5) *shoulder* 6) *nose* 7) *leg* 8) *arm* 9) *foot*

- a) She had no idea why Maria was giving her the cold ____, they had always had such a great friendship.
- b) It's often the case that teenagers don't see __ to __ with their parents.
- c) My grandfather is such a funny man. However, it's often difficult to distinguish when he's telling the truth and when he's pulling my _____.
- d) What are the chances of Jenny sticking her ____ out for her? She's not that kind of person.
- e) James was always waiting for her next command. He was totally under the _____.

[[5, 2, 7, 1, 4]]

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Задание № 6

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу глаголы. Глаголы приведены в их исходной форме. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *close* 2) *put away* 3) *keep* 4) *lock* 5) *shut* 6) *guard*

- a) He's bought a dog to ____ the house when they're away.
- b) I always _____ the important papers in my desk and the desk is always
- c) _____. This is the key that opens it.
- d) When you do the washing-up, _____ all the plates in the cupboard.
- e) She's bought a farm, and now she _____ ducks and chickens.

[[6, 3, 4, 2, 3]]

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Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу глаголы. Глаголы даны в их исходной форме. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *abandon* 2) *forget* 3) *ignore* 4) *leave* 5) *let* 6) *forgive*

- a) I'll never _____ how kind she was to me when I was a child. You should be more careful. When you b) _____ your sister in, you c) _____ the front door open.
- d) Don't get upset when he makes nasty remarks. _____ them!
- e) They _____ all hope to find the survivors.

[[2, 5, 4, 3, 1]]

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Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу глаголы. Глаголы даны в их исходной форме. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *forgive* 2) *forget* 3) *ignore* 4) *leave* 5) *let* 6) *abandon*

- a) Oh dear! I've ____ my books at home.
- b) She was _____ed by her parents as a very early age and grew up in an orphanage.
- c) I'll never ____ her for her cruelty.
- d) He _____ the email and lost a prosperous deal.
- e) The girl accidentally ____ go of the balloon and began to cry.

[[4,6, 1, 3, 5]]

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10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур Задание № 7

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу слова. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Foreign investors a) 1) *never* 2) *would like to* 3) *may have to* 4) *can* pay large fees b) 1) *before buy* 2) *before buying* 3) *after they sell* 4) *during the sales of* Australian residential real estate or businesses, the government has announced.

PM Tony Abbott said the government was proposing a range of civil penalties and fees linked to foreign investment.

He c) 1) *ruled out* 2) *refused* 3) *suggested* 4) *agreed* reviewing Australia's negative gearing rules, which some property analysts say also fuel property prices.

The proposals follow announcements d) 1) *previous* 2) *next* 3) *earlier this* 4) *later this* year by the government that the rules for foreign investment in agricultural land e) 1) *must be tightened* 2) *should be broken* 3) *can be loosened* 4) *must be abolished*.

[[3, 2,1, 3, 1]]

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Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Sir George Everest, an English surveyor who a) __, probably never saw b) __. But his colleagues, who measured the peak and declared it c) __ in 1852, wanted to honour his work by naming it after him. d) __ mountain straddles e) __ of China.

- a) 1) *measured India and Himalaya* 2) *surveyed the Indian and the Himalaya range* 3) *mapped India and part of the Himalaya range* 4) *sketched the Indian and Himalayan ranges*
- b) 1) *a peak* 2) *a tall mountain* 3) *the hills* 4) *the big mountain*
- c) 1) *world's highest* 2) *the world's tallest* 3) *the world tallest* 4) *the high peak*

d) 1) A 8,850-metre-tall 2) The 8,850-metre-tall 3) The 8,850 metres tall 4) The 8,850 metres height

e) 1) a border between Nepal and Tibet 2) the boundary of Nepal 3) a border of the Nepal and the Tibet region 4) the border of Nepal and the Tibet region

[[3,4, 2, 2, 4]]

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

There is a mystery about a)____ is not who wrote them but why b)____ wrote them. c)____ when a woman whose name happened to be Bacon argued that the plays d)____ Sir Francis Bacon, e)_____.

a) 1) the authorship of the Shakespeare's plays, which 2) the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, that 3) the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, which 4) the author of Shakespearian plays, that

b) 1) did people think somebody 2) will people think somebody else 3) do people think someone else 4) people think someone else

c) 1) None has suggested this until about a hundred years ago 2) Nobody had mentioned this until a hundred years ago 3) No one has suggested this until about a hundred years ago 4) No one has proposed this about a hundred years ago

d) 1) wrote 2) have been performed by 3) were written by 4) had been composed by

e) 1) Shakespeare's contemporary 2) the Shakespeare's contemporary 3) a Shakespearian contemporary 4) the Shakespeare's close friend 5) a fellow countryman of Shakespeare.

[[3, 4, 3, 3, 1]]

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Задание № 8

Определите, какие прилагательные должны быть употреблены в приведенных контекстах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) She won't stop buying new things every week. She's becoming really 1) carried away 2) passionate 3) obsessive about it.

b) Order now from our brand new catalogue. We also specialize in clothes for the 1) vertically challenged 2) larger 3) obese 4) fatty women.

c) The police are still looking for the 1) notorious 2) famous 3) widely-known hitman.

d) I'm not really enjoying my new job at the wellness centre because the customers are rather 1) friendly 2) matey 3) familiar with the staff.

e) Don't be so 1) innocent 2) guileless 3) naïve. He's trying to take advantage of us.

[[3,2, 1, 3, 3]]

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Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *confused* 2) *disgusted* 3) *ashamed* 4) *surprised* 5) *embarrassed* 6) *amused* 7) *disappointed*

a) I had been looking forward to seeing the exhibition but in the end we couldn't afford the time. I was _____.

b) I asked the passer-by for directions but I didn't understand her explanation. I was _____.

c) My little one was behaving so badly at the playing ground. I was _____.

d) I knew I shouldn't have insulted her like that. I was _____.

e) _____ onlookers claimed that the driver was more concerned about his car than the victim.

[[7, 1, 5, 3, 2]]

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Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: варианты не должны повторяться.

1) *common* 2) *ordinary* 3) *popular* 4) *vulgar* 5) *fashionable* 6) *simplistic*

It's a(n) a) _____ fishing village – there's nothing very special about it – but it's become a(n) b) _____ holiday resort in recent years.

Goats are quite c) _____ in the mountains round here.

I think it's a(n) d) _____ form of entertainment, in very bad taste, but it seems to be e) _____ with young people.

[[2,5,1,4,3]]

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10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур
Задание № 9

Восстановите логическую последовательность абзацев в тексте. Укажите номера абзацев в выбранном Вами порядке в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один абзац лишний.

1) *Representatives from Exotic Pets Unlimited advise that before you buy that cute-looking frog or that furry spider, it is important that you think carefully about your choice. You should consider how long it will live: unlike dogs and cats, some reptiles may outlive you, so adopting one is a very long commitment.*

2) *Moreover, regulations on owning exotic pets have tightened recently. This means that more animals will be released into the wild causing potential danger to domestic pets and people. To give Miami residents an alternative to simply turning their pets loose, the Miami Zoo sponsored "Exotic Pet Amnesty Day", where residents could surrender*

unwanted animals. Among the more bizarre pets that were handed in were a Rhinoceros and a spotted African Serval cat.

- 3) *According to exotic pet veterinarian, Thomas Goldman, "finding a veterinarian who has experience with exotic pets may be difficult in certain areas."*
- 4) *Many exotic animal species have been declared illegal as pets, often due to the danger they may pose to people or because of the animal's conservation status in the wild. You should find out about any pet laws, and whether or not you need a permit.*
- 5) *Most of us used to be happy with a normal pet. Not anymore. Now more and more people want something different. This is especially true for the younger generation. "Anyone can have a cat or a dog, but having a boa constrictor separates you from the rest," said teen snake owner Ray Patrick. Exotic pets are a real conversation piece and other people are generally interested in something unusual.*
- 6) *The availability of many species has led to an increase in the number of exotic pets. Tarantulas, iguanas, salamanders and snakes are becoming more popular as pets. Despite their popularity, many pet owners do not follow common-sense guidelines when dealing with these animals. Consequently, pet rescue centers are kept quite busy. Most animals that come into these centers require a lot of attention. Many suffer from burns, missing limbs, malnutrition or neglect.*

[[5, 6, 4, 2, 1]]

++++
Восстановите логическую последовательность абзацев в тексте. Укажите номера абзацев в выбранном Вами порядке в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а – е). Внимание: один абзац лишний.

