



**Тесты по английскому языку  
8 класс**

**Отборочный этап**

**1.**

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e):

- 1) [s]    2) [z]    3) [iz]  
a) failures    b) rates    c) cases    d) wolves    e) wages

[[2,1,3,2,3]]

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных . Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e):

- 1) [s]    2) [z]    3) [iz]  
a) combinations    b) kites    c) kisses    d) houses    e) weeks

[[2,1,3,3,1]]

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных . Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e):

- 1) [s]    2) [z]    3) [iz]  
a) computers    b) lights    c) author    d) ages    e) husbands

[[2,1,2,3,2]]

+++++

2.

Определите, будет ли различаться произнесение выделенных сочетаний букв в парах слов. Если да, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е) укажите цифру 1, если нет – цифру 2.

- a) **enough- staff**
- b) **flood – plum**
- c) **put – cut**
- d) **sow – saw**
- e) **seize – receive**

[[1,2,1,1,2]]

+++++

Определите, будет ли различаться произнесение выделенных сочетаний букв в парах слов. Если да, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е) укажите цифру 1, если нет – цифру 2.

- a) **worry – sorry**
- b) **saw – sow**
- c) **doubt – could**
- d) **come – dome**
- e) **rough - tough**

[[1,2,1,1,2]]

+++++

Определите, будет ли различаться произнесение выделенных букв / сочетаний букв в парах слов. Если да, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е) укажите цифру 1, если нет – цифру 2.

- a) **come-home**
- b) **rough – ruffle**
- c) **sieve – sleeve**
- d) **puddle – poodle**
- e) **pudding – suddenly**

[[1,2,2,1,1]]

+++++

3.

Определите, все ли выделенные согласные в словах произносятся. Если все, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если не все - цифру 2.

- a) ***dumb*** b) *whistle* c) *grand* d) *grandson* e) *debt*

[[2,2,1,2,2]]

+++++

Определите, все ли выделенные согласные в словах произносятся. Если все, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если не все - цифру 2.

- a) *whistle* b) ***tomb*** c) *swear* d) *sword* e) *psychology*

[[2,2,1,2,2]]

+++++

Определите, все ли выделенные **жирным шрифтом** согласные в словах произносятся. Если все, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если не все - цифру 2.

- a) *fasten* b) ***however*** c) *stone* d) ***knife*** e) *honest*

[[2,1,1,2,2]]

+++++

4.

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

- 1) **есть удвоение**      2) **нет удвоения**  
а) cheap\_er      б) stir\_ed      в) hurt\_ing      г) cho\_sing      е) fat\_er

[[2,1,2,1,1]]

+++++

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

- 1) **есть удвоение**      2) **нет удвоения**  
а) wrap\_ed      б) mem\_ber      в) refil\_\_      г) as\_istant      е) tom\_orrow

[[1,2,1,1,2]]

+++++

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

- 1) **есть удвоение**      2) **нет удвоения**  
а) sol\_ution      б) dif\_erence      в) at\_itude      г) combat\_ing      е) dismis\_

[[2,1,1,2,1]]

+++++

5.

Определите, в каких случаях окончание *-y* *меняется* на *-ie*, а в каких *не меняется* при образовании множественного числа существительного, сравнительной степени прилагательного или формы прошедшего времени глагола. Если окончание *-y* *меняется* на *-ie*, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой кажите цифру 1, если *не меняется* – цифру 2.

a) *day* b) *to vary* c) *lorry* d) *toy* e) *candy*

[[2,1,1,2,1]]

+++++

Определите, в каких случаях окончание *-y* *меняется* на *-ie*, а в каких *не меняется* при образовании множественного числа существительного, сравнительной степени прилагательного или формы прошедшего времени глагола. Если окончание *-y* *меняется* на *-ie*, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой кажите цифру 1, если *не меняется* – цифру 2.

a) *navy* b) *tray* c) *to try* d) *monkey* e) *berry*

[[1,2,1,2,1]]

+++++

Определите, в каких случаях окончание *-y* *меняется* на *-ie*, а в каких *не меняется* при образовании множественного числа существительного, сравнительной степени прилагательного или формы прошедшего времени глагола. Если окончание *-y* *меняется* на *-ie*, в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой кажите цифру 1, если *не меняется* – цифру 2.

a) *to reply* b) *to stay* c) *lorry* d) *toy* e) *dandy*

[[1,2,1,2,1]]

+++++

**6.**

Определите, правильно ли написаны слова а) – е). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е):

(1) правильно (2) неправильно

- a) basicly
- b) algorithm
- c) decieve
- d) committed
- e) omission

[[2,1,2,1,1]]

+++++

Определите, правильно ли написаны слова а) – е). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е):

(1) правильно (2) неправильно

- a) beginning
- b) definate
- c) disasterous
- d) occasionally
- e) professor

[[1,2,2,1,1]]

+++++

Определите, правильно ли написаны слова а) – е). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е):

(1) правильно (2) неправильно

- a) withhold
- b) weird
- c) religous
- d) underrate
- e) relevant

[[2,1,2,1,1]]

+++++

7.

Завершите минидialogи, выбрав подходящие по смыслу ответные реплики из предложенных под цифрами (1 – 4). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

a) *May I speak to Alice Hobson?*

- 1) Have a look!
- 2) You are welcome.
- 3) Yes, speaking.
- 4) Nothing at all.

b) *It's been years since we met.*

- 1) It's time we met them.
- 2) I guess so.
- 3) Pleased to meet you.
- 4) How do you do?

c) *Promise me you'll pay me back at the end of the month.*

- 1) I promise.
- 2) None the less.
- 3) Never mind.
- 4) With luck.

d) *Is it all right if I use your computer for a while?*

- 1) No, none at all.
- 2) Never mind, it's not mine.
- 3) Sure, go ahead. No need to ask.
- 4) I'd rather not.

e) *Did you have any trouble finding us?*

- 1) What trouble?
- 2) There's nothing for it.
- 3) It's no trouble.
- 4) Not at all.

