



**Задания отборочного тура
по английскому языку**

7 класс

1 задание

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz]
a) mistakes b) parties c) badges d) exams e) cables

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

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz]
a) letters b) wages c) friends d) vases e) safes

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

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz]
a) brushes b) photos c) boxes d) months e) moths

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

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz]
a) members b) subjects c) lists d) daughters e) buses

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

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz]
a) glasses b) coaches c) names d) boys e) sights

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

+++++

Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz]
a) mistakes b) bunches c) legs d) ages e) economists

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

+++++
Выберите правильный вариант произношения окончания множественного числа существительных и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- 1) [s] 2) [z] 3) [iz] – эти слова уже были выше
a) bats b) parties c) coaches d) sites e) arguments

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

+++++
2 задание

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения
a) sw**i**m_ing b) un**i**l_ c) **ch**o_ses d) nec**e**s_ary e) refer**e**_nce

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

+++++
Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения
a) **co**f_ee b) **gr**een_er c) **bo**t_le d) refer**e**_d e) weep**i**_ng

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

+++++
Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения
a) **n**ec_essary b) **a**d_ress c) **a**c_ording d) occur**e**_d e) fur**r**_s

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

+++++
Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения
a) stor**i**es b) **t**il_ c) suc**c**_essful d) writ**i**_ng e) refer**e**_nce

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

+++++

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения

a) **ad**_ress было b) meet_**in**g c) set_**in**g d) model_ e) mil_**io**naire

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

+++++

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения

a) near_**l**y b) an_**u**al c) cho_**s**es d) million_**a**ire e) succes_**u**l

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

+++++

Определите, нужно ли удваивать выделенную букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) удвоение 2) нет удвоения

a) begin_**e**r b) ful_ c) lo_**s**es d) level_ e) set_**l**ement

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

+++++

3 задание

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*. Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *study* b) *leave* c) *have* d) *smoke* e) *stay*

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

+++++

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*. Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *play* b) *be* c) *squeeze* d) *spray* e) *spy*

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

+++++

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*. Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *commute* b) *produce* c) *give* d) *clarify* e) *argue*

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

+++++

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*. Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *study* b) *stay* c) *have* d) *smoke* e) *leave*

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

+++++

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*.
Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *play* b) *be* c) *spy* d) *spray* e) *squeeze*

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

+++++

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*.
Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *clarify* b) *argue* c) *give* d) *commute* e) *produce*

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

+++++

Определите, сохраняется ли конечная буква при присоединении к глаголу окончания *-ing*.
Если сохраняется, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если не сохраняется – цифру 2.

a) *educate* b) *give* c) *say* d) *come* e) *convey*

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

+++++

4 задание

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *come* 2) *give* 3) *look* 4) *set* 5) *put* 6) *take* 7) *turn*

- a) Don't forget to ___ off the gas when you leave the flat.
- b) The news has just ___ in that the flight is postponed.
- c) The plane will ___ off at midnight.
- d) The travellers ___ off early in the morning.
- e) They spent the whole day ___ around the old castle.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *give* 2) *go* 3) *take* 4) *put* 5) *stand* 6) *play* 7) *come*

- a) When the national hymn is played, everybody ___ up.
- b) It's no use trying to keep it secret, it will ___ out in the end anyway.
- c) He had a sandwich and a cup of coffee, then he ___ on working.
- d) Playing video games has become too tiring; I think I will ___ it up.
- e) I will ___ off my visit till you can go with me.

[[5,7,2,1,4]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *give* 2) *take* 3) *come* 4) *do* 5) *go* 6) *make* 7) *put*

- a) That vase is very expensive. ___ it down before you drop it.
- b) The party ___ off very well, we all enjoyed ourselves.

- c) Last week he ___ back all the books he had borrowed.
- d) Seeing me at the party, she ___ up to me immediately.
- e) People often ___ me for my sister. We look very much alike.

[[7,5,1,3,2]]

++++
Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *stand 2) ride 3) get 4) give 5) fall 6) look 7) go*
- a) She went to the window and ___ out.
 - b) My sister got on a horse and ___ off.
 - c) The bus stopped, and she ___ out.
 - d) I decided to wait outside the cinema, so I didn't ___ in.
 - e) He looked insulted, that's why he ___ up and left the room.

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

++++
Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *look 2) leave 3) get 4) give 5) go 6) come 7) sit*
- a) Go away and don't ever ___ back!
 - b) The thief managed to ___ away with the crime.
 - c) There was a free seat, so she ___ down.
 - d) Wait a minute, don't ___ away! I want to talk to you.
 - e) He heard a plane and ___ up.

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

++++
Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *turn 2) look 3) give 4) set 5) put 6) come 7) take*
- a) The travellers ___ off early in the morning.
 - b) The plane will ___ off at midnight.
 - c) Don't forget to ___ off the gas when you leave the flat.
 - d) They spent the whole day ___ around the old castle.
 - e) The news has just ___ in that the flight is postponed.

[[4,7,1,2,6]]

++++
Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *play 2) come 3) take 4) put 5) give 6) stand 7) go*
- a) I will ___ off my visit till you can go with me.
 - b) It's no use trying to keep it secret, it will ___ out in the end anyway.
 - c) When the national hymn is played, everybody ___ up.
 - d) Playing video games has become too tiring; I think I will ___ it up.

е) He had a sandwich and a cup of coffee, then he ___ on working.

[[4,2,6,5,7]]

+++++

5 задание

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

As ___ sales rep, a lot of my working day is spent on ___ road or in ___ air. I work in ___ telecommunications, so I mainly sell ___ telecoms equipment.

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

+++++

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

___ Denglish is ___ language which is ___ mixture of English and German. ___ language is often used in ___ advertisements in Germany.

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

+++++

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

It was ___ April ___ 1st, so I decided to play ___ practical joke on my brother Dan. He is always playing ___ jokes on me, so I decided it was ___ great opportunity to get my own back.

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

+++++

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

___ famous British writer William Somerset Maugham was born in ___ Paris. His parents died, and he then lived in England with ___ relatives. Maugham studied medicine before deciding to become ___ writer. By 1908 he was famous, with four plays running in different theatres in London at ___ same time.

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

+++++

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

During ___ First World War William Somerset Maugham served as ___ intelligence officer and developed ___ love of travel that stayed with him for ___ rest of his life. Leaving his wife and daughter at ___ home, he journeyed around the world.

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

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

___ great British writer Anthony Trollope had ___ unhappy start in ___ life. His father was frequently in ___ debt and, as a result, ___ family was often forced to move.

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

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов:

1) a/an 2) the 3) no article

Pelham Grenville Wodehouse spent most of his childhood in ___ England in ___ care of ___ various aunts, while his father was ___ official in ___ Hong Kong.

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

6 задание

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

(a) ___ is considered to be (b) ___ newspaper (c) ___ established (d) ___ (e) ___ serious alternative to sensational journalism.

- a) 1) New York Times 2) The New York Times 3) The New York Post
b) 1) American most popular 2) most America's popular 3) the USA's most prestigious
c) 1) what 2) which 3) whose
d) 1) herself 2) oneself 3) itself
e) 1) as 2) as a 3) like a

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

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

People (a) ___ to buy (b) ___, and (c) ___ this trend is probably (d) ___ popularity (e) ___ .

- a) 1) begun
2) have began
3) have begun
- b) 1) little newspapers
2) less newspapers
3) more newspapers
- c) 1) most important reason of
2) the most typical cause for
3) the most important reason for
- d) 1) growing
2) grown
3) the growing
- e) 1) of television
2) of the television
3) of radio and the television

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты.
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей
буквой (a) – e).

(a) ____ writer Mark Twain (b) ____ jobs (c) ____ his first story. He is recognized (d) ____
(e) ____ .

- a) 1) The America's 2) The famous USA's 3) The famous American
- b) 1) changed lot of 2) had changed many 3) changed much
- c) 1) until he had composed 2) before he wrote 3) until he came up with
- d) 1) as a keen humorous author 2) like a great humour story teller 3) as having a
call for the humorous literature
- e) 1) in all countries of the world 2) almost anywhere in the world 3) all over

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты.
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей
буквой (a) – e).

The majority of Americans – about 85 percent – a) ____ neither wealthy nor poor. They b)
____ to the broad c) ____ category d) ____ to be ‘middle class’, but they e) ____ by the fact that
poverty exists in their land.

- a) 1) are 2) is 3) was

- b) 1) are belonging 2) were belonging 3) belong
c) 1) economic 2) economical 3) economy
d) 1) consider 2) considering 3) considered
e) 1) troubled 2) are troubled 3) trouble

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты.
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей
буквой (a) – e).

I a) ____ in the number of my pages; if I b) ____ not, I would describe completely the qualities
and beauties of Hetta Bell. Here I can say only c) ____ words. Hetta was a d) ____, rather heavy
young woman, with the e) ____ smooth hair, and the brownest bright eyes.

- a) 1) limited 2) am limited 3) am limiting
b) 1) were 2) am 3) be
c) 1) few 2) little 3) a few
d) 1) short 2) high 3) medium
e) 1) soft 2) softer 3) softest

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты.
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей
буквой (a) – e).

His name was James Dunn, and a) ____ profession he was an engineer. I b) ____ quite
understood what problem there was with the railway which ran from Schenectady to Lake
Champlain in c) ____ days of cold and snow. Banks and bridges had in some way suffered,
and it was James Dunn's duty d) ____ that they e) ____ .

- a) 1) in 2) with 3) by
b) 1) never 2) always 3) often
c) 1) these 2) that 3) those
d) 1) seeing 2) see 3) to see
e) 1) are repaired 2) were repaired 3) were repairing

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты.
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей
буквой (a) – e).

Have you ever thought about the future? One of the most amazing a) ____ I have heard about
the twenty-first century is that we will be living b) ____ . Scientists c) ____ to come d) ____ a
cure e) ____ a lot of diseases.

