

## 11 КЛАСС

1. Выберите слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, отличен от остальных слов этой группы слов.

- 1) lAW
- 2) yAWn
- 3) flOOr
- 4) wORse

2. Выберите слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, отличен от остальных слов этой группы слов.

- 1) exhAUsted
- 2) wORm
- 3) bOARd
- 4) cAUGht

3. Выберите слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, отличен от остальных слов этой группы слов.

- 1) wHistle
- 2) Himself
- 3) adHere
- 4) Hair

4. Выберите слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, отличен от остальных слов этой группы слов.

- 1) Eccentric
- 2) Easy
- 3) rEcent
- 4) Even

5. Напишите предложение по транскрипции. Напечатайте предложение с **ЗАГЛАВНОЙ БУКВЫ**. Предложение должно заканчиваться **СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИМ** знаком препинания. (пример: 00 aiv 'nevə livd hiə bi'fɔ: 00:l've never lived here before.)

hi bægd hə tə kɑ:m daʊn

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ʃi geiv hər ə pi:s əv əd'vais

8. Напишите предложение по транскрипции. Напечатайте предложение С ЗАГЛАВНОЙ БУКВЫ. Предложение должно заканчиваться СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИМ знаком препинания. (пример: 00 aiv 'nevə livd hiə bi'fɔ: 00:I've never lived here before.)

aiv bin 'θiŋkiŋ əv 'rɜ:ʃəsɪŋ ði:z fiʃ

9. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.

The student didn't know how to answer an exam question which made the professor \_\_\_\_\_ his temper.

- 1) loose
- 2) loss
- 3) lose
- 4) leave

10. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.

From a purely statistic \_\_\_\_\_, the number of women will decrease in 20 years.

- 1) point of view
- 2) standpoint
- 3) overlook
- 4) prospect

11. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.

A big sales tax bump in Japan, the world's third-largest \_\_\_\_\_, has exposed cracks in its fragile recovery.

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

12. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.

All the facts considered strengthen his conviction that Europe must \_\_\_\_\_ strict and rigorous rules.

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

13. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.

People are always saying there's no quality of life in Africa, and everyone wants to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) emigrate
- 2) immigrate
- 3) migrate
- 4) leave

14. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово для заполнения пропуска.

Ninety percent of women say that advertising \_\_\_\_\_ their opinion of beauty.

- 1) has influence

- 2) has an effect
- 3) effects
- 4) affects

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

**He was \_\_\_\_\_ that he had lied.**

- 1) ashamed
- 2) embarrassed
- 3) flattered
- 4) confused

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

**We \_\_\_\_\_ going camping every summer. This is our family custom.**

- 1) used
- 2) get used to
- 3) are used to
- 4) used to

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

**I know you pass our cottage house on your way home. Can you please \_\_\_ the book you borrowed last week?**

- 1) fetch
- 2) bring
- 3) take
- 4) get

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

**Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter how to read.**

- 1) studied
- 2) learned
- 3) taught
- 4) directed

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

**A large wave \_\_\_\_\_ a boat high into the air.**

- 1) rose
- 2) raised
- 3) went up
- 4) increased

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

**Police \_\_\_\_\_ through the woods for a missing girl.**

- 1) searched
- 2) looked
- 3) found
- 4) researched

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

Sarah runs an IT company and has a lot of business meetings and negotiations every day. When meeting with people, she is smartly dressed and usually avoids informal conversations. Her partners say she is very authoritative. However, Sarah's company is on the verge of going bankrupt and has a lot of competitors, who try to gain over her but unsuccessfully. Sarah knows that **HER COMPANY WILL NOT SURVIVE ON THE MARKET BUT DOES HER BEST IN ORDER NOT TO BE WEAK.**

- 1) it is smarty pants
- 2) it is a stuffed shirt
- 3) it is a paper tiger
- 4) it is a cream puff

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

Ben has been attending football classes since the age of 6. When he was 10 he became a member of the school's football team. He took part in various competitions and was rewarded for his effort by "The Best Football Player" prize. In one of the matches for high school he missed the ball several times which influenced the total score badly. Moreover, he hit one of the members of the opposing team. Ben realized that he **WAS IN AN UNFAVOURABLE SITUATION**: his coach was about to replace him and everything depended solely on whether Ben makes one more big mistake or not.