[[3,2,1,3,4]]

+++++

Завершите минидialogи, выбрав подходящие по смыслу ответные реплики из предложенных под цифрами (1 – 4). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

a) *I'd like to go for a walk now.*

- 1) Never mind.

- 2) So do I.  
3) So would I.  
4) Nor do I.
- b) *Don't blame me. It wasn't my idea.*  
1) Tell me!  
2) Oh, wasn't it?  
3) Ask me another.  
4) So it was.
- c) *I expect it will clear up later.*  
1) Let's hope so.  
2) Neither do I.  
3) I am afraid maybe.  
4) It matters not.
- d) *He is a very intelligent man, isn't he?*  
1) He will be.  
2) Yes, he is not.  
3) No, he is clever.  
4) Yes, in fact he is.
- e) *Are people in the neighbourhood aware of the problem?*  
1) I'm afraid they don't.  
2) Yes, they are not.  
3) Do you think?  
4) They most certainly are.

[[3,2,1,4,4]]

+++++

Завершите минидialogи, выбрав подходящие по смыслу ответные реплики из предложенных под цифрами (1 – 4). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- a) *Last night I didn't sleep very well.*  
1) Did you? Why?  
2) I am glad, though.  
3) So did I.  
4) Oh, didn't you? Why?
- b) *Unfortunately he is a bit lazy.*  
1) It has never occurred to me.  
2) Don't you think so?



- 3) Luckily you are right.
  - 4) I am afraid such.
- c) *I am in two minds about it.*
- 1) Why only two?
  - 2) When do you have to make a decision?
  - 3) Who told you so?
  - 4) Aren't you?
- d) *Help yourselves.*
- 1) Whom?
  - 2) Shall we help you too?
  - 3) Oh, thank you.
  - 4) Oh, thanks for helping me.
- e) *Let's drive up the hill in my dad's car, shall we?*
- 1) We shall.
  - 2) That's a great idea! I hate walking.
  - 3) Let's no.
  - 4) Yes, drive us up.

[[4,1,2,3,2]]

+++++

8.

Завершите фразы, выбрав правильные предлоги, и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e):

*1) among 2) for 3) after 4) about 5) by 6) of*

The British have a reputation a) \_\_ being mad b) \_\_ sports. c) \_\_ the most popular ones are undoubtedly horse races. Ascot is famous d) \_\_ its June races, while Epsom Down is the place where the famous Derby is held. The race is named e) \_\_ the Earl of Derby who first organized it in 1780.

[[2,4,1,2,3]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

*1) on 2) in 3) of 4) for 5) to 6) into 7) through 8) from*

There are many rivers in England but none a) \_\_ them is very long. The Thames, b) \_\_ which London stands, runs c) \_\_ rich agricultural districts, d) \_\_ an easterly direction e) \_\_ the North Sea.

[[3,1,7,2,6]]

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Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

*1) on 2) in 3) of 4) for 5) to 6) into 7) through 8) from*

Shakespeare's country lies a) \_\_ the very heart of England, at the foot of the Cotswolds, with Stratford-on-Avon as its centre. This town needs no introduction b) \_\_ the lovers of history and literature. It is universally known c) \_\_ its association with William Shakespeare and is annually visited by tourists d) \_\_ their multitudes e) \_\_ all over the world.

[[2,5,4,2,8]]

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9.

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

- a) Remember 1) to congratulate 2) congratulating your granddad tomorrow. - O'K, I won't forget.
- b) Do you mind 1) to close 2) closing the window? It's getting cold in here.
- c) I'm not sure how it works. Try 1) pressing 2) to press the red button.
- d) It's not a safe area. I'd avoid 1) to walk 2) walking here alone.
- e) She pretended 1) to be 2) being happy but it was evident she was upset.

[[1,2,1,2,1]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

- a) I can't stop 1) to eat 2) eating sweets!
- b) Don't worry! I won't forget 1) to feed 2) feeding your cats.
- c) She tried 1) to mend 2) mending the coat, but it became even worse.
- d) She advised 1) to book 2) booking tickets in advance.
- e) There was nothing to do but 1) wait 2) waiting.

[[2,1,1,2,1]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

- a) Where would you like 1) to spend 2) spending your holidays?
- b) I don't mind 1) to cook 2) cooking at all.
- c) I hope you will never regret 1) to ask 2) asking for my help.
- d) Men often hate 1) to shop 2) shopping.
- e) After the interval the singer continued 1) to sing 2) singing an aria.

[[1,2,2,2,1]]

+++++

10.

Восстановите логическую последовательность реплик в диалоге. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: одна реплика лишняя.

- 1) Indeed it is. You are quite right.
- 2) Of course it is. You mustn't push heavy things alone. It's dangerous, you know.
- 3) That's right, but not too near, please.
- 4) Which way do you want me to move it, a little nearer to the wall?
- 5) I'd like to move the wardrobe a bit, but it's far too heavy for me.
- 6) Otherwise we'll have to call a doctor.

[[5,2,1,4,3]]

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Восстановите логическую последовательность реплик в диалоге. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: одна реплика лишняя.

- 1) Let's have a look in our subject catalogue. I'll just write down the numbers from the index and then we can go and look them up.
- 2) I am sorry, I can't help you.
- 3) Normally only 6, but let's see which books are in, and then you can choose what you want.
- 4) I'm looking for something about Japan. I am doing a special project on it.
- 5) Thanks, you've been very helpful.
- 6) Thank you. How many books can I borrow?

[[4,1,6,3,5]]

+++++

Восстановите логическую последовательность реплик в диалоге. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: одна реплика лишняя.

- 1) How do you like commuting to London every day? Don't you find it a strain?
- 2) I used to feel the same as you, but now I quite enjoy it.
- 3) It was awful at first, especially getting up before dawn. But it's bearable now that I am used to it.
- 4) In the morning I just sit in comfort and read the papers and on the way home at night I relax or have a nap, or chat with friends.
- 5) Don't you think it's a waste of time to spend three hours sitting in a train every day?
- 6) It's good you like it.