- a) 1) inventions 2) predictions 3) discoveries

- b) 1) longer 2) longest 3) the longest
c) 1) supposed 2) suppose 3) are supposed
d) 1) up with 2) with about 3) up about
e) 1) of 2) from 3) for

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

+++++

7 задание

Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (a) – e). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

- a) Jack said, 'I'm sorry to disturb you, Viki'.
1) Jack told that he was sorry to disturb Viki.
2) Jack told Viki he was sorry to disturb her.
3) Jack said to Viki he had been sorry to disturb her.
- b) He said, 'Where is Joanna flying?'
1) He asked where was Joanna flying.
2) He asked where Joanna flew.
3) He asked where Joanna was flying.
- c) The customer said, 'I would like to buy it'.
1) The customer said that he would like to buy it.
2) The customer said he would have liked to buy it.
3) The customer said that he liked to buy it.
- d) 'If we had more detailed instructions, we would know what to do', said the guard.
1) The guard said that if they had had more detailed instructions, they would have known what to do.
2) The guard said if they had more detailed instructions, they knew what to do.
3) The guard said that if they had more detailed instructions, they would know what to do.
- e) Robby asked, 'Bobby, do you know the new cinema? It's near here'.
1) Robby asked Bobby if he knew the new cinema that was near there.
2) Robby asked Bobby did he know the new cinema, it was near there.
3) Robby asked Bobby where the new cinema was.

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

+++++

Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (a – e). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

- a) The doctor asked me, 'How do you feel?'
- 1) The doctor asked me how did I feel.
 - 2) The doctor asked me how I was feeling.
 - 3) The doctor asked me how I felt.
- b) 'Will you be free tomorrow?' Jill asked Jack.
- 1) Jill asked would Jack be free the next day.
 - 2) Jill asked Jack if he would be free the following day.
 - 3) Jill asked if Jack will be free tomorrow.
- c) 'Don't open the door or answer the phone,' said her parents.
- 1) Her parents said to her not to open the door or answer the phone.
 - 2) Her parents told her not to open the door and to answering the phone.
 - 3) Her parents told her neither to open the door nor to answer the phone.
- d) The students said, 'We wish our exams were over'.
- 1) The students said they wished their exams had been over.
 - 2) The students said that they wished their exams have been over.
 - 3) The students said they wished their exams were over.
- e) Henry said, 'Mike has been my best friend since our early childhood'.
- 1) Henry said that Mike had been his best friend since their early childhood.
 - 2) Henry told Mike that he had been his best friend since their early childhood.
 - 3) Henry said that Mike has been my best friend since our early childhood.

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

++++
Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (а) – е). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (а) – е) в талон ответов.

- a) 'Where is the nearest bus stop?' the old man addressed a policeman.
- 1) The old man asked where was the nearest bus stop.
 - 2) The old man asked a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.
 - 3) The old man told a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.
- b) The teacher said to us, 'Be quiet, please'.
- 1) The teacher asked us be quiet.
 - 2) The teacher told us to be quiet.
 - 3) The teacher said to us to be quiet.
- c) 'Could you show me these jeans, please?' said the boy.
- 1) The boy asked to show him those jeans.
 - 2) The boy said to show him those jeans.

- 3) The boy asked if the salesgirl can show him these jeans.
- d) 'If I were you, I'd stop playing video games,' Jeff said.
1) Jeff said that if he were him, he would have stopped playing video games.
2) Jeff said that if he had been him, he would stop playing video games.
3) Jeff advised him to stop playing video games.
- e) Shop assistant: Would you wait half an hour, please? Customer: All right.
1) The shop assistant asked whether the customer would wait half an hour. The customer said that it was all right.
2) The shop assistant asked if the customer would wait half an hour. The customer agreed to wait.
3) The shop assistant asked whether the customer would wait half an hour. The customer said it would be all right.

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

+++++

Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (a) – e). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

- a) Jack said, 'I'm sorry to disturb you, Viki'.
1) Jack told that he was sorry to disturb Viki.
2) Jack said to Viki he had been sorry to disturb her.
3) Jack told Viki he was sorry to disturb her.
- b) He said, 'Where is Joanna flying?'
1) He asked where was Joanna flying.
2) He asked where Joanna was flying.
3) He asked where Joanna flew.
- c) The customer said, 'I would like to buy it'.
1) The customer said that he would like to buy it.
2) The customer said he would have liked to buy it.
3) The customer said that he liked to buy it.
- d) 'If we had more detailed instructions, we would know what to do', said the guard.
1) The guard said that if they had had more detailed instructions, they would have known what to do.
2) The guard said that if they had more detailed instructions, they would know what to do.
3) The guard said if they had more detailed instructions, they knew what to do.
- e) Robby asked, 'Bobby, do you know the new cinema? It's near here'.
1) Robby asked Bobby if he knew the new cinema that was near there.
2) Robby asked Bobby did he know the new cinema, it was near there.

3) Robby asked Bobby where the new cinema was.

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

++++
Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (a) – e). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

a) The doctor asked me, ‘How do you feel?’

- 1) The doctor asked me how did I feel.
- 2) The doctor asked me how I felt.
- 3) The doctor asked me how I was feeling.

b) ‘Will you be free tomorrow?’ Jill asked Jack.

- 1) Jill asked Jack if he would be free the following day.
- 2) Jill asked would Jack be free the next day.
- 3) Jill asked if Jack will be free tomorrow.

c) ‘Don't open the door or answer the phone,’ said her parents.

- 1) Her parents said to her not to open the door or answer the phone.
- 2) Her parents told her not to open the door and to answering the phone.
- 3) Her parents told her neither to open the door nor to answer the phone.

d) The students said, ‘We wish our exams were over’.

- 1) The students said they wished their exams had been over.
- 2) The students said that they wished their exams have been over.
- 3) The students said they wished their exams were over.

e) Henry said, ‘Mike has been my best friend since our early childhood’.

- 1) Henry told Mike that he had been his best friend since their early childhood.
- 2) Henry said that Mike had been his best friend since their early childhood.
- 3) Henry said that Mike has been my best friend since our early childhood.

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

++++
Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (a) – e). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

a) ‘Where is the nearest bus stop?’ the old man addressed a policeman.

- 1) The old man asked where was the nearest bus stop.
- 2) The old man told a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.
- 3) The old man asked a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.

- b) The teacher said to us, 'Be quiet, please'.
1) The teacher asked us be quiet.
2) The teacher told us to be quiet.
3) The teacher said to us to be quiet.
- c) 'Could you show me these jeans, please?' said the boy.
1) The boy asked to show him those jeans.
2) The boy said to show him those jeans.
3) The boy asked if the salesgirl can show him these jeans.
- d) 'If I were you, I'd stop playing video games,' Jeff said.
1) Jeff said that if he were him he would have stopped playing video games.
2) Jeff said that if he had been him he would stop playing video games.
3) Jeff advised him to stop playing video games.
- e) Shop assistant: Would you wait half an hour, please? Customer: All right.
1) The shop assistant asked whether the customer would wait half an hour. The customer said that it was all right.
2) The shop assistant asked whether the customer would wait half an hour. The customer said it would be all right.
3) The shop assistant asked if the customer would wait half an hour. The customer agreed to wait.

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

+++++

Определите, какой вариант предложения с косвенной речью (1 –3) соответствует предложению с прямой речью (a) – e). Занесите ответы под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в ТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ.

- a) 'Why hasn't he locked the door?' the policeman asked himself.
1) The policeman asked why she hadn't locked the door.
2) The policeman wondered why the criminal hadn't locked the door.
3) The policeman wondered why he hadn't locked the door.
- b) The teacher said to us, 'Please, be quiet please'.
1) The teacher ordered us to be quiet.
2) The teacher told us to be quiet.
3) The teacher told us be quiet.
- c) 'If I were you, I'd stop playing video games,' Jeff said.
1) Jeff said that if he were him, he would have stopped playing video games.
2) Jeff said that if he had been him, he would stop playing video games.
3) Jeff advised him to stop playing video games.

- d) Mrs Smith said to her husband, ‘Don’t wear the best trousers in the garden’.
- 1) Mrs Smith said to her husband not to wear the best trousers in the garden.
 - 2) Mrs Smith advised Mr Smith to wear his best trousers in the garden.
 - 3) Mrs Smith told Mr Smith not to wear the best trousers in the garden.
- e) ‘Where is the nearest bus stop’ the old man addressed a policeman.
- 1) The old man asked where was the nearest bus stop.
 - 2) The old man asked a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.
 - 3) The old man wondered from a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.

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

+++++

8 задание

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) after 2) for 3) forward 4) through 5) into 6) around 7) out
- a) Who will look ___ your children while you are away?
 - b) Look ___ ! There’s a bus coming.
 - c) Her friend is looking ___ a new job.
 - d) They will look ___ all the applications and choose the best.
 - e) The police are looking ___ the disappearance of a big sum of money.

[[1,7,2,4,5]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) about 2) by 3) across 4) through 5) into 6) over 7) on
- a) The girl came ___ her old diary while she was cleaning the room.
 - b) Why don’t you come ___ for dinner later on?
 - c) How did it come ___ that people speak so many languages?
 - d) Come ___, we haven’t got all day – let’s get going!
 - e) How did you come ___ these tickets? I’ve been trying to get some for ages.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) away 2) off 3) across 4) in 5) into 6) out 7) up
- a) My parents gave ___ and bought me a puppy.
 - b) You should give ___ going to bed so late.
 - c) I can’t forgive him for giving ___ my secret. It was very mean of him.
 - d) The fish is giving ___ a horrible smell in the kitchen.
 - e) Students were giving ___ leaflets to everyone in the street.

[[4,7,1,2,6]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) after 2) forward 3) for 4) out 5) into 6) around 7) through
- a) Who will look ___ your cats while you are away?
b) Her friend is looking ___ a new house.
c) They will look ___ all the applications and choose the best.
d) Look ___ ! There's a car coming.
e) The police are looking ___ the disappearance of a big sum of money.

[[1,3,7,4,5]]

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) through 2) on 3) across 4) over 5) into 6) by 7) about
- a) The girl came ___ her old books while she was cleaning the room.
b) Why don't you come ___ for supper later on?
c) How did it come ___ that people speak so many languages?
d) Come ___, we haven't got all day – let's hurry!
e) How did you come ___ these tickets? I've been trying to get some for ages.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) in 2) off 3) away 4) across 5) into 6) up 7) out
- a) My parents gave ___ and bought me a kitten.
b) You should give ___ sleeping so late.
c) I can't forgive him for giving ___ my secret. It was very thoughtless of him.
d) The meat is giving ___ a horrible smell in the kitchen.
e) Young people were giving ___ leaflets to everyone in the street.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) over 2) back 3) from 4) down 5) off 6) out of 7) into
- a) I was going to buy an expensive phone, but my mum talked me ___ it.
b) My father treats me like a child. He always talks ___ to me.
c) Let's go for a coffee and talk it ____.
d) You shouldn't talk ___ to your parents in this way.
e) I finally managed to talk my mother ___ buying a dog!

