

2. I came to Britain _____ more about British culture.
 a) so as to know; b) so that to know; c) as knowing;
3. I'm looking forward _____ a letter from you.
 a) to getting; b) to get; c) for getting;

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

1. to slide
2. to shut
3. to grind

*Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями. Ответ 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 дополнительные знаки препинания, в том числе точку в конце Вашего ответа.*

1. legitimate	1) unpleasantly damp and sticky or slimy to touch
2. secular	2) having or showing a mild, kind, or tender temperament or character
3. intelligent	3) not connected with religious or spiritual matters
4. gentle	4) provoking laughter through being ludicrous
5. clammy	5) having or showing powers of learning, reasoning, or understanding
6. artificial	6) correct or allowable according to the law
7. risible	7) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally

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

1. У нее были красные глаза, потому что она плакала.
 a) she was crying
 b) she had been crying
 c) she cried
2. Мы не привыкли, чтобы с нами так обращались.
 a) We are not used to being treated like that.
 b) We are not used to be treating like that.
 c) We are not used to be treated like that.
3. Возможно, мы допустили ошибку.
 a) We may have made a mistake.
 b) We might make a mistake.
 c) We may made a mistake.

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

What makes us human? The answer may be found in overlooked DNA

Our DNA is very similar to that of the chimpanzee, which in evolutionary terms is our closest living relative. Stem cell researchers at Lund University in Sweden have now found a previously overlooked part of our DNA, so-called non-coded DNA, that appears to contribute to a difference which, despite all our similarities, may explain why our brains work differently. The study is published in the journal *Cell Stem Cell*.

The chimpanzee is our closest living relative in evolutionary terms and research suggests our kinship derives from a common ancestor. About five to six million years ago, our evolutionary paths separated, leading to the chimpanzee of today, and *Homo Sapiens*, humankind in the 21st century.

In a new study, stem cell researchers at Lund examined what it is in our DNA that makes human and chimpanzee brains different — and they have found answers.

"Instead of studying living humans and chimpanzees, we used stem cells grown in a laboratory. The stem cells were reprogrammed from skin cells by our partners in Germany, the USA and Japan. Then we examined the stem cells that we had developed into brain cells," explains Johan Jakobsson, professor of neuroscience at Lund University, who led the study.

Using the stem cells, the researchers specifically grew brain cells from humans and chimpanzees and compared the two cell types. The researchers then found that humans and chimpanzees use a part of their DNA in different ways, which appears to play a considerable role in the development of our brains.

"The part of our DNA identified as different was unexpected. It was a so-called structural variant of DNA that were previously called "junk DNA," a long repetitive DNA string which has long been deemed to have no function. Previously, researchers have looked for answers in the part of the DNA where the protein-producing genes are — which only makes up about two per cent of our entire DNA — and examined the proteins themselves to find examples of differences.»

The new findings thus indicate that the differences appear to lie outside the protein-coding genes in what has been labelled as "junk DNA," which was thought to have no function and which constitutes the majority of our DNA.

"This suggests that the basis for the human brain's evolution are genetic mechanisms that are probably a lot more complex than previously thought, as it was supposed that the answer was in those two per cent of the genetic DNA. Our results indicate that what has been significant for the brain's development is instead perhaps hidden in the overlooked 98 per cent, which appears to be important. This is a surprising finding.»

The stem cell technique used by the researchers in Lund is revolutionary and has enabled this type of research. The technique was recognised by the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. It was the Japanese researcher Shinya Yamanaka who discovered that specialised cells can be reprogrammed and developed into all types of body tissue. And in the Lund researchers' case, into brain cells. Without this technique, it would not have been possible to study the differences between humans and chimpanzees using ethically defensible methods.

Why did the researchers want to investigate the difference between humans and chimpanzees?

"I believe that the brain is the key to understanding what it is that makes humans human. How did it come about that humans can use their brain in such a way that they can build societies, educate their children and develop advanced technology? It is fascinating!«

Johan Jakobsson believes that in the future the new findings may also contribute to genetically-based answers to questions about psychiatric disorders, such as schizophrenia, a disorder that appears to be unique to humans.

"But there is a long way to go before we reach that point, as instead of carrying out further research on the two per cent of coded DNA, we may now be forced to delve deeper into all 100 per cent — a considerably more complicated task for research," he concludes.

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) Stem cell researchers have found a previously overlooked part of our DNA that helps to account for the importance of studying the genetic evolution.
- (B) According to Johan Jakobsson, professor of neuroscience at Lund University, the part of our DNA called «junk DNA» is the key to what makes a big difference between a man and a chimpanzee.
- (C) A study of specialized cells including «junk DNA» was made possible only thanks to the discovery of a special technique by the Japanese researcher Shinya Yamanaka.
- (D) Interest of the scientists in studying the genetics and humans' mental capacity using ethically defensible methods has led to progress in this scientific field.

2. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The protein-coding genes succumb to the non-coded DNA in percentage terms.
- (B) The protein-producing genes are to make up the lion's share of the entire DNA.
- (C) The researches consider the stem cells and the DNA of a human being and a chimpanzee to be alike.
- (D) The researches used stem cells of the real people to ensure the credibility of research.

3. What do the researches mean under the «junk DNA»?

- (A) It is a part of DNA that is considered to be embedded in the protein cells.
- (B) It is a special type of the cell that lacks functions.
- (C) These are the genes that share the smallest proportion of the human's entire DNA.
- (D) It is a non-coded DNA which has proved to be the reason for human's exceptional mental abilities.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний

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

1. Which royals have not given up their titles and privileges?

- A. Peter and Zara Phillips
- B. Andrew and Edward Mountbatten
- C. Megan Markle and Prince Harry

2. Which fact about Queen Elizabeth II is not true?

- A. The Queen and her husband are the only British citizens who travel without passports.
- B. The Queen is the only person in England who is legally allowed to drive without a driver's license.
- C. The Queen cannot be sued.

3. Which fact about Melbourne is wrong?

- A. The City Council unanimously established the street in honor of an iconic Australian rock band.
- B. Melbourne has 24 hour public transport on weekends.
- C. There is Lake Hillier that is particularly notable for its pink colour.

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
The main reasons for traffic jams are accidents, construction and stall vehicles.			
It's more difficult for lead vehicles to accelerate out of a traffic jam than for vehicles that enter the back of it.			
The best way to avoid traffic jams is to use alternative means of transport.			

Вариант II

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

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

A.

1. Provided that we ___ given a higher salary we ___ work longer.
a) will be, shall; b) would be, will; c) are, will;
2. Doctors _____ Steve at that time predicted that he _____ blind by now.
a) treating, was; b) treated, has been; c) treating, would have been;
3. Can you _____ any excuse for not _____ the deadline with the project?
a) suggest, to meet; b) offer, having met; c) propose, having met;

B.

1. Animation movies are made by ___ means of ___ special computer programmes.
a) --, the; b) the, the; c) --, ---;
2. The prisoner was tattooed from ___ elbow to ___ wrist.
a) an, a; b) --, --; c) the, the;
3. They kept him in ___ prison for 35 years on ___ fabricated charge.
a) --, a; b) the, a; c) a, a;

B.

1. – Let's wait _____ few minutes.
- Ok, I'm all for it.
a) another; b) other; c) others;
2. Nobody ___ late for my class, _____?
a) is, isn't he; b) is, are they; c) are, are they;
3. Listen, Jack, ___ not go to this awful place at all.
a) you had better; b) you had rather; c) it would have been better for you;

Г.

1. He looked ___ him cautiously and set off ___ the house.
a) for, for; b) about, for; c) to, towards;
2. He never came for the lesson ___ time. He was very careless and was always ___ time.
a) on, beyond; b) on, in; c) in, behind;
3. When I came to the sales office, the manger was ___ the point ___ leaving.
a) on, to; b) at, of; c) on, of;

Д.

1. My room is very poky. It is _____ of yours.
a) half the size; b) two times the size; c) as much of the size;
2. It was _____ successful party I have ever been to.
a) the last of; b) last; c) the least;
3. I need _____ information to get into the matter properly.
a) father; b) further; c) furthest;

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1. to split
2. to strive
3. to rend

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1. riven	1) having or showing a feeling of vague or regretful longing
2. tempestuous	2) split violently apart
3. wistful	3) plump and rounded
4. loquacious	4) liquefied by heat
5. chubby	5) characterized by strong and turbulent or conflicting emotion
6. molten	6) desirable or attractive
7. seductive	7) tending to talk a great deal

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

1. Эта книга очень интересная. Я советую ее купить.
a) I suggest to buy it.
b) I offer you to buy it.
c) I suggest buying it.
2. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть?
a) Is the film worth seeing?
b) Is the film worth to be seen?
c) Does the film worth seeing?

3. Известно, что некоторые писатели работали над своими книгами много лет подряд.
- a) It is known that some writers are writing
 - b) Some writers know to write
 - c) Some writers are known to have been writing

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

What makes us human? The answer may be found in overlooked DNA

Our DNA is very similar to that of the chimpanzee, which in evolutionary terms is our closest living relative. Stem cell researchers at Lund University in Sweden have now found a previously overlooked part of our DNA, so-called non-coded DNA, that appears to contribute to a difference which, despite all our similarities, may explain why our brains work differently. The study is published in the journal Cell Stem Cell.