[[1,3,5,2,6]]

+++++

11.

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

Have you ever noticed how compulsive shoppers are never in a hurry when they are hunting for something to buy? It's not that I want to be unkind to these people, but it has always struck me that this sort of person must be able to a) \_\_\_ up with the most incredible boredom. I myself am an extremely reluctant shopper. I only have to b) \_\_\_ a glimpse of the window of a large department store and I am immediately seized by a desire to run away.

To be c) \_\_\_, I think it has something to d) \_\_\_ with the fact that I was once wrongly (e) ... of shop-lifting.

- a) 1) catch    2) put    3) make    4) get  
b) 1) note    2) catch    3) throw    4) notice  
c) 1) honest    2) true    3) reliable    4) right  
d) 1) go    2) put    3) do    4) be  
e) 1) fined    2) criticised    3) guilty    4) accused

[[2,2,1,3,4]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

Memory is a)\_\_\_more complicated than we b)\_\_\_\_think. Remembering facts is not at all c)\_\_\_ remembering how to perform an action. Some people have d) \_\_\_\_ memory, and e) \_\_\_ ideas with visual images.

- a) 1) by far 2) a lot more 3) significantly much 4) too  
b) 1) usual    2) tend to    3) are able    4) rarely  
c) 1) alike 2) same as 3) as if 4) like  
d) 1) just as good visual than verbal 2) a better visual than a verbal 3) more effective imagery than verbal 4) better visual than verbal  
e) 1) can recall much comparing 2) may learn better with association of 3) may remember more by associating 4) can recollect more by contrasting

[[2,2,4,2,3]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic? Having someone a) \_\_\_ who always b) \_\_\_ the worst isn't really a lot of fun — we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It c) \_\_\_ like rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something d)\_\_\_ it. You can change your view of life, according to psychologists. It only takes a little e) \_\_\_, and you'll find life more rewarding as a result. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life.

- a) 1) around    2) in front    3) above    4) next
- b) 1) is expecting 2) expects    3) will be expected    4) wait
- c) 1) looks    2) sees    3) appears    4) is looking
- d) 1) in    2) of    3) about    4) without
- e) 1) efforts    2) effort    3) attempts    4) force

[[1,2,1,3,2]]

+++++

12.

Определите, из языков каких стран (1 – 8) были заимствованы слова (а – е). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

1) Norway 2) Russia 3) Holland 4) Spain 5) Portugal 6) Italy 7) Germany 8) Greece

- a) confetti
- b) embargo
- c) tattoo
- d) seminar
- e) mammoth

[[6,4,3,7,2]]

+++++

Определите, из языков каких стран (1 – 8) были заимствованы слова (а – е). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

1) Norway 2) Russia 3) Holland 4) Spain 5) Portugal 6) Italy 7) Germany 8) Greece

- a) theory
- b) marmalade
- c) lemming
- d) casino
- e) kopeck

[[8,5,1,6,2]]

+++++

Определите, из каких языков (1 – 8) были заимствованы слова (а – е). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

1) Hebrew 2) Russian 3) Dutch 4) Spanish 5) Portuguese 6) Italian 7) German, 8) Greek

- a) rodeo
- b) albino
- c) diva
- d) jubilee
- e) steppe

[[4,5,6,1,2]]

+++++

13.

Соотнесите звуки и названия животных/предметов и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Neighing | 1) fountain                   |
| b) Sizzling | 2) horse                      |
| c) Spurring | 3) the bell on a cat's collar |
| d) Tinkling | 4) bacon                      |
| e) Creaking | 5) floor                      |
|             | 6) river                      |

[[2,4,1,3,5]]

+++++

Соотнесите звуки и названия животных/предметов и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Clashing  | 1) pigs    |
| b) Creaking  | 2) rain    |
| c) Drizzling | 3) stairs  |
| d) Grunting  | 4) cows    |
| e) Mooing    | 5) cymbals |
|              | 6) dogs    |

[[5,3,2,1,4]]

+++++

Соотнесите звуки и названия животных/предметов и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Neighing  | 1) frogs   |
| b) Creaking  | 2) floor   |
| c) Clashing  | 3) cows    |
| d) Mooing    | 4) rain    |
| e) Drizzling | 5) horse   |
|              | 6) cymbals |

[[5,2,6,3,4]]

+++++



14.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

The moment for Olympic glory and gold occurs once every four years — a moment which becomes the focus for the lives of athletes from all over the world. This one event is their main goal and in order to achieve their dream they are prepared to make any sacrifice. All athletes are selected by their national Olympic Committee to represent their country, and once selected they face two major demands. The first is a lot of form filling, paperwork and administration. The second is to finalise their preparation for the Games. Most athletes have highly-developed training schedules which enable them to reach the height of their performance for a particular event. However, it is essential to realize that the Olympics creates its own timetable and pressures.

When I was selected to represent Great Britain, I had approximately a hundred days to prepare. This included finalising training plans, raising nearly £16,000 towards the costs, seeing to travel arrangements and entry forms, and having discussions with my employer about extra time off work to allow me to prepare fully. Throughout my sailing career I had never had the opportunity to become a full-time athlete, so I needed to pursue my business career at the same time as my sporting objectives. However, any top-class athlete in any sport needs a level of business skills when competing at Olympic standard. They need the ability to plan and arrange for all the expenses effectively as well as work towards definite aims.

Once you arrive, you stay in the Olympic 'Village', which is really a small town housing 15,000 people from every imaginable culture and background. It is fascinating to watch athletes from tiny gymnasts to huge weightlifters and basketball players, and best of all is the excitement at being part of such a select gathering. There are training facilities, souvenir shops, launderettes, a bank and post office, as well as the Village restaurant which seats over 3,000 at one time.