- 1) dropped the ball
- 2) gone to bat for himself
- 3) hit the bull's eye
- 4) two strikes against him

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

It is necessary to keep in mind that \_\_\_ people get, \_\_\_ experienced they are.

- 1) the older, the more
- 2) older, more
- 3) the oldest, the most
- 4) more older, more

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

He speaks Italian \_\_\_ and he also speaks \_\_\_ German.

- 1) well, good
- 2) good, good
- 3) well, well
- 4) good, well

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

It was her \_\_\_ jumper.

- 1) red big cotton favourite
- 2) favourite cotton big red
- 3) big red favourite cotton
- 4) favourite big red cotton

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

He stopped \_\_\_ some food because he was hungry.

- 1) buying
- 2) to buy
- 3) buy
- 4) bought

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

**I'd like to go to \_\_ Jamaica, \_\_ Bahamas or somewhere in \_\_ Caribbean.**

- 1) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_
- 2) the, \_\_, \_\_
- 3) \_\_, the, \_\_
- 4) \_\_, the, the

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

**By the time they \_\_ York, they \_\_ for four hours.**

- 1) reach; will have been traveling
- 2) will reach; will travel
- 3) reach; will be traveling
- 4) reached; are traveling

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

**Mary talks as though she \_\_ everything.**

- 1) had known
- 2) has known
- 3) knew
- 4) is knowing

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

**If she \_\_ better-qualified, she \_\_ that job.**

- 1) had been; would get
- 2) is; would have got
- 3) were; would have got
- 4) will be; would get

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

**We \_\_\_\_\_, everyone got home safely.**

- 1) couldn't worry
- 2) mustn't have worried
- 3) needn't have worried
- 4) can't have worried

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

**She \_\_ that by the time you \_\_ to him for help they \_\_ the greater part of their research.**

- 1) said, had turned, will do
- 2) says, turns, will have done
- 3) said, turned, would have done
- 4) said, had turned, would do

33. Прочитайте текст и обратите внимание на предложение, которое **ВЫДЕЛЕНО ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ**. Определите, есть ли в этой части ошибка. Напишите правильный вариант. Если ошибки нет, впишите 0.

(Пример:

Dogs is either optimists or pessimists, claim scientists. For \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_  
some dogs the bowl is half full, for others it's half empty. \_\_\_\_\_ 0 \_\_\_\_\_)

**ONE OF THE THINGS I DARED DOING WAS THE USE OF ADULT TO PLAY CHILDREN IN BLUE REMEMBERED Hills.** Having started write about children I wanted to write something difficult because children don't have long speeches. You can't have certain rhetorical devices. You have to have a continual twitchy action because thats how children move. I wanted to keep exactly to the language of childhood and the constant present-tense preoccupations of childhood. I also wanted to show it with out an audience going "Ah, children" and immediately pushing it back to childhood. Ultimately, I decided to use adult actors Having got over the panic of first five minutes, the audience could see obviously that this were adults. But they also saw that they were children, so it worked. It was because I was trying to show childhood straight on.

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42. Прочитайте текст и обратите внимание на предложение, которое **ВЫДЕЛЕНО ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ**. Определите, есть ли в этой части ошибка. Напишите правильный вариант. Если ошибки нет, впишите 0.

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43-46. Прочитайте текст «MAKING LEATHER» и выберите наиболее подходящий ответ на вопрос.

#### MAKING LEATHER

Hides and skins are the raw material of the leather manufacturer or tanner. When man first used animal skins is not known. Skins, even when preserved by tanning, do not last as long as stone, pottery, metals and bone, and our knowledge about the early use of skins is vague. However, the numerous flint scrapers and bone or ivory sewing needles in our museums show that tens of thousands of years ago skins were prepared and used long before textiles. Nowadays, hides and skins are essential raw materials and important articles of commerce.

Any animal skin can be made into leather, but the skins chiefly used come from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses. To a lesser extent the skins from dogs, deer, reptiles, marine animals, fish and birds are also used. Snakes, lizards, seals, whales, and sharks all contribute to leather manufacture.

