

## 10 КЛАСС

1. Соотнесите фонетический символ [л] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fIOOd
- E. cIOck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. mOOdy
- I. yAcht

2. Соотнесите фонетический символ [u:] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fIOOd
- E. cIOck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. mOOdy
- I. yAcht

3. Соотнесите фонетический символ [əʊ] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fIOOd
- E. cIOck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. mOOdy
- I. yAcht

4. Соотнесите фонетический символ [eɪ] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA

- D. fI0Od
- E. cI0ck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. m00dy
- I. yAcht

5. Соотнесите фонетический символ [æ] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fI0Od
- E. cI0ck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. m00dy
- I. yAcht

6. Соотнесите фонетический символ [ɜ:] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fI0Od
- E. cI0ck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. m00dy
- I. yAcht

7. Соотнесите фонетический символ [i:] со звуком, передаваемым **ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ** буквой / буквам в словах.

В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fI0Od
- E. cI0ck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. m00dy
- I. yAcht

**8. Соотнесите фонетический символ [iə] со звуком, передаваемым ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ буквой / буквам в словах.**

**В ответ впишите букву верного ответа: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H или I.**

- A. suEde
- B. nOte
- C. pEA
- D. fIOOd
- E. cIOck
- F. clAssic
- G. bEArd
- H. mOOdy
- I. yAcht

**9. Выберите ОДНО слово (1-4), в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков остальных слов в этой группе слов.**

- 1) Hurt
- 2) Heir
- 3) adHere
- 4) Here

**10. Выберите ОДНО слово (1-4), в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков остальных слов в этой группе слов.**

- 1) rIver
- 2) transcrIbe
- 3) qulte
- 4) allke

**11. Выберите ОДНО слово (1-4), в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков остальных слов в этой группе слов.**

- 1) shOrt
- 2) phOne
- 3) AWe
- 4) IAW

**12. Выберите ОДНО слово (1-4), в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков остальных слов в этой группе слов.**

- 1) flrm
- 2) wOrk
- 3) shIrt
- 4) rEquire

**13. Выберите ОДНО слово (1-4), в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков остальных слов в этой группе слов.**

- 1) scArf
- 2) brAnch
- 3) pAlm
- 4) cUp

**14. Выберите ОДНО слово (1-4), в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков остальных слов в этой группе слов.**

- 1) hOOded
- 2) stOOd

- 3) wOOlen
- 4) mOOdy

**15. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

The worker expected the manager to \_\_\_\_\_ a formal apology for mockery.

- 1) make
- 2) give
- 3) show
- 4) carry

**16. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

She would like to \_\_\_\_\_ a contribution to a project.

- 1) give
- 2) have
- 3) make
- 4) take

**17. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

In order to relax and feel more self-confident before an important presentation, Catherine \_\_\_\_\_ in a deep breath.

- 1) had
- 2) drew
- 3) made
- 4) did

**18. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

His friends tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him out of setting up a risky business but he wouldn't listen.

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

**19. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her position in a company for granted.

- 1) takes
- 2) gets
- 3) has
- 4) sees

**20. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

Mike joked about the film which made Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ into laughter.

- 1) fall
- 2) burst
- 3) turn
- 4) start

**21. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**This laptop is so frustrating! I've been \_\_\_\_\_ problems ever since I bought it.**

- 1) getting
- 2) having
- 3) making
- 4) meeting

**22. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**Bill tried everything to \_\_\_\_\_ the ice with his nephew but it was all in vain.**

- 1) break
- 2) melt
- 3) take
- 4) have

**23. Прочитайте небольшие отрывки и выберите идиому, соответствующую по значению фразе, написанной ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами.**

**Charlie works as a manager in a huge multinational corporation. He runs the sales department and manages a team of 20 sales reps. He deals with a lot of people in the company and is responsible for the coordination of sales and logistics. One day he received a job offer from a bigger and more well-known company. It meant being in charge of the project being only a team member. Without any hesitation he decided TO KEEP HIS POSITION IN THE COMPANY TO BECOMING A TEAM MEMBER IN ANOTHER ONE.**