So what does it feel like to go to an Olympics? It can be summed up in many ways by the opening ceremony, where thousands of athletes and officials parade wearing their team kit. To most it is an event they will never forget and the honour of just being there is almost magical. And perhaps winning a medal is one of life's major experiences. For me it was the thoughts of family and friends who had all played a part on my road to success, and it felt wonderful. I feel that it is important to try and repay everyone's faith in me by putting something back into the community. I want the younger generation of athletes to benefit in the ways that I did.

a) In preparation for the Olympics, athletes

- 1) *are ready to give up anything for the sake of their aim.*
- 2) *work out a lot.*
- 3) *are assisted by the Olympic Committee of their country.*

b) In preparation for the Olympics, athletes' training programmes are

- 1) *designed to avoid too much individual stress.*
- 2) *organised by their personal coaches.*

3) *affected by the stress of the event itself.*

c) Anyone who reaches the Olympics will benefit from having

1) *their expenses professionally dealt with.*

2) *a background in the business world.*

3) *a full-time job in the sporting world.*

d) What did the writer enjoy most about staying in the Olympic Village?

1) *the sense of belonging*

2) *the range of competitors*

3) *the variety of nationalities and cultures*

e) How did the writer react when she won a medal?

1) *She felt it was the greatest luck of her life.*

2) *She knew it was a very important moment.*

3) *She was grateful for all the support she had received.*

[[1,3,2,1,3]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

*Four people talk about how they have cleared the clutter from their lives and now are living in style with relatively few possessions.*

**1. Jack**

The design of my flat is not a fashion statement. It's meant to be modern and contemporary, but I did it because I like it, not because it's the current trend. It's very much my space because I designed the interior myself. It's very homely. It's also very functional. I love cooking and the focal point of the flat is the steel worktop in the kitchen area. There's no dining table, so I both cook and eat on the worktop. I am always having people round for dinner and they seem to like the informality of it. In the living room, there are two cream sofas and a black side table. I don't feel the need for anything else because I'm not a very materialistic person really.

**2. Liza**

My flat is uncluttered, I have wooden floors and only a few pieces of furniture, but I have chosen what I own with care. But if I go off something, I won't hesitate to throw it out because, for me, things have to be right. I work from home and I am setting up my own company to sell things on the Internet, but I'd like to work in a soothing, relaxing environment. Having an orderly home and wardrobe helps me to cope with the frantic lifestyle people around me lead in London. It sounds strange, but when I switch on my computer here, I feel a lot calmer than I would in an office. Of course, the look of things does come into it too, but I think if you keep your clothes and possessions tidy, it can improve your mood.

**3. Melanie**

I don't have a wardrobe. My clothes hang behind a see-through curtain so that I can take in everything at a glance. Above the rail is a transparent plastic shelf on which I put my scarves and jumpers. I buy a lot cream-coloured things and I'm prepared to spend quite a lot of money on one item. But it lasts so much longer than cheaper clothes that I think the expenditure evens itself out over time, because I end up buying fewer things overall. I usually have a shopping spree at the start of each season and resist the temptation to buy things on impulse in between. I will only buy things in one or two quality fabrics and, as I get older, I think I know what suits me, so I don't make many mistakes.

#### 4. Barbara

Having a simple orderly wardrobe makes life less complicated. These days I am much more careful about clothes than I used to be. I buy one well-made piece of clothing that I'm going to love and cherish, rather than several inexpensive items which will soon wear out. I've limited my wardrobe to a couple of well-known labels and I take a lot of care whenever I buy something to make sure it's right for me. A few years ago, I would just take clothes off the rails without really thinking about whether they'd suit me. Inevitably, some of them would get thrown away unworn.

Which person says that he/she

- a) is anxious to provide a relaxed atmosphere for his/her guests?
- b) is in the habit of buying things at regular intervals?
- c) aims to create a less stressful working environment?
- d) no longer buys things which aren't used?
- e) likes to buy things made from certain materials?

[[1,3,2,4,3]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст 'Weather forecasting' и ответьте на вопросы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

Cyclones in India, hurricanes in the Caribbean - severe weather events make news headlines almost weekly. Even Britain, which has comparatively few climate extremes, is still governed by the weather. If it's pouring with rain the British might stay indoors or go to the cinema; if it's fine they'll have a picnic.

For individuals, the worst that can usually happen if the weather catches them on the hop is that they get wet. For business, the effects are far more serious. Airlines and shipping companies need to avoid severe weather and storm-force conditions. Power companies need to make sure they can supply the demand for electricity in cold weather; farmers plan their harvests around the forecast and food manufacturers increase their production of salads and other summer foods when fine weather is promised.

So who or what do meteorologists -weather forecasters as they are more commonly known - rely on when it comes to producing a forecast? Ninety percent of the information comes from weather satellites, the first of which was launched into space nearly forty years ago and was a revolution in the science of forecasting. Up until then, forecasters had relied on human observers to provide details of developing weather systems.

Some commercial aircraft can also be fitted with a range of forecasting instruments although this system has certain disadvantages. For example, it can provide a great deal of information about the weather on popular routes, such as London to New York, but little about the weather on more out-of-the way routes.

Instruments aboard ships can also supply basic weather information as well as important data on wave height. Generally, the range of these instruments is fairly limited but they can indicate which direction rain is coming from, how low the cloud is and give an idea of when the weather system will reach land.

One forecaster who has made a name for himself is a man called Piers Corbyn, who bases his forecasts on watching the Sun. Most forecasters will offer forecasts for only 10 days ahead, but Corbyn's forecasts are for 11 months. Although some meteorologists believe that there is no scientific basis for his work, Corbyn's forecasts are used by insurance companies who want to plan months in advance.

a) What does the writer mean by the phrase 'catches them on the hop' (paragraph 2)?

- 1) People run for shelter.
- 2) People are too busy to notice.
- 3) People are far from home.
- 4) People are unprepared.

b) Why does the writer list so many different businesses in paragraph 2?

- 1) to give examples of ordinary people's lives
- 2) to show the extent of the weather's influence
- 3) to describe the recent effects of the bad weather
- 4) to explain how people manage in bad weather

c) Why is the first weather satellite described as 'a revolution'?

- 1) It watched the human observers.
- 2) It replaced human observers.
- 3) It provided long-term forecasts.
- 4) It forecast the weather in the universe.

d) What does 'it' in paragraph 4 refer to?

