

Задания по английскому языку
для отборочного тура олимпиады 2020-2021 года
11 класс

Вариант I

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполнит е пропуски, выбрав единст венно правильный вариант из предлож енных.

A.

1. When Martin ____ 50 he ____ Portuguese for 25 years.
a) will be, will learn b) is, will be learning c) is, will have been learning
2. The aircraft ____ at almost twice the speed of sound when it ____ overhead.
a) will travel, is passing b) will be travelling, passes c) travels, will pass
3. We ____ if anybody else ____ with us.
a) doubt, agree b) will doubt, will agree c) doubt, agrees

B.

1. One afternoon there suddenly arrived through ____ post ____ wonderful telegram.
a) the, the b) – , a c) the, a
2. Now ____ Cambridge has offered ____ new translation.
a) a, a b) the, – c) – , a
3. There was ____ long pause, and ____ husband and wife looked questioningly at each other across ____ silent room.
a) – , – , a b) a, – , the c) the, a, the

B.

1. For quite some time after the blast Emily couldn't hear, and ____.
a) neither she could see b) she could see, neither c) neither could she see
2. Let's have a nice party, ____?
a) shall we b) let us c) don't we
3. Everything could be much easier if we only had ____.
a) a relatively simple system b) an enough simple system c) a relative simple system;

Г.

1. They were significantly delayed ____ an unfortunate accident.
a) because b) because of c) for
2. Thomas only managed to avoid the woman ____ braking sharply and swerving ____ the left.
a) by, on b) with, on c) by, to
3. The whole nation was aware ____ Thatcher's love of music.
a) in b) of c) after

Д.

1. My mother considers ____ in the presence of children.
a) wrong swearing b) it wrongly swear c) it wrong to swear
2. Howard never expects his students to remember his birthday. However, they ____.
a) usually do so b) usually do c) do usually

3. David will buy the present. He ____.
- a) promised he had b) promised he would c) promised so

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Ответы пишите с точными буквами без кавычек, знаков препинания и пробелов до или после форм. Например: to do. В поле от ответа: done

1. to dog
2. to sting
3. to bleed

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями. Ответ запишите в поле от ответа через пробел. Например: 1-1 2-2 3-3 4-4 5-5 6-6 7-7. Не ставьте пробелы перед цифрой "1" и после цифры "7", а также дополните прилагательные знаки препинания, в том числе точку в конце Вашего ответа.

1. partisan	1) spending a lot of money, especially more than is reasonable
2. extravagant	2) very determined to win or to be successful
3. accurate	3) showing strong and usually unfair support for a particular person, group, or idea
4. gallant	4) correct or true in every detail
5. virtual	5) close to the people with the most power or authority
6. aggressive	6) almost the same as the thing that is mentioned
7. inner	7) brave, especially in a very difficult situation

Задание 4. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов, словосочетаний или предложений.

1. Их семья приютила больных.
 a) took sick
 b) took in the sick
 c) took after sick
2. Плохие парни улизнули с добычей.
 a) took away with good
 b) made away with the good
 c) made away with the goods
3. Джек точно подрался. У него синяки на ногах и порезы на руках.
 a) bruises on each leg and cuts on each arm
 b) bruises on every leg and cuts on every arm
 c) bruises on the leg and cuts on the arm

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

A group of elderly Japanese women sits around a long table, its surface is covered with sheets of paper and stacks of pressed flowers. The atmosphere is cheerful, full of friendly banter. An energetic 84-

year-old, Michiko, shuffles through the supplies, picking up petals, then carefully arranges them into an artful composition. She likes coming here, to this senior center in one of Tokyo's many suburbs, and does so on a regular basis. She says that the hobby and resulting friendships provide her with *ikigai*, a reason for living. As such, it may be at least in part responsible for Michiko's enviable health and vitality.

