

9 класс

1 задание

Определите, в каких словах произносятся все согласные, а в каких – не все. В первом случае в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а-е) укажите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *palm* b) *cult* c) *numb* d) *fold* e) *folk*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких словах читаются все согласные, а в каких – не все. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *listen* b) *lamb* c) *poodle* d) *knee* e) *monk*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких словах читаются все согласные, а в каких – не все. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *honour* b) *jet* c) *castle* d) *scale* e) *science*

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

+++++

Определите, все ли согласные произносятся в приведенных ниже словах. Если все, то внесите цифру 1 в талон ответов под буквой соответствующего задания, если не все - цифру 2.

- a) *whistle* b) *lamb* c) *poodle* d) *knee* e) *monk*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких словах читаются все согласные, а в каких – не все. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *comb* b) *needle* c) *knight* d) *monk* e) *lamb*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких словах читаются все согласные, а в каких – не все. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *receipt* b) *knife* c) *half* d) *submarine* e) *import*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких словах читаются все согласные, а в каких – не все. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *handkerchief* b) *handcraft* c) *subtle* d) *whistle* e) *mountain*

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

+++++

2 задание

Определите, в каких парах слов ударные слоги произносятся одинаково, а в каких нет в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. В первом случае в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *through – toe* b) *bluff–cough* c) *tomb –comb* d) *pudding- cup* e) *word - heard*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких парах слов ударные слоги произносятся одинаково, а в каких нет в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. В первом случае в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

- a) *drawer – draw* b) *hair-heir* c) *meter-mitre* d) *pint-find* e) *aisle – mile*

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

+++++

Определите, в каких 5 из приведенных ниже слов подчеркнутые сочетания букв произносятся одинаково? Внесите номера выбранных слов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

- 1) law 2) low 3) door 4) sore 5) sew 6) or 7) know 8) oh 9) paw

[[1,3,4,6,9]]

+++++

Определите, в каких 5 из приведенных ниже слов подчеркнутые сочетания букв произносятся одинаково? Внесите номера выбранных слов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в талон ответов.

- 1) tow 2) two 3) foe 4) now 5) too 6) low 7) cough 8) toe 9) oh

[[1,3,6,8,9]]

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
comb	tomb	gnome	bomb	foam	doom

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
tough	through	dough	fluff	enough	cough

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом**. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
claw	flow	floor	slough	brow	draw

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
draught	caught	craft	drought	float	Thought

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	E
Bough	cow	cough	though	plough	Dough

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в

талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	E
cedar	cider	leader	radar	breeder	Redder

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
break	streak	shake	opaque	sheikh	lake

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
clover	tower	mover	blower	dover	roller

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

+++++

Прочитайте слова (a) – e) и определите, какие из них рифмуются со словом, выделенным **жирным шрифтом** в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Внесите в талон ответов рифмующиеся слова под номером 1, не рифмующиеся слова под номером 2 в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

	a	b	c	d	e
thigh	weigh	lie	rye	thai	dye

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

+++++

3 задание

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить согласную букву в предложенных словах, и внесите соответствующую цифру в талон ответов.

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) permit_ing b) helpfu_ c) nod_ing d) prefer_ence e) plan_ing

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

+++++

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить **выделенную жирным шрифтом** букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) pro_ve b) hit_ing c) visit_ing d) remember_ing e) hot_er

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

+++++

Определите, меняется ли конечное –у на –ie при образовании множественного числа существительного, сравнительной степени прилагательного или формы прошедшего времени глагола: (1) *меняется* (2) *не меняется*. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

a) to stay b) to enjoy c) teddy d) a ray e) moody

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

+++++

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить на письме **выделенную жирным шрифтом** букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) drip_ing b) snor_ing c) ad_iction d) pred_iction e) af_ord

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

+++++

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить на письме **выделенную жирным шрифтом** в предложенных словах, и внесите соответствующую цифру в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) prefer_ence b) ill-got_en c) writ_ing d) occur_ing e) mouthful_