- 1) it is better to be a live dog than a dead lion
- 2) it is better to wear out than to rust out
- 3) better the devil you know than the devil you don't know
- 4) it is better to be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion

**24. Прочитайте небольшие отрывки и выберите идиому, соответствующую по значению фразе, написанной ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами.**

**Becky is the life and soul of the party at school. She's got plenty of friends who admire her sense of humour. Sometimes she gets bossy in her company, telling others what to do. At the same time she is a very diligent and kind-hearted student. Being very sociable by nature, she always SHOWS HER FEELINGS OPENLY and sympathizes with others.**

- 1) pulls up her socks
- 2) wears her heart on her sleeve
- 3) loses her shirt
- 4) wears the pants in her family

**25. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**When I go to a restaurant, I always \_\_\_\_\_ something different on the menu.**

- 1) try on
- 2) try out
- 3) taste
- 4) probe

**26. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**The Spring festivals \_\_\_\_\_ in Goodzon Park.**

- 1) take part
- 2) happen
- 3) arise

4) take place

**27. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**The organisers \_\_\_ that more than 7,000 people will attend the concert.**

- 1) wait
- 2) expect
- 3) wait for
- 4) look for

**28. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**«Peter, your mother just called wondering where you are so late. We are certainly enjoying your company but when are you planning to \_\_\_ home?»**

- 1) stay
- 2) go
- 3) leave
- 4) depart

**29. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**Under the current \_\_\_ conditions, we must keep our advertising costs down.**

- 1) economic
- 2) economical
- 3) economy
- 4) economicistic

**30. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**It is important to regularly restore the \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in the center of Moscow.**

- 1) historical
- 2) historically
- 3) history
- 4) historic

**31. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**Who do you think will win the Player of the year \_\_\_?**

- 1) certificate
- 2) award
- 3) degree
- 4) qualification

**32. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**In ancient times, the villagers \_\_\_ their livestock for gold coins.**

- 1) traded
- 2) exported
- 3) imported
- 4) dealt

**33. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**The climate in Russia is not suitable for growing bananas so we \_\_\_ them from Africa.**

- 1) import
- 2) export
- 3) trade
- 4) deal

**34. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**The old house on the outskirts of town has been \_\_\_ for years.**

- 1) abandoned
- 2) absconded
- 3) deserted
- 4) frustrated

**35. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**The bank teller managed to \_\_\_ with a large sum of money.**

- 1) abandon
- 2) abscond
- 3) win
- 4) get

**36. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.**

**During the trial, the defense lawyer presented \_\_\_\_\_ in court which showed that his client was not in the country when the crime was committed.**

- 1) clues
- 2) proof
- 3) evidence
- 4) print

**37. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**She had \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in California.**

- 1) ten day's
- 2) a ten-day
- 3) a ten days
- 4) ten days

**38. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**\_\_\_\_\_ arrival came as a surprise for aunt Ann.**

- 1) Paul's and Kate's
- 2) Paul and Kate
- 3) Paul and Kates
- 4) Paul and Kate's

**39. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**Though the dish smelt\_\_\_\_\_, he refused to eat it.**

- 1) well
- 2) worse
- 3) good
- 4) badly

**40. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**They called a plumber to \_\_\_ prison to repair bad taps.**

- 1) a
- 2) an
- 3) –
- 4) the

**41. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**I opened the door and found \_\_\_ facing a stranger.**

- 1) myself
- 2) –
- 3) me
- 4) mine

**42. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**I'd like him \_\_\_ through my report.**

- 1) looking
- 2) to look
- 3) having looked
- 4) to be looking

**43. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**Mozart is known \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of wonderful pieces of music.**

- 1) to compose
- 2) to have composed
- 3) to have been composing
- 4) to be composing

**44. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**I felt very tired \_\_\_\_\_ the whole day in the sun.**

- 1) having worked
- 2) working
- 3) worked
- 4) having been worked

**45. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**He \_\_\_\_\_ to the office so he took a taxi and went home.**

- 1) needn't have returned
- 2) didn't need to return
- 3) needn't return
- 4) didn't need returning

**46. Выберите один правильный ответ для заполнения пропуска.**

**If she had not decided to change her job last year, she \_\_\_\_\_ to China next month.**

- 1) would go
- 2) will be going
- 3) would be going
- 4) would have gone



47-50. Прочитайте текст «Uncommon Englishes» и выберите наиболее подходящий ответ на вопрос.