Ikigai is a word you hear a lot in Japan. People will readily tell you that "my children are my *ikigai*," "my work is my *ikigai*," or "volunteering for my neighborhood is my *ikigai*." The word does not translate easily into English, but roughly it means "the reason to be living." The top dictionary in Japan defines *ikigai* as "joy and a sense of well-being from being alive" and "realizing the value of being alive." No matter the exact definition, however, many Japanese people believe that a culture of cultivating *ikigai* is one of the reasons for the population's longevity. With an average Japanese person outliving an average American by over half a decade, there may be some important lessons to be learned here.

Research certainly supports the notion that *ikigai* can boost health and add years to our lives. One particularly large study that followed over 70,000 Japanese people for about 12 years found that those who said they had *ikigai* had a 26% lower risk of death for men and 33% for women. Although Western scientists find it challenging to study *ikigai* directly, since the idea is not easily translatable from one culture to the other, a very close concept – that of having a calling or purpose in life – has been well examined in the U.S. and across Europe. And the findings are also very encouraging, health-wise.

People with purpose in life sleep better and have more gray matter in their brain's insula, lower levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and less of the stress hormone cortisol in their saliva. They even walk faster and have a stronger hand grip – both signs of good health. What's more, finding meaning also lowers the risk for cognitive impairment – even in the face of Alzheimer's disease.

The impacts of finding meaning in life, or *ikigai*, on health and longevity are so pronounced, in fact, that the Japanese ministry of health has included *ikigai* into their health promotion strategy. The Japanese are already experts in finding their "reason for living" – among people over the age of 65, an astounding 88% claim to have found *ikigai*. Although there are no studies that would directly compare the prevalence of *ikigai* among different nations, one that came the closest asked people in 10 countries to rate such statements as "I am doing something useful for my family or for the world" or "My family or others believe I am able to do something important for them." Japan scored the highest in terms of the percentage of people who answered "very much" to these claims – 27% and 26%, respectively. In the U.S., those numbers were 11% for the first question and a mere 8% for the second.

Certainly, it appears, we all have room for improvement – particularly now when Covid-19 keeps us socially distanced. Loneliness is a real health-wrecker. One California study showed that socially isolated people are two-and-a-half to three times more likely to die prematurely than those who are more gregarious. Loneliness raises blood pressure and makes us more susceptible to infections (not helpful in pandemic times). Reconnecting in person often is not an option these days, but one thing that may replace the lost hugs is finding meaning in life.

Задание 2. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Searching for ikigai can serve as an antidote to the coronavirus loneliness.
- (B) Finding purpose in life can help you achieve a happier life and boost your health.
- (C) To discover your ikigai, you must first find what you're most passionate about.
- (D) According to Japanese culture, everyone has ikigai.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Japanese people believe that they live longer due to the fact that they have ikigai.
- (B) According to the study, those who said they had ikigai had a 26% lower risk of death for women and 33% for men.
- (C) Western scientists find it easy to study ikigai directly.
- (D) People with purpose in life have less of the stress hormone cortisol in their blood.

3. An average Japanese person outlives an average American:

- (A) by over twelve years;
- (B) by over five years;
- (C) by less than half a decade;
- (D) by more than twelve months.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний

Задание 1. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. In which state of the USA is there a town named Boring?

- A. Ohio
- B. Oregon
- C. Kentucky

2. What is the name of the earliest printed book kept in the British Library?

- A. "Magna Carta"
- B. "The Diamond Sutra"
- C. "Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks"

3. Who painted “Portrait of George Dyer Talking”?

- A. Francis Bacon
- B. David Hockney
- C. Thomas Gainsborough

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды. При переходе по ссылке аудиофайл автоматически откроется в соседней вкладке интернет-браузера. По завершении прослушивания необходимо закрыть вкладку с аудиофайлом и продолжить выполнение заданий.

Задание 2. Проверка навыков аудирования. Выберите правильный вариант.

	True	False	Not stated
Every day the number of people contracting COVID in India increases.			
There are not enough beds for patients with coronavirus in Indian hospitals.			
The Indian authorities lifted the lockdown before there was a strategy designed to prevent the further spread of the coronavirus.			

Вариант II

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав единственно правильный вариант из предложенных.