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

+++++

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить на письме **выделенную жирным шрифтом** букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) obses_ion b) begin_ing c) profes_or d) develop_ing e) knit_ing

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

+++++

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить **выделенную жирным шрифтом** букву в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) *clip_***ed** b) *stor_***ing** c) *nod_***ing** d) *as_***istant** e) *af_**ect***

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

+++++

Определите, меняется ли конечное –у на –ie при образовании множественного числа существительного, сравнительной степени прилагательного или формы прошедшего времени глагола: (1) *меняется* (2) *не меняется*. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) *to study* b) *to employ* c) *heavy* d) *a day* e) *a try*

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

+++++

Укажите, нужно ли удвоить на письме **выделенную жирным шрифтом** в предложенных словах. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *есть удвоение* 2) *нет удвоения*

a) *refer_***ing** b) *dreadful_* c) *writ_***ing** d) *occur_***ence** e) *forgot_***en**

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

+++++

4 задание

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a)_ you b)_ your greatest amazement that the adjective “nice” is not the only adjective the language possesses, c) the fact that in the first three years you do not need to learn or use d)_ adjectives. You can say that e)_ nice and you had a nice time.

a) 1) *Whether you live here long enough* 2) *If you live here long enough* 3) *If you lived there enough long* 4) *If you’ll live here long* 5) *If you’d live here enough*

b) 1) *would find out at* 2) *will find for* 3) *would see at* 4) *will find out to*

c) 1) *however* 2) *in spite* 3) *although* 4) *despite*

d) 1) *another* 2) *any other* 3) *any others* 4) *no other* 5) *no more*

e) 1) *weather is nice, your friend’s clothes are* 2) *the weather is nice, your friend’s clothes is* 3) *whether is nice, your friends’ clothing is* 4) *the weather is nice, your friend’s clothes are*

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Recently a)_ to question the purpose of having compulsory education for twelve years. One big reason for the question being raised is the fact that b)_ to handle simple, everyday tasks, such as reading a newspaper or c)_ a job application. Now efforts d)_ to correct the problem as various agencies and colleges try to reach these people. But they are difficult to reach. Many are embarrassed by the situation and e)_ the problem.

a) 1) a lot of people began 2) a great many people have begun 3) many people were beginning 4) few people have started

b) 1) a large amount of university graduates cannot 2) the embarrassing number of young people who graduate from the school don't fail 3) very few young people who finish school can not 4) an alarming number of young people who leave school are unable

c) 1) writing down 2) filling out 3) writing up 4) filling up

d) 1) have made 2) have been done 3) are being made 4) are making

e) 1) would rather live with than to correct 2) will prefer living to correcting 3) would prefer to live with rather than to correct 4) would prefer to live with rather than correct

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a)_ dead-calm ocean, David Becker b)_ the Learjet 60's small, oval window. He c)_ the phone d)_, and he e)_ Susan.

a) 1) Thirty thousand feet higher than 2) Thirty thousands feet above a 3) Thirty thousand of foot over the 4) Thirty thousand feet below a 5) Thirty thousand feet above a

b) 1) looked happy out of 2) glanced briefly from 3) looked miserable from 4) stared miserably from 5) looked bravely out of

c) 1) was said 2) had been said to 3) was telling 4) had been told 5) told

d) 1) on the board was broken 2) on the flight was in order 3) on board was out of order 4) inside was working

e) 1) never had the chance of calling 2) had had the opportunity of phoning 3) had a chance to call 4) will be able to reach 5) 'd never had a chance to call

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

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- Do you worry that girls want to a) 1) *go away* 2) *go out* 3) *get out* 4) *go along* with you just because you are famous?
- It's always a worry, but I've got pretty good instincts for people.
- It's your sixth season on the show. b) 1) *Do you enjoy it yet?* 2) *Are you still enjoying it?* 3) *Have you enjoyed yourself?* 4) *Don't you like it any more?*
- This show c) 1) *was absolute fun for me* 2) *has been the most fun I've had* 3) *has been quite a trial* 4) *had been problematic*, definitely, d) 1) *because* 2) *because of* 3) *as a result of* David Yates, our wonderful director, e) 1) *whose* 2) *what* 3) *who* 4) *which* I have had absolutely the time of my life working with.