#### UNCOMMON ENGLISHES

Have you ever heard such comments: “Those people seem to be speaking English but I have no clue what they are talking about; it must be some obscure dialect”. Actually, the word dialect is not a term of reproach. It means simply the kind of language used by a limited group. Since English is not spoken uniformly over the enormous territory where it is used, **EVERYBODY WHO SPEAKS IT MUST SPEAK SOME DIALECT OF IT (OR SOME MIXTURE OF DIALECTS)**.

Three major dialect areas have long been recognised in American English-New England, Western or General American, and Southern. Linguistic geographers now prefer the terms Northern, Midland, and Southern, and these may turn out to be more satisfactory when further studies have been completed. At any rate, the most obvious differences between the three are in pronunciation and intonation. We can often identify a man as a New Englander after hearing him say a few words, though we might read hundreds of pages of his writing without being able to guess where he comes from.

On the whole, however, it is now rather generally accepted (at least by linguists) that the three major dialects are on an exactly equal footing.

Within the three major dialectal areas, there are minor dialects and subdialects, some of which are far from standard. Non-linguists ordinarily use the word dialect only referring to these, and frequently imply that they are inferior to, as well as different from, the standard language. Some of these minor dialects, such as Pennsylvania Dutch, show a strong influence of the original language of the speakers or their ancestors. This may appear in vocabulary and constructions as well as in pronunciation. These characteristics have been preserved by some sort of isolation, either physical, as in the Southern hill country, or social, as in many tightly knit national, religious, or occupational groups.

American dialects have never differed nearly as much as those in many countries, and during the past half a century years their differences have decreased in both number and degree. This is partly due to such influences as moving pictures, the radio, TV, and more nearly universal education; partly to the fact that more people move around the country. Nevertheless, many regional variations remain. They are naturally more marked among people of limited education than among those who have had more experience through reading, schooling, and association with standard English, but to some extent they are found in all levels of speech.

**47. WHAT DOES THE AUTHOR IMPLY BY SAYING “EVERYBODY WHO SPEAKS IT MUST SPEAK SOME DIALECT OF IT (OR SOME MIXTURE OF DIALECTS).” (PARAGRAPH 1).**

- 1) There are no English speaking people who wouldn't speak an English dialect
- 2) Every English speaking person has to understand some dialect
- 3) There is a big chance that any English speaking person has to learn some dialect
- 4) If you are a native English speaker, you have no choice but to study at least one more English dialect

**48. WHAT CAN BE INFERRED FROM THE PARAGRAPH 2?**

- 1) There are not so many dialects in American English
- 2) New England dialect can only be recognised due to phonetics and intonation
- 3) The dialects are obvious in spoken, but not written English
- 4) Linguists use different terms for American English dialects

**49. CHOOSE THE PHRASE THAT FITS BEST PARAGRAPH 4.**

- 1) any number of
- 2) few

- 3) no
- 4) not enough

**50. WHAT CAN BE OPPOSED TO DIALECTS?**

- 1) original language
- 2) standard language
- 3) formal language
- 4) literary language

**51. Прочитайте текст «Uncommon Englishes» и выберите наиболее подходящий ответ на вопрос.**

**UNCOMMON ENGLISHES**

Have you ever heard how foreign tourists say: "I can't understand those people, they are speaking English but it is not English; it must be some obscure dialect". Actually, the word dialect is not a term of reproach. It means simply the kind of language used by a limited group. Since English is not spoken uniformly over the enormous territory where it is used, everybody who speaks it must speak some dialect of it (or some mixture of dialects) .

Three major dialect areas have long been recognised in American English-New England, Western or General American, and Southern. Linguistic geographers now prefer the terms Northern, Midland, and Southern, and these may turn out to be more satisfactory when further studies have been completed. At any rate, the most obvious differences between the three are in pronunciation and intonation. A) \_\_\_\_\_ We can often identify a man as a New Englander after hearing him say a few words, though we might read hundreds of pages of his writing without being able to guess where he comes from.