A.

1. Bob told me he ____ the letter when he ____ in France.
a) had posted, had been b) posted, had been c) had posted, was
2. They said that George ____ it ____ risky.
a) didn't think, was b) thought, wasn't c) was thinking, wasn't
3. Let's pray the monsoon ____ well before our family ____ on the island.
a) will finish, will arrive b) will finish, arrived c) will have finished, arrive

B.

1. ____ Bushes have provided the U.S. with ____ presidents.
a) – , the b) the, – c) – , –
2. In broad terms ____ role of ____ spokesperson can be broken down into several parts.
a) a, a b) – , – c) the, the
3. Every now and then, the man sold ____ work of art by lowering ____ price.
a) a, a b) the, a c) a, the

B.

1. Have you ever seen Holly's cousins? – I've met one. Does she have ____? – Oh, she has two ____ cousins.
a) another, other b) other, others c) other, another
2. Eric hardly ever visits his grandparents, ____?
a) doesn't he b) does he c) isn't he

3. The Blacks ____ beer than cider. They like it more.
 a) would better drink b) would prefer drink c) would sooner drink

Г.

1. Her mother is quite anxious ____ her to go to the concert.
 a) about b) for c) towards
2. Kate never comes for the class ____ time. She is terribly irresponsible and is always ____ time.
 a) on, beyond b) on, in c) in, behind
3. My friend was heavily fined ____ being hideously drunk ____ charge of a vehicle.
 a) for, in b) at, at c) on, for

Д.

1. Ms Keating is ____ any student could ever have.
 a) so qualified teacher as b) as qualified a teacher as c) as much of the teacher as
2. Yesterday's dinner was ____ successful event we have ever been to.
 a) the last of b) last c) the least
3. The campaign strategies of the candidates are not ____.
 a) sufficiently more different b) more sufficiently different c) sufficiently different

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. От ответа пишите в столбик буквами без кавычек, знаков препинания и пробелов до или после форм. Например: to do. В поле от ответа: done

1. to cling
2. to flap
3. to pry

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями. От ответа запишите в поле от ответа через пробел. Например: 1-1 2-2 3-3 4-4 5-5 6-6 7-7. Не ставьте пробелы перед цифрой "1" и после цифры "7", а также дополните пропущенные знаки препинания, в том числе точку в конце Вашего ответа.

1. versatile	1) useless or not effective in an annoying way
2. nefarious	2) extreme, or dangerous
3. giddy	3) suddenly feeling that you might become unconscious and fall
4. general	4) evil, or dishonest
5. lunatic	5) not clearly showing the real situation or providing a definite result
6. equivocal	6) having a wide range of different skills and abilities
7. pathetic	7) true for most people, things, or situations, or affecting most of them

Задание 4. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов, словосочетаний или предложений.

1. Я вчера переговорил с дедом.
 a) had words
 b) was having the words

c) had a word

2. Журналу требуются репортеры, которые пишут о легкой атлетике.

- a) athletic reporters
- b) athletics reporters
- c) reporters on athletic

3. Его родители сходят с ума от беспокойства.

- a) have got a lot of worries
- b) are going nuts over worries
- c) are frantic with worry

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

A group of elderly Japanese women sits around a long table, its surface is covered with sheets of paper and stacks of pressed flowers. The atmosphere is cheerful, full of friendly banter. An energetic 84-year-old, Michiko, shuffles through the supplies, picking up petals, then carefully arranges them into an artful composition. She likes coming here, to this senior center in one of Tokyo's many suburbs, and does so on a regular basis. She says that the hobby and resulting friendships provide her with *ikigai*, a reason for living. As such, it may be at least in part responsible for Michiko's enviable health and vitality.