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

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Pedro Almodovar has emerged a)___ directors with such contemporary classics b)_ “All About My Mother” and c)_ “Talk to Her”. Yet more so than any other before it, his d)_ film “Volver” is a work steeped in personal nostalgia. The film is e)_ lines.

- a) 1) *like one of the Europe's main* 2) *as one of Europe's leading* 3) *as Europe's only* 4) *like one of European most famous*
- b) 1) *like* 2) *as* 3) *alike* 4) --
- c) 1) *an Oscar winner* 2) *the Oscar's winning* 3) *the Oscar-winning* 4) *an Oscar-awarded*
- d) 1) *lately* 2) *late* 3) *latter* 4) *latest*
- e) 1) *hard to be summed up in a little* 2) *hard for describing in few* 3) *difficult for summarising with several* 4) *difficult to summarise in a few*

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

++++
Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты, и укажите их номера в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Eric is a) 1) *journalist* 2) *a journalist* 3) *the journalist* b) 1) *in* 2) *with* 3) *on the* 4) *at the*
Daily World and I first c) 1) *met with* 2) *met up with* 3) *met* 4) *ran into* 5) *came across* him
several years ago. I d) *was used to write* 2) *used to writing* 3) *used to write* 4) *got used to*
write pieces for him, in fact, but then I e) 1) *threw that off and we lost each other* 2) *took that*
up and we lost sight of each other 3) *threw that up and we missed one another* 4) *gave that*
up and we lost touch.

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

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-
грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов
под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a)___ we b)_. c)_ I d)___ a jolly façade but everything I say e)___ my own ears.

a) 1) *During the long taxi journey* 2) *While a long taxi drive* 3) *For a long trip by taxi* 4)
During a long taxi ride
b) 1) *talk hardly* 2) *are speaking hardly* 3) *hardly talk* 4) *had a hard talk*
c) 1) *First* 2) *Firstly* 3) *At first* 4) *At the beginning*
d) 1) *try keeping* 2) *try to keep up* 3) *attempt to keep* 4) *am trying keeping up*
e) 1) *looks false and hollow to* 2) *sounds falsely into* 3) *sound hollow to* 4) *sounds false and*
hollow to 5) *booms hollow to*

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

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, используя подходящие по смыслу лексико-
грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов
под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A: I would like a) 1) *to go for two weeks, but no more than* 2) *going for two, possibly* 3) *to*
be gone at least two weeks, but not more than 4) *to travel for two but not more than* three
weeks.

B: How about a trip b) 1) *in the* 2) *to the* 3) *to* 4) *on* 5) *in* North Pole?

A: No, c) 1) *I went* 2) *I've never been* 3) *I've been* 4) *I'd been* there; I'd like to go
somewhere tropical.

B: Maybe you would like a trip to Bermuda? You d) 1) *take a boat in* 2) *could take a ship*
from 3) *should get on a ship in the* Florida.

A: Yes! That e) 1) *sounds interestingly to me; cruises is a lot of fun* 2) *is sounding good to*
me; cruises are funny 3) *sounds good to me; cruises are a lot of fun* 4) *looks nice for me;*
cruises turn out to be fun.