On the whole, however, it is now rather generally accepted (at least by linguists) that the three major dialects are on an exactly equal footing. B) \_\_\_\_\_

Within the three major dialectal areas, there are minor dialects and subdialects, some of which are far from standard. Non-linguists ordinarily use the word dialect only referring to these, and frequently imply that they are inferior to, as well as different from, the standard language. Some of these minor dialects, such as Pennsylvania Dutch, show a strong influence of the original language of the speakers or their ancestors. This may appear in vocabulary and constructions as well as in pronunciation. C) \_\_\_\_\_ These characteristics have been preserved by some sort of isolation, either physical, as in the Southern hill country, or social, as in many tightly knit national, religious, or occupational groups.

American dialects have never differed nearly as much as those in many countries, and during the past half a century their differences have decreased in both number and degree. This is partly due to such influences as moving pictures, the radio, TV, and more nearly universal education; partly to the fact that more people move around the country. Nevertheless, many regional variations remain. They are naturally more marked among people of limited education than among those who have had more experience through reading, schooling, and association with standard English, but to some extent they are found in all levels of speech. D) \_\_\_\_\_

**FILL IN THE PHRASE INTO THE BLANK.**

**THEY MAY MERGE EVENTUALLY, BUT WE DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT IT.**

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

52-56. Прочитайте текст «Uncommon Englishes» и определите, какие из утверждений ниже соответствуют содержанию текста, какие не соответствуют и о чём в тексте не сказано, т.е. на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа.

### UNCOMMON ENGLISHES

Have you ever heard such comments: "Those people seem to be speaking English but I have no clue what they are talking about; it must be some obscure dialect". Actually, the word dialect is not a term of reproach. It means simply the kind of language used by a limited group. Since English is not spoken uniformly over the enormous territory where it is used, everybody who speaks it must speak some dialect of it (or some mixture of dialects).

Three major dialect areas have long been recognised in American English-New England, Western or General American, and Southern. Linguistic geographers now prefer the terms Northern, Midland, and Southern, and these may turn out to be more satisfactory when further studies have been completed. At any rate, the most obvious differences between the three are in pronunciation and intonation. We can often identify a man as a New Englander after hearing him say a few words, though we might read hundreds of pages of his writing without being able to guess where he comes from.

On the whole, however, it is now rather generally accepted (at least by linguists) that the three major dialects are on an exactly equal footing.

Within the three major dialectal areas, there are minor dialects and subdialects, some of which are far from standard. Non-linguists ordinarily use the word dialect only referring to these, and frequently imply that they are inferior to, as well as different from, the standard language. Some of these minor dialects, such as Pennsylvania Dutch, show a strong influence of the original language of the speakers or their ancestors. This may appear in vocabulary and constructions as well as in pronunciation. These characteristics have been preserved by some sort of isolation, either physical, as in the Southern hill country, or social, as in many tightly knit national, religious, or occupational groups.

American dialects have never differed nearly as much as those in many countries, and during the past half a century years their differences have decreased in both number and degree. This is partly due to such influences as moving pictures, the radio, TV, and more nearly universal education; partly to the fact that more people move around the country. Nevertheless, many regional variations remain. They are naturally more marked among people of limited education than among those who have had more experience through reading, schooling, and association with standard English, but to some extent they are found in all levels of speech.

#### 52. GENERAL AMERICAN IS THE MOST COMMON DIALECT OF AMERICAN ENGLISH.

- 1) Верно
- 2) Неверно
- 3) В тексте не сказано

#### 53. ALL SUBDIALECTS ARE FAR FROM STANDARD.

- 1) Верно
- 2) Неверно
- 3) В тексте не сказано

#### 54. INTONATION IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAJOR DIALECTS.

- 1) Верно
- 2) Неверно
- 3) В тексте не сказано

**55. THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENCES IN AMERICAN DIALECTS HAVE DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS.**

- 1) Верно
- 2) Неверно
- 3) В тексте не сказано

**56. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMERICAN DIALECTS HAVE INCREASED PARTIALLY FROM THE RISE OF INTERNAL MIGRATION.**