- 1) *This week for me has been the usual half-term whirl of dentist, hairdresser, hygienist, car service and a cracking migraine. My best friend is moving away on Monday and I have yet to touch my marking because, after four years of all-consuming work, I was determined to spend a decent amount of time with her. I am seeing my husband and my parents for lunch tomorrow and cannot help but feel that slight panic about when I will do my work, simply because I have spent five days doing normal things that people do on annual leave.*
- 2) *Ask any partner or child of a teacher how many of us actually spend our holiday sitting on the sofa watching TV or lazing in bed doing nothing and the answer may be surprising. Take half-terms, for example, you have five days off. Two days in bed finally giving into and recovering from the various illnesses that it's been easier to battle through than take time off for during the term. Two days of not really feeling well enough to do anything but needing to mark a class set (or three) of controlled assessments. One day to squeeze in six weeks' worth of neglected friends and family.*
- 3) *Many people misunderstand school holidays. Far from a half-term of duvet days in front of the TV, I'm panicking about all the work I didn't have time to do.*
- 4) *This is probably a battle that teachers will never win, but perhaps we aren't looking to win. Perhaps it would just be nice if, as we collapse in a germ-ridden heap next to our pile of marking, we were left in peace instead.*

- 5) *A couple of weeks before the autumn half-term in my newly-qualified teacher year, I put a status on Facebook: “14 more sleeps #thankgoodness”. The speed with which my teacher friends liked and commented on it made me laugh, but one comment brought me up short. A friend remarked that five weeks into the job was a bit soon to be feeling like this, and asked whether I was sure I was in the right career. This lack of understanding seems to be typical of people’s feelings about teachers’ holidays.*
- 6) *Don’t get me wrong, I realise that lots of jobs involve 12 hour days, tough clients and lots of pressure, so I’m not claiming we do the world’s hardest job. But when I say “hooray, only two weeks until half-term,” it’s not so much celebration as it is relief. It means I only have another two weeks to survive, living life at 200mph, before I can pause and regroup. Only another two weeks of trying not to do or say the wrong thing during lessons and meetings, before I get a chance to sleep for more than five hours and regain some sanity.*

[[3, 6, 5, 2, 1]]

+++++
 Восстановите логическую последовательность абзацев в тексте. Укажите номера абзацев в выбранном Вами порядке в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а – е). Внимание: один абзац лишний.

a) _____

Ms Boulder, 44, was a victim of a recent case in north London. On Thursday 3rd May, she left her two bedroom property, where she lived alone, and started what she had anticipated to be an eight-week trip of a lifetime to California. She had been wanting to visit the other side of the world for over ten years, and had only recently saved enough money to fulfil her dream.

b) _____

It wasn’t until seven days later that they were able to inform Ms Boulder of the suspicious situation. Ms Boulder was horrified, and urged her neighbours to contact the police. She would catch the next flight home, cutting her dream trip short by five weeks.

c) _____

Fuelled with rage, she ran out of the house and headed to the police station. She explained her situation to the officer, who informed her that she would need to prove that the house was hers and then they would investigate the issue. “This is not going to be resolved overnight”, the officer informed her.

d) _____

The scene that she encountered was awful. All of the possessions that the squatters were uninterested in had been shoved into plastic bags and left in a spare room. Her beautiful cream carpets were filthy with footprints and mud and the majority of her walls had been

covered with posters of young pop stars. Ms Boulder was quite understandably, upset. The home that she had lived in for twenty years was a mess.

e) _____

Those who have been targeted are requesting the law be changed to strongly favour those affected. As Ms Boulder claims, “Ten days is too long. The police should have the power to act immediately.” A proposed change has been presented to the government, and hopefully we will see a change in the near future.

1) Ms Boulder’s situation is not unique. In June, there were an additional four cases in the same town, which suggests there is a group of squatters operating in the area.

2) When Ms Boulder arrived in north London, she stormed up her driveway with her front door key in hand, only to find her key didn’t fit in the lock. Enraged, she pounded the door with her fist. A lady wearing Ms Boulder’s dress and pearl jewellery opened the door. Ms Boulder was invited into her own house and told to calm down by the intruder. The imposter told Ms Boulder that she had rented the property from Daniel, Ms Boulder’s nephew. She proved it by showing the home owner the contract signed by both parties. However, this was a fabrication as Ms Boulder did not have a nephew.

3) The number of squatters occupying houses in the UK has grown drastically. Squatters, people that occupy properties without paying rent, are becoming a grave problem to those leaving their homes unattended for long, and even short, periods of time. What is more, they are claiming that they entered the property because ‘the door was left open’ which immediately relieves them from the criminal charge of breaking and entering.

4) It in fact took ten days to get the judge to agree to an eviction. On the tenth day, Ms Boulder and her neighbours stood outside waiting for the squatters to leave. As the six squatters walked out, they carried suitcases, which later, it emerged, were packed with Ms Boulder’s clothes and possessions. Once the group had stuffed their new-found belongings into two taxis, Ms Boulder ran into her house.

5) Ms Boulder found it hard to believe that her house had been the target of squatters. She was not a rich woman and her house did not contain any modern technology or expensive goods. There were, however, plenty of other houses in the area which would have definitely been more appealing.

6) Two weeks after her departure, neighbours close to Ms Boulder noticed a family with shopping bags entering Ms Boulder’s home. They approached them and asked who they were. They replied, stating that Ms Boulder’s son had rented her property to them and that they were their new neighbours. The neighbours were baffled by this response and, doubting them, tried desperately to contact their neighbour.

[[3, 6, 2, 4, 1]]

+++++

10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур

Задание № 10

Помогите «редактору» найти фразы, в которых содержатся ошибки. В талоне ответов правильные фразы обозначьте цифрой 1, фразы с ошибками – цифрой 2.

- a) She has given him the cold shoulder as soon as she found out that he had lied.
- b) If he had been sceptical about the results, he won't publish them in the journal.
- c) The freebies will be given to everyone who purchases over £10 of cosmetic goods.
- d) Having seen the film on TV, I can say that it is totally nail-biting and I wouldn't recommend it to anyone afraid of ghosts.
- e) In order to becoming fluent in a language, a person needs to study hard and ensure they understand all of the nuances.

[[2, 2, 1, 1, 2]]

+++++

Помогите «редактору» найти фразы, в которых содержатся ошибки. В талоне ответов правильные фразы обозначьте цифрой 1, фразы с ошибками – цифрой 2.

- a) The credits are listed at the back of the album.
- b) What surprises me is the way she always eats out and never cooks at home.
- c) The person shocks the music world on a regular basis is Lady Gaga.
- d) What she understands as right and wrong not necessarily the same as someone else.
- e) The reason why she decided to attend the interview is clear. She needed a job.

[[2,1, 2, 2, 1]]

+++++

Помогите «редактору» найти фразы, в которых содержатся ошибки. В талоне ответов правильные фразы обозначьте цифрой 1, фразы с ошибками – цифрой 2.

- a) The place interests me the most is San Francisco.
- b) It's a fact that there are more sports in the area that have had an impact on crime rates.
- c) What they like about her new song its lyrics and overall melody.
- d) They boarded the train without a ticket because they didn't have time to buy one.
- e) What surprises to me is the way she never has enough money to go out.

[[2,2, 2, 1, 2]]

+++++

10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур

Задание № 11

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера абзацев в выбранном Вами порядке в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) The residents of Manchester are called 1) Manchester people 2) Monkeys 3) Mancunians 4) MU fans.
- b) Using 1) a debit card 2) an Oyster smartcard 3) a Shrimp card 4) a car is the easiest way to travel around London's public transport network.
- c) Greater London is 1) a London borough 2) another name of the City of London 3) a region of England.
- d) New England is 1) the original name of the USA 2) a state in the US 3) a region located in the southeast of the USA 4) is made up of six different states.
- e) The Mason-Dixie Line 1) is a demarcation line between two US states 2) symbolises a cultural boundary between the US North and the South 3) was one of the reasons slavery was abolished in the US 4) is a NYC Subway Line.