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"Instead of studying living humans and chimpanzees, we used stem cells grown in a laboratory. The stem cells were reprogrammed from skin cells by our partners in Germany, the USA and Japan. Then we examined the stem cells that we had developed into brain cells," explains Johan Jakobsson, professor of neuroscience at Lund University, who led the study.

Using the stem cells, the researchers specifically grew brain cells from humans and chimpanzees and compared the two cell types. The researchers then found that humans and chimpanzees use a part of their DNA in different ways, which appears to play a considerable role in the development of our brains.

"The part of our DNA identified as different was unexpected. It was a so-called structural variant of DNA that were previously called "junk DNA," a long repetitive DNA string which has long been deemed to have no function. Previously, researchers have looked for answers in the part of the DNA where the protein-producing genes are — which only makes up about two per cent of our entire DNA — and examined the proteins themselves to find examples of differences.»

The new findings thus indicate that the differences appear to lie outside the protein-coding genes in what has been labelled as "junk DNA," which was thought to have no function and which constitutes the majority of our DNA.

"This suggests that the basis for the human brain's evolution are genetic mechanisms that are probably a lot more complex than previously thought, as it was supposed that the answer was in those two per cent of the genetic DNA. Our results indicate that what has been significant for the brain's development is instead perhaps hidden in the overlooked 98 per cent, which appears to be important. This is a surprising finding.»

The stem cell technique used by the researchers in Lund is revolutionary and has enabled this type of research. The technique was recognised by the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. It was the Japanese researcher Shinya Yamanaka who discovered that specialised cells can be reprogrammed and developed into all types of body tissue. And in the Lund researchers' case, into brain cells. Without this technique, it would not have been possible to study the differences between humans and chimpanzees using ethically defensible methods.

Why did the researchers want to investigate the difference between humans and chimpanzees?

"I believe that the brain is the key to understanding what it is that makes humans human. How did it come about that humans can use their brain in such a way that they can build societies, educate their children and develop advanced technology? It is fascinating!»

Johan Jakobsson believes that in the future the new findings may also contribute to genetically-based answers to questions about psychiatric disorders, such as schizophrenia, a disorder that appears to be unique to humans.

"But there is a long way to go before we reach that point, as instead of carrying out further research on the two per cent of coded DNA, we may now be forced to delve deeper into all 100 per cent — a considerably more complicated task for research," he concludes.

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) After discovering «junk DNA» and its role in identifying human as a human being researchers were able to make further studies on the DNA structure.
- (B) The non-coded DNA designated as «junk DNA» is a thing that allows to speak about brain's evolution of the human beings comparing to their ancestors — chimpanzees.
- (C) Thanks to the special technique discovered by the Japanese researcher Shinya Yamanaka, scientists from Lund University in Sweden incorporated stem cells into brain ones.
- (D) New discoveries in genetics stir an interest of the researchers in studying our DNA to define what makes human and chimpanzee different.

2. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Chimpanzees are the ancestors of the humans which prove the identity of their genetic material.
- (B) The protein-producing genes are the key to make a big difference between human and chimpanzee.
- (C) The «junk DNA» prevails the protein genes by two per cent.
- (D) The protein-coding genes do not exceed the non-coded DNA in percentage terms.

3. How did the researchers manage to discover the function of the non-coded DNA?

- (A) The scientists from Lund University used special technology of the Japanese researcher involving cells of real humans in their study.
- (B) The researchers did lab tests incorporating the stem cells into the brain ones of both human and a chimpanzee.
- (C) The researchers found out that the protein-coding genes and the non-coded DNA differed a lot.
- (D) The scientists have established that non-coded DNA was a long repetitive DNA string.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний.

Задание 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which beach is Patrick Swayze's character from "Point Break" talking about when he talks about the "50-Year Storm"?

- A. Bondi beach
- B. Mandalay beach
- C. Bells beach

2. In which sport did the US team score a total of 4 medals during the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games?

- A. Cycling
- B. Gymnastics
- C. Boxing

3. What flag nickname does not exist?

- A. The Old Glory
- B. The Union Jack
- C. The Leaf of Maple

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
Everyone who commutes in New York or Los Angeles spends three weeks in traffic jams each year.			
Among the factors influencing traffic jams there are accidents, construction and stall vehicles.			
One of the ways to avoid traffic jams is to install a greater amount of better synchronized traffic signals.			

Вариант III

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

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

A.