[[6,4,1,2,7]]

+++++

9 задание

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – 7) образуются антонимы слов (a) – e).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-
- a) ___appointed
 - b) ___centralized
 - c) ___understand
 - d) ___rational
 - e) ___pleasant

[[6,8,7,5,1]]

+++++

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – 7) образуются антонимы слов (a) - e).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). В ряде случаев указано, какой частью речи является слово.

- 1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-
- a) ___read (v)
 - b) ___read (participle)
 - c) ___possible
 - d) ___regular
 - e) ___dependent

[[7,1,3,5,4]]

+++++

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – 7) образуются антонимы слов (a) – e).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). В ряде случаев указано, какой частью речи является слово.

- 1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-
- a) ___like (v)
 - b) ___like (adj)
 - c) ___moral
 - d) ___legal
 - e) ___competent

[[6,1,3,2,4]]

+++++

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – 7) образуются антонимы слов (a) – e).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-
- a) ___healthy
 - b) ___correct
 - c) ___moral
 - d) ___responsible

е) ___ treat

[[1,4,3,5,7]]

+++++

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – (7) образуются антонимы слов (а) – (е).

Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – (е).

1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-

a) ___ valuation

b) ___ literate

c) ___ interpret

d) ___ mobile

e) ___ real

[[8,2,7,3,1]]

+++++

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – (7) образуются антонимы слов (а) – (е).

Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – (е). В ряде случаев указано, какой частью речи является слово.

1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-

a) ___ use (v)

b) ___ realistic

c) ___ polite

d) ___ regular

e) ___ direct

[[7,1,3,5,4]]

+++++

Определите, при помощи каких префиксов (1) – (7) образуются антонимы слов (а) – (е).

Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – (е).

1) un- 2) il- 3) im- 4) in- 5) ir- 6) dis- 7) mis- 8) de-

a) ___ pleasant

b) ___ centralized

c) ___ rational

d) ___ understand

e) ___ appointed

[[1,8,5,7,6]]

+++++

10 задание

Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – (е):

a) Dorothy is ___ in her family.

- 1) the youngest
 - 2) the younger
 - 3) a younger
- b) Henry is not ____ his elder brother Bob.
- 1) so strong as
 - 2) strong as
 - 3) stronger
- c) Your friend looked upset yesterday. I am glad he looks ____ today.
- 1) more happy
 - 2) happier
 - 3) as happy
- d) Where is ____ post office here, please?
- 1) the nearest
 - 2) the next
 - 3) the nearer
- e) Public transport in London is ____ in Europe.
- 1) the less expensive
 - 2) more expensive
 - 3) the most expensive

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- a) This is ____ theatre in London.
- 1) the eldest
 - 2) an older
 - 3) the oldest
- b) This house is ____ of all the houses in this street.
- 1) as new
 - 2) the newest
 - 3) a newer
- c) Life is ____ it used to be.
- 1) easier than
 - 2) so easy as
 - 3) more easy than
- d) The problem was ____ we expected.
- 1) more serious than
 - 2) less serious as
 - 3) seriouser than
- e) Their school is probably twice ____ ours.
- 1) bigger than

- 2) as big as
- 3) smaller as

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- a) My ___ sister doesn't live with us.
 - 1) older
 - 2) elder
 - 3) littler
- b) Look it up on the Internet if you need ___ information.
 - 1) farther
 - 2) less
 - 3) further
- c) Let's go by train. It's much _____.
 - 1) more expensiver
 - 2) cheaper
 - 3) more cheap
- d) He has ___ time than me.
 - 1) much more
 - 2) many more
 - 3) littler
- e) The grass is always ___ on the other side.
 - 1) green
 - 2) more green
 - 3) greener

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- a) Emily is ___ in her family.
 - 1) the younger
 - 2) the youngest
 - 3) a younger
- b) Frank is not _____ his elder brother Richard.
 - 1) strong as
 - 2) so strong as
 - 3) stronger
- c) Your friend looked upset yesterday. I am glad he looks _____ today.
 - 1) as happy
 - 2) more happy
 - 3) happier

- d) Where is ____ post office here, please?
1) the next
2) the nearest
3) the nearer
e) Public transport in London is ____ in Europe.
1) the most expensive
2) the less expensive
3) more expensive

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

++++
Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- a) This is ____ cinema in the city.
1) the oldest
2) the eldest
3) the older
b) This house is ____ of all the houses in this street.
1) as new
2) the newest
3) a newest
c) Life is ____ it used to be.
1) easiest than
2) not so easy as
3) more difficult then
d) The problem was ____ we expected.
1) seriouser than
2) more serious than
3) less serious as
e) Their school is probably twice ____ ours.
1) bigger than
2) smaller as
3) as big as

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

++++
Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- a) My ____ brother doesn't live with us any longer.
1) littler
2) older
3) elder
b) Look it up on the Internet if you need ____ details.
1) further

- 2) smaller
- 3) farther
- c) Let's go by car. It's much ____.
- 1) expensiver
- 2) cheaper
- 3) more cheap
- d) He has ____ free time than me.
- 1) many more
- 2) much more
- 3) littler
- e) The grass is always ____ on the other side of the fence.
- 1) fresh
- 2) green
- 3) greener

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

+++++
Завершите фразы, употребив правильную форму сравнения. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

- a) We know ____ than we want to.
- 1) littler
- 2) most
- 3) less
- b) Look it up in the reference book if you need ____ details.
- 1) smaller
- 2) farther
- 3) further
- c) She is ____ thing I have ever seen in my life.
- 1) the prettyest
- 2) the prettiest
- 3) the most pretty
- d) I can't afford to quarrel with my two ____ friends.
- 1) better
- 2) the best
- 3) best
- e) The grass is always ____ on the other side of the fence.
- 1) greener
- 2) freshest
- 3) green

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

+++++

11 задание

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) in 2) at 3) on

- a) Write your name ___ the back of this paper.
b) We stopped ___ the way to Rome to call on her.
c) Turn left ___ the traffic lights.
d) I put a note ___ the door for John to know where to look for me.
e) When she came, Albert was looking ___ the mirror.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) in 2) at 3) on

- a) Don't forget to put your signature ___ the bottom of the page.
b) The car is ___ front of the carriage.
c) Who is that man ___ the corner of the hall?
d) I didn't know that Karl is ___ this photo.
e) Paris is ___ the river Seine.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) in 2) at 3) on

- a) Look at those horses ___ the field!
b) He had a scar ___ his left cheek.
c) We were tired as we'd been ___ sea for 3 months.
d) The train arrived ___ the station an hour later.
e) She is sick, she wasn't ___ work yesterday.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) at 2) on 3) through

- a) I put a note ___ the door for John to know where to look for me.
b) Write your surname ___ the back of this paper.
c) When she came, Albert was looking ___ the newspaper.
d) We stopped ___ the way to Paris to see her.
e) Turn left ___ the traffic lights.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) in 2) at 3) from

- a) Who is that man ___ the corner of the hall?

- b) I'm writing ___ reply to your advertisement.
- c) I have already heard about you ___ a friend of mine.
- d) I didn't know that Karl is ___ this picture.
- e) Are you good ___ math?

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) on 2) at 3) in
- a) He had a scar ___ his right cheek.
- b) The train arrived ___ Moscow an hour later.
- c) He ended up ___ prison.
- d) Look at those deer ___ the field!
- e) She is sick, she wasn't ___ work yesterday.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1, 2 или 3) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) in 2) at 3) from
- a) He arrived ___ Great Britain half a month ago.
- b) Who has taken my books ___ the shelf?
- c) My friend lives ___ Petrovka Street.
- d) I am hopeless ___ chess.
- e) Pour some water ___ the kettle, please.

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

+++++

12 задание

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

Natural navigation

Max Davidson explains how to find your way using only stars, sun, trees and wind

'Natural navigation' is exactly what the phrase suggests: route-finding that depends on interpreting natural signs - the sun, the stars, the direction of the wind, the trees - rather than using maps and compasses. There is a lot to be said for understanding the science of navigation and direction-finding. If people become too dependent on technology, they can lose connection with nature, which is a pity.'

The natural navigator's best friend, inevitably, is the sun. We all know that it rises in the east, sets in the west and, at its zenith, is due south. But if it is, say, three in the afternoon and you are lost in the desert, how do you get your bearings? The answer is to find a stick. By noting the different places where its shadow falls over a short period of time, you will quickly locate the east-west axis. 'The sun influences things even if you can't see it,' Max says.

You might not be in the desert, but walking along a forest track in Britain. One side of the track is darker in colour than the other. 'Ah-ha!' thinks the natural navigator. 'It is darker because it is damper, which means it is getting less sun, because it is shaded by the trees, which means that

south is that way.' You can now stride confidently southwards - or in whichever direction you wish to head - without fiddling with a map.

'Natural navigation' forces us to look at the world in new and unexpected ways. Just when we think we are getting the hang of it, Max sets us a particularly difficult task. A photograph of a house comes up on the screen. An orange sun is peeping over the horizon behind the house. There is a tree in the foreground. 'Just study the picture for a few minutes,' Max says, 'and tell me in which direction the photographer is pointing the camera.' Very tricky. Is the sun rising or setting? Is the tree growing straight up or leaning to the right? Is that a star twinkling over the chimney? Are we in the northern or southern hemisphere? 'South-east,' I say firmly, having analysed the data in minute detail. 'Not quite.' 'Am I close?' 'Not really. The answer is north-west.' Ah well. Only 180 degrees out.

Still, if I am bottom of the class, I have caught the natural navigation bug. What a fascinating science, both mysterious and universal. It is hardly what you would call a practical skill: there are too many man-made aids to navigation at our disposal. But it connects us, thrillingly, to the world around us - and to those long-dead ancestors who circled the globe with nothing but stars to guide them. It reminds us what it means to be human.

a) What does the author say about 'natural navigation' in the first paragraph?