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

+++++

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

Susan explained a) 1) *us* 2) *to us* that her interest in cryptography b) 1) *began at school* 2) *had begun in the high school* 3) *had started in junior high school* 4) *started in primary school*. c) 1) *President of a school computer* 2) *The president of the school computer* 3) *A president of a school computers'* 4) *The president of a school's computer club*, d) 1) *the tall eight former called* 2) *a high first-year by the name* 3) *a towering eighth grader named* 4) *a long freshman calling Frank Gutmann*, typed her e) 1) *a loving poem* 2) *a love poem* 3) *a love affair* 4) *the love verse* and encrypted it with a number-substitution scheme.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, используя подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты, и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a)_ , except the captain on the ship was upset when a much-hated sailor b)_ . 'How did this happen?' he demanded angrily, c)_ . 'That's d)_ question, sir,' yelled another sailor. 'e)_ him whether he was pushed or shoved.'

- a) 1) *None* 2) *No one* 3) *Everyone* 4) *Nothing*
b) 1) *had gone over* 2) *went overboard* 3) *has jumped off the boat* 4) *has fallen over*
c) 1) *as the sailor dried off* 2) *when the sailor was drying* 3) *as the sailor dried up*
d) 1) *a wrong* 2) *the right* 3) *the wrong* 4) *an incorrect*
e) 1) *Try to ask* 2) *Try asking* 3) *Attempt asking*

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

+++++

5 задание

Завершите описание ситуаций, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут повторяться. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) *address* 2) *direction* 3) *site* 4) *situation* 5) *way* 6) *route*

- a) I'll collect the parcel on my ___ to the office.
- b) I am looking for this ___. – c) I'm afraid you're going in the wrong__.
- d) We must decide on the best ___ of doing it.
- e) The house stands on the ___ of the old hospital.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) right now 2) suddenly 3) currently 4) immediately 5) actually 6) presently

- a) If you just wait here for a few minutes, the manager will see you ___.
- b) I saw a lot of people in front of the store and then I ___remembered it was a sales day.
- c) He's in a production that's ___ on in Broadway. d)___, it's the first time he's ever acted on stage.
- e) We'll let you know ___we have any news for you.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуаций, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) enjoy 2) matter 3) mind 4) prefer 5) would like 6) would rather

I a)___shopping in the market to taking the car to the new shopping centre. For one thing, I b)___ talking to the people on the stalls. They probably charge a bit more but I don't c)___ that. I d)___do that than have to wait for half an hour to park the car. Time e)___s as well as money.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой a-e.

1) ancient 2) elderly 3) former 4) older 5) prior 6) elder

- a) I have only one___ brother, Thomas.
- b) The ___man over there – he must be over 60 – is her c)___husband, before she married Ron.
- d) He had to refuse her invitation because he had a ___engagement somewhere else.

e) They are twins, John is the __ of the two.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Каждое слово может быть употреблено только один раз. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *cloth* 2) *clothes* 3) *dress* 4) *costume* 5) *material* 6) *clothing* 7) *wear*

Actors often wear their own a) __ in modern plays, but in classical drama they may have to have a b) __ specially made.

What a pretty Barbie doll c) __ for a young girl! What d) __ is it made of?

She got the e) table __ for six persons out of the cupboard.

[[2, 4, 3, 5, 7]]

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Каждый вариант может быть употреблен один раз. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *bring up/brought up* 2) *educate(d)* 3) *instruct(ed)* 4) *learn(t)* 5) *study(ied)* 6) *teach/taught*

-He's been very well a) __ ! He went to one of the most expensive private schools in the country.

-Well, it's a pity they didn't b) __ him manners there. He behaves very badly.

-Oh, well, they think it's the parents' job to c) __ children.

I d) _ to play tennis myself , and later I had a coach to e) _ me in the finer point of the game.

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

+++++

7)

Завершите описание ситуаций, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не должны повторяться.

1) *healthy* 2) *ill* 3) *unhealthy* 4) *sick* 5) *unfit* 6) *thick* 7) *infectious*

a) She rang to say she was __ and couldn't come to work.

b) Oh, dear! I think I'm going to be _ ! It must be those cakes I ate.

c) This is a hospital for patients suffering from __ diseases.

d) He has a grey __ skin, as if he has never been outside.

e) He can't play in the match tomorrow. He's hurt his ankle, and was declared __.