[[3,2,3,4,2]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера абзацев в выбранном Вами порядке в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) New England is 1) a single state 2) is made up of seven states 3) includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont 4) includes Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.
- b) The Southern US is often called 1) Disneyland 2) Dixie 3) a Dixie county 4) a country of Dixon and Mason.
- c) Greater London 1) no longer exists 2) is one of the poorest regions in England 3) is a ceremonial county of England.
- d) The Home Counties 1) are the first European settlements in the US 2) is a nickname for a rich county 3) is an affectionate name for a county where one has a home 4) are the counties surrounding London.
- e) “Greyhound” is 1) a type of a dog 2) a large intercity bus service provider 3) an popular brand of running shoes.

[[3,2, 3, 4,2]]

+++++

Соедините имена писателей, представленных в левой колонке, с названиями созданных ими произведений, перечисленными в правой колонке. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle | 1) “Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage” |
| b) Robert Louis Stevenson | 2) “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes” |
| c) Oscar Wilde | 3) “Alice in Wonderland” |
| d) Walter Scott | 4) “Hamlet” |
| e) Charles Dickens | 5) “The Picture of Dorian Gray” |

- 6) "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club"
- 7) "Ivanhoe"
- 8) "Treasure Island"

[[2, 8, 5, 7, 6]]

+++++

10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур
Задание № 12

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски фразовыми глаголами. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *speak up* 2) *walk away* 3) *turn off* 4) *stand up* 5) *set up* 6) *fight back* 7) *lash out*

- a) If you want to see Mr. Johnes, I'll _ an appointment for you.
- b) Please ____. Everyone here can express their opinion.
- c) You can't just ___ from 15 years of marriage.
- d) She is very brave. She can ___ to anyone.
- e) He ___ed___ the highway into the village.

[[5, 1, 2, 4, 3]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу существительными, образованными от фразовых глаголов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *work-out* 2) *outbreak* 3) *break-out* 4) *outburst* 5) *breakdown* 6) *clean-up* 7) *drop-out* 8) *stand-in* 9) *warm-up*

We do stretching exercises as a a) ___ before starting the b) ____. c) There was a(n) ___ of laughter when they saw Len wearing that hat. d) Because of the stress Silvia had a nervous ___ and went to hospital. e) Any university ___s were looked down on by the other students.

[[9, 1,4, 5, 7]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу существительными. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) slowdown 2) letdown 3) callback 4) giveaway 5) write-up 6) break-in 7) cut-back 8) spin-off 9) run-through
- a) We're offering 15 lucky readers five CDs in our great CD ____.
- b) Please have your name and number and we will give you a ____.
- c) His last performance was a real ____
- d) The match got a very good ____ in the morning papers.

e) There've been considerable ____s in library funding.

[[4,3,2,5,7]]

+++++

Определите, какими фразовыми глаголами из приведённых ниже Вы бы заменили выделенные курсивом глаголы и словосочетания. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *put up* 2) *set up* 3) *turn up* 4) *break out* 5) *break in* 6) *set off* 7) *set out* 8) *bring up* 9) *go round*

a) I was surprised when my old colleague *appeared unexpectedly* at the office party.

b) I hope he doesn't *raise* that question at the meeting.

c) The thieves must have *entered the house by force* and stolen the papers.

d) If someone gets into the house and stands in front of this light it *makes the alarm ring*.

e) If you're going on a picnic, make sure there's enough food to *provide for everyone*.

[[3, 8, 5, 6, 9]]

+++++

10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур

Задание № 13

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу слова. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) 1) *A number* 2) *The number* 3) *Amount* 4) *The quantity* of squatters occupying houses in the UK b) 1) *have risen* 2) *has grown* 3) *fell* 4) *had gone down* drastically. Squatters, people c) 1) *who buy up cheap property* 2) *which rent out property at low price* 3) *who refuse to pay rent* 4) *that occupy properties without paying rent*, are becoming a grave problem for those leaving their homes d) 1) *in order* 2) *unattended* 3) *empty* 4) *vacant* for long, and even short, periods of time. What is more, they are claiming that they entered the property because e) 1) *"they had been invited"* 2) *"they suspected some criminal activity"* 3) *"they had nowhere to stay"* 4) *"the door was left open"* which immediately relieves them from the criminal charge of breaking and entering.

[[2, 2, 4, 2, 4]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящее по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) Did you know Kate broke up with Jim? Yeah, he's completely _____ you know.

1) *heartfelt* 2) *heartbroke* 3) *heartbreak* 4) *heartbroken* 5) *heartbreaking*

b) When he told her it was a joke, she burst into _____.

1) *grief* 2) *crying* 3) *singing* 4) *laughter*

c) I tried to _____ her, but she just couldn't stop crying.

1) *encourage* 2) *pity* 3) *comfort* 4) *sympathise* 5) *sympathy*

d) Which of the following is the odd-one-out?

1) weep 2) sob 3) cry 4) giggle 5) wail

e) Christmas can be a _____ time if you don't have a close family.

1) alone 2) unique 3) lone 4) only 5) lonely

[[4, 4, 3, 4, 5]]

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Environmentalists said our planet was doomed to die. Now one man says they are wrong. "a)___ knows the planet is in bad shape," thundered a magazine article last year. Species b)___ to extinction at record rates, and the rivers are c)___ that d)___ are e)___ on the surface, dead.

a) 1) Each 2) Each one 3) Every 4) Everyone

b) 1) is driven 2) drive 3) are being driven 4) are going

c) 1) such poisonous 2) so poisonous 3) such poisoned 4) very poisoned

d) 1) fishes 2) fish 3) the fish

e) 1) swimming 2) floating 3) lying 4) laying

[[4, 3, 2, 3, 2]]

10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур
Задание № 14

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

When a group of young people a)_____ in 2005 by the American Academy of Dermatology, 80% said they were aware that getting a suntan b)_____ for their skin. Still, 60% of them c) _____ at least one sunburn during the previous summer. While 38% said they knew someone who has or had skin cancer, 47% thought that people d)_____ with a tan and 66% believed that people e)_____ with a tan.

a) 1) were asked 2) has been questioned 3) was surveyed 4) were being interviewed

b) 1) could be good 2) can be dangerous 3) would be harmful 4) might improve

c) 1) admitted that they had suffered 2) claimed that they experienced 3) said that they have had 4) proved that they had had

d) 1) look beautifully 2) look healthier 3) seemed better 4) appeared unhealthy 5) was healthy

e) 1) looked poorly 2) seem less attractive 3) appeared less attractive 4) appear more attractive

[[3, 2, 1, 2, 4]]

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Eco living a)___ a way of life. More and more people change their routines to embrace b)___ can really protect the environment and the world we live in. The food we eat and the air we breathe c)___living green. d)___ to live in a way that we do not deliberately violate the laws of nature. In other words, going eco is useless if we e)___ actively and by example.

- a) 1) *became* 2) *becomes more* 3) *will become increasingly* 4) *is increasingly becoming*
- b) 1) *the healthy way of life which* 2) *an unhealthy lifestyle which* 3) *a healthier lifestyle that* 4) *a good way of living*
- c) 1) *is a more important advantage of* 2) *is the obstacle to* 3) *are the most important benefits to* 4) *are the key merits of*
- d) 1) *However, we must be able* 2) *So, we should* 3) *In contrast, we must be capable* 4) *Yet, we have*
- e) 1) *will not do this* 2) *do not do this* 3) *are not doing it* 4) *cannot do*

[[4, 3, 3, 1, 2]]

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, вставив подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

John bumped into someone at the mall. Barry crashed into a parking meter. Ryan tripped over a bag at the airport. You a)___: people can end up in ridiculous situations when they b)_. Believe it or not, people c)_. The American College of Emergency Physicians warns people about texting on the move. Emergency room (ER) doctors who d)___ with the parking meter, say that e)___ when and where we text.