'Hide' is the trade word for the skins of the larger animals such as full-grown cattle and horses; and 'skin' for the smaller animals, and immature large animals such as ponies and calves. Some skins are made into leather after the hair or wool has been removed, but the skins of the fur-bearing animals and sometimes of sheep, lambs and ponies are processed, or 'dressed', with the hair or wool still in place.

There is usually a long interval between the flaying, or stripping, of the skin from the animal and putting it into the tannery for processing. If the flayed skins were left wet, they would go bad, just like meat; they must therefore be preserved in some way. The commonest method is salting. This involves sprinkling the skins with salt on their inner side, or immersing the skins completely in strong salt solution for some hours, after which they are drained and sprinkled with solid salt.

Another method of drying is to stretch the skins out on the ground, or on frames and to dry them in the sun, or even better in the shade. Beetles and other insects eat skins and must be kept away by the use of some chemical such as D.D.T. The dried skins are called 'crust' leather and are sent in this form to the tanneries for the very complicated process of tanning. After tanning, only the 'corium' or middle layer of the skin is left to provide leather as we know it. It is to the closely knit fibre structure of the corium that leather owes its virtues of flexibility, strength and elasticity, its resistance to rubbing and its unique power of allowing water vapour and air to pass through it while resisting penetration by liquid water itself.

**43. WHERE ARE YOU MORE LIKELY TO READ THIS TEXT?**

- 1) in a magazine
- 2) in a professional leather industry journal
- 3) in the encyclopedia
- 4) in a school biology book

**44. TEXTILES STARTED TO BE MADE**

- 1) long before skins.
- 2) at about the same time as skins.
- 3) long after skins started to be used.
- 4) long before stone tools.

**45. UNLESS SPECIALLY TREATED, SUN-DRIED SKINS MAY BE ATTACKED BY**

- 1) bugs
- 2) poisons
- 3) D.D.T.
- 4) chemicals

**46. WHICH LEATHER MAKING PROCEDURE IS CARRIED OUT FIRST?**

- 1) flaying
- 2) salting
- 3) drying
- 4) stretching

**47. Прочитайте текст «MAKING LEATHER» и выберите наиболее подходящий ответ на вопрос.**

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Hides and skins are the raw material of the leather manufacturer or tanner. When man first used animal skins is not known. Skins, A) \_\_\_\_\_ even when preserved by tanning, do not last as long as stone, pottery, metals and bone, and our knowledge about the early use of skins is vague. However, the numerous flint scrapers and bone or ivory sewing needles in our museums show that tens of thousands of years ago B) \_\_\_\_\_ skins were prepared and used long before textiles. Nowadays, hides and skins are essential raw materials and important articles of commerce.

Any animal skin can be made into leather, but the skins chiefly used come from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses. To a lesser extent C) \_\_\_\_\_ the skins from dogs, deer, reptiles, marine animals, fish and birds are also used. Snakes, lizards, seals, whales, and sharks all contribute to leather manufacture.

'Hide' D) \_\_\_\_\_ is the trade word for the skins of the larger animals such as full-grown cattle and horses; and 'skin' for the smaller animals, and immature large animals such as ponies and

calves. Some skins are made into leather after the hair or wool has been removed, but the skins of the fur-bearing animals and sometimes of sheep, lambs and ponies are processed, or 'dressed', with the hair or wool still in place.

There is usually a long interval between the flaying, or stripping, of the skin from the animal and putting it into the tannery for processing. If the flayed skins were left wet, they would go bad, just like meat; they must therefore be preserved in some way. The commonest method is salting. This involves sprinkling the skins with salt on their inner side, or immersing the skins completely in strong salt solution for some hours, after which they are drained and sprinkled with solid salt.

Another method of drying is to stretch the skins out on the ground, or on frames and to dry them in the sun, or even better in the shade. Beetles and other insects eat skins and must be kept away by the use of some chemical such as D.D.T. The dried skins are called 'crust' leather and are sent in this form to the tanneries for the very complicated process of tanning. After tanning, only the 'corium' or middle layer of the skin is left to provide leather as we know it. It is to the closely knit fibre structure of the corium that leather owes its virtues of flexibility, strength and elasticity, its resistance to rubbing and its unique power of allowing water vapour and air to pass through it while resisting penetration by liquid water itself.

**CHOOSE THE BLANK, WHERE THE FOLLOWING PHRASE FITS BEST:**

..., IN THE EARLY STONE AGE,...