- 1) It is definitely more accurate than using technology.
- 2) It requires some analysis of certain details.
- 3) It is very rarely used.
- 4) It is not required most of the time.

b) The use of a stick in a desert

- 1) is not really very helpful.
- 2) requires a lot of equipment and, as a result, is not very effective.
- 3) works best at particular times of the night.
- 4) proves the influence of the sun on many things.

c) The example of walking along a forest track illustrates

- 1) the fact that in some cases the sun may not be used to find your way.
- 2) how important it is to note differences between shades of colour.
- 3) the disadvantages of learning natural navigation.
- 4) the similarity between the desert and other places, such as a forest.

d) What does 'it' in the phrase 'getting the hang of it' refer to?

- 1) something unexpected and inexplicable
- 2) a way in which to look at things
- 3) natural navigation
- 4) a particular problem connected with a picture

e) The writer's attitude towards natural navigation is that

- 1) he is hopeless at it.
- 2) it is a very valuable skill in the modern world.
- 3) it takes too much time to master.
- 4) it is exciting though not very useful.

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

+++++

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

Children's memories

Whether it's holidays, great days out or lazy days at home, you hope your children will keep happy memories of their childhoods. But often their treasured recollections are not the same as their parents' expectations.

Take my friend Sarah. Back on the train after a day at both the Natural History and the Science museums with three children under 10, she asked, 'So what did you all learn?' 'That if I bang my head on something hard, it's going to hurt,' came the reply from her six-year-old daughter. Roaring dinosaurs and an expensive lunch had little impact, but the bump on a banister was to become a family legend. After I'd helped out on a school trip to Tate Modern art gallery, the teacher told me that three of her five-year-old pupils said that the escalators were their most memorable bit of the day. 'On a zoo trip, Luca liked the caterpillar best,' says my friend Barbara. 'Forget lions, giraffes and gorillas. What made the most impression (and what he still talks about five years later) is the time he found a caterpillar at the zoo.'

Food is very important in other children's memories. 'Did you like going on the plane?' a friend asked her three-year-old daughter after her first flight. 'I liked the crisps,' came the reply. Four years on, another friend's daughter still remembers Menorca for the tomato-flavoured crisps and Pembrokeshire for the dragon ice cream (ice cream in a dragon-shaped pot). Last summer, Janey and her husband took their three children on a three-week train trip around Europe. 'We wanted to open their minds to the joys of travel and experiencing different cultures,' she says. 'But the high point for them was the Mickey Mouse-shaped ice cream. That was in Rome. I wonder whether the Coliseum made any sort of impression.'

But children expert Suzie Hayman is reassuring. 'I think food figures high in everybody's memories,' she says. 'I just have to think of hot chocolate and I'm transported back to Paris. Adults tend to be less direct or simply try hard to come up to other people's expectations.'

My nine-year-old daughter has a memory theory: the more uncomfortable the bed, the better the holiday. So sleeping on bathroom floors makes for a fantastic time and fluffy pillows and soft mattresses (more expensive) equal boring. Can you imagine it?

- a) What do all of the memories mentioned in the second paragraph have in common?
 - 1) They concerned something unexpected and unpleasant that happened during a trip.
 - 2) They were not things that the children remembered for long.
 - 3) They concerned trips that only adults enjoyed.
 - 4) They were not connected with the main purpose of the trip.

- b) The food examples in the third paragraph prove that
 - 1) food is always the main thing children remember about journeys.
 - 2) children's memories of past events rarely involve food.
 - 3) children keep their memories of unusual food for a long time.
 - 4) children enjoy talking about unusual food they have had.

- c) What does Suzie Hayman say about memories of food?
- 1) Food plays an important role in all people's memories.
 - 2) Children more often mention food than adults.
 - 3) Adults don't usually remember what food they have had after a while.
 - 4) The fact that children remember food is not important.
- d) Suzie Hayman thinks that
- 1) on the whole adults are more sincere than children, though they are less direct.
 - 2) adults know what other people expect of them and try not to disappoint their listeners.
 - 3) adults never say anything directly.
 - 4) everybody associates Paris with hot chocolate.
- e) Which of the following phrases would make a suitable title for it?
- 1) Great days out
 - 2) Family legend
 - 3) Unexpected memories
 - 4) Other children's memories

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

+++++

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

Brunetti was at the post office at seven-thirty the next morning, located the person in charge of the postmen, showed his warrant card, and explained that he wanted to speak to the postman who delivered mail to the area in Cannaregio near the Palazzo del Cammello. She told him to go to the first floor and ask in the second room on the left, where the Cannaregio postmen sorted their mail. In the room ten or twelve people stood around a huge table, putting letters into slots or pulling them out and packing them into leather bags. He asked the first person he saw where he could find the person who delivered the mail to the Canale della Misericordia area. She looked at him with open curiosity, then pointed to a man halfway along the table and called out, 'Mario, someone wants to talk to you.'

The man called Mario looked at them, then down at the letters in his hands. One by one, merely glancing at the names and addresses, he slipped them quickly into the slots in front of him, then walked over to Brunetti. He was in his late thirties, Brunetti guessed, with light brown hair that fell in a thick wedge across his forehead. Brunetti introduced himself and started to take his warrant card out again, but the postman stopped him with a gesture and suggested they talk over coffee.

They walked down to the bar, where Mario ordered two coffees and asked Brunetti what he could do for him.

'Did you deliver mail to Maria Battestini at Cannaregio ...?'

'Yes. I delivered her mail for three years. I must have taken her, in that time, thirty or forty items of registered mail, had to climb all those steps to get her to sign for them'.

Brunetti anticipated his anger at never having been tipped and waited for him to say it, but the man simply said, 'I don't expect to be tipped, especially by old people, but she never even said thank you!'

'Isn't that a lot of registered mail? Brunetti asked. 'How often did they come?' 'Once a month', the postman answered. 'As regular as a Swiss watch. And it wasn't letters, but those padded envelopes, you know, the sort you send photos or CDs in'.

Or money, thought Brunetti, and asked, 'Do you remember where they came from?'

'There were a couple of addresses, I think', Mario answered. 'They sounded like charity things, you know. Care and Share, and Child Aid. That sort of thing'.

'Can you remember any of them exactly?'

'I deliver mail to almost four hundred people', he said by way of answer.

'Do you remember when they started?'

'Oh, she was getting them already when I started on that route'.

'Who had the route before you?' Brunetti asked.

'Nicolo Matucci, but he retired and went back to Sicily.'

- a) Which of the following happens in the first paragraph?
- 1) Everyone stops working when Brunetti enters the room.
 - 2) Nobody asks why Brunetti is looking for Mario.
 - 3) Brunetti is confused by something he is told.
 - 4) Brunetti becomes impatient with someone.
- b) What do we learn about Mario in the second paragraph?
- 1) He was older than Brunetti had expected.
 - 2) He found his work boring.
 - 3) He was very experienced at his work.
 - 4) He was surprised by Brunetti's arrival.
- c) When Mario mentioned getting Maria Battestini to sign for the registered mail,
- 1) he said that most old people weren't polite to postmen.
 - 2) Brunetti asked him if her reaction had annoyed him.
 - 3) he implied that his efforts deserved a thank you.
 - 4) Brunetti didn't know what to think of his answer.
- d) Mario mentions a Swiss watch to give an idea of
- 1) how similar the registered envelopes were.
 - 2) the constant pattern of the arrival of the registered envelopes.
 - 3) the neat appearance of the registered envelopes.
 - 4) how unusual the registered envelopes were.
- e) When asked exactly where the registered envelopes came from, Mario
- 1) meant that he could not be expected to remember that information.
 - 2) suggested that the addresses had seemed strange to him at first.
 - 3) said that someone else certainly had that information.
 - 4) replied that there were a lot of other addresses which he had to remember.

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

++++
Прочитайте текст ‘Icons of Fashion’ и заполните пропуски (a) – e) предложениями (1) – 5).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a)
– e).

Icons of Fashion

There are times in the history of any great city when it feels that it’s at the centre of all that’s fashionable. Though it was depressing and old-fashioned in the fifties, London led the world of fashion during the ‘swinging’ years of the sixties and during the punk revolution at the end of the seventies. a) _____ .

Mary Quant left Goldsmith College, London, in the early fifties with very clear ideas of what she wanted to achieve in the world of fashion. b) _____. She started making clothes designed around simple shapes and patterns, and bright colours.

Mary had been lucky enough to meet and marry a wealthy businessman called Alexander Plunket Green while she was still at college, and it was his investment that allowed her to open a shop soon after finishing her studies. c) _____. The year was 1955.

It was an immediate success, thanks to her innovative designs, comparatively low prices, and eccentric window displays. d) _____. By the mid-sixties, Mary Quant was a household name, and a fashion leader of sorts.

She had popularized, some people would say invented, the mini skirt, which was arguably the most iconic fashion statement of the sixties. e) _____ .

- 1) In fact she had done more than anyone to make clothes youthful, sexy, and natural.
- 2) Showing the way were its fashion designers, notably Mary Quant.
- 3) Mary opened a boutique in Chelsea, in the centre of London.
- 4) The latter made the clothes look even more stylish.
- 5) She was fed up with the idea that high fashion should be for the rich and the middle-aged, and thought that it should be fun and liberating.

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

++++
Прочитайте текст ‘Icons of Fashion’ и заполните пропуски (a) – e) предложениями (1) – 5).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a)
– e).

Icons of Fashion

There are times in the history of any great city when it feels that it’s at the centre of all that’s fashionable. Though it was depressing and old-fashioned in the fifties, London led the world of fashion during the ‘swinging’ years of the sixties and during the punk revolution at the end of the seventies. a) _____ .

In 1971, Vivienne Westwood’s partner, and the father of her son Joseph, opened a shop in King’s Road called Let it Rock. His name was Malcolm Maclaren. Vivienne, who had briefly studied at the Harrow School of Art in London, then started to sell her designs in the shop. b)

____. She combined traditional British materials such as tartan with more outrageous items like black leather, metal chains and large safety pins. c) ____ .

After years of selling to a small, alternative set of customers, Vivienne's designs were suddenly in demand overnight after the punk rock band The Sex Pistols wore her clothes at their first gig. Perhaps they loved the style, but it is more likely that their manager, Malcolm McLaren, influenced their choice of shop. d) ____ . The band's anarchic energy combined with Vivienne's sense of punk style to take the world by storm in the late seventies, rocking the foundations of the fashion world. e) ____ .