- 1) using balloons
- 2) using satellites
- 3) using aircraft
- 4) using ships

e) What does the author write about Corbyn's forecasts?

- 1) They cannot be considered unscientific.
- 2) They are helpful but short-term.
- 3) They are used by many people who trust Corbyn.
- 4) On the whole they are useless.

[[4,2,2,3,3]]

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15.

Прочитайте текст и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выражений из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

The moment for Olympic glory and gold **occurs** once every four years — a moment which becomes the focus for the lives of athletes from all over the world. This one event is their main goal and in order to achieve their dream they are prepared to make any sacrifice. All athletes are selected by their national Olympic Committee to represent their country, and once selected they face two major demands. The first is a lot of form filling, paperwork and administration. The second is to finalise their preparation for the Games. Most athletes have highly-developed training schedules which enable them to reach the height of their performance for a particular **event**. However, it is essential to realize that the Olympics creates its own timetable and pressures.

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- a) **occur**      1) happen      2) appear      3) come to mind      4) place  
b) **event**      1) something that happens      2) a party      3) a sports competition      4) something real  
c) **raise**      1) lift      2) increase      3) collect      4) improve  
d) **objective**      1) goal      2) not imagined      3) based on facts      4) effort  
e) **select**      1) elect      2) chosen      3) chosen carefully      4) used by few people

[[1,3,3,1,3]]

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Прочитайте текст и, опираясь на контекст, выберите наиболее точные синонимы словам из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (а-е) в талоне ответов. Варианты могут быть употреблены один раз. Для Вашего удобства указаны номера строк и абзацы, в которых употреблены приведённые слова.

Two people talk about how they have cleared the clutter from their lives and now are living in style with relatively few possessions.

### 1. Jack

The design of my flat is not a fashion statement. It's meant to be modern and contemporary, but I did it because I like it, not because it's the current trend. It's very much my space because I designed the interior myself. It's very homely. It's also very functional. I love cooking and the focal point of the flat is the steel worktop in the kitchen area. There's no dining table, so I both cook and eat on the worktop. I am always having people round for dinner and they seem to like the informality of it. In the living room, there are two cream sofas and a black side table. I don't feel the need for anything else because I'm not a very materialistic person really.

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a) current (para. 1, line 2)	1) belongings
b) go off (para. 2, line 2)	2) hate
c) set up (para. 2, line 2)	3) organize
d) frantic (para. 4, line 5)	4) present
e) possessions (para. 4, last line)	5) flowing
	6) hectic
	7) stop liking

[[4,7,3,6,1]]

+++++

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a) comparatively (para. 1, line 3)	1) relatively
b) avoid (para. 1, line 3)	2) prevent
c) commonly (para. 2, line 1)	3) stay away from
d) fit (para. 2, line3)	4) try on
e) disadvantage (para. 4, line 2)	5) drawback
	6) equip
	7) widely

[[1,3,7,6,5]]

+++++





16.

Прочитайте текст 'An Old English town ...in China' и укажите, какой частью речи являются выделенные курсивом слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Для Вашего удобства указаны номера строк и абзацы, в которых употреблены приведённые слова.

Enjoy the green grass in front of the old castle. But when you look *past* the red telephone boxes you can see that this is not England at all. This is Thames Town, just 20 miles from the busy centre of China's biggest port, Shanghai.

The idea of Songjiang City is to offer houses to millions of people from the suburbs of Shanghai, making it into one of the biggest cities in the world. It has seven universities (one of the main aims is to attract University students and their families to live there), the biggest shopping centre in the world, and some of the most important high-tech companies too. And they've already built a new train line to cut the journey from Shanghai city centre to just *fifteen* minutes.

Experts have calculated that *approximately* 400 million people are going to move into cities in the next few years. That *means* that China needs 3,000 new towns or cities by 2020. But Thames Town is not a crowded inner city project. It is a suburban paradise where rich residents can relax, watch English football and shop at Next and other UK shops. Just like in historic towns in Britain, they've built the town around a market square, with medieval buildings around it. Architect Paul Rice has worked on Thames Town for over three years. Some people have described Thames Town as a theme park, but Rice says that this is not Disneyland. 'We've built this as a real town. Thames Town is unique.'

There is a German New Town which is perfect for people who love cars. It has a Formula 1 race track and a giant Volkswagen factory. In Barcelona Town you can walk along a Chinese Las Ramblas. Italian Town, in the suburbs of Pujiang, has 100,000 people living next to canals just like in Venice. Maria moved in 2005 when the first houses appeared. 'I like the town because of its beautiful British buildings,' she says. 'I've never known a town like this in China. It's the first. More and more people here have started to live in satellite towns and work in the city.' So for Chinese people who prefer *quiet* English cottages to the usual enormous skyscrapers, Thames Town could be the perfect place for them.

a) <i>past</i> (para.1, line 1)	1) a verb
b) <i>fifteen</i> (para.2, line 5)	2) a noun
c) <i>approximately</i> (para. 3, line 1)	3) an adjective
d) <i>means</i> (para. 3, line 2)	4) an adverb
e) <i>quiet</i> (para. 4, line 7)	5) a pronoun
	6) a conjunction

	7) a preposition
	8) a numeral

[[7,8,4,1,3]]

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Прочитайте текст и укажите, какой частью речи являются выделенные курсивом слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Для Вашего удобства указаны номера строк и абзацы, в которых употреблены приведённые слова.

Many people think that Ferdinand Magellan was the first person to travel around the world. His expedition was the first to do this *but* Magellan himself died on the trip when he found himself fighting a battle on an island in the Philippines. The Spanish captain Juan Sebastian Elcano became the new leader of the expedition. He arrived back in Spain in 1522 after a journey of just *over* three years. Seventeen other members of the original expedition had survived with him.

The British sailor Sir Francis Drake became the first person to lead a *complete* expedition around the world. His three-year journey began in 1577. On the journey, Drake attacked many Spanish ships carrying gold from the New World. He also took their maps, which were better than his own. These maps helped him to find the best routes to complete his journey.