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

**48-53. Прочитайте текст «MAKING LEATHER» 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.**

#### **MAKING LEATHER**

Hides and skins are the raw material of the leather manufacturer or tanner. When man first used animal skins is not known. Skins, even when preserved by tanning, do not last as long as stone, pottery, metals and bone, and our knowledge about the early use of skins is vague. However, the numerous flint scrapers and bone or ivory sewing needles in our museums show that tens of thousands of years ago skins were prepared and used long before textiles. Nowadays, hides and skins are essential raw materials and important articles of commerce.

Any animal skin can be made into leather, but the skins chiefly used come from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses. To a lesser extent the skins from dogs, deer, reptiles, marine animals, fish and birds are also used. Snakes, lizards, seals, whales, and sharks all contribute to leather manufacture.

'Hide' is the trade word for the skins of the larger animals such as full-grown cattle and horses; and 'skin' for the smaller animals, and immature large animals such as ponies and calves. Some skins are made into leather after the hair or wool has been removed, but the skins of the fur-bearing animals and sometimes of sheep, lambs and ponies are processed, or 'dressed', with the hair or wool still in place.

There is usually a long interval between the flaying, or stripping, of the skin from the animal and putting it into the tannery for processing. If the flayed skins were left wet, they would go bad, just like meat; they must therefore be preserved in some way. The commonest method is salting. This involves sprinkling the skins with salt on their inner side, or immersing the skins completely in strong salt solution for some hours, after which they are drained and sprinkled with solid salt.

Another method of drying is to stretch the skins out on the ground, or on frames and to dry them in the sun, or even better in the shade. Beetles and other insects eat skins and must be kept away by the use of some chemical such as D.D.T. The dried skins are called 'crust' leather and are sent in this form to the tanneries for the very complicated process of tanning. After tanning, only the 'corium' or middle layer of the skin is left to provide leather as we know it. It is to the closely knit fibre structure of the corium that leather owes its virtues of flexibility, strength and elasticity, its resistance to rubbing and its unique power of allowing water vapour and air to pass through it while resisting penetration by liquid water itself.

**48. WE DO NOT HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EARLY USE OF SKINS.**

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

**49. THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED METHOD OF SKINS PRESERVING IS SALTING.**

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

**50. THE WORDS "HIDE" AND "SKIN" ARE EQUAL IN THEIR MEANINGS.**

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

**51. LEATHER CANNOT BE MADE FROM THE SKIN OF SHARKS.**

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

**52. IF LEATHER MAKING PROCESS WAS DONE PROPERLY, IT WILL SERVE FOR AT LEAST 100 YEARS.**

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

**53. ALL SKINS AND HIDES HAVE TO GO THROUGH HAIR REMOVAL PROCEDURE BEFORE THEY CAN BE PROCESSED INTO LEATHER.**

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

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

#### **THE SOLAR SYSTEM**

**A) This means they have a hard surface to stand on. There are also planets with different kind of surface.**

**B) Our solar system consists of the sun, eight planets, more than 150 moons, as well as comets, asteroids, dwarf planets and other space rocks. Planets, asteroids and comets orbit the sun.**

**C) Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus are the outer planets. They are also called the gas giants because you can't stand on them - their surface is made of gas.**

D) There are many theories on how the solar system developed. About 4.5 billion years ago a big cloud of gas and dust probably collapsed. The sun formed in the middle, the densest region. Further away from the sun, gases changed to planets made of rock. This is just a general overview of our solar system but there are much more to learn.

E) They travel around our sun in an ellipse. It takes Mercury, the nearest planet, only 88 days but Neptune 164 years to travel around the sun once. Moons orbit planets. Currently, Jupiter has the most moons – over 60. Mercury and Venus don't have any moons.

F) The inner planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars are called terrestrial planets.



55. 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.

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

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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. Cause and effect
- G. Attacking the individual instead of the argument
- H. False Dilemma

56. 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 PEANUTS, I HAVE ALLERGY SYMPTOMS. I MAY BE ALLERGIC TO NUTS.

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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. Cause and effect
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THE BUSINESS STRATEGIES OF THIS COMPANY CANNOT BE EFFECTIVE SIMPLY BECAUSE THE EMPLOYEES ARE LAZY AND IGNORANT PEOPLE.