Ikigai is a word you hear a lot in Japan. People will readily tell you that "my children are my *ikigai*," "my work is my *ikigai*," or "volunteering for my neighborhood is my *ikigai*." The word does not translate easily into English, but roughly it means "the reason to be living." The top dictionary in Japan defines *ikigai* as "joy and a sense of well-being from being alive" and "realizing the value of being alive." No matter the exact definition, however, many Japanese people believe that a culture of cultivating *ikigai* is one of the reasons for the population's longevity. With an average Japanese person outliving an average American by over half a decade, there may be some important lessons to be learned here.

Research certainly supports the notion that *ikigai* can boost health and add years to our lives. One particularly large study that followed over 70,000 Japanese people for about 12 years found that those who said they had *ikigai* had a 26% lower risk of death for men and 33% for women. Although Western scientists find it challenging to study *ikigai* directly, since the idea is not easily translatable from one culture to the other, a very close concept – that of having a calling or purpose in life – has been well examined in the U.S. and across Europe. And the findings are also very encouraging, health-wise.

People with purpose in life sleep better and have more gray matter in their brain's insula, lower levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and less of the stress hormone cortisol in their saliva. They even walk faster and have a stronger hand grip – both signs of good health. What's more, finding meaning also lowers the risk for cognitive impairment – even in the face of Alzheimer's disease.

The impacts of finding meaning in life, or *ikigai*, on health and longevity are so pronounced, in fact, that the Japanese ministry of health has included *ikigai* into their health promotion strategy. The Japanese are already experts in finding their "reason for living" – among people over the age of 65, an astounding 88% claim to have found *ikigai*. Although there are no studies that would directly compare the prevalence of *ikigai* among different nations, one that came the closest asked people in 10 countries to rate such

statements as “I am doing something useful for my family or for the world” or “My family or others believe I am able to do something important for them.” Japan scored the highest in terms of the percentage of people who answered “very much” to these claims – 27% and 26%, respectively. In the U.S., those numbers were 11% for the first question and a mere 8% for the second.

Certainly, it appears, we all have room for improvement – particularly now when Covid-19 keeps us socially distanced. Loneliness is a real health-wrecker. One California study showed that socially isolated people are two-and-a-half to three times more likely to die prematurely than those who are more gregarious. Loneliness raises blood pressure and makes us more susceptible to infections (not helpful in pandemic times). Reconnecting in person often is not an option these days, but one thing that may replace the lost hugs is finding meaning in life.

Задание 2. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Ikigai helps you sleep better and deal with loneliness.
- (B) Ikigai is a wonderful Japanese concept that essentially means “a reason for being”.
- (C) The Japanese concept of ikigai helps explain achievement of a happier life and boost in longevity.
- (D) There is no such thing as ikigai in western civilization.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) An average Japanese person outlives an average American by over twelve years.
- (B) The concept of ikigai is easily translatable from one language to the other, from one country to the other and, what is more, from one culture to the other.
- (C) Ikigai can serve as an antidote to the coronavirus loneliness.
- (D) One study showed that socially isolated people are unlikely to pass away prematurely as opposed to those who are more sociable.

3. Japanese ministry of health has included *ikigai* into their:

- (A) health insurance doctrine;
- (B) health achievement strategy;
- (C) health promotion doctrine;
- (D) health promotion strategy.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний.

Задание 1. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. What is the floral emblem of Scotland?

- A. The Tudor rose
- B. The thistle
- C. The daffodil

2. What is the nickname of the state of Louisiana in the USA?

- A. The Pine Tree State
- B. The Pelican State
- C. The Pilgrim State

3. Who painted “The Death of General Wolfe”?

- A. Benjamin West
- B. Charles Willson Peale
- C. Edward Hicks

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования.

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды. При переходе по ссылке аудиофайл автоматически откроется в соседней вкладке интернет-браузера. По завершении прослушивания необходимо закрыть вкладку с аудиофайлом и продолжить выполнение заданий.

Задание 2. Проверка навыков аудирования. Выберите правильный вариант.

	True	False	Not stated
More people die of coronavirus in India than in America.			
In India, one million people contracted coronavirus during the first three weeks of the pandemic in the country.			
Most medical professionals in India believe the authorities should not have lifted the lockdown the country entered in spring.			

Вариант III

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ов.