In more recent years, Vivienne has introduced many other elements into her fashion design, such as ways of cutting material borrowed from eighteenth-century clothes makers, and patterns first used by indigenous South American peoples. She is always looking for the innovative and shocking, and her ready-to-wear clothes, while no longer strictly punk, are still different and edgy.

- 1) The influence of those designs is still felt today.
- 2) They weren't ordinary clothes, nor were they inexpensive.
- 3) Showing the way were its fashion designers, notably Vivienne Westwood.
- 4) Although probably motivated by McLaren's business interests, the clothes and band worked well together.
- 5) She even used razor blades and dog collars.

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

++++
Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (a) – e) предложениями (1) – 5). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

We've all heard amazing stories in which people struggle heroically to survive in dangerous circumstances. We wonder what we would have done in similar impossible situations and find it hard to imagine how these people found the strength to stay alive. a) ____ .As the following story shows, the will to survive isn't always so strong.

Thrilling yet terrifying, the Marathon des Sables is arguably the world's toughest foot race. Competitors attempt a six-day 150-mile run across the Sahara desert in temperatures of over 100 degrees. b) ____ .

That, however, is exactly what happened to an Italian policeman called Marco Contadino, a regular competitor, when he took part in the race in 1996. A sandstorm developed as he was running, which covered the marks of the course he was following with sand. c) ____ .Instead he kept on, desperate to stay in the seventh place in the race, only to find that when the wind dropped he could no longer see the course. He reached for his water bottle and found there were only a few drops left in the bottom of it.

d) ____ . He started to visualize the agonising death he would soon have to face. A friend had once told him that dying of thirst was the worst of all possible deaths. Fearing such a long and painful

death, he decided to cut his wrists with a knife. But, short of water, his blood was thick and would not flow. e) ____.

Five more days passed until, miraculously, a group of nomads found him and took him to a village. Marco discovered he was in Algeria, 130 miles away from the race course.

- 1) In desperation, he headed out into the desert one more time, expecting to die.
- 2) The truth, though, is that not all survivors are quite so heroic.
- 3) For three whole days Marco tried to find his way back to the course, with barely any water and no idea what direction he was heading in.
- 4) Just imagine getting lost.
- 5) Marco should have stopped and waited for the storm to calm down.

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

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Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (a) – e) предложениями (1) – 5). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Imagine a day set aside for families to come together from near and far to feast and feel thankful for all that they have, and you've got Thanksgiving Day in the United States. a) ____ .Traditionally this feast features roast turkey with stuffing, mashed potatoes and gravy, sweet potatoes, squash, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie with whipped cream. Major college and professional football games are televised that day. b) ____.

The custom began with the Pilgrims in 1621. The Pilgrims were an English religious minority which did not worship the Church of England and therefore suffered persecution. c) ____ . King James I gave them a charter to settle in Virginia, where a British colony had been founded in 1607. On September 16, 1620, a small ship called the Mayflower, carrying 102 passengers, left Plymouth harbor in England and sailed west. On November 11, 1620, the Mayflower reached North America. d) ____ .It took them another month to find a suitable place to settle and, finally, on December 26, 1620, the Pilgrims found a harbor which became the site of the town they named Plymouth, in the present State of Massachusetts. The colonists endured a very hard winter of sickness and starvation by the end of which half were dead. But with the help of the native Indians, who taught them how to fish, hunt, and plant corn, their chances for surviving the winter of 1621 looked much brighter. After a successful harvest, Governor William Bradley decided to hold a special Thanksgiving feast, and invited the Indian chief Massosoit and ninety Indians to attend. e) ____ .They even brought popcorn to share! The original Thanksgiving lasted three whole days and can you believe that all that food was prepared by three women!

The colonists continued to celebrate the autumn harvest with a feast of thanks.

- 1) They decided to leave the country in search of religious freedom.
- 2) But storms had blown the ship off course and the Pilgrims were far north of Virginia.
- 3) This unites many men around the television while women are busy in the kitchen.

- 4) The guests brought deer meat to be roasted along with the wild turkeys and other wild game for the feast.
- 5) Some families take part in religious ceremonies in the morning, but for most families the highlight of the day is Thanksgiving dinner.

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

+++++

13 задание

Прочитайте текст и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выражений из текста.

Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Natural navigation

Max Davidson explains how to find your way using only stars, sun, trees and wind.

'**Natural** navigation' is exactly what the phrase suggests: route-finding that depends on interpreting natural signs - the sun, the stars, the direction of the wind, the trees - rather than using maps and compasses. There is a lot to be said for understanding the science of navigation and direction-finding. If people become too dependent on technology, they can lose connection with nature, which is a pity.'

The natural navigator's best friend, inevitably, is the sun. We all know that it rises in the east, sets in the west and, at its zenith, is due south. But if it is, say, three in the afternoon and you are lost in the desert, how do you get your **bearings**? The answer is to find a stick. By noting the different places where its shadow falls over a short period of time, you will quickly **locate** the east-west axis. 'The sun influences things even if you can't see it,' Max says.

You might not be in the desert, but walking along a forest track in Britain. One side of the track is darker in colour than the other. 'Ah-ha!' thinks the natural navigator. 'It is darker because it is damper, which means it is getting less sun, because it is shaded by the trees, which means that south is that way.' You can now **stride** confidently southwards - or in whichever direction you wish to head - without fiddling with a map.

'Natural navigation' forces us to look at the world in new and unexpected ways. Just when we think we are getting the hang of it, Max sets us a particularly difficult task. A photograph of a house comes up on the screen. An orange sun is peeping over the horizon behind the house. There is a tree in the foreground. 'Just study the picture for a few minutes,' Max says, 'and tell me in which direction the photographer is pointing the camera.' Very tricky. Is the sun rising or setting? Is the tree growing straight up or leaning to the right? Is that a star twinkling over the chimney? Are we in the northern or southern hemisphere? 'South-east,' I say firmly, having analysed the data in minute detail. 'Not quite.' 'Am I close?' 'Not really. The answer is north-west.' Ah well. Only 180 degrees **out**.

Still, if I am bottom of the class, I have caught the natural navigation **bug**. What a fascinating science, both mysterious and universal. It is hardly what you would call a practical skill: there are too many man-made aids to navigation at our disposal. But it connects us, thrillingly, to the world around us - and to those long-dead ancestors who circled the globe with nothing but stars to guide them. It reminds us what it means to be human.

- a) natural 1) not made by humankind 2) having a minimum treatment 3) coming instinctively to a person 4) spontaneous

- b) bearings 1) a way of standing or moving 2) a way of having 3) position of something 4) a device
c) stride 1) stroll leisurely 2) walk quickly 3) tiptoe quietly 4) wander
d) out 1) from inside 2) distant 3) away from the edge 4) wrong
e) bug 1) illness 2) interest 3) piece of equipment 4) fault

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

++++
Прочитайте текст 'Children's memories' и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выражений из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Children's memories

Whether it's holidays, great days out or lazy days at home, you hope your children will keep happy memories of their childhoods. But often their treasured **recollections** are not the same as their parents' expectations.

Take my friend Sarah. Back on the train after a day at both the Natural History and the Science museums with three children under 10, she asked, 'So what did you all learn?' 'That if I bang my head on something hard, it's going to hurt,' came the reply from her six-year-old daughter. Roaring dinosaurs and an expensive lunch had little **impact**, but the bump on a banister was to become a family legend. After I'd helped out on a school trip to Tate Modern art gallery, the teacher told me that three of her five-year-old pupils said that the escalators were their most memorable bit of the day. 'On a zoo trip, Luca liked the caterpillar best,' says my friend Barbara. 'Forget lions, giraffes and gorillas. What made the most impression (and what he still talks about five years later) is the time he found a caterpillar at the zoo.'

Food is very important in other children's memories. 'Did you like going on the plane?' a friend asked her three-year-old daughter after her first flight. 'I liked the crisps,' came the reply. Four years on, another friend's daughter still remembers Menorca for the tomato-flavoured crisps and Pembrokeshire for the dragon ice cream (ice cream in a dragon-shaped pot). Last summer, Janey and her husband took their three children on a three-week train trip around Europe. 'We wanted to open their minds to the joys of travel and **experiencing** different cultures,' she says. 'But the **high point** for them was the Mickey Mouse-shaped ice cream. That was in Rome. I wonder whether the Coliseum made any sort of impression.'

But children expert Suzie Hayman is reassuring. 'I think food figures high in everybody's memories,' she says. 'I just have to think of hot chocolate and I'm transported back to Paris. Adults tend to be less **direct** or simply try hard to come up to other people's expectations.'

- a) recollection 1) something remembered 2) memorabilia 3) memory 4) happy thought
b) impact 1) contact 2) pressure 3) influence 4) expression
c) experience 1) describe 2) encounter 3) understand 4) live through
d) high point 1) value 2) peak 3) likely 4) highlight
e) direct 1) frank 2) insincere 3) true-to-life 4) uncomplicated

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

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

Brunetti was at the post office at seven-thirty the next morning, **located** the person in charge of the postmen, showed his warrant card, and explained that he wanted to speak to the postman who delivered mail to the area in Cannaregio near the Palazzo del Cammello. She told him to go to the first floor and ask in the second room on the left, where the Cannaregio postmen sorted their mail. In the room ten or twelve people stood around a huge table, putting letters into slots or pulling them out and packing them into leather bags. He asked the first person he saw where he could find the person who delivered the mail to the Canale della Misericordia area. She looked at him with **open** curiosity, then pointed to a man halfway along the table and called out, 'Mario, someone wants to talk to you.'

The man called Mario looked at them, then down at the letters in his hands. One by one, **merely** glancing at the names and addresses, he slipped them quickly into the slots in front of him, then walked over to Brunetti. He was in his late thirties, Brunetti guessed, with light brown hair that fell in a thick wedge across his forehead. Brunetti introduced himself and started to take his warrant card out again, but the postman stopped him with a gesture and suggested they talk **over** coffee.

They walked down to the bar, where Mario ordered two coffees and asked Brunetti what he could do for him.

'Did you deliver mail to Maria Battestini at Cannaregio ...?'

'Yes. I delivered her mail for three years. I must have taken her, in that time, thirty or forty items of registered mail, had to climb all those steps to **get** her to sign for them'.

Brunetti anticipated his anger at never having been tipped and waited for him to say it, but the man simply said, 'I don't expect to be tipped, especially by old people, but she never even said thank you!'