One of the strangest round the world journeys was by Jason Lewis. Lewis took 13 years to complete his journey. His method of transport was an eight-metre 'pedalo' - a pedal-powered boat. Lewis was the first person to go round the world by human power alone. On land, he travelled by bike and on Rollerblades™! The most *terrifying* incident during the whole trip was when a salt-water crocodile attacked him while he was in the water in a kayak. He reached a deserted beach and got out of the kayak but the crocodile started to eat the boat. In the end the crocodile left. Jason set fire to the rest of his kayak. A pilot in a small plane saw the *smoke* and rescued him.

a) <i>but</i> (para. 1, line 2)	1) a verb
b) <i>over</i> (para. 1, line 5)	2) a noun
c) <i>complete</i> (para. 2, line 2)	3) an adjective
d) <i>terrifying</i> (para. 3, line 4)	4) an adverb
e) <i>smoke</i> (para. 3, line 7)	5) a pronoun
	6) a conjunction
	7) a preposition
	8) a participle

[[6,7,1,8,2]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения (а – е) истинными или ложными. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

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Dee Caffari was born in Britain in 1973. In 2006 she became the first woman to sail solo non-stop around the world the 'wrong way'. The wrong way means going west, against the winds and sea currents. It took her 178 days. In 2008-9 it took her just 99 days to sail alone around the world in the usual direction. And so she became the first woman in history to sail around the world single-handed in both directions. On the voyage, she sailed through icebergs and could only sleep for periods of twenty minutes. When she got back, what she wanted most was a pizza, a diet cola and a bath!

- a) It's a mistake to think that Magellan travelled around the world.
- b) Jean Sabastian didn't manage to bring the victorious expedition back home.
- c) Sir Francis Drake's expedition lasted less than five years.
- d) Sir Francis Drake acted like a pirate.
- e) During the voyage Dee Caffari couldn't afford to sleep long.

[[1,2,1,2,1]]

+++++Прочитайте текст  
**‘The British on holiday’** и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения (а– е) истинными или ложными. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

### **The British on holiday**

In the nineteenth century, railways were built from the big industrial cities like Leeds and Manchester to seaside towns like Blackpool and Scarborough. For the first time, ordinary working people could visit the seaside. They used to take day-trips on Sundays and special days like Easter. Traditionally, people sat in deckchairs on the beach, swam in the sea, and ate fish and chips. Children could watch ‘Punch and Judy’ puppet shows, build sandcastles and ride donkeys on the beach.

In the 1950s, the first package holidays were launched. Throughout the 60s and 70s, the British increasingly began to abandon the traditional seaside holiday in favour of sunshine and warmer seas in countries like Spain and Greece. Caravan and camping holidays also became popular in the 60s and 70s as car ownership increased.

In the 1990s, budget airlines like easyJet slashed the cost of air tickets to many European destinations. Long-haul flights also came down in price, so holidays to exotic destinations in Australia and Asia became affordable to ordinary families. A growing number of people began to book their own flights and accommodation and, as a result, the package holiday market declined.

The holiday habits of the British are continuing to change. Increasing levels of affluence mean that, for many families, a second foreign holiday - often a winter skiing holiday - is possible.

City breaks are also growing in popularity, and not only to nearby destinations - Las Vegas, Dubai and Cape Town are all favourites for long weekends. And independent travel is becoming more and more popular as the Internet allows holidaymakers to find the best deals online.

- a) Manchester has always been popular with the British.
- b) Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century working people couldn't afford to go away on holiday.
- c) English seaside towns almost stopped being visited by tourists.
- d) Even if a family possessed a car, it didn't really influence their holidays.
- e) Many people go on holiday more often now than before.

[[2 1 1 2 1]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и озаглавьте абзацы А-Е в соответствии с их содержанием. Внесите номера выбранных заголовков в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е). Внимание: заголовков больше, чем необходимо.

A

The moment for Olympic glory and gold occurs once every four years — a moment which becomes the focus for the lives of athletes from all over the world. This one event is their main goal and in order to achieve their dream they are prepared to make any sacrifice. All athletes are selected by their national Olympic Committee to represent their country, and once selected they face two major demands. The first is a lot of form filling, paperwork and administration. The second is to finalise their preparation for the Games. Most athletes have highly-developed training schedules which enable them to reach the height of their performance for a particular event. However, it is essential to realize that the Olympics creates its own timetable and pressures.

B

When I was selected to represent Great Britain, I had approximately a hundred days to prepare. This included finalising training plans, raising nearly £16,000 towards the costs, seeing to travel arrangements and entry forms, and having discussions with my employer about extra time off work to allow me to prepare fully. Throughout my sailing career I had never had the opportunity to become a full-time athlete, so I needed to pursue my business career at the same time as my sporting objectives. However, any top-class athlete in any sport needs a level of business skills when competing at Olympic standard. They need the ability to plan and arrange for all the expenses effectively as well as work towards definite aims.

C

Once you arrive, you stay in the Olympic 'Village', which is really a small town housing 15,000 people from every imaginable culture and background. It is fascinating to watch athletes from tiny gymnasts to huge weightlifters and basketball players, and best of all is the excitement at being part of such a select gathering. There are training facilities, souvenir shops, laundrettes, a bank and post office, as well as the Village restaurant which seats over 3,000 at one time.

D

So what does it feel like to go to an Olympics? It can be summed up in many ways by the opening ceremony, where thousands of athletes and officials parade wearing their team kit. To most it is an event they will never forget and the honour of just being there is almost magical. And perhaps winning a medal is one of life's major experiences.

E

For me it was the thoughts of family and friends who had all played a part on my road to success, and it felt wonderful. I feel that it is important to try and repay everyone's faith in me by putting something back into the community. I want the younger generation of athletes to benefit in the ways that I did.

- 1) Support of fans
- 2) A focal point

- 3) Emotions and feelings
- 4) Vital abilities
- 5) Gratitude
- 6) A variety of places and people
- 7) Tedious paperwork

[[2,4,6,3,5]]

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17.

