

1. Задача 1

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, будет ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков, обозначенных теми же буквами, в других словах.

1	Gigantic
2	Giddy
3	plagiari <u>s</u> m
4	G <u>i</u> st

2. Задача 2

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, будет ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков, обозначенных теми же буквами, в других словах.

1	<u>b</u> lew
2	kn <u>e</u> w
3	f <u>l</u> ew
4	s <u>e</u> w

3. Задача 3

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, будет ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков, обозначенных теми же буквами, в других словах.

1	rec <u>r</u> ipt
2	rec <u>r</u> ipt
3	rec <u>r</u> ipt
4	ins <u>r</u> ipt

4. Задача 4

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ буквами, будет ОТЛИЧЕН от звуков, обозначенных теми же буквами, в других словах.

1	p <u>r</u> etty
2	cl <u>r</u> ientele
3	so <u>r</u> ociety
4	d <u>r</u> etty

5. Задача 5

Для предложений (1-8) выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию каждого предложения. Слова из списка могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

1. It seems unlikely that the two sides will find any —(1)— ground.
2. I didn't notice anything out of the —(2)—.
3. I see John is up to his —(3)— tricks bossing everyone around.
4. The restrictions on water usage have been lifted now that the river levels are —(4)—.
5. It's —(5)— knowledge that smoking and cancer are linked.
6. The report criticizes the —(6)— suspects – the fast food and diet industries.
7. Her paintings depict the lives of —(7)— people in the last century.
8. Most —(8)— law countries deal with this in a similar way.

Возможные ответы

1	usual
2	common
3	normal
4	ordinary

6. Задача 6

Прочитайте текст, в котором ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами выделена идиома. Из списка выберите наиболее подходящее объяснение идиомы.

Over the summer Brian was really excited about being placed in the advanced math class. After getting his timetable on the first day and seeing the workload, he was ready to **JUMP SHIP**.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brian did not want to be in the advance math class anymore.
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brian was even more excited about the math class than he was over the summer.
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brian wanted to start working on his math assignments right away.

7. Задача 7

Прочитайте текст, в котором буквами выделена идиома. Из списка выберите наиболее подходящее объяснение идиомы.

Eric wanted to fix his cousin's computer, but he was already having problems setting up his Aunt's Wi-Fi network and he didn't want to **OPEN A WHOLE NEW CAN OF WORMS**.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eric was sick of spending his time helping his family.
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eric was not ready to begin working on a complicated new problem.
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eric was having difficulties untangling the computer wires.

8. Задача 8*

Прочитайте текст, в котором ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами выделена идиома. Из списка выберите наиболее подходящее объяснение идиомы.

Janet gushed over the sculpture in the antique shop and asked Kevin to buy it for her. He bought it even knowing that the sculpture was merely **RUN OF THE MILL**.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	He thinks that it is marked by creativity or originality.
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	He thinks that it is low quality, common or ordinary.
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	He thinks that it is too expensive for the average person to afford.

9. Задача 9

Прочитайте текст, в котором ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами выделена идиома. Из списка выберите наиболее подходящее объяснение идиомы.

Lyle chose Marco for his partner, thinking that it would be fun to work with his best friend, but now that the project was due tomorrow and the boys had nothing done, Lyle realized that he should have **HITCHED HIS HORSE TO A DIFFERENT WAGON**.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lyle believes that the best course of action is to tell the truth.
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lyle wishes he had chosen a different partner.
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lyle understands this project will require hard work.

10. Задача 10

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

We stopped at the cafe _____ some tea.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	for to have
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	for having
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	to have
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	to having

11. Задача 11

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Gary didn't feel like dancing that night. _____

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neither didn't Kate.
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neither did Kate.

3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Either didn't Kate.
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kate didn't neither.

12. Задача 12

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Would you be _____ me the time?

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	so kind as to tell
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	so kind and tell
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	so kindly to tell
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	as kind as to tell

13. Задача 13*

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Trollope's novels are more entertaining than _____.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	those of Dickens
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	than Dickens' ones
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	the ones of Dickens
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	those of Dicken's

14. Задача 14

Прочитайте текст, который содержит лексические и грамматические ошибки в некоторых словах.

Если в строке есть слово с ошибкой, впишите в графу ответа правильный вариант слова. Если ошибки нет, впишите 0.

Будьте внимательны, в одной строке может быть только одна ошибка.