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) locate | 1) notice | 2) place somewhere | 3) discover the place of |
| b) open | 1) welcoming | 2) not concealed | 3) accessible |
| c) merely | 1) hardly | 2) only | 3) fast |
| d) over | 1) after | 2) beyond | 3) during |
| e) get | 1) make | 2) obtain | 3) ask |

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

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

Nowadays sections of the media seem to believe that people are more stupid and less well-informed than they used to be. And young people are the focus of their attention. But, how can society be **dumbing down**, when both common sense and statistics suggest that this can't be true?

It's a fact that levels of intelligence have been rising **steadily** over the past 50 years, and it's surely reasonable to **suspect** that, in an age when technology provides easy access to information, young people might just know more about what's going on than previous generations did.

However, research carried out in the United States has **discovered** that young people no longer read newspapers regularly. The researchers claim they are astonished that, whereas **decades** ago young and old Americans got their news from the same sources, nowadays teenagers and young adults don't read a newspaper as part of their typical daily routine. But why the astonishment? I'm convinced that this has always been true. Young people's lives aren't built around routines, but are often chaotic and unplanned. What's more, why should they make the time to read something that was never written with their interests in mind, anyway? In my experience, such a habit is and always has been something that comes with getting older and settling down.

- a) **dumb down** 1) become cleverer 2) become more stupid 3) make smb more stupid
b) **steadily** 1) continuously 2) slowly 3) without moving
c) **suspect** 1) think that something is true 2) think that smb has done smth 3) suggest doing smth
d) **discover** 1) invent 2) look into 3) find out
e) **decade** 1) 10 years 2) 10 days 3) 10 months

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выражений из текста.

Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

One of the most popular programmes on TV at the moment is Tribe, which **stars** Bruce Parry, a former soldier who, like any good TV anthropologist, takes his camera into the heart of the tribal communities he visits, and films the traditions and customs of people who follow an ancient way of life. Bruce takes a slightly different approach, however. Rather than just telling us about **remote** tribes, Bruce joins them. He eats their food, takes part in their rituals, and completely **involves himself** in their daily lives.

When I met Bruce Parry in an **upmarket** restaurant in London, he was smartly dressed with shiny shoes and neatly-combed hair, not exactly the look of a tribal warrior, but not surprising when you consider his time as a soldier. He had his familiar smile and **easy-going** manner, but he looked tired. Bruce admitted that after spending an exciting year filming the programme, he wasn't feeling as energetic as usual.

- a) **star** 1) feature 2) become a star 3) be admired
b) **remote** 1) different 2) far away 3) remote control
c) **involve oneself** 1) practise 2) take an active part 3) affect smth
d) **upmarket** 1) near the market place 2) up the street 3) very expensive

- e) **easy-going** 1) not worried 2) tight 3) very energetic

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

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

Some people may **conclude** that, because young people don't read newspapers, they must be less well-informed. But they fail to consider that the widespread use of the Internet has not only changed but **improved** the way young people access the news. Newspapers are quickly becoming old-fashioned, and I suspect that, as more older people **get used to** obtaining news faster and for free online, newsprint will soon be a thing of the past read only by those too afraid to use a computer.

The **rise** of the Internet, providing news that is not only up to date, but also designed to meet the interests and demands of the reader, is very important. However, one of the problems with online access to news is that people who view it find it hard to remember what they've read. The implication is that reading information printed in a paper is somehow a more reliable way of getting and remembering it than reading it on a computer screen. But there is no evidence to **support** such a claim. I'm sure that 1940s newspaper readers forgot everything they read sometime between breakfast and dinner, too.

- a) **conclude** 1) come to an agreement 2) decide that something is true 3) complete a task
b) **improve** 1) make better 2) become better 3) do smth better
c) **get used to** 1) make use of 2) take advantage of 3) get accustomed to
d) **rise** 1) beginning 2) success 3) appearance
e) **support** 1) hold smth up 2) put forward 3) prove

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

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

One of the most popular programmes on TV at the moment is Tribe, which stars Bruce Parry, a **former** soldier who, like any good TV anthropologist, takes his camera into the heart of the tribal communities he visits, and films the traditions and customs of people who follow an ancient way of life.

Bruce describes himself as a man who **desperately** wants to be part of an ancient way of life. He also **argues** that the tribes he visits are not being used by his programmes for entertainment. Some people in the media think **otherwise** and have compared the tribespeople to contestants in a sort of reality TV show, who are there for us to laugh at, but Parry **stresses** that these people

are not unaware of the outside world. Rather, they have met people from the so-called civilized world and have decided they are happier living their ancient ways of life. When they agree to the films they know what they are doing and, as such, are happy to show the world their culture, and are pleased that outsiders are curious enough to visit them.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) former | 1) ex- | 2) previous | 3) not now |
| b) desperately | 1) seriously | 2) in a state of despair | 3) very much |
| c) argue | 1) disagree | 2) claim | 3) persuade |
| d) otherwise | 1) differently | 2) dubiously | 3) in the same way |
| e) stress | 1) emphasize | 2) make smb worry | 3) pronounce |

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

+++++

14 задание

Прочитайте текст 'Natural navigation' и укажите, какой частью речи являются *выделенные курсивом* слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Natural navigation

1) *Max Davidson explains how to find your way using only stars, sun, trees and wind.*

'Natural navigation' is exactly what the phrase suggests: *route-finding* that depends on interpreting natural signs - the sun, the stars, the direction of the wind, the trees - rather than using maps and compasses. There is a lot to be said for understanding the science of navigation and direction-finding. If people become too dependent on technology, they can lose connection with nature, which is a pity.'

2) The natural navigator's *best* friend, inevitably, is the sun. We all know that it rises in the east, sets in the west and, at its *zenith*, is *due* south. But if it is, say, three in the afternoon and you are lost in the desert, how do you get your bearings? The answer is to find a stick. By noting the different places where its shadow falls *over* a short period of time, you will quickly locate the east-west axis. 'The sun influences things even if you can't see it,' Max says.

3) You might not be in the desert, but walking along a forest *track* in Britain. One side of the track is darker in colour than the other. 'Ah-ha!' thinks the natural navigator. 'It is darker because it is damper, which means it is getting less sun, because it is shaded by the trees, which means that south is that way.' You can now stride confidently southwards - or in whichever direction you wish to head - without fiddling with a map.

a) <i>route-finding</i> (para.1)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>best</i> (para. 2)	2) <i>an adjective</i>
c) <i>due</i> (para. 2)	3) <i>an adverb</i>
d) <i>over</i> (para. 2)	4) <i>a noun</i>
e) <i>track</i> (para. 3)	5) <i>a conjunction</i>
	6) <i>a preposition</i>
	7) <i>a numeral</i>
	8) <i>a participle</i>
	9) <i>a gerund</i>

[[9,2,2,6,4]]

Прочитайте текст ‘Children’s memories’ и укажите, какой частью речи являются *выделенные курсивом* слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Для Вашего удобства указаны абзацы, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

Children’s memories

- 1) Whether it's holidays, great days out or lazy days at home, you hope your children will keep happy memories of their childhoods. But often their treasured recollections are not the same as their parents’ expectations.
- 2) Take my friend Sarah. Back on the train *after* a day at both the Natural History and the Science museums with three children under 10, she asked; 'So *what* did you all learn?' 'That if I bang my head on something hard, it's going to hurt,' came the reply from her six-year-old daughter. *Roaring* dinosaurs *and* an expensive lunch had little impact, but the bump on a banister was to become family legend.
- 3) After I'd helped out on a school trip to Tate Modern art gallery, the teacher told me that three of her five-year-old pupils said that the escalators were their most memorable *bit* of the day. 'On a zoo trip, Luca liked the caterpillar best,' says my friend Barbara. 'Forget lions, giraffes and gorillas. What made the most impression (and what he still talks about five years later) is the time he found a caterpillar at the zoo.'

a) <i>after</i> (para.2)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>what</i> (para. 2)	2) <i>an adjective</i>
c) <i>roaring</i> (para. 2)	3) <i>an adverb</i>
d) <i>and</i> (para. 2)	4) <i>a noun</i>
e) <i>bit</i> (para. 3)	5) <i>a conjunction</i>
	6) <i>a preposition</i>
	7) <i>a participle</i>
	8) <i>a pronoun</i>
	9) <i>a gerund</i>

[[6,8,7,5,4]]

Прочитайте текст и укажите, какой частью речи являются *выделенные курсивом* слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Для Вашего удобства указаны абзацы, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

- 1) Brunetti was at the post office at seven-thirty the next morning, *located* the person in charge of the postmen, showed his warrant card, and explained that he wanted to speak to the postman who delivered mail to the area in Cannaregio near the Palazzo del Cammello. She told him to go to the *first* floor and ask in the second room on the *left*, where the Cannaregio postmen sorted their mail. In the room ten or twelve people stood around a huge table, *putting* letters into slots or pulling them out and packing them into leather bags.

- 2) He asked the first person he saw where he could find the person who delivered the mail to the Canale della Misericordia area. She looked at him with *open* curiosity, then pointed to a man halfway along the table and called out, 'Mario, someone wants to talk to you.'

a) <i>located</i> (para. 1)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>first</i> (para. 1)	2) <i>a noun</i>
c) <i>left</i> (para. 1)	3) <i>an adjective</i>
d) <i>putting</i> (para. 1)	4) <i>an adverb</i>
e) <i>open</i> (para. 2)	5) <i>a pronoun</i>
	6) <i>a participle</i>
	7) <i>a preposition</i>
	8) <i>a numeral</i>

[[1,8,2,6,3]]

++++
 Прочитайте текст и укажите, какой частью речи являются *выделенные курсивом* слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Для Вашего удобства указаны абзацы, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

Just at this moment, a step by the side of the bridge caught Ichabod's sensitive ear. In the dark shadow of the grove, *beside* the brook, he beheld *something* huge, misshapen, black, and towering. It stirred not, but seemed gathered up into the gloom, like some gigantic monster *ready* to spring upon the traveler. The hair of the terrified teacher stood on end. What was to be done?