- a) 1) *saw it and maybe laughed* 2) *had certainly seen it and may have laughed* 3) *have certainly witnessed it and cried* 4) *'ve probably seen it, and maybe you've even laughed*
- b) 1) *are writing and walking at the same time* 2) *are walking and text in the same time* 3) *text and walk at the same time.* 4) *move and text in the same time*
- c) 1) *may injure* 2) *can also get hurt* 3) *will fall* 4) *can hurt*
- d) 1) *attend to patients like Curtis, which cracked his ribs in his crash* 2) *heal people like Curtis, who has cracked his ribs in his accident* 3) *treat people like Curtis, who cracked his ribs in his encounter* 4) *cure patients like Curtis, that cracked his ribs in his encounter*
- e) 1) *we must be careful with* 2) *we need to be more cautious about* 3) *one should be more attentive to* 4) *we should be more careless about*

[[4, 3, 2, 3, 2]]

+++++

Задание № 15

Прочитайте текст и определите, являются ли высказывания (а) – е) истинными или ложными. В талоне ответов истинные высказывания обозначьте цифрой 1, ложные – цифрой 2.

Struck by the glamour and riches of India's film city thousands of aspiring actors come to Bombay every year. Only a handful will be successful but that does not keep the majority of would-be stars away. Taking full advantage of this migration, numerous acting academies and acting schools have sprung up alongside the film industry. Their aim, they say, is to help star-struck newcomers realise their dreams. The reality, however, is far from instant and easy success.

Bombay's acting schools teach many invaluable lessons in the art of acting. Perhaps the most important is the ability to fight with gusto and conviction. Fights and action scenes are an essential ingredient in any Indian blockbuster film. Newcomers who want to get into the industry are prepared to pay up to \$800 to learn such techniques. Enrolling on three-month acting courses, they hope that the training will be their passport to roles in Bollywood – the world's biggest film industry. For most, however, the dream never materializes, but that doesn't stop hopefuls coming from all over India. Maanu Bhandari from Delhi has enrolled with an acting school, lured by thoughts of fame and fortune. "Working ten to twelve hours a day I was getting peanuts in return. So I thought I had better switch on to acting because if you really want to be rich and famous in India, you either become a politician or an actor. Politics was not my cup of tea so I thought I would switch on to acting. It's probably in my genes as my mother was a stage artiste," she says.

The lucky ones will make it onto the set of big budget movies with lavish sets, large crews and megastars in the leading roles. But the struggle does not end there. Sanjay Dutt is one of Bollywood's superstars. He says that reaching the top is hard enough, but staying there is even tougher. "It is not easy. It is very, very hard to get into these guys' hearts. You have to work hard, you have got to perform well. You just cannot take your work as a joke. You have got to be really involved in it so that these people enjoy what they go into the theatres to see," he says. The importance and pull of the Bombay film industry cannot be overestimated. Long before a film is released it attracts huge interest with large crowds turning up to watch the film being shot. The stars are hero-worshipped. Often they are elevated to cult status and it is their popularity which ensures big takings at the box-office.

Dil to Pagal hai (The Heart is Mad) is one of the biggest Bollywood hits of recent times. But the production costs of films like this are spiraling upwards. Bhawna Somaya, editor of the monthly film magazine G, says that film producers, looking to cut costs, have welcomed the idea of acting schools where trainees pay for their own courses. "In the old days, Mehboob Khan or whoever, were the pioneers. They used to spend a lot of time – a few months, sometimes a year – to train the guy before he came onto the studio. Today that effort is being saved by the acting schools doing it," he says.

The Bombay acting schools do not promise to make people stars. However, they do have an important role to play in the future of India's film industry. With their help, young aspirants shed their inhibitions in front of the camera. And young actors learn the discipline needed for what can be a demanding career.

- a) *Immediate success is something that attracts future Bollywood stars.*
- b) *Lots of acting academies and acting schools are there to make would-be stars' dreams come true.*
- c) *Mastery in fighting may give newcomers access to the industry.*
- d) *Success in Bollywood is not an easy matter.*
- e) *A three-month course ensures the best roles for newcomers.*

[[2,2,1,1,2]]

++++
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- a) *If a young person sets his or her mind on becoming a star, he will definitely become one.*
- b) *Lots of acting academies and acting schools can hardly make would-be stars’ dreams come true.*
- c) *Mastery in fighting is not the only skill that gives newcomers access to the industry.*
- d) *Politicians and actors are the richest and the most popular people in India.*
- e) *The stars are like idols in India; a lot of people come to the shooting ground to see the filming process.*

[[2,1,2,1,1]]

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Прочитайте текст и определите, являются ли высказывания (а) – е) истинными или ложными. В талоне ответов истинные высказывания обозначьте цифрой 1, ложные – цифрой 2.

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So how accurate is the “anorak” stereotype these fans get labelled with? Matt Bielby, editor of the science-fiction magazine “SFX”, concedes that it may have a factual basis. “A lot of the most excessive fans are male, have studied physics or engineering and wear a rather unappealing combination of ill-fitting T-shirts, nasty jeans and horrible badges relating to their favourite programmes – and anoraks. But they’re the hard core, the ones who buy all the tacky commercial merchandise. Most fans are perfectly ordinary people. They come in both sexes and all ages.”

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videotape shows and send stories and criticism via the Internet. We can re-edit video-footage to create whole new home-made versions of the programmes.”

- a) *Henry Jenkins has conducted an analysis of how fans behave.*
- b) *David Howe collects lots of different items connected with “Dr. Who”.*
- c) *David Howe thinks that fans are labelled fairly.*
- d) *Max Hora recognises that a place has become popular because of a series.*
- e) *Matt Bielby used to work in publishing.*

[[1, 2, 2, 1, 2]]

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Прочитайте текст и определите, противоречат ли утверждения (a) – e) информации, приведенной в тексте. Если утверждение противоречит информации в тексте, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если нет – цифру 2.

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- a) *Henry Jenkins says that technology provides more opportunities for fans.*
- b) *According to statistics, the majority of viewers are careful about the choice of programmes to watch.*
- c) *Sometimes fans model their behavior on cult programmes.*
- d) *The media are to blame for the fact that fans are unfairly labelled.*
- e) *The symptoms of obsessive and compulsive behavior are very much similar to those of a fanatic passion for cult TV.*

[[2, 1, 2, 2, 1]]

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Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствия между фактами (а) – е) и персоналиями (1) – 4). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е).

Struck by the glamour and riches of India's film city thousands of aspiring actors come to Bombay every year. Only a handful will be successful but that does not keep the majority of would-be stars away. Taking full advantage of this migration, numerous acting academies and acting schools have sprung up alongside the film industry. Their aim, they say, is to help star-struck newcomers realise their dreams. The reality, however, is far from instant and easy success.

Bombay's acting schools teach many invaluable lessons in the art of acting. Perhaps the most important is the ability to fight with gusto and conviction. Fights and action scenes are an essential ingredient in any Indian blockbuster film. Newcomers who want to get into the industry are prepared to pay up to \$800 to learn such techniques. Enrolling on three-month acting courses, they hope that the training will be their passport to roles in Bollywood – the world's biggest film industry. For most, however, the dream never materializes, but that doesn't stop hopefuls coming from all over India. Maanu Bhandari from Delhi has enrolled with an acting school, lured by thoughts of fame and fortune. "Working ten to twelve hours a day I was getting peanuts in return. So I thought I had better switch on to acting because if you really want to be rich and famous in India, you either become a politician or an actor. Politics was not my cup of tea so I thought I would switch on to acting. It's probably in my genes as my mother was a stage artiste," she says.

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a) ...has prerequisites for taking up acting	1) Bhawna Somaya
b) ... thinks that success needs replicating, otherwise it fades away.	2) Maanu Bhandari
c) ...works in publishing.	3) Sanjay Dutt
d) ...has chosen acting out of alternatives.	4) no one
e) ...thinks that acting is no laughing matter.	

[[2, 3, 1, 2, 3]]

++++
 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы (a) – e), выбрав подходящий по смыслу вариант из приведённых в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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Which person	
a) is not interested in politics?	1) Bhawna Somaya
b) takes their work seriously though being a star?	2) Maanu Bhandari
c) works in publishing ?	3) Sanjay Dutt
d) had to make a choice to get to Bollywood?	4) no one
e) thinks that acting schools do not help to reach the top?	