A.

1. Before they ____ the game last Friday, the Dallas Cowboys ____ every cup final they ____ in.
a) had lost, won, was ever b) lost, won, had ever been c) lost, had won, had ever been
2. Chinese scientists have proved that watching a chess tournament ____ be so boring.
a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) needn't
3. Your friends may borrow the Porsche provided that they ____ it back before dark.
a) will bring b) bring c) are going to bring

Б.

1. More often than not ____ individual who has committed ____ crime will have left at least some evidence such as ____ footprint, ____ blood.

- a) an, a, -, - b) an, the, a, a c) the, the, a, -

2. She suddenly found herself sitting next to ____ Theresa May! Not ____ Theresa May, of course, but a woman with the exact same name.

- a) a, the b) the, the c) a, -

3. The Metro is ____ reliable and relatively cheap means of transport in Moscow.

- a) a b) the c) -

В.

1. I stopped ____ a cup of coffee.

- a) to make b) making c) make

2. Ms Hopper remembers ____ to the chemist's, but nothing after that.

- a) to go b) go c) going

3. ____ believes that Anne should be given a raise.

- a) my all colleagues b) neither of us c) most of people

Г.

1. Most of the power of the National Union of Teachers has been lost. ____, its considerable influence should not be underrated.

- a) Although b) Even c) Even so

2. Jane first met Archie on a beach ____ Melbourne. She later learnt that he had been a sculptor and a surfer, ____ other things.

- a) by, among b) near, between c) near, among

3. The fisherman told Mary she would never catch anything ____ a small rod like that, but she insisted ____ trying.

- a) with, on b) by, about c) by, on

Д.

1. Her personal library is not very impressive. She has half ____ Spanish books ____ I have.

- a) as many... than b) as many... as c) as much... as

2. ____ retired, our manager would have been forced to fire him.

- a) He had not b) Had he not c) Hadn't he

3. The ____ defective.

- a) equipments are b) equipment were c) equipment was

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. От ответа пишите его ручными буквами без кавычек, знаков препинания и пробелов до или после форм. Например: to do (делает) -> done

1. to lie (лгать)
2. to wind (накрутить)
3. to seek

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями. От ответа запишите в поле ответа через пробел. Например: 1-1 2-2 3-3 4-4 5-5 6-6 7-7

Не ставьте пробелы перед цифрой "1" и после цифры "7", а также дополните лишние знаки препинания, в том числе точку в конце Вашего ответа.

1. casual	1) enough, and often more than you need
2. resolute	2) relaxed and informal
3. ample	3) very difficult to change or to defeat
4. peculiar	4) having or showing a lot of determination
5. moderate	5) neither very great nor very small in amount, strength, or degree
6. stubborn	6) strange, often in an unpleasant way
7. omniscient	7) knowing everything

Задание 4. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов, словосочетаний или предложений.

1. Она унаследовала красоту отца.
a) her father good look
b) her father's good look
c) her father's good looks
2. Я с ним в расчете.
a) I'm well quit of him.
b) I'm quitting him.
c) I'm quits with him.
3. Незачем мне врать: я и без этого все знаю.
a) You might not lie to me.
b) You must not lie to me.
c) You need not lie to me.

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

A group of elderly Japanese women sits around a long table, its surface is covered with sheets of paper and stacks of pressed flowers. The atmosphere is cheerful, full of friendly banter. An energetic 84-year-old, Michiko, shuffles through the supplies, picking up petals, then carefully arranges them into an artful composition. She likes coming here, to this senior center in one of Tokyo's many suburbs, and does so on a regular basis. She says that the hobby and resulting friendships provide her with *ikigai*, a reason for living. As such, it may be at least in part responsible for Michiko's enviable health and vitality.