It was now too late to turn and fly; what chance was there of escaping ghost or goblin, if such it was, which could ride, upon the wings of the wind? Summoning up, therefore, a show of courage, Ichabod demanded in stammering *accents*, "Who are you?" He received no reply. He repeated his demand in a still more *terrified* voice. Still there was no answer. Once more, he beat the sides of unmovable Gunpowder and, shutting his eyes, began to sing a hymn.

a) <i>beside</i> (para. 1)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>something</i> (para. 1)	2) <i>a noun</i>
c) <i>ready</i> (para. 1)	3) <i>an adjective</i>
d) <i>accent</i> (para. 2)	4) <i>an adverb</i>
e) <i>terrified</i> (para. 2)	5) <i>a pronoun</i>
	6) <i>a participle</i>
	7) <i>a preposition</i>
	8) <i>a numeral</i>

[[7,5,3,2,6]]

++++

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, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

Ichabod now quickened his speed in hopes of *leaving* him behind. The stranger, however, quickened his horse *to* an equal pace. Ichabod pulled up and fell into a walk, thinking to lag behind; the *other* did the same. The teacher's heart sank. He tried to resume his hymn tune, but his dry tongue *stuck* to the roof of his mouth, and he could not utter a line. There was something in the moody and dogged silence of his companion that was both mysterious and appalling; and Ichabod *soon* discovered why.

a) <i>leaving</i> (line 1)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>to</i> (line 2)	2) <i>a noun</i>
c) <i>other</i> (line 3)	3) <i>an adjective</i>
d) <i>stuck</i> (line 4)	4) <i>an adverb</i>
e) <i>soon</i> (line 6)	5) <i>a pronoun</i>
	6) <i>a participle</i>
	7) <i>a preposition</i>
	8) <i>a numeral</i>
	9) <i>a gerund</i>

[[9,7,5,1,4]]

+++++

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, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

Imagine a day *set* aside for families to come together from near and far to *feast* and feel thankful for all that they have, and you've got Thanksgiving Day *in* the United States. Some families take part in religious ceremonies in the morning, *but* for most families the highlight of the day is Thanksgiving dinner. Traditionally this feast *features* roast turkey with stuffing, mashed potatoes and gravy, sweet potatoes, squash, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie with whipped cream.

a) <i>set</i> (line 1)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>feast</i> (line 1)	2) <i>a noun</i>
c) <i>in</i> (line 2)	3) <i>an adjective</i>
d) <i>but</i> (line 3)	4) <i>an adverb</i>
e) <i>features</i> (line 4)	5) <i>a pronoun</i>
	6) <i>a participle</i>

	7) <i>a preposition</i>
	8) <i>a numeral</i>
	9) <i>a conjunction</i>

[[6,1,7,9,1]]

+++++

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 абзацев, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

This custom began *with* the Pilgrims in 1621. The Pilgrims were an English religious minority which did not worship the Church of England and therefore suffered persecution. They decided to leave the country in search of religious freedom. King James I gave them a charter to settle in Virginia, where a British colony had been *founded* in 1607.

On September 16, 1620, a small ship called the Mayflower, carrying 102 passengers, *left* Plymouth harbor in England and sailed *west*. On November 11, 1620, the Mayflower reached North America. But storms had blown the ship off course and the Pilgrims were far north of Virginia.

It took them another month to find a suitable place to settle and, finally, on December 26, 1620, the Pilgrims found a harbor which became the site of the town they named Plymouth, in the *present* State of Massachusetts.

a) <i>with</i> (para. 1)	1) <i>a verb</i>
b) <i>founded</i> (para. 1)	2) <i>a noun</i>
c) <i>left</i> (para. 2)	3) <i>an adjective</i>
d) <i>west</i> (para. 2)	4) <i>an adverb</i>
e) <i>present</i> (para. 3)	5) <i>a pronoun</i>
	6) <i>a participle</i>
	7) <i>a preposition</i>
	8) <i>a numeral</i>
	9) <i>a conjunction</i>

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

+++++

15 задание

Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным репликам-стимулам (а) – е).

- a) Mr. Green isn't here right now. Would you like to leave a message?
 1) Yes, thank you.

2) Yes, please. Could you ask him to call me? My number is 570-3256.

3) Can I? Why?

4) He is always out!

b) Mike? Sorry, there's no one by the name 'Mike' here. What number are you calling?

1) Thanks, I've had enough.

2) I probably am.

3) Why are you asking?

4) Sorry, I've made a mistake.

c) Is there a restaurant near here?

1) Yes, and it is no bother at all.

2) There is one just around the corner.

3) Don't even mention it.

4) Not at all.

d) Are you ready to order?

1) Oh, no!

2) Yes, please. I'd like grilled fish with steamed vegetables.

3) Sorry, but I have something already planned.

4) I will help myself.

e) Can I help you?

1) Don't worry, next time you will.

2) No, nothing at all.

3) No, thank you. I'm just looking.

4) No way.

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

+++++

Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным репликам-стимулам (a) – e).

a) Have a nice weekend.

1) Thanks, you too.

2) It'll do its best.

3) It's like this.

4) I hope it will work.

b) Oh really? How long have you been here?

- 1) Not really.
 - 2) About a week.
 - 3) Enough long.
 - 4) I'm afraid no longer.
- c) Is this the right bus for Central Park?
- 1) I don't think much of it.
 - 2) I think it does.
 - 3) I haven't been informed.
 - 4) I suppose so.
- d) That was great! Thank you for the invitation.
- 1) Thank you for coming.
 - 2) OK.
 - 3) Oh really?
 - 4) Nothing of the kind.
- e) Could you recommend a good hotel?
- 1) Very much so.
 - 2) No, I couldn't.
 - 3) Oh yes, certainly.
 - 4) Do it yourself.

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

+++++

Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным репликам-стимулам (a) – e).

- a) When is the best time to go there?
- 1) I am not really sure.
 - 2) Have a look yourself!
 - 3) Yes, speaking.
 - 4) Ask me another.
- b) I was wondering if you would like to go with me to the new Italian restaurant tonight?
- 1) I'm afraid I can. I'm very busy tonight.
 - 2) Oh, thanks for the invitation.
 - 3) That's nice to hear.
 - 4) So was I.

c) I'd like to see a doctor as soon as possible.

- 1) I promise.
- 2) Has something happened?
- 3) Never mind.
- 4) You will if you are lucky enough.

d) I'd like something for a cough.

- 1) Sure, go ahead. No need to ask.
- 2) Never mind, it's not mine.
- 3) Yes, just a minute.
- 4) I'd rather you didn't.

e) Imagine, I have just passed the last exam!

- 1) Not at all.
- 2) There's nothing for it.
- 3) It's no trouble.
- 4) That's great! I'm so proud of you!

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

++++
Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным репликам-стимулам (a) – e).

a) Do you know where Ann is?

- 1) No.
- 2) In fact, I do.
- 3) Can I know? Why?
- 4) She is always out!

b) Where is Tim in this photograph?

- 1) Can't you see?
- 2) Is he?
- 3) Why are you asking? I don't care.
- 4) Right in the centre, I think.

c) Imagine, I have just passed the last exam!

- 1) Are you that clever?
- 2) You never know.
- 3) It's no trouble.
- 4) That's good news! I'm so glad!

d) Your new car looks great!

- 1) Thanks!
- 2) Yes, I have known it.
- 3) Sorry, does she?
- 4) Oh, no!

e) Can I help you?

- 1) Don't worry, not now.
- 2) No, nothing at all.
- 3) No, thank you. I'm just looking.
- 4) No idea.

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

++++
Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным реплика-
стимулам (a) – e).

a) You look upset. What's the matter?

- 1) Thanks, you too.
- 2) It'll do its best.
- 3) Just a bit tired.
- 4) I hope nothing.

b) How long have you been here?

- 1) Oh, have I?
- 2) About a week.
- 3) Enough long to forget.
- 4) I'm afraid no longer.

c) Those oranges look nice. Can I have one?

- 1) Here you are.
- 2) They are not my.
- 3) I suppose no.
- 4) Thanks for asking.

d) Could you recommend a good restaurant?

- 1) Very much so.
- 2) No, I couldn't.

- 3) I'm afraid I can.
 - 4) Oh yes, certainly.
-
- e) When do your children usually get up?
 - 1) Not very late.
 - 2) I have never noticed.
 - 3) That's a nice question!
 - 4) They don't.

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

++++
Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным репликам-стимулам (a) – e).

- a) Wait a little! We are discussing your question now.
 - 1) All right.
 - 2) Why? Already now?
 - 3) Yes, I won't.
 - 4) Aren't you?

- b) Where's the radio?
 - 1) Why do I know?
 - 2) It isn't yours.
 - 3) Being repaired.
 - 4) It isn't.

- c) Have you finished the work yet?
 - 1) Yes, I have.
 - 2) Yes, I haven't!
 - 3) So have you!
 - 4) Already.

- d) There is nothing new under the sun.
 - 1) Aren't there?
 - 2) That's nice to see.
 - 3) There is nothing under the sun at all.
 - 4) What a sad phrase!

- e) Where is the post office here?
 - 1) Where do you think it is?
 - 2) I'm afraid there is none.

- 3) How can it be?
- 4) Nowhere.

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

+++++

Выберите ответные реплики (1) – 4), подходящие по смыслу к предложенным репликам-стимулам (a) – e).

- a) You look so happy.
 - 1) Thanks, you also.
 - 2) Oh, nothing.
 - 3) Just a bit tired.
 - 4) Oh, do I?

- b) Have you been here long?
 - 1) Oh, have I?
 - 2) About a week.
 - 3) Enough long to forget.
 - 4) I'm afraid no long.

- c) Those apples look nice. Can I have one?
 - 1) Here you are.
 - 2) Are they yours?
 - 3) I suppose no.
 - 4) Thanks for asking.

- d) Could you recommend a good film? We'd like to go to the cinema.
 - 1) Very much so.
 - 2) No, I couldn't.
 - 3) Let me see.
 - 4) So would I.

- e) When do you leave for work?
 - 1) Not very late.
 - 2) I have never noticed.
 - 3) That's a nice question!
 - 4) I don't.

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

+++++

16 задание

Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

1. Time Magazine. A really interesting article about the Burj Khalifa – a building in Dubai. Just look at the picture.
2. It makes me dizzy just to look at it!
3. What’s that you’re reading?
4. Over 800 metres tall, it’s now the tallest building in the world. .
5. Wow! How tall is it?
6. I’ve heard of it.