Прочитайте текст и расположите абзацы в правильном порядке в соответствии с содержанием текста. Внесите номера выбранных абзацев в порядке их следования в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).

1

People from other countries came to England to see them. Filmmakers waited in fields at night and tried to film the circle-making. But they were never able to see it - only the finished circles. Crop circles were a bigger mystery than ever. Who was making them? How were they making them? And why?

2

But every year, new crop circles are seen. Many 'crop circle makers' can't explain some of these new shapes. They are so perfect - too difficult to draw even on paper. How can someone make these beautiful shapes in the short summer night? Why hasn't anyone ever seen a person making a crop circle? The mystery continues.

3

By the end of the 1980s, crop circles were very famous. But were they made by aliens or winds, or were people just playing games? Some people thought that the shapes were an ancient language. They read predictions in the circles. In 1990, many more crop circles were reported with some of the most beautiful shapes.

4

In the early 1980s, strange things started happening on English farms. There were many reports of large circles in fields. Crops were flattened, but they were still growing. The circles had beautiful shapes inside. The first crop circles were seen on small farms. They didn't become well known until later, in the 1980s. When more crop circles were seen, scientists were called in. They were very interested in the beautiful shapes. The shapes weren't simple. Some experts thought that perhaps they were made by an 'unknown intelligence'. Many of the circles were found near ancient places like Stonehenge. This added to the interest in aliens. But other scientists disagreed. They thought they were made by strange winds.

5

In 1990, it was discovered that ordinary people were making some of the circles. Two of these people were artists, Doug Bower and Dave Chorley. Their circles were called the 'Doug and Dave' circles. Experts wanted to be sure that people really could make these. £15,000 was offered to the person who could make the best crop circle. Some beautiful shapes were produced. This proved that ordinary people could make crop circles. Many experts lost interest then.

[[4,3,1,5,2]]

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Прочитайте текст и расположите абзацы в правильном порядке в соответствии с содержанием текста. Внесите номера выбранных абзацев в порядке их следования в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

1

This is another remedy that doesn't really target the virus itself. Like vitamin C, it should be taken regularly to protect from an infection – by the time a cold starts it's probably too late. In eight recent trials, four showed a benefit and the other four didn't. Some people swear by its properties, although the exact mechanism through which such a mineral affects the common cold remains unclear.

2

Far too many are prescribed unnecessarily for colds and flu viruses. In a recent US survey, 60 percent of patients seen by family doctors for a common cold were given one of the range available. Another study, in Switzerland, found that they were effective only in the 20 per cent of patients who had bacterial complications.

3

Over the last 30 years there have been a lot of studies examining the effectiveness of this vitamin. A recent overview of the research suggests that this vitamin does appear to decrease the symptoms of the common cold by an average of 23 per cent. Roger Odd says: "There is some proof it fights against the initial infection, but there is no real evidence that it can make you better once you've caught a cold."

4

This herbal treatment based on root extracts is an increasingly popular remedy, and supposedly boosts the immune system. In a recent German trial, though, there were no significant differences between those who took it and those who were given a placebo.

5

The oldest remedy around. It's widely believed that breathing in water vapour from a bowl or jug can ease the soreness and discomfort of a cold. It is cheap and safe and some people find it helpful, though there's no solid evidence to back up the belief.

[[3,2,4,5,1]]

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**Прочитайте текст и расположите абзацы в правильном порядке в соответствии с содержанием текста. Внесите номера выбранных абзацев в порядке их следования в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е).**

**1**

**In short, language has been a mixed blessing for humanity. As Aldous Huxley said: “Thanks to words we have been able to rise above the animals – and thanks to words, we have often sunk to the level of the demons.” It is hard to imagine us losing this strength in the long-term – and the death of language has been predicted many times in the past. “Just because our kids grunt at us doesn’t mean they cannot communicate,” says Dunbar. “It probably just means they don’t want to talk to adults.”**

**2**

**This is a particularly alarming prospect for a species that is distinguished by communication skills. Language has been found in every one of the thousands of societies documented by scientists. The importance of speech in our lives is revealed by the fact that a person may utter as many as 40,000 words in a day, though the intriguing point is that most of these are about utterly trivial issues. Dunbar discovered that 86 percent of our daily conversations are about personal relationships and experiences: love-lives and television programmes.**

**3**

**The observation suggests that the root of human language is social, not intellectual. About 200,000 years ago modern Homo sapiens evolved in an area of sub-Saharan Africa. Armed with a language, they poured out of Africa and by 40,000 years ago had reached the edge of Europe, inhabited by the Neanderthals. It was our ability to exchange complex data – shelter and sources of food among many of our fellow humans – that gave us critical advantages over the Neanderthals. Around 10,000 years ago agriculture was invented and in its wake the ability to write down words – which we needed to record the corn, wheat and oxen we began to trade in – was developed.**

**4**

**“I have got to admit that I feel more than a twinge of sympathy,” said linguistic expert Robin Dunbar. “Judging from my own kitchen table, intelligent speech does sometimes seem to be lacking among youngsters these days.” It is a worrying trend, says Dunbar, not just for those who lose an ability to use language but for the fate of the planet. Robbed of an ability to follow, and sustain, complex arguments, more and more humans will simply give up trying to understand and influence the world around them and, in particular, the key international challenges we face.**

5

**It began with grunts and very soon it may end with them. Excessive hours in front of television and parents who have long working hours are robbing our children of humanity's most precious attribute: language. It is a worrying vision, summed up recently by Alan Wells, an education expert who warned that youngsters now communicate in monosyllables, mainly because parents have lost the art of talking and playing with their children. "At the age when they come into school, many children have very few language skills at all," he told an education conference.**

[[5,4,2,3,1]]

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18.