Ikigai is a word you hear a lot in Japan. People will readily tell you that "my children are my *ikigai*," "my work is my *ikigai*," or "volunteering for my neighborhood is my *ikigai*." The word does not translate easily into English, but roughly it means "the reason to be living." The top dictionary in Japan defines *ikigai* as "joy and a sense of well-being from being alive" and "realizing the value of being alive." No matter the

exact definition, however, many Japanese people believe that a culture of cultivating *ikigai* is one of the reasons for the population's longevity. With an average Japanese person outliving an average American by over half a decade, there may be some important lessons to be learned here.

Research certainly supports the notion that *ikigai* can boost health and add years to our lives. One particularly large study that followed over 70,000 Japanese people for about 12 years found that those who said they had *ikigai* had a 26% lower risk of death for men and 33% for women. Although Western scientists find it challenging to study *ikigai* directly, since the idea is not easily translatable from one culture to the other, a very close concept – that of having a calling or purpose in life – has been well examined in the U.S. and across Europe. And the findings are also very encouraging, health-wise.

People with purpose in life sleep better and have more gray matter in their brain's insula, lower levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and less of the stress hormone cortisol in their saliva. They even walk faster and have a stronger hand grip – both signs of good health. What's more, finding meaning also lowers the risk for cognitive impairment – even in the face of Alzheimer's disease.

The impacts of finding meaning in life, or *ikigai*, on health and longevity are so pronounced, in fact, that the Japanese ministry of health has included *ikigai* into their health promotion strategy. The Japanese are already experts in finding their “reason for living” – among people over the age of 65, an astounding 88% claim to have found *ikigai*. Although there are no studies that would directly compare the prevalence of *ikigai* among different nations, one that came the closest asked people in 10 countries to rate such statements as “I am doing something useful for my family or for the world” or “My family or others believe I am able to do something important for them.” Japan scored the highest in terms of the percentage of people who answered “very much” to these claims – 27% and 26%, respectively. In the U.S., those numbers were 11% for the first question and a mere 8% for the second.

Certainly, it appears, we all have room for improvement – particularly now when Covid-19 keeps us socially distanced. Loneliness is a real health-wrecker. One California study showed that socially isolated people are two-and-a-half to three times more likely to die prematurely than those who are more gregarious. Loneliness raises blood pressure and makes us more susceptible to infections (not helpful in pandemic times). Reconnecting in person often is not an option these days, but one thing that may replace the lost hugs is finding meaning in life.

Задание 2. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Ikigai deals with the consequences of Covid-19.
- (B) The Japanese believe that by finding your ikigai, you can achieve a happier, more balanced life and boost your health.
- (C) Ikigai is hidden deep inside each of us, and finding it requires a patient search.
- (D) When we live with ikigai, we have clarity with our purpose and the contribution we want to make in the world.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) The Japanese have made considerable progress in finding their “reason for well-being”.
- (B) When you travel in South-East Asia, you hear a word ikigai a lot.
- (C) The Japanese Prime Minister has included ikigai into their health promotion strategy.
- (D) Loneliness decreases blood pressure and makes us less susceptible to diseases.

3. There are no studies that would directly compare the prevalence of ikigai among:

- (A) Japanese;
- (B) Asians;
- (C) different nations;
- (D) different social groups.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний.

Задание 1. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. In which US state is the Black Rock Desert located?

- A. Arkansas
- B. Nevada
- C. Alabama

2. What was the name of the policy pursued by US President Roosevelt?

- A. The Fourteen Points
- B. The Iron Curtain
- C. The New Deal

3. What is the name of the festival marking the beginning of the harvest season in Scotland?

- A. Samhain
- B. Lughnasadh
- C. Beltane

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования.

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды. При переходе по ссылке аудиофайл автоматически откроется в соседней вкладке интернет-браузера. По завершении прослушивания необходимо закрыть вкладку с аудиофайлом и продолжить выполнение заданий.

Задание 2. Проверка навыков аудирования. Выберите правильный вариант.

	True	False	Not stated
In India, only those living in large cities are at risk of contracting coronavirus.			

In Delhi and Mumbai the virus is spreading faster than elsewhere in India due to the local hospitals being under-equipped.			
Three fourths of hospital beds for patients with coronavirus in India are vacant.			