[[2, 3, 1, 2, 4]]

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 Прочитайте текст и из правой колонки выберите ответы на вопросы по содержанию. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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Which person (or people)	
a) has conducted an analysis of how fans behave?	1) Max Hora
b) focuses his collecting on one particular area?	2) Matt Bielby
c) thinks fans are unfairly labelled?	3) David Howe
d) recognises that a place has become popular because of a series?	4) Henry Jenkins
e) works in publishing?	

[[4, 3, 3, 1, 2]]

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10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур
Задание № 17

Прочитайте текст и выберите верное толкование слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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a) obsessive	1) stylish
b) well-adjusted	2) thinking too much about a particular person or thing in a way which is considered abnormal
c) accurate	3) unable to control their behaviour
d) tacky	4) tidy and in order
e) compulsive	5) temperamental
	6) thinking too much about a particular person or thing in a way which is considered normal
	7) cheap, badly made
	8) correct and true in every detail
	9) able to deal with people, problems and life in general in a normal and sensible way

[[2, 9, 8, 7, 3]]

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A fanatical passion for science-fiction or fantasy TV does not fit with the traditional psychiatric diagnosis of obsessive and compulsive behaviour. A wider explanation is provided in a definitive scientific discussion of fan culture, “Science Fiction Audiences: Watching Dr Who and Star Trek”, by John Tulloch and Henry Jenkins. According to Jenkins, Director of Film and Media Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “Fans are often seen as emotionally uncontrollable, obsessed with consumption and trivia, socially isolated and incapable of separating fiction from real life.” Jenkins proposes that the media perpetuate these myths for a reason. Given that statistics tell us that most households indiscriminately watch eight or so hours of TV every day, he argues, “It is useful to have an image of someone who is really obsessed with television – a fan – so that your own relationship with the media can be presented as normal, sane and rational. Secondly, it fits the contempt which the media industry has towards its own product, a sense that if these people actually find something of value in television, then there must be something wrong with them.” Jenkins identifies several elements that all cult programmes seem to share: “A densely-constructed world which rewards re-reading and speculation, an element of the idiosyncratic (either in style or content), plus a strong image of community or friendship which may often become a model for the behaviour of groups of fans themselves.” The conclusion is that these universal aspects appeal to a wide selection of people, like a kind of modern folklore. Fans claim these programmes as myths that belong to everyone, like Robin Hood and King Arthur. With today’s sophisticated technology, viewers are not content merely to sit around talking but can join in, poaching characters and concepts to convey their own ideas. “When I first started,” Jenkins recalls, “we made audio-tapes of “Star Trek” episodes, and then produced fanzines on office mimeograph machines. Today we can videotape shows and send stories and criticism via the Internet. We can re-edit video-footage to create whole new home-made versions of the programmes.”

a) idiosyncratic	1) almost as good as new
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b) mint	2) eccentric
c) accurate	3) unable to control their behaviour
d) tacky	4) cheap, badly made
e) compulsive	5) temperamental
	6) extraordinary
	7) tidy and in order
	8) correct and true in every detail
	9) in perfect condition

[[2, 9, 8, 4, 3]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и выберите верное толкование словосочетаний (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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a) to be a passport	1) to raise money
b) to switch on to acting	2) to materialize
c) to ensure big takings	3) to fight with gusto
d) to spiral upwards	4) to save effort
e) to shed inhibitions	5) to become more confident
	6) to turn up to something
	7) to increase
	8) to choose acting
	9) to ensure access

[[9, 8, 1, 7, 5]]

+++++

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a) to raise money	1) to ensure big takings
b) to choose acting	2) to materialize
c) to ensure access	3) to fight with gusto
d) to increase	4) to save effort
e) to become more confident	5) to shed inhibitions
	6) to turn up to something

	7) to spiral upwards
	8) to switch on to acting
	9) to be a passport

[[1, 8, 9, 7, 5]]

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10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур
Задание № 18

Прочитайте текст и выберите синонимы слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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- a) a handful 1) a small number 2) a large number 3) a hand full of something
- b) gusto 1) appetite 2) disgust 3) energy and enthusiasm
- c) conviction 1) convenience 2) conscience 3) a strong belief
- d) pull 1) appeal 2) attraction 3) desire
- e) elevated 1) promoted 2) escalated 3) driven

[[1, 3, 3, 1, 1]]

+++++
Прочитайте текст и выберите синонимы слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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- a) to spring up (para 1) 1) to jump up 2) to appear 3) to move suddenly in a particular direction 4) to be a success
- b) invaluable (para 2) 1) priceless 2) precious 3) worthy 4) expensive
- c) hopefuls (para 2) 1) aspirations 2) hopes 3) people seeking success 4) candidates
- d) to enroll (para 2) 1) to complete a course 2) to join a course 3) to attend 4) to pay a tuition fee
- e) elevated (para 3) 1) promoted 2) escalated 3) driven 4) risen

[[2, 1, 3, 2, 1]]

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Прочитайте текст и выберите синонимы слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

QUALITY

New-style quality is just a *fiddle*

Old-style excellence got a bad name, says Tony Jackson. The aim should be to provide a product consistently and make it the best you can.

And so old-style quality got a bad name in business circles. It was all very well for artists to produce *uncompromising* masterpieces. The job of companies was to please the market. At

this point, let us consider the UK-based retailer Marks and Spencer (M&S), who claim the following: “We offer our customers *unbeatable* quality.” What does ‘quality’ mean here? After all, they would not claim to sell the world’s best suits or beef stroganoff: for that, you would go to Saville Row or a three-star restaurant. But neither would M&S accept that their quality lies in mere consistency. One would expect a pair of M&S shoes or knickers to be the stated size, and to be efficiently cut and stitched. But one would also expect them to look and feel nice: to exhibit, in other words, a degree of quality in the older sense.

Whatever happened to the first definition? Around 1970, legend has it, a group of investment analysts visited a *world-famous* UK engineering company. They posed the usual questions of their trade: about margins, stock turns, balance sheet ratios and so forth.

The company’s executives seemed honestly puzzled. They did not see the relevance of all this, they said. Their products were the finest in the world. Why all this nitpicking about numbers? Rolls-Royce, the company in question, duly went bust in 1973. The trouble about old style quality, it seemed, was that it pandered to the worst kind of supply-driven management. The engineers would make the product to the highest possible standard and price it accordingly. If the public were Philistine enough to turn it down, so much the worse for the public.

The term ‘quality’ is one of the most abused in the business lexicon. What exactly does it mean? Our grandparents would have been in no doubt. Quality meant excellence: a thing was the best of its kind, and that was that. A Stradivarius violin had quality; a tinker’s fiddle did not. In the business world, however, the word has acquired an unrecognizably different meaning. As defined by the American statistician W Edwards Deming some 50 years ago, quality means consistency, a lack of defects.

But a defect means only a result lying outside a specified range. The product can still be rubbish, but it must be consistent rubbish. As someone puts it in the Spice Girls’ film *Spice World*, “that was perfect, girls, without actually being any good”.

Thus, quality acquires overtones of a third meaning: that of value for money. This is not an absolute concept. If I am selling a badly-pressed CD of unpopular songs from the 1960s, I do not confer quality on it merely by ensuring it is cheaper than any comparable CD. To qualify for this meaning, the article must be of a certain standard; and it should convey a sense not of outright cheapness but of being sold at a fair price.

Even so, this is slippery ground. The US fast foods group, McDonald’s, for instance, talks of its ‘high quality food’. But at 99 cents or 99 pence, its hamburgers are as close to absolute cheapness as any inhabitant of the developed world could reasonably desire. They are also highly consistent. Eat a McDonald’s anywhere around the world, and the result will be roughly similar – a logistical feat which is not to be sneered at.

But as anyone who has eaten a really good American hamburger can attest, a McDonald's is also a long way from quality in the original sense. McDonald's, like M&S, has had its ups and downs in the past year or two. Perhaps what is needed here is a slightly different view of quality: one that aims at consistency but at the same time tries to achieve an old-fashioned type of excellence.

It sounds a tall order. But in today's markets, the customers are in charge. And why should they accept less.