Пример:

0 Dogs is either optimists or pessimists, claim scientists. For are

00 some dogs the bowl is half full, for others it's half empty. 0

1 I was going by train at London. I didn't have the trouble —(1)—

2 to take anything to eat with me and soon was very hungry. —(2)—

3 I decided to go to the dining-car to have a meal. As I was about to seat myself —(3)—

4 I saw that the gentleman I was to face wear a large beard. He was a young. —(4)—

5 His beard was full, lose and very black. I glanced at him uneasily and noted —(5)—

6 that he was a big plesant fellow with dark laughing eyes. —(6)—

Возможные ответы

1	to
2	0
3	pleasant
4	wore
5	loose

15. Задача 15*

Прочитайте слова/словосочетания и расставьте их в правильной последовательности, чтобы получилось грамматически и лексически верно оформленное предложение. В ответе запишите последовательность из 7 цифр без пробелов и знаков препинания.

1. And
2. Try
3. This
4. Wriggle
5. Of
6. Don't
7. Out

16. Задача 16*

Прочитайте слова/словосочетания и расставьте их в правильной последовательности, чтобы получилось грамматически и лексически верно оформленное предложение. В ответе запишите последовательность из 7 цифр без пробелов и знаков препинания.

1. Was the
2. That
3. Him
4. War
5. It
6. Power
7. To
8. Brought

17. Задача 17*

Прочитайте слова/словосочетания и расставьте их в правильной последовательности, чтобы получилось грамматически и лексически верно оформленное предложение. В ответе запишите последовательность из 7 цифр без пробелов и знаков препинания.

1. Time
2. Flat
3. Working
4. All
5. Out
6. You're
7. The

18. Задача 18

Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

The word “management” makes a lot of people cringe, especially in Silicon Valley. No one wants to be managed if you ask them. Management is associated with people-watching, tracking, lack of trust and a lot more things which aren't necessarily true under great managers.

This may explain why many tech companies have begun to adopt organizational structures that actually eliminate management altogether. Several different organizational styles have risen up over the past few years and been employed successfully in different companies.

For example, Medium has adopted Holacracy, one of the most-well known non-management structures, successfully. Its 90 employees are structured in a self-organizing form of management, where the company is organized in circles. Each circle has a purpose and employees can choose which circle they want to work in.

Meanwhile, AngelList has adopted a “1 person startup” structure where there are no managers and employees choose which projects they want to work on and how they will spend their time. Projects are treated like companies themselves, where they're designed, marketed and supported.

Social media startup Buffer's structure has no managers, and its financials and salaries are transparent – not just to its employees, but to the public. The company operates by identifying different areas for distributed decision-making with a structured advice process. Employees are able to make their job decisions freely so long as they first solicit advice on how to proceed.

One of the most famous non-management structures has been adopted by video game company Valve. It has created a self-management organization of 400 employees with no bosses. Instead, the employees choose who and what they work on. The companies offices even include a fluid furniture layout that allows employees can actually move their desks near those with whom they want to collaborate.

The promise of the newer management styles is that they are usually more flat and organized around the star performers and most valuable contributors. This in turn allows for decision-making to be distributed and enables innovation to come from any part of the organization without the traditionally long approval cycle. Most of the systems work on the basis of a lot of trust, and they value contribution highly.

Prof. Ethan Bernstein, a professor at Harvard Business School is also part of an inquiry group of academics, practitioners, company founders, and authors committed to a multi-year research project on self-organizing approaches. He says people value both privacy and autonomy to work well and a lot of these newer structures aim to provide that. These types of organizations are also more fluid and tend to not be bogged down by the bureaucracy of traditional management structures.

Выберите один верный ответ из предложенных:

1. The hope of the new management style is that (paragraph 7):

- 1) it will reduce bureaucracy
- 2) there will be more star performers
- 3) employees will trust each other more
- 4) decisions will be made by valuable contributors

Верный ответ: —(1)—

2. In the 7th paragraph the word “THIS” refers to:

- 1) star performers and most valuable contributors
- 2) a special way of organizing management
- 3) a special way of organizing space
- 4) the newer management styles

Верный ответ: —(2)—

3. The word combination “FLUID FURNITURE LAYOUT” in the 6th paragraph of the text means that:

- 1) employees work at the desks which are soft and smooth
- 2) employees are free to choose where to have their working space
- 3) employees are welcome to change the furniture in the office
- 4) employees cannot work in the same working space for too long

Верный ответ: —(3)—

4. In the text there is a blank. Put the most suitable word into the blank:

“One of the advantages of the newer management style is that it proves to be not as —(4)— as the traditional ones?”

- 1) hard
- 2) harsh
- 3) rigid
- 4) solid

5. What is the genre of the text?

- 1) a statistic report
- 2) a newspaper article
- 3) an argumentative essay
- 4) a business report

Верный ответ: —(5)—

Для утверждений, приведенных ниже, выберите, какие из них верны, какие нет и о чем в тексте не сказано.