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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)
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- H. False Dilemma

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TWO WEEKS AGO SAM AND JASON HAD A BIG ARGUMENT – THEY EVEN GOT IN A FIGHT! THEY ARE STILL NOT TALKING TO EACH OTHER BECAUSE OF IT.

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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)
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THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DREAM OF OWNING A BMW. THEREFORE, THIS IS A CAR OF A HIGH QUALITY.

A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES

B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .

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. Cause and effect

G. Attacking the individual instead of the argument

H. False Dilemma

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

A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES

B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .

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. Cause and effect

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

A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES

B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .

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. Cause and effect

G. Attacking the individual instead of the argument

H. False Dilemma

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WE CAN EITHER STOP USING CARS OR DESTROY THE EARTH.

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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. Cause and effect
- G. Attacking the individual instead of the argument
- H. False Dilemma

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HE ATTENDED LESS THAN A HALF OF MICROECONOMICS CLASSES. THAT'S WHY HE WAS SUSPENDED FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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)
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- G. Attacking the individual instead of the argument
- H. False Dilemma

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IF WE BAN HUMMERS BECAUSE THEY ARE BAD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT EVENTUALLY GOVERNMENT WILL BAN ALL CARS, SO WE SHOULDN'T BAN HUMMERS.

- A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
- B. Slippery Slope (assuming that one thing must lead to another) .
- 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. Cause and effect**

**G. Attacking the individual instead of the argument**

**H. False Dilemma**

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

**Children in large families believe that it is better to be the only child than to have brothers and sisters.**

- 1) They will develop important qualities.
- 2) They will not be lonely.
- 3) They will not have to wear hand-me-downs.
- 4) They will have more freedom.

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

**Having a pet is advantageous for kids.**

- 1) They get responsible.
- 2) It makes them better.
- 3) They feel lonely.
- 4) They'll be successful in future.

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

**According to education advising centers, studying in Russia is more beneficial for Russian students compared to studying abroad.**

- 1) It is more prestigious.
- 2) It gives you more opportunities
- 3) The quality of education is sustainably higher.
- 4) You will learn another language and culture.

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

**Fathers say that there is nothing good about having "four-footed friends" at home.**

- 1) If they cannot be used as hunting or watchdogs, they are simply useless.
- 2) The furniture is used as a claw sharpener.
- 3) If these are not really small fancy breed, you have no choice but to walk them every morning and evening rain or shine.
- 4) The flat is filled with cats' or dogs' hair all-year-round.

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

**Many elderly people believe, that you shouldn't borrow money from friends.**

- 1) There are banks to perform this function.
- 2) It is hard to withstand the temptation to forget about your debt.
- 3) It can harm or damage your friendship.
- 4) It will be difficult for them to say no.

**70. Прочитайте отрывок текста и выберите его автора.**

**Down, down, down. Would the fall never come to an end! `I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she said aloud. `I must be getting somewhere near the centre of the earth. [...] I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth! How funny it'll seem to come out among the people that walk with their heads downward! The Antipathies, I think--' (she was rather glad there was no one listening, this**

time, as it didn't sound at all the right word) `--but I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know. Please, Ma' am, is this New Zealand or Australia?'

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Ray Bradbury
- C. Jane Austine
- D. Lewis Carrol
- E. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- F. Ernest Hemingway
- G. John Updike
- H. F. Scott Fitzgerald

71. Прочитайте отрывок текста и выберите его автора.

The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached. When it came, Scrooge bent down upon his knee; for in the very air through which this Spirit moved it seemed to scatter gloom and mystery. [...] "Ghost of the Future!" he exclaimed, "I fear you more than any spectre I have seen. But as I know your purpose is to do me good, and as I hope to live to be another man from what I was, I am prepared to bear you company, and do it with a thankful heart. Will you not speak to me?" It gave him no reply. The hand was pointed straight before them. "Lead on!" said him. "Lead on! The night is waning fast, and it is precious time to me, I know. Lead on, Spirit!"

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Ray Bradbury
- C. Jane Austine
- D. Lewis Carrol
- E. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- F. Ernest Hemingway
- G. John Updike
- H. F. Scott Fitzgerald

72. Прочитайте отрывок текста и выберите его автора.