- a) Fiddle 1) joke 2) sth dishonest 3) violin 4) fashion
- b) Confer (quality) 1) talk 2) attach 3) give 4) develop
- c) Outright (cheapness) 1) direct 2) total 3) considerable 4) desirable
- d) Slippery ground 1) ice 2) dangerous situation 3) sensitive issue 4) difficult to define
- e) Attest 1) test 2) testify 3) agree 4) claim

[[2, 3, 2, 4, 2]]

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10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур

Задание № 19

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- 1) Everyone has a favourite television programme, but they tend not to record and re-watch every episode, endlessly discuss the plots, dress up as the characters and conventions, collect every available item of merchandise and engage in passionate letter-writing campaigns with the programme-makers. These are all typical activities for fans from the extraordinarily obsessive world of cult TV.
- 2) There are two main kinds of programmes that attract this kind of following: science fiction and fantasy drama. The fact that a programme is no longer made may add to its appeal. Max Hora works in “The Prisoner” shop at the Portmeirion Village Hotel in Wales, the distinctive location of the cult TV series “The Prisoner”, starring Patrick McGoohan. He also helps run “The Prisoner” fan club, “Six of One”, which boasts 2,000 members, little short of incredible given that not a single episode has been made since 1968. “Some 250,000 people visit Portmeirion every year,” he says proudly.”And I’d say that about half of those come because of “The Prisoner””. But the cult shows to end all cult shows are the science-fiction epics “Star Trek” and Dr Who”.
- 3) David Howe is one of the country’s leading authorities on “Dr Who” and one of its biggest fans. More than a thousand items have been marketed in conjunction with the programme, and he’s got one example of almost all of them. The main part of his collection consists of books. He has a copy of every one of the one hundred and fifty-three published. In most cases, he has got every cover, edition and printing. All in

mint condition, of course. Howe points out just how normal the average “Dr Who” fan is: “He’s between twenty and thirty years old, well-adjusted, married with children, plays tennis or something in the evening, drives a car and might watch the odd “Dr Who” episode on video if he hasn’t got anything better to do.”

- 4) So how accurate is the “anorak” stereotype these fans get labelled with? Matt Bielby, editor of the science-fiction magazine “SFX”, concedes that it may have a factual basis. “A lot of the most excessive fans are male, have studied physics or engineering and wear a rather unappealing combination of ill-fitting T-shirts, nasty jeans and horrible badges relating to their favourite programmes – and anoraks. But they’re the hard core, the ones who buy all the tacky commercial merchandise. Most fans are perfectly ordinary people. They come in both sexes and all ages.”
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a) about half of <i>those</i> come (para. 2)	1) “Dr Who”
b) and one of <i>its</i> biggest fans (para. 3)	2) the stereotype
c) <i>it</i> may have a factual basis (para. 4)	3) country
d) <i>they</i> are the hard core (para. 4)	4) male fans
e) towards <i>its</i> own product (para. 5)	5) 2000 members of “The Prisoner” fun club
	6) the media
	7) the science-fiction magazine “SFX”
	8) tourists coming to Portmeirion
	9) industry

[[8, 1, 2, 4, 9]]

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a) lucky ones	1) struggling for success
b) it is not easy	2) crowds of fans
c) involved in it so that	3) gaining success
d) their popularity	4) stars
e) they do have	5) artistes
	6) acting schools
	7) hordes of hopefuls
	8) newcomers
	9) work

[[8, 3, 9, 7, 6]]

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Определите, к каким словам и словосочетаниям, приведённым в правой колонке, относятся следующие слова в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Struck by the glamour and riches of India’s film city thousands of aspiring actors come to Bombay every year. Only a handful will be successful but that does not keep the majority of would-be stars away. Taking full advantage of this migration, numerous acting academies and acting schools have sprung up alongside the film industry. **Their** aim, they say, is to help star-struck newcomers realise **their** dreams. The reality, however, is far from instant and easy success.

Bombay’s acting schools teach many invaluable lessons in the art of acting. Perhaps the most important is the ability to fight with gusto and conviction. Fights and action scenes are an essential ingredient in any Indian blockbuster film. Newcomers who want to get into the

industry are prepared to pay up to \$800 to learn *such* techniques. Enrolling on three-month acting courses, *they* hope that the training will be their passport to roles in Bollywood – the world’s biggest film industry. For most, however, the dream never materializes, but *that* doesn’t stop hopefuls coming from all over India. Maanu Bhandari from Delhi has enrolled with an acting school, lured by thoughts of fame and fortune. “Working ten to twelve hours a day I was getting peanuts in return. So I thought I had better switch on to acting because if you really want to be rich and famous in India, you either become a politician or an actor. Politics was not my cup of tea so I thought I would switch on to acting. It’s probably in my genes as my mother was a stage artiste,” she says.

The lucky ones will make it onto the set of big budget movies with lavish sets, large crews and megastars in the leading roles. But the struggle does not end there. Sanjay Dutt is one of Bollywood’s superstars. He says that reaching the top is hard enough, but staying there is even tougher. “It is not easy. It is very, very hard to get into these guys’ hearts. You have to work hard, you have got to perform well. You just cannot take your work as a joke. You have got to be really involved in it so that these people enjoy what they go into the theatres to see,” he says. The importance and pull of the Bombay film industry cannot be overestimated. Long before a film is released it attracts huge interest with large crowds turning up to watch the film being shot. The stars are hero-worshipped. Often they are elevated to cult status and it is their popularity which ensures big takings at the box-office.

Dil to Pagal hai (The Heart is Mad) is one of the biggest Bollywood hits of recent times. But the production costs of films like this are spiraling upwards. Bhawna Somaya, editor of the monthly film magazine G, says that film producers, looking to cut costs, have welcomed the idea of acting schools where trainees pay for their own courses. “In the old days, Mehboob Khan or whoever, were the pioneers. They used to spend a lot of time – a few months, sometimes a year – to train the guy before he came onto the studio. Today that effort is being saved by the acting schools doing it,” he says.

The Bombay acting schools do not promise to make people stars. However, they do have an important role to play in the future of India’s film industry. With their help, young aspirants shed their inhibitions in front of the camera. And young actors learn the discipline needed for what can be a demanding career.

a) <i>their</i> aim	1) fighting
b) realise <i>their</i> dreams	2) crowds of fans
c) <i>such</i> techniques	3) gaining success
d) <i>they</i> hope	4) this fact
e) but <i>that</i> doesn’t stop	5) artistes
	6) acting schools
	7) hordes of hopefuls
	8) newcomers
	9) a joke

[[6, 8, 1, 8, 4]]

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10_11_a_2015_2016 Отборочный тур

Задание № 20

Прочитайте текст и определите, какими частями речи являются подчеркнутые слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *verb/verbal* 2) *noun* 3) *adjective* 4) *adverb* 5) *pronoun* 6) *conjunction* 7) *preposition*
8) *numeral*

- a) perfectly b) male c) fifty-three d) fit e) wider

Everyone has a favourite television programme, but they tend not to record and re-watch every episode, endlessly discuss the plots, dress up as the characters and conventions, collect every available item of merchandise and engage in passionate letter-writing campaigns with the programme-makers. These are all typical activities for fans from the extraordinarily obsessive world of cult TV.

There are two main kinds of programmes that attract this kind of following: science fiction and fantasy drama. The fact that a programme is no longer made may add to its appeal. Max Hora works in “The Prisoner” shop at the Portmeirion Village Hotel in Wales, the distinctive location of the cult TV series “The Prisoner”, starring Patrick McGoohan. He also helps run “The Prisoner” fan club, “Six of One”, which boasts 2,000 members, little short of incredible given that not a single episode has been made since 1968. “Some 250,000 people visit Portmeirion every year,” he says proudly.”And I’d say that about half of those come because of “The Prisoner””. But the cult shows to end all cult shows are the science-fiction epics “Star Trek” and Dr Who”.

David Howe is one of the country’s leading authorities on “Dr Who” and one of its biggest fans. More than a thousand items have been marketed in conjunction with the programme, and he’s got one example of almost all of them. The main part of his collection consists of books. He has a copy of every one of the one hundred and fifty-three published. In most cases, he has got every cover, edition and printing. All in mint condition, of course. Howe points out just how normal the average “Dr Who” fan is: “He’s between twenty and thirty years old, well-adjusted, married with children, plays tennis or something in the evening, drives a car and might watch the odd “Dr Who” episode on video if he hasn’t got anything better to do.”