1. By the end of the day we _____ that the aircraft _____.
a) have learnt, crashed; b) had learnt, had crashed; c) learned, crashed;
2. It's a rule that students _____ leave the bicycles in front of the college entrance.
a) shouldn't; b) mustn't; c) don't have to;
3. See to it that we _____ the seats facing the engine. I _____ watch the scenery.
a) will get, am to; b) would get, would; c) get, am going to;

B.

1. _____ Heathrow is a major international airport in _____ west London.
a) the, the; b) --, --; c) --, the;
2. _____ knowledge that I had got in University proved very useful later on.
a) a; b) the; c) --;
3. Commuter train is _____ good and reliable means of transport in London.

- a) a; b) the; c) --;
- B.
1. I can't _____ you about this criminal case.
a) help telling; b) help to tell; c) be helping to tell;
2. Spanish is the language he speaks _____.
a) easier; b) the most easily; c) most easy;
3. Fruit _____ sold in abundance in summer, _____?
a) are, aren't they; b) is, isn't they; c) is, isn't it;

- Г.
1. I quarrelled so fiercely that I was _____ myself _____ anger.
a) beyond, because of; b) beside, with; c) besides, in;
2. You shouldn't wonder _____ his being so careless. It is so typical of him!
a) about; b) at; c) --;
3. We walked _____ whispers _____ fear of disturbing the Smiths.
a) in, to; b) at, for; c) in, for

- Д.
1. My library is not very big. I have half _____ English books _____ you have.
a) as many..... than; b) as many.... as; c) as much..... as;
2. The Queen is said _____ Australia next year.
a) to be visiting; b) that she will visit; c) to have visited;
3. The majority of students who _____ taking the exam now _____ going to be medical practitioners.
a) are, are; b) are, is; c) is, is;

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

1. to slink
2. to creep
3. to weave

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1. labile	1) having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities
2. rusty	2) happening, existing, or coming from somewhere beyond the planet Earth
3. defiant	3) be covered with a brown substance that forms on iron or steel when it comes into contact with water
4. extraterrestrial	4) quick and light in movement or action
5. dissembling	5) tending to alter quickly and spontaneously
6. arrogant	6) trying to hide real intentions or emotions
7. nimble	

	7) openly and fearlessly refusing to obey, especially in a way that shows no respect
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Задание 4. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов, словосочетаний или предложений.

1. Во время пребывания в Лондоне он посетил несколько музеев.
 - a) Having been in London
 - b) While in London
 - c) As in London
2. Говорят, что они ведут переговоры в течение долгого времени.
 - a) They are said to be conducting negotiations
 - b) They are said to conduct negotiations
 - c) They are said to have been conducting negotiations
3. Это ваш решать.
 - a) You must decide this.
 - b) This is for you to decide.
 - c) You are to decide this.

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Using the stem cells, the researchers specifically grew brain cells from humans and chimpanzees and compared the two cell types. The researchers then found that humans and chimpanzees use a part of their DNA in different ways, which appears to play a considerable role in the development of our brains.

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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) The researchers are making further studies on the DNA structure because they are interested in human brain's ability.
- (B) An overlooked «junk DNA» is an answer to what makes us different from our ancestors chimpanzees.
- (C) The Japanese studies in using a technique to reprogram specialised cells and incorporate them into all types of body tissue helped in discoveries made by Lund University in Sweden.
- (D) The scientists couldn't establish the function of the «junk DNA» for a long time because they thought that the protein-coding genes were the answer to the difference between human and chimpanzee.

2. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The scientists missed a part of DNA that was labelled as "junk DNA" that turned out to be the answer why our brains work differently from the chimpanzee's.
- (B) The protein-producing genes are part of the «junk DNA» but they are not considered to be the reason for making a difference in human's mental ability from the chimpanzee's.
- (C) The «junk DNA» refers to the protein genes in percentage terms as two per cent to ninety-eight.
- (D) The protein-coding genes exceed the percentage of the non-coded DNA.

3. Ethically defensible methods mean:

- (A) secure means of living humans' investigation;
- (B) methods pertaining to the principles of morality;
- (C) technologies used among the diverse nations;

(D) principles in accordance with the law.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний.

Задание 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which African country does not follow left-hand traffic laws?

- A. Kenya
- B. Namibia
- C. Nigeria

2. What is the American motto according to the US National Anthem?

- A. In God we trust
- B. In God is our trust
- C. The God is who we trust

3. What city was the capital of Australia in 1949?

- A. Sydney
- B. Melbourne
- C. Canberra

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
The most typical factors causing traffic jams in New York and Los Angeles are accidents, construction and stall vehicles.			
Vehicles that break the speed of the flow often get into a collision.			
A traffic jam lasts until the amount of incoming vehicles is lowered so that the lead vehicles can restore the flow.			