- 1) Верно
- 2) Неверно
- 3) В тексте не сказано

**57. Прочитайте текст и расставьте фрагменты текста A-F в правильной последовательности. В ответе ЗАПИШИТЕ последовательность из ШЕСТИ букв. (Например: FEDCBA).**

**ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY!**

**A) Therefore long breaks between classes play an important role in children’s education and social development. Child psychiatrists agreed with the study’s results, describing the best learning environment as the one where children play a lot. In recent years, though, long breaks have been cut in many schools, in part because of an increased emphasis placed on tests.**

**B) More attention has been placed on studying because American children regularly score lower at international tests. Thus the President administration created a programme aiming to help US kids become more academically competitive with their international peers. Schools with poor test results were punished. That’s what forced schools to reduce break times. Unfortunately, the pursuit of higher test scores led to more work and less play for kids.**

**C) Many parents, teachers and psychologists ask this question “Why are these kids being so difficult?”.**

**D) According to a study released last month, children are so unruly in schools simply because they work too much and play too little. The study examined more than 12,000 elementary school children between the ages of eight and nine in the US. It discovered that children behaved notably better when they played for at least fifteen minutes during the school day.**

**E) Let’s hope that schools will consider extending school breaks which should not only deal with classroom misbehaviour but also improve pupils’ social skills.**

**F) More recess should result in other improvements besides behaving better. The researchers who conducted the study concluded that children use creativity and imagination when on the playground. Kids also learn how to socially interact with one another, as well as develop problem-solving skills.**

**58. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в них логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки B-G. Буквы A-G могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.**

**HE HAS ALREADY DECEIVED US SEVERAL TIMES. THEREFORE WE CANNOT TRUST HIM.**

<b>A</b>	<b>NO LOGICAL MISTAKES</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Weak Analogy</b>

C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

59. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

EVERY TIME WHEN I EAT THIS HAMBURGER, I HAVE PROBLEMS WITH MY STOMACH. I BELIEVE, THIS HAMBURGER MUST HAVE BEEN THE REASON.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

60. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

BOYS IN THIS FOOTBALL TEAM ARE BAD: THEY ARE REBELS, BULLIES OR SIMPLY INSOLENT. SINCE GARY IS ONE OF THE PLAYERS, HE IS BAD AS WELL.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

61. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

I KNOW IT IS MY FAULT THAT I HAVEN'T MET THE DEADLINE WITH THE PROJECT. BUT IT IS BECAUSE OF MY FRECKLING BOSS; HE ALWAYS GIVES ME TOO MUCH WORK AND UNREASONABLE DEADLINES.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

62. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

A LOT OF PEOPLE DREAM OF OWNING A BMW. SO, THIS IS A CAR OF A HIGH QUALITY.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

63. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

SUPPORTING A MULTICULTURAL POLICY ON IMMIGRATION IS LIKE INVITING EVERYONE YOU CARE ABOUT TO YOUR BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

64. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WON FOUR CONSECUTIVE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, SO HE WAS A VERY GOOD PRESIDENT.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

65. Прочитайте предложение и определите, имеются ли в нем логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Г. Буквы А-Г могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

IVAN HAS A MUCH HIGHER IQ THAN JOHN, THEREFORE IVAN SHOULD HAVE HIGHER ACADEMIC RESULTS.

A	NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
B	Weak Analogy
C	Red Herring (Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand)
D	Appeal to the Popular (Urging the hearer to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it)
E	False Analogy: comparing unrelated groups, categories, etc.
F	Fallacy of Division (Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts)
G	Attacking the individual instead of the argument

66. Прочитайте утверждение и выберите наиболее сильный аргумент в его поддержку.

According to 11 graders, it is better and easier to make new friends than to keep old ones.

- 1) There is no bad past.
- 2) When people do not know you well, they expect the best from you.
- 3) We get tired of being around the same people for ages.
- 4) It can be more interesting to get to know new people.

67. Прочитайте утверждение и выберите наиболее сильный аргумент в его поддержку.

Many kids believe that it is better for them to have brothers and sisters than to be the only child.