- 1 - Верно
- 2 - Неверно

3 - В тексте не сказано

6 People in Silicon Valley do not fancy being told what to do. —(6)—

7 Medium adopted a self-organising structure which is strictly hierarchical. —(7)—

8 Buffer's employees' incomes are exposed to everyone. —(8)—

9 Valve was the first company to create a non-management structure. —(9)—

10 Harvard Business School is where Prof. Ethan Bernstein is conducting his research on new self-organising structures. —(10)—

Возможные ответы

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

19. Задача 19

Прочитайте текст и выберите из списка слово/словосочетание, которое соответствует содержанию каждого абзаца. ОДНО слово/словосочетание из списка является лишним.

Superman and Batman are just two superheroes out of many. We could also include *Spiderman*, *Wonder Woman*, *Robin Hood*, *James Bond*, *Zorro*, *Indiana Jones* and a lot more. They're all more or less the same person, in —(1)—. Some are —(2)—, others in the present, others in the future.

But why does Hollywood love superheroes? Is it a question of money? Of course; but it's not only money. People have always loved superheroes. Long before the first Hollywood movie, people loved stories about superheroes. Robin Hood has been a popular hero for over 600 years ... and there were others —(3)—. The first superheroes were real people. Nevertheless, the stories about them were often invented. Some of the oldest European superheroes were Charlemagne and Roland (Orlando). Mediaeval writers and singers invented exciting stories about these real men, just as Hollywood invents stories about tomorrow's superheroes.

A thousand years ago, people sometimes sat round in dark rooms —(4)—, listening to the adventures of brave heroes. Today, we sit in a dark room in the evening, watching the adventures of the brave Batman. The medium is —(5)—, the technology has changed, but the people are really the same.

Hollywood doesn't actually invent many new superheroes. Superman, Judge Dredd, Batman and the others already "existed" before Hollywood discovered them. These three all come from comic magazines. The first Batman story came out in 1939! So, Batman has now been defending the people of Gotham City for over 80 years! There have been several Batman movies, with different stars including Val Kilmer, George Clooney and Christian Bale. How long can it last? Superman is even older: he dates from about 1932 (the exact year is not certain). Even Judge Dredd is a familiar figure; he first appeared in England in 1977.

Hollywood's biggest superheroes live in the future. That is not really surprising. Hollywood has fallen in love with special effects, and the future allows great spectacular special effects. Besides, people today are frightened about the future. Things do not always look good; perhaps we will need characters like Batman and Judge Dredd in 100 years' time. Perhaps we even need them today!

Возможные ответы

1	in the evening
2	before him
3	in the past
4	different
5	many times
6	different forms

20. Задача 20

Прочитайте отрывки (1-3) и определите, о ком из известных личностей идёт речь в каждом из них. Из списка выберите имя выдающегося человека, наиболее подходящего под описание.

- 1 —(1)— was the Queen of England and Ireland from 1553 until her death. She is best known for her aggressive and bloody pursuit of the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England and Ireland in an attempt to reverse the English Reformation of her father, Henry VIII.
- 2 —(2)— reigned over Scotland from 1542 to 1567. After eighteen and a half years in custody, she was found guilty of plotting to assassinate her cousin in 1586. She was beheaded the following year.
- 3 —(3)— was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61, and died shortly after its failure. She is sometimes considered a British folk hero.

Возможные ответы

1	Mary Stuart
2	Boadicea
3	Queen Victoria
4	Queen Anne Stuart
5	Mary I
6	Elizabeth I
7	Elizabeth II
8	Marie Antoinette

21. Задача 21*

Знаете ли вы название достопримечательностей (1-2), представленных на картинках ниже, и где они находятся? Из списка выберите название достопримечательности и ее местоположение.

**Возможные ответы**

1	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the USA
2	Times Square, New York, the USA
3	The Pentagon, Virginia, USA
4	Westminster Abbey, London, the UK
5	Palace Square and the Winter Palace, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

6	The Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow, Russia
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22. Задача 22

Прочитайте названия социокультурных реалий (имя знаменитого человека, географическое название и т.д.), относящихся к Великобритании или США (1-10). Используя таблицу, выберите соответствующую букву (A-N). Например, Queen Elizabeth II – A.

Categories	the UK	the USA
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People	A	F
Place names	B	G
Cities and towns	C	H
National symbols	D	I
Historical events	E	J
1. Shamrock	—(1)—	
2. the Gold Rush	—(2)—	
3. Francis Drake	—(3)—	
4. The Great Lakes	—(4)—	
5. Boston	—(5)—	
6. Hadrian's Wall	—(6)—	
7. Stars and Stripes	—(7)—	
8. Union Jack	—(8)—	
9. the Hundred Years War	—(9)—	

Возможные ответы

1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	E
6	F
7	G
8	H
9	I
10	J