So how accurate is the “anorak” stereotype these fans get labelled with? Matt Bielby, editor of the science-fiction magazine “SFX”, concedes that it may have a factual basis. “A lot of the most excessive fans are male, have studied physics or engineering and wear a rather unappealing combination of ill-fitting T-shirts, nasty jeans and horrible badges relating to

their favourite programmes – and anoraks. But they're the hard core, the ones who buy all the tacky commercial merchandise. Most fans are perfectly ordinary people. They come in both sexes and all ages.”

A fanatical passion for science-fiction or fantasy TV does not fit with the traditional psychiatric diagnosis of obsessive and compulsive behaviour. A wider explanation is provided in a definitive scientific discussion of fan culture, “Science Fiction Audiences: Watching Dr Who and Star Trek”, by John Tulloch and Henry Jenkins. According to Jenkins, Director of Film and Media Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “Fans are often seen as emotionally uncontrollable, obsessed with consumption and trivia, socially isolated and incapable of separating fiction from real life.” Jenkins proposes that the media perpetuate these myths for a reason. Given that statistics tell us that most households indiscriminately watch eight or so hours of TV every day, he argues, “It is useful to have an image of someone who is really obsessed with television – a fan – so that your own relationship with the media can be presented as normal, sane and rational. Secondly, it fits the contempt which the media industry has towards its own product, a sense that if these people actually find something of value in television, then there must be something wrong with them.”

Jenkins identifies several elements that all cult programmes seem to share: “A densely-constructed world which rewards re-reading and speculation, an element of the idiosyncratic (either in style or content), plus a strong image of community or friendship which may often become a model for the behaviour of groups of fans themselves.” The conclusion is that these universal aspects appeal to a wide selection of people, like a kind of modern folklore. Fans claim these programmes as myths that belong to everyone, like Robin Hood and King Arthur. With today's sophisticated technology, viewers are not content merely to sit around talking but can join in, poaching characters and concepts to convey their own ideas. “When I first started,” Jenkins recalls, “we made audio-tapes of “Star Trek” episodes, and then produced fanzines on office mimeograph machines. Today we can videotape shows and send stories and criticism via the Internet. We can re-edit video-footage to create whole new home-made versions of the programmes.”

[[4, 3, 8, 1, 3]]

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Прочитайте текст и определите, какими частями речи являются подчеркнутые слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *a verb/verbal* 2) *a noun* 3) *an adjective* 4) *an adverb* 5) *a pronoun* 6) *a conjunction* 7) *a preposition* 8) *a numeral*

a) starring b) also c) conjunction d) most e) or

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[[1, 4, 2, 5, 6]]

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Прочитайте текст и определите, какими частями речи являются нижеприведённые слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *verb/verbal* 2) *noun* 3) *adjective* 4) *adverb* 5) *pronoun* 6) *conjunction*
7) *preposition* 8) *numeral*
a) lexicon b) defined c) someone d) accordingly e) executive

New-style quality is just a *fiddle*

Old-style excellence got a bad name, says Tony Jackson. The aim should be to provide a product consistently and make it the best you can.

And so old-style quality got a bad name in business circles. It was all very well for artists to produce uncompromising masterpieces. The job of companies was to please the market. At this point, let us consider the UK-based retailer Marks and Spencer (M&S), who claim the following: “We offer our customers unbeatable quality.” What does ‘quality’ mean here? After all, they would not claim to sell the world’s best suits or beef stroganoff: for that, you would go to Saville Row or a three-star restaurant. But neither would M&S accept that their quality lies in mere consistency. One would expect a pair of M&S shoes or knickers to be the stated size, and to be efficiently cut and stitched. But one would also expect them to look and feel nice: to exhibit, in other words, a degree of quality in the older sense.

Whatever happened to the first definition? Around 1970, legend has it, a group of investment analysts visited a world-famous UK engineering company. They posed the usual questions of their trade: about margins, stock turns, balance sheet ratios and so forth.

The company's executives seemed honestly puzzled. They did not see the relevance of all this, they said. Their products were the finest in the world. Why all this nitpicking about numbers? Rolls-Royce, the company in question, duly went bust in 1973. The trouble about old style quality, it seemed, was that it pandered to the worst kind of supply-driven management. The engineers would make the product to the highest possible standard and price it accordingly. If the public were Philistine enough to turn it down, so much the worse for the public.

The term 'quality' is one of the most abused in the business lexicon. What exactly does it mean? Our grandparents would have been in no doubt. Quality meant excellence: a thing was the best of its kind, and that was that. A Stradivarius violin had quality; a tinker's fiddle did not. In the business world, however, the word has acquired an unrecognizably different meaning. As defined by the American statistician W Edwards Deming some 50 years ago, quality means consistency, a lack of defects.

But a defect means only a result lying outside a specified range. The product can still be rubbish, but it must be consistent rubbish. As someone puts it in the Spice Girls' film Spice World, "that was perfect, girls, without actually being any good".

Thus, quality acquires overtones of a third meaning: that of value for money. This is not an absolute concept. If I am selling a badly-pressed CD of unpopular songs from the 1960s, I do not confer quality on it merely by ensuring it is cheaper than any comparable CD. To qualify for this meaning, the article must be of a certain standard; and it should convey a sense not of outright cheapness but of being sold at a fair price.

Even so, this is slippery ground. The US fast foods group, McDonald's, for instance, talks of its 'high quality food'. But at 99 cents or 99 pence, its hamburgers are as close to absolute cheapness as any inhabitant of the developed world could reasonably desire. They are also highly consistent. Eat a McDonald's anywhere around the world, and the result will be roughly similar – a logistical feat which is not to be sneered at.

But as anyone who has eaten a really good American hamburger can attest, a McDonald's is also a long way from quality in the original sense. McDonald's, like M&S, has had its ups and downs in the past year or two. Perhaps what is needed here is a slightly different view of quality: one that aims at consistency but at the same time tries to achieve an old-fashioned type of excellence.

It sounds a tall order. But in today's markets, the customers are in charge. And why should they accept less.

[[2, 1, 5, 4, 2]]

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Творческое задание

Прочитайте текст на русском языке и изложите его основное содержание на английском языке. Выразите свое отношение к обсуждаемой проблематике. Объем – 220 – 250 слов.

О роли кино в жизни человека

Кинематограф увидел свет чуть больше века назад. С тех пор, конечно, эта отрасль искусства очень сильно выросла и изменилась. Кинематограф плотно засел в жизни людей. Кино играет и обучающую и развлекающую роль. Обучать начинают фильмы уже с малых лет. Дети очень любят смотреть мультфильмы. На примере персонажей делают выводы, что такое плохо и хорошо, добрые или злые и т. д. А уж сколько эмоций переживают! Если смотреть фильмы о дружбе, верности, смелости и благородстве с детства, то вероятнее всего, повзрослев, привычка не изменится. Кино — это одна из самых эффективных форм обучения. Какой бы смысл не был заложен в фильме, каждый сможет получить информацию, интересующую именно его, найти пищу для размышлений. Возможно, человек в фильме найдет ответы на важные вопросы. Также фильм может стать стимулом к какому-то действию, вдохновить человека на поступок. Кино, как развлечение, уже никуда не деть. Кто-то любит посидеть перед телевизором в одиночестве, другие собираются всей семьей. В настоящее время выпускается очень большое количество фильмов ежегодно. Каждый сможет найти то, что ему по душе. В зависимости от настроения и предпочтений можно смотреть детективы, мелодрамы, ужасы, исторические фильмы. Кино заставляет смеяться и плакать, радоваться и грустить. Фильмы могут дать такие эмоции, пережить ситуации, которых в реальной жизни нет. Так что кино еще долго не утратит своего важного места в жизни людей. В кинокартинах, каждый найдет информацию, интересующую именно его, найдет пищу для размышлений. Возможно, человек в фильме найдет ответы на важные вопросы. Также фильм может стать стимулом к какому-то действию, вдохновить человека на поступок. Сегодня кино более доступно зрителям, так как смотреть его можно по телевизору, на экране монитора, либо сходить в кинотеатр. Интернет дает киноманам преимущество смотреть новинки первыми и выбирать по своему вкусу, а не то, что показывают по телевизору или в кинотеатрах. Такая традиция, как пригласить девушку в кино, не утратила актуальности и сейчас. Киноиндустрия находится в постоянном росте, начиная с первого появившегося ролика. В наше время при производстве фильмов используются совершенные технологии, что позволяет выпускать кино с отличным качеством изображения и удивительными спецэффектами. 3D изображение, звук, современная графика заставляют зрителя почувствовать себя героем происходящего на экране. Благодаря особой роли кино в жизни человека, это довольно прибыльная и востребованная деятельность шоу-бизнеса. Если фильм понравится зрителям, это принесет огромную прибыль его создателям. Поэтому производители стараются снять кино высокого качества с интригующим сюжетом. С развитием сети Интернет у нас

появилась отличная возможность смотреть фильмы онлайн. Мы выбираем именно тот фильм, который нам больше всего хочется посмотреть, нам не нужно его скачивать, мы можем смотреть его как с экрана монитора, так и с планшета. Приятно провести вечер после трудового дня рядом с дорогими людьми за просмотром любимого фильма!