[[2, 4, 7, 3, 5]]

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *blame* 2) *error* 3) *fault* 4) *guilt* 5) *mistake*

At first they thought the accident was due to a mechanical a) __but in fact it was a simple case of human b) __. He pressed the wrong button by c)__.

I don't see why I should take the d)__ for them. It wasn't my e)__that the goods weren't delivered in good condition.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, используя подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

1) *realize* 2) *implement* 3) *carry out* 4) *make*

- a) We need to __ more research.
- b) The government will __ its new law.
- c) She wants to __ her full potential.
- d) He is not fit enough to __ his duties.
- e) They are going to __ the recent UN recommendations soon.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *damage* 2) *harm* 3) *injury* 4) *pain* 5) *wound* 6) *suffer*

- a) She's cut her knee and it's quite a deep __so it will take some time to heal. He's had an accident. Fortunately, no one b)__ed any serious c)__s but there was quite a lot of d)__ to the car.
- e) If you are still in __tonight, take an aspirin.

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

+++++

6 задание

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: варианты не должны повторяться.

1) *ago* 2) *during* 3) *for* 4) *since* 5) *while* 6) *before*

- a) Oh, look, strawberries! I haven't had any __ages.
- b) The new supermarket's been open __last summer.
- c) __ we're in town, we can do the shopping.
- d) __ our trip to Macao we met quite a few interesting people.
- e) She was in London last week and in Paris the week__.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) for 2) since 3) during 4) ago 5) at 6) before 7) from

- I woke up a) __the night and heard a strange noise outside my door. I haven't felt so frightened
- b) __ I was a child. It sounded like a ghost.
- It probably was a ghost, actually. Someone died in that room a hundred years c) __. That noise has been going on ever d) __ we moved in, mostly e) __night but we're used to it by now.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

1) for the time being 2) from time to time 3) in time 4) on time 5) time after time 6) in no time

- a) He still comes to see us __ but not as often as he used to.
- b) She had to run all the way from the station to arrive __ for work.
- c) She is quick. She'll do it __.
- d) I've told you __that I will not tolerate rudeness to customers.
- e) They're staying with her parents __, until they find a flat of their own.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, употребив подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) with 2) to 3) for 4) of 5) in 6) at 7) on 8) out of 9) away from

- a) What qualities are necessary __ someone to be a great musician?
- b) Eric Clapton is one of the most famous rock guitarists __ the world.
- c) The children are rehearsing __ a concert.
- d) My teacher keeps an eye __ how I'm progressing.
- e) I could play the piano when I was younger but now I am __ practice.

[[3, 5, 3, 7, 8]]

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу предложениями. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут повторяться.

1) for 2) since 3) during 4) ago 5) while 6) at 7) before

William Shakespeare was born over four hundred years a) __, b) __ the reign of the first Queen Elizabeth. He worked in the theatre c) __ over 20 years, from about 1588 to about 1613, and d) __ that time wrote 37 plays. His plays have been popular ever e) __.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, используя подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты могут повторяться.

- a) Conversationalists will never agree *1) with 2) on 3) to* the building of the motorway.
- b) We have different views and don't agree *1) with 2) on 3) to 4) for* many things.
- c) The country's economy is based on __. *1) the agriculture 2) agriculture 3) an agriculture*
- d) Many African countries survive on *1) the foreign help 2) foreign help 3) foreign aid* from richer neighbours.
- e) With this haircut you are aiming *1) on 2) to 3) for* a knock-out effect.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, используя подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут повторяться.

1) still 2) though 3) and 4) as a result 5) for example 6) consequently 7) in fact

A “typical” British family used to consist of a mother, a father and two children, a)___ in recent years there have been many changes in family life. b)___, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of the divorced has increased. c)___, one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, d)___ many old people live alone following the death of their partners. e)___ of these changes there are many households which consist of only one person or one adult and children.