Выберите точные ответы на вопросы по культуре Великобритании и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- a) Hogmanay is a \_\_\_\_\_ name for New Year's Eve.  
1) English 2) British 3) Welsh 4) Scottish
- b) The First Foot often brings \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) flowers 2) evergreens 3) seeds 4) pot plants
- c) The title of the song 'Auld Lang Syne' means  
1) 'old friends' 2) 'past times' 3) 'old long since' 4) 'long forgotten time'
- d) The most famous version of the song was written by  
1) Walter Scott 2) William Bruce 3) Prince Charlie 4) Robert Burns
- e) In Edinburgh the centre of celebrations is  
1) Princess Street 2) Edinburgh Castle 3) the Royal Mile 4) Canongate

[[4,2,3,4,1]]

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Выберите точные ответы на вопросы по культуре и географии Великобритании и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- a) What are the best English resorts?  
1) Bristol and Southampton 2) Brighton and Bath 3) Leeds and Bradford 4) Plymouth and York
- b) Who presides in the House of Lords?  
1) The Queen 2) the Speaker 3) the Prime Minister 4) the Lord Chancellor
- c) Westminster Palace is the seat of  
1) The Queen 2) the Lord Chancellor 3) the Parliament 4) the Government.
- d) Which city is the second biggest in England?  
1) Birmingham 2) Worcester 3) Nottingham 4) Manchester
- e) Most of the British are  
1) Protestants 2) the Orthodox 3) Catholics 4) nonconformists

[[2,4,2,3,1]]

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Выберите верные ответы на вопросы по культуре и географии Великобритании и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- a) Which mountain chain is called 'the backbone of England'?  
1) The Cumbrians 2) the Cheviot Hills 3) the Pennines 4) the Grampians

- b) The Tories and the Whigs are\_\_\_\_\_
- 1) The Conservative and the Democratic parties
  - 2) the Conservative and the Liberal parties
  - 3) the Labour and the Liberal parties
  - 4) the Liberal and the Democratic parties
- c) What is the name of a famous book for children written by R.Kipling?
- 1) Fairy Tales
  - 2) Stories
  - 3) Just so Stories
  - 4) Such Stories
- d) Which is the longest river in the UK?
- 1) The Thames
  - 2) the Tay
  - 3) the Trent
  - 4) the Severn
- e) What is the name of an association of the countries which used to be part of the British Empire?
- 1) the Former British Empire
  - 2) the British Commonwealth
  - 3) the Commonwealth
  - 4) the Commonwealth Institute

[[3,2,3,1,3]]

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19.

Определите, с какими названиями (1 – 5) ассоциируется тот или иной американский штат (a – e).  
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Washington     | 1) the Rice State           |
| b) South Carolina | 2) the Green Mountain State |
| c) Texas          | 3) the Bee Hive State       |
| d) Utah           | 4) the Evergreen State      |
| e) Vermont        | 5) the Lone-Star State      |

[[4,1,5,3,2]]

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Определите, с какими названиями (1 – 5) ассоциируется тот или иной американский штат (a – e).  
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a) Wisconsin     | 1) the Evergreen State |
| b) Massachusetts | 2) the Badger State    |
| c) Arkansas      | 3) the Bear State      |
| d) Washington    | 4) the Equality State  |
| e) Wyoming       | 5) the Puritan State   |

[[2,5,3,1,4]]

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Определите, с какими названиями (1 – 5) ассоциируется тот или иной американский штат (a – e).  
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a-e).

- |               |                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Delaware   | 1) the Cactus State                  |
| b) New Mexico | 2) the Treasure State of the Rockies |
| c) Kentucky   | 3) the Bread and Butter State        |
| d) Minnesota  | 4) the Diamond State                 |
| e) Colorado   | 5) the Blue Grass State              |

[[4,1,5,3,2]]

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20.

Выберите точные ответы на вопросы по культуре и географии США и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a – e).

- a) How many time zones is the continental part of the USA divided into?  
1) four 2) five 3) six 4) three
- b) What is the most widely known natural wonder in America?  
1) The Colorado River 2) the Rocky Mountains 3) the Niagara Falls 4) the Pacific Ocean
- c) What is the largest lake in the USA?  
1) Lake Ontario 2) Lake Superior 3) Lake Michigan 4) Lake Huron
- d) Washington, D.C. stands on the river \_\_\_\_  
1) Mississippi 2) Potomac 3) Missouri d) Ohio
- e) Which of these cannot be found in Washington, D.C.?  
1) the Pentagon 2) the National Archives 3) the Department of Justice 4) the Statue of Liberty

[[1,3,3,2,4]]

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Выберите точные ответы на вопросы по культуре и географии США и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a – e).

- a) Which city on Lake Michigan is sometimes called the ‘Windy City’?  
1) Chicago 2) Illinois 3) Springfield 4) Ontario
- b) The period from 1929 to 1939 was called \_\_\_\_ .  
1) The Decline 2) The Great Decline 3) The Great Depression 4) Decline and Fall
- c) What was the name of the ship which brought the Pilgrims to America?  
1) The Plymouth 2) the Mayflower 3) the Puritans 4) the Titanic
- d) Which American President was assassinated?  
1) Bush 2) Reagan 3) Nixon 4) Kennedy
- e) The first ten Amendments to the Constitution are known as the \_\_\_\_  
1) The Amendments 2) the Bill of Rights 3) Checks and balances 4) Magna Carta

[[1,3,2,4,2]]

+++++

Выберите точные ответы на вопросы по культуре и географии США и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a – e).

- a) Where is Hollywood situated?  
1) In Los Angeles 2) in San Francisco 3) in Denver 4) in Berkely
- b) The US joined World War II after the \_\_\_\_ attack on Pearl Harbor.  
1) Chinese 2) Japanese 3) Italian 4) Korean
- c) New Amsterdam was renamed \_\_\_\_ .  
1) New Orleans 2) Newport 3) Newark 4) New York
- d) \_\_\_\_ was signed in 1776.  
1) The Constitution of the USA 2) the Bill of Rights 3) The Declaration of Independence 4) the Emancipation Proclamation
- e) The incident accompanied by throwing tea into the water is called

1) The Boston Tea Party 2) the Boston Party 3) the Sons of Liberty 4) the American War of Independence

[[1,2,4,3,1]]

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