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Прочитайте текст на русском языке и изложите его основное содержание на английском языке. Выразите свое отношение к обсуждаемой проблематике. Объем – 220 – 250 слов.

Зачем учиться в музыкальной школе?

Есть веские причины учиться музыке, и эти причины должны знать современные родители и дети.

1. Играть – это следовать традиции. Музыке учили всех аристократов, русских и европейских. Музицировать – это лоск, блеск и шик, апофеоз светских манер.

2. Музыкальные занятия воспитывают волю и дисциплину: заниматься на инструменте надо постоянно, регулярно и без перерывов. Зимой и летом, в будни и праздники. Почти с тем же упорством, с каким чемпионы тренируются в спортзале и на катке. Но, в отличие от героев спорта, играя на рояле, нельзя сломать ни шею, ни ногу, ни даже руку. Музыка – это воспитание характера без риска травмы.

3. Занимаясь музыкой, ребёнок развивает математические способности. Он пространственно мыслит, попадая на нужные клавиши, манипулирует абстрактными звуковыми фигурами, запоминая нотный текст, и знает, что в музыкальной пьесе как в математическом доказательстве: ни убавить, ни прибавить! Не случайно Альберт Эйнштейн играл на скрипке, а профессора физики и профессора математики Оксфорда составляют 70% членов университетского музыкального клуба.

4. Музыка и язык – близнецы-братья. Они родились следом друг за другом: сначала старший – музыка; потом младший – словесная речь. Фразы и предложения, запятые и точки, вопросы и восклицания есть и в музыке, и в речи. Играющие и поющие лучше говорят и пишут, легче запоминают иностранные слова, быстрее усваивают грамматику.

5. Музыка структурна и иерархична: крупные произведения распадаются на менее крупные части, которые в свою очередь делятся на небольшие темы и фрагменты, состоящие из мелких фраз и мотивов. Стихийное понимание музыкальной иерархии облегчает понимание компьютера, тоже сплошь иерархичного и структурного.

6. Музыкальные занятия развивают навыки общения или, как их сегодня называют, коммуникативные навыки. За годы учёбы ребёнок-музыкант познакомится с галантным и дружественным Моцартом, ершистым и атлетичным Прокофьевым, умудрённым и философичным Бахом и другими очень разными музыкальными персонами. Играя, ему придётся в них перевоплотиться и донести до публики их характер, манеру чувствовать, голос и жесты.

7. Занятия музыкой приучают «включаться по команде». Музыканты меньше боятся страшного слова *deadline* – срок сдачи работы. В музыкальной школе нельзя перенести на завтра или на неделю вперед зачет по гаммам и классный концерт. Музыкальные занятия в детстве – это максимальная выдержка и артистизм на всю жизнь.

8. Музыкальные занятия воспитывают маленьких «цезарей», умеющих делать много дел сразу. Музыка помогает ориентироваться в нескольких одновременных процессах: так, читающий с листа пианист, сразу делает несколько дел – помнит о прошлом, смотрит в будущее и контролирует настоящее. Музыка приучает мыслить и жить в нескольких направлениях.

9. И, наконец, музыка – наилучший путь к жизненному успеху. Музыкальным прошлым отмечены многие знаменитости: Агата Кристи свой первый рассказ написала о том, почему ей трудно играть на фортепиано на сцене; Кондолиза Райс, напротив, больше всего любит играть на публике в своём ослепительном концертном платье, Билл Клинтон уверен, что без саксофона никогда не стал бы президентом. Посмотрите на успешных людей в любой области, спросите, не занимались ли они в детстве музыкой, хотя бы даже и недолго, хотя бы даже и без особого рвения? Конечно, занимались. И у нас есть 9 причин последовать их вдохновляющему примеру.

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Прочитайте текст на русском языке и изложите его основное содержание на английском языке. Выразите свое отношение к обсуждаемой проблематике. Объем – 220 –250 слов.

Как говорить так, чтобы вас слушали

Приятно слушать людей, владеющих ораторским искусством. Правда, не у всех так хорошо получается. Кто-то робеет во время публичных выступлений, кто-то не знает, как начать разговор и поддержать беседу, кому-то не нравится собственный голос и дикция и многое другое. Ларри Кинг, известный американский телеведущий, убежден, что все это поправимо.

Говорить — это все равно что играть в гольф, водить машину или держать магазин: чем больше этим занимаешься, тем лучше это выходит и тем большее доставляет удовольствие.

Лучше молчать и быть заподозренным в глупости, чем открыть рот и сразу рассеять все сомнения на этот счет.

Разговаривайте вслух сами с собой, расхаживая по дому или квартире. Я живу один, так что иногда ни с того ни с сего могу произнести вслух несколько слов или какую-нибудь заготовку к предстоящему выступлению или к одной из моих передач. Смущаться мне незачем: кругом никого нет, и меня никто не слышит. Вы можете последовать моему примеру, даже если живете не один. Для этого уединитесь в вашей комнате, в подвале или поупражняйтесь, пока вы за рулем. Кроме того, следите за тем,

как вы говорите, — это тоже тренировка.

Прислушайтесь к самому себе. Если просто обращать внимание на то, какие слова слетают у вас с языка, то это может дать большой эффект. Вы увидите, сколько раз вы начинали и бросали на полпути ту или иную фразу, сколько раз возвращались к уже сказанному и сколько «э-э» загромождает вашу речь.

Избегайте модных словечек. Это пойдет вам только на пользу, потому что вас лучше воспримут, а вашу речь точнее поймут.

Золотое правило — поступайте с другими так, как хотите, чтобы они поступали с вами, — относится и к разговору. Если вы хотите, чтобы собеседник был честен и откровенен с вами, вы должны быть честным и откровенным с ним.

Помните, секрет умения вести разговор — это умение задавать вопросы. Мне все вокруг любопытно, и даже на коктейлях я часто задаю свой любимый вопрос: «Почему?» Скажем, какой-то мужчина говорит мне, что переезжает с семьей в другой город. — Почему? Какая-то женщина переходит на другую работу. — Почему? Кто-то любит Харуко Мураками. — Почему?

Все мы люди, а значит, не стоит смущаться только оттого, что ваш собеседник — профессор с четырьмя высшими образованиями, или астронавт, летавший в космосе со скоростью 18 тысяч миль в час, или человек, избранный мэром вашего города. Никогда не следует забывать, что ваши собеседники получают от разговора гораздо больше удовольствия, если увидят, что он доставляет удовольствие и вам независимо от того, считаете вы себя им ровней или нет.

Большинство людей, сумевших преуспеть в жизни, умеют говорить. Неудивительно, что верно также и обратное. Если вы сумели развить у себя способность хорошо говорить, а ее можно развить, вы преуспеете. Если вы считаете, что уже добились успеха, вы можете добиться еще большего, если станете лучше говорить.

Говорят, что, путешествуя, можно расширить свой кругозор, однако, если ты достаточно любознателен, чтобы слушать окружающих тебя людей, пополнить свои знания можно, не выезжая из родного города. Независимо от того, какой вы собеседник, помните:

- Если вы считаете, что вы плохой собеседник, вы можете стать хорошим собеседником.
- Если вы считаете, что вы уже и так хороший собеседник, вы можете стать еще лучшим собеседником.