"When a man gets killed I never like to get mixed up in it in any way. I keep out. When I was a young man it was different—if a friend of mine died, no matter how, I stuck with them to the end. You may think that's sentimental, but I mean it—to the bitter end."

I saw that for some reason of his own he was determined not to come, so I stood up.

"Are you a college man?" he inquired suddenly.

For a moment I thought he was going to suggest a "gonnegtion," but he only nodded and shook my hand.

"Let us learn to show our friendship for a man when he is alive and not after he is dead," he suggested. "After that my own rule is to let everything alone."

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Ray Bradbury
- C. Jane Austine
- D. Lewis Carrol
- E. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- F. Ernest Hemingway
- G. John Updike
- H. F. Scott Fitzgerald

73. Прочитайте отрывок текста и выберите его автора.

It was a special pleasure to see things eaten, to see things blackened and changed. [...] With his symbolic helmet numbered 451 on his stolid head, and his eyes all orange flame with the thought of what came next, he flicked the igniter and the house jumped up in a gorging fire that burned the evening sky red and yellow and black. He strode in a swarm of fireflies. He wanted above all, like the old joke, to shove a marshmallow on a stick in the furnace, while the flapping pigeon-winged books died on the porch and lawn of the house. While the books went up in sparkling whirls and blew away on a wind turned dark with burning.

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Ray Bradbury
- C. Jane Austine
- D. Lewis Carrol
- E. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- F. Ernest Hemingway
- G. John Updike
- H. F. Scott Fitzgerald

74. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ was a British scientist who laid the foundations of the theory of evolution and transformed the way we think about the natural world.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Terry Pratchett
- C. Madonna
- D. James Cameron
- E. Steven Jobs
- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

75. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ is author of the acclaimed and bestselling Discworld series. Long regarded as a significant satirist, s/he has won numerous literary awards, was appointed OBE in 1998 and has received eight honorary doctorates.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Terry Pratchett
- C. Madonna
- D. James Cameron
- E. Steven Jobs

- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

76. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_, a graduate of Oxford University, who understood the need and the unrealized potential of exchanging data among people all over the world and of millions of computers connected together. S/He had specified the tree fundamental technologies that remain the basis of today's Web.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Terry Pratchett
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- D. James Cameron
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- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

77. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ was crowned queen/king of England after s/he invaded the country in 1066. S/He is remembered as the ruler who changed the organization of society and the laws about landowners.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Terry Pratchett
- C. Madonna
- D. James Cameron
- E. Steven Jobs
- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

78. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a self-taught musician, who wrote soundtracks for Eragon, Alice in Wonderland and Bruce Almighty. Apart from being a musician, s/he has brought his/her best-selling fashion and lifestyle brand Abbey Dawn into the mix and organized a Foundation to provide support to children and youth living with serious illnesses through awareness-raising initiatives and grants.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Terry Pratchett
- C. Madonna
- D. James Cameron
- E. Steven Jobs
- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

79. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a Canadian director, who majored in physics at California State University. In 1997 he wrote and directed a romance epic about two young lovers from social classes who meet on board the famous ship, which became the highest grossing movie of all times.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Terry Pratchett
- C. Madonna
- D. James Cameron
- E. Steven Jobs
- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

80. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ an English poet and painter. S/He began writing poetry at the age of 12. At 14 s/he was exposed to a variety of Gothic styles, while sketching the tombs at Westminster Abbey. S/He is remembered today for the illuminated poetry: the text and illustrations were printed from copper plates, and each picture was finished by hand in watercolours.

- A. Henry VIII

- B. Terry Pratchett
- C. Madonna
- D. James Cameron
- E. Steven Jobs
- F. William the Conqueror
- G. Sir Sean Connery
- H. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- I. Fiona Wood
- J. Steven Spielberg
- K. Charles Darwin
- L. William Blake
- M. Avril Lavigne

81. Прочитайте текст и выберите выдающегося человека (А-М), наиболее подходящего под данное описание.

\_\_\_\_\_ an Australian inventor who patented a spray-on skin technique for treating burns. The innovation involves growing new skin cells in laboratory from a sample patch of the victim's healthy skin and spraying it on the victim's damaged skin. This process significantly reduces recovery time and scarring.

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