- 1) It develops important qualities.
- 2) They will be helping and supportive in future.
- 3) There will be more fun and happiness in their life.
- 4) All resources and attention will be dedicated to them.

**68. Прочитайте утверждение и выберите наиболее сильный аргумент в его поддержку.**

**Parents believe that sleeping at least eight hours is necessary for their kids.**

- 1) It is advised by doctors.
- 2) That's what their bodies require to be energetic.
- 3) It makes the life of the young longer and happier.
- 4) Sleep deprivation will reduce their productivity at work.

**69. Прочитайте утверждение и выберите наиболее сильный аргумент в его поддержку.**

**According to psychologists, moving to a new school is extremely difficult for pupils.**

- 1) New things are always stressful.
- 2) In the beginning there will be too much negative attention from new classmates.
- 3) They will lose connection with their friends and classmates.
- 4) Leaving your comfort zone and familiar environment is stressful.

**70. Знаете ли Вы названия достопримечательностей, изображенных на картинках ниже, и где они находятся? Соотнесите картинку с названием места, представленного в таблице. В ответе напишите букву (A, B, C, D, E или F).**

- A. Hobbit House, New Zealand**
- B. Fraser Island, Australia**
- C. Sydney Theatre, Sydney, Australia**
- D. Newfoundland, Canada**
- E. CN Tower, Toronto, Canada**
- F. Split Apple, New Zealand**





71. Знаете ли Вы названия достопримечательностей, изображенных на картинках ниже, и где они находятся? Соотнесите картинку с названием места, представленного в таблице. В ответе напишите букву (A, B, C, D, E или F).

- A. Hobbit House, New Zealand
- B. Fraser Island, Australia
- C. Sydney Theatre, Sydney, Australia
- D. Newfoundland, Canada
- E. CN Tower, Toronto, Canada
- F. Split Apple, New Zealand



72. Знаете ли Вы названия достопримечательностей, изображенных на картинках ниже, и где они находятся? Соотнесите картинку с названием места, представленного в таблице. В ответе напишите букву (A, B, C, D, E или F).

- A. Hobbit House, New Zealand
- B. Fraser Island, Australia
- C. Sydney Theatre, Sydney, Australia
- D. Newfoundland, Canada
- E. CN Tower, Toronto, Canada
- F. Split Apple, New Zealand



73. Знаете ли Вы названия достопримечательностей, изображенных на картинках ниже, и где они находятся? Соотнесите картинку с названием места, представленного в таблице. В ответе напишите букву (A, B, C, D, E или F).

- A. Hobbit House, New Zealand
- B. Fraser Island, Australia
- C. Sydney Theatre, Sydney, Australia
- D. Newfoundland, Canada
- E. CN Tower, Toronto, Canada
- F. Split Apple, New Zealand



74. Знаете ли Вы названия достопримечательностей, изображенных на картинках ниже, и где они находятся? Соотнесите картинку с названием места, представленного в таблице. В ответе напишите букву (A, B, C, D, E или F).

- A. Hobbit House, New Zealand
- B. Fraser Island, Australia
- C. Sydney Theatre, Sydney, Australia
- D. Newfoundland, Canada
- E. CN Tower, Toronto, Canada
- F. Split Apple, New Zealand





75. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Dragon of Cadwaladr

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

76. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Tay

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K

National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

77. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Pontcysyllte aqueduct

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

78. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Borrowstounness

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

79. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Pais

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K

National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

80. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Golden Eagle

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

81. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

The Herald

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

82. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Cardiff Story Museum

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

83. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Ben Nevis

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

84. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Catherine Zeta-Jones

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

85. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Minerva McGonagall

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

86. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Daffodil

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

87. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Charles Cameron

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

88. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Spey

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Rivers	D	K
National symbols	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Clothing	G	N

89. Определите, к какой категории относится представленное слово и с какой страной (Уэльс - Шотландия) оно связано. Например, Kirk — ответ L.

Prince Philip

CATEGORIES	WALES	SCOTLAND
------------	-------	----------



Английский язык

<b>People</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>Place names</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Museums</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>J</b>
<b>Rivers</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>National symbols</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Newspapers and magazines</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>N</b>