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

+++++

Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

1. Have you looked under the car?
2. Carrie. It’s Fred here from the garage. I’ve been working on your car all morning and I can’t find anything wrong with it.
3. Sure. And it seems to be fine.
4. Hello. Carrie Simpson.
5. I haven’t seen you for ages.
6. Well, I heard a strange noise when I was driving it yesterday!

[[4,2,1,3,6]]

+++++

Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

1. The police found this very confused man walking on the beach. He couldn’t remember his name or where he was from.
2. No, what was the story?
3. Where did you read about him?
4. Did you read about the ‘man with no name’ in the paper?
5. No, he doesn’t have any injuries.
6. He must have had a car accident or something.

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

++++
Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

Oh, no thanks. I'm going to work. I just wondered if I could have a quick word with you.

1. I haven't heard of it.
2. Hi, I'm John Sullivan from next door. I don't think we've met yet.
3. Sure!
4. Oh, hi. Pleased to meet you. Would you like to come in?
5. It's about your loud music that keeps my housemates and me awake.

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

++++
Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

Sure, ask away.

1. I'd like to have a quick word with you.
2. I've heard of it.
3. Well, I understand, but my children are having exams in a week, they need a good night's sleep.
4. Oh, yes, I suppose we've been a bit noisy.
5. It's about that loud music of yours that's been keeping my family and me awake lately.

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

++++
Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

Oh dear, I'm so sorry. I'll make sure that we keep it down.

1. Sure you will.
2. You see, you've been a bit noisy lately.
3. Yes, your loud music keeps all my family awake every night!
4. Oh, have I?
5. I will appreciate it.

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

++++
Расположите реплики разговора в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: одна реплика – лишняя.

My parents don't let me stay out very late.

1. Well, in fact I was planning to study...
2. Kim, it's so nice to see you! How about coming out to a night club tonight?
3. Don't worry it won't be late at all!
4. Look, everyone's going!
5. Alright then.

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

+++++

17 задание

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

- a) Remembrance Day is on
1) 4th November 2) 5th November 3) 30th November 4) 11th November
- b) Another name of the day is
1) Poppy Day 2) Remembered Day 3) World War 4) Parade Day
- c) The day is observed by
1) parades and silences 2) parades and fireworks 3) fireworks 4) remembrance speeches in Parliament
- d) In London there is a ceremony at
1) the Tower 2) Buckingham Palace 3) Cenotaph 4) St. Paul's Cathedral
- e) In the USA the day is called
1) Vietnam Day 2) Veterans Day 3) Peace Day 4) Armed Forces Day

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

+++++

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

- a) The anthem of the UK is called ____ .
1) Long Live the King 2) In God we Trust 3) God Save the King 4) Glorious Britain
- b) The currency in the UK is called ____ .
1) the sterling 2) the British sterling 3) the pound sterling 4) the euro
- c) The monarch of the UK is now ____ .
1) Queen Elizabeth I 2) Queen Elizabeth II 3) King Charles I 4) Princess Kate
- d) England borders on ____ .
1) Wales and Scotland 2) Wales and Ireland 3) France and Scotland 4) Northern Ireland

- e) One of the biggest island belonging to the UK is ____ .
1) the Isle of Wight 2) the Isle of Sicily 3) the Isle of Bright 4) the Isle of Brighton

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

+++++

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

- a) The document which restricted the king's power in England is called ____ .
1) Magna Carta 2) Constitution 3) King John's Charter 4) Charter of King's Rights
- b) The currency in the UK is called ____ .
1) the sterling 2) the British sterling 3) the pound sterling 4) the euro
- c) The name 'the Tories' stands for ____ .
1) the Conservative Party 2) the Liberal Party 3) the Labour Party 4) the LibDems
- d) The official church in England is called ____ .
1) English Church 2) the Church of England 3) the Church 4) Catholic Church
- e) One of the most popular English tales is called ____ .
1) Jekyll and Hyde 2) John and the Beanstalk 3) Jack and Jill 4) Jack and the Beanstalk

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

+++++

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

- a) The anthem of the USA is called ____ .
1) The Star-Spangled Banner 2) In God we Trust 3) Stars and Stripes 4) the Great Revolution
- b) The USA consists of ____ .
1) 50 states 2) 51 states 3) 50 states and a federal district 4) 13 colonies
- c) The Declaration of Independence was signed on ____ .
1) June 4th 2) July 4th 3) July 5th 4) August 25th
- d) Which is the highest mountain in the USA?
1) Ben Nevis 2) Yellowstone 3) the Great Plains 4) Mount McKinley
- e) The principle of government in the USA is called ____ .
1) balances 2) checks 3) balances and checks 4) checks and balances

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

+++++

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

- a) Jeans were created ____ .
1) in the 18th century 2) during the Gold Rush 3) in the eastern US 4) by F.Strauss

- b) The musical version of the play ‘Pygmalion’ was called ____ .
1) Pygmalion 2) Audrey 3) My Fair Lady 4) Eliza
- c) The Democrats’ symbol is ____ .
1) a donkey 2) an elephant 3) a bear 4) a bull
- d) Grace Kelly became Princess Grace of ____ .
1) Andorra 2) France 3) England 4) Monaco
- e) The first American President to resign was ____ .
1) John Kennedy 2) Richard Nixon 3) George Bush 4) Bill Clinton

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

+++++

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

- a) In 2001 terrorists flew a plane into the ____ .
1) World Trade Center 2) Twins 3) White House 4) Tower
- b) In ‘Gone with the Wind’ the scene is set
1) in Oklahoma 2) in New England 3) during the Civil War 4) during the War for Independence
- c) For a short time New York was called ____ .
1) New Orleans 2) Newport 3) Newark 4) New Orange
- 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 boy’s name in the cartoon series ‘The Simpsons’ is ____ .
1) Bart 2) Homer 3) John 4) OJ

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

+++++

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

- a) The official church in England is called ____ .
1) English Church 2) the Church of England 3) the Church 4) Catholic Church
- b) The currency in the UK is called ____ .
1) the sterling 2) the British sterling 3) the pound sterling 4) the euro
- c) Remembrance Day is on
1) 4th November 2) 5th November 3) 30th November 4) 11th November
- d) The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is a nickname for ____ .
1) Queen Elizabeth II 2) the Bank of England 3) the British Government
- e) Ch. Dickens didn’t write ____ .
1) Great Expectations 2) the Great Gatsby 3) David Copperfield 4) Curiosity Shop

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

+++++

18 задание

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) Scandinavian 2) French 3) German 4) Spanish 5) Latin 6) Greek

- a) photo
- b) siesta
- c) ski
- d) boutique
- e) waltz

[[6,4,1,2,3]]

+++++

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) Scandinavian 2) French 3) German 4) Spanish 5) Latin 6) Greek

- a) cuisine
- b) drama
- c) sauna
- d) guerilla
- e) poodle

[[2,6,1,4,3]]

+++++

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) Scandinavian 2) French 3) German 4) Spanish 5) Latin 6) Greek

- a) hamburger
- b) theory
- c) macho
- d) blitz
- e) elite

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

+++++

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) Spanish 2) German 3) Greek 4) Scandinavian 5) Latin 6) French
- a) waltz
b) siesta
c) photo
d) ski
e) boutique

[[2,1,3,4,6]]

+++++

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) Greek 2) Scandinavian 3) German 4) Spanish 5) Latin 6) French
- a) drama
b) guerilla
c) sauna
d) poodle
e) cuisine

[[1,4,2,3,6]]

+++++

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) French 2) Scandinavian 3) Spanish 4) Greek 5) German 6) Latin
- a) elite
b) macho
c) hamburger
d) blitz
e) theory

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

+++++

Определите, из каких языков были заимствованы слова (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) French 2) Scandinavian 3) Spanish 4) Russian 5) German 6) Latin
- a) cuisine
b) siesta
c) blitz
d) sputnik
e) ski

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

+++++

19 задание

Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) the UK 2) the USA
- a) Business Week
b) the Times
c) Newsweek
d) the Time
e) the Sunday Telegraph

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

+++++

Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) the UK 2) the USA
- a) the Financial Times
b) the Observer
c) the National Geographic
d) Cosmopolitan
e) the Sun

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

+++++

Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) the UK 2) the USA
- a) Life
b) The Christian Science Monitor
c) The Evening Standard
d) The Independent
e) The Guardian

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

++++
Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) the UK 2) the USA

- a) the Sunday Telegraph
- b) Newsweek
- c) the Times
- d) the Time
- e) Business Week

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

++++
Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) the UK 2) the USA

- a) the Observer
- b) Cosmopolitan
- c) the Sun
- d) the Financial Times
- e) the National Geographic

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

++++
Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) the UK 2) the USA

- a) The Guardian
- b) The Evening Standard
- c) The Christian Science Monitor
- d) The Independent
- e) Life

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

++++
Соотнесите названия изданий (a) – e) с названиями стран, где они публикуются. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) the USA 2) the UK

- a) The Independent

- b) Time
- c) The Christian Science Monitor
- d) The Evening Standard
- e) The Times

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

+++++

20 задание

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 7) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) petrol b) lorry c) motorway d) garden e) lift

- 1) highway 2) truck 3) yard 4) elevator 5) gasoline 6) car 7) oil

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

+++++

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 7) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) luggage b) queue c) rubber d) toilet e) chips

- 1) eraser 2) French fries 3) baggage 4) line 5) restroom 6) cookies 7) WC

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

+++++

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 6) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) pavement b) sweets c) curtains d) flat e) wardrobe

- 1) closet 2) cookies 3) sidewalk 4) apartment 5) drapes 6) candies

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

+++++

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 7) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) lorry b) lift c) motorway d) petrol e) garden

- 1) elevator 2) truck 3) yard 4) highway 5) gasoline 6) car 7) oil

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

+++++

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 7) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) toilet b) queue c) rubber d) chips e) luggage

- 1) French fries 2) WC 3) line 4) baggage 5) restroom 6) cookies 7) eraser

[[5,3,7,1,4]]

+++++

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 6) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e)..

- a) flat b) wardrobe c) curtains d) pavement e) sweets

- 1) apartment 2) sidewalk 3) candies 4) closet 5) drapes 6) cookies

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

+++++

Установите соответствия между словами, относящимися к британскому (a – e) и американскому (1 – 6) вариантам английского языка. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) railway b) trainers c) doctor's surgery d) tin e) sweets

- 1) candies 2) highroad 3) doctor's office 4) can 5) railroad 6) sneakers

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

+++++