[[2, 5, 7, 3, 4]]

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут повторяться.

1) at the same time 2) during 3) meanwhile 4) while 5) for 6) throughout 7) all along

- a) ___history terrible things have happened.
- b) ___he was climbing the mountain, we were waiting patiently in the camp.
- c) Cook the sauce slowly;___start boiling the water for pasta.
- d) The accident occurred because he was trying to do two things ___.
- e) They should have known___ that she was lying.

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

++++
Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги, и укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут повторяться.

1) of 2) from 3) on 4) with 5) to 6) about

- a) He left the firm because he didn't agree___ their sales policy.
- b) I must congratulate you___your test results.
- c) We may play soccer – it'll depend ___the weather.
- d) We need a central bank that is independent___the government.
- e) I can't agree___him going to a nursing home.

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

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, употребив подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

They are students a) 1) of 2) in 3) at 4) of the 5) in the 6) at the Cambridge now but they b) 1) got used to living at 2) used to live at 3) used to live in 4) were living in Oxford. They are going c) 1) in 2) in the 3) to 4) to the Maldives; their plane stops over d) 1) in 2) in the 3) at the 4) at Frankfurt. They've decided to e) 1) go on a 2) take a 3) go by 4) take the British Airways flight.
[[3, 3, 4, 4, 2]]

++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

The human brain is vulnerable a) _problems of memory. How many times have you tried b) _someone's name? How many times have you c) _ your keys? How often do you have to d) _ something that you need during the day? These lapses of memory are part of human experience. e) _older people get, the more fearful of losing their memory they become.

- a) 1) of 2) about 3) with 4) to
- b) 1) remember 2) remembering 3) to remember
- c) 1) been looking for 2) looked at 3) found 4) looked for
- d) 1) go home to fetch 2) return to your home to take 3) go back home to bring 4) return home to take
- e) 1) More 2) As 3) --4) How 5) The

[[4, 3, 4, 4, 5]]
++++

7 задание

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

- 1) arise/ arose/ arisen 2) get /got up 3) lift(ed) 4) raise/ raised/ raising 5)rise/ rose/ risen/ rising

The company has a) __its prices considerably this year, but after all, prices are b) __ everywhere. I booked my holiday last month but a number of difficulties have c) __ since then. The baby's getting too heavy for her to d) __. Her e) __to power in the late 70s is unprecedented.

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

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексико-грамматические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут повторяться.

1) *had better* 2) *should* 3) *must* 4) *ought* 5) *had better not* 6) *shouldn't* 7) *mustn't* 8) *oughtn't*

- a) You ___ to take more care of your health. You're not as young as you were.
- b) Why ___ you always leave the door open?
- c) I ___ go and see John one of these days. - You d) ___ do it soon – he's leaving for South America.
- e) We ___ take the papers out of the office. It's against the rules.

[[4, 3, 2, 1, 7]]

+++++

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

- a) I might have got the job if I 1) *would have* 2) *had* prepared better for the interview.
- b) When I 1) *will discover* 2) *discover* 3) *will have discovered* who has done it, I'll let you know.
- c) If you had waited a little longer last night, you 1) *would see* 2) *would have seen* 3) *could see* the tigers come out.
- d) If there 1) *is* 2) *were* 3) *will be* a hurricane, you would not be well prepared.
- e) If I have a cold, I 1) *usually take* 2) *will usually take* 3) *usually will take* extra vitamins.

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

+++++

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

- a) I 1) *removed my appendix* 2) *had my appendix removed* when I was fifteen.
- b) She 1) *had* 2) *got* her fingers trapped in the bicycle chain.
- c) I won't 1) *have* 2) *get* him spoken to like that.
- d) I'd like 1) *to service my computer* 2) *my computer serviced* please.
- e) I needed my bike 1) *repair* 2) *repairing* 3) *repaired* 4) *having repaired* before I could go far.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

At the moment, I'm uncertain about whether I'm going to start driving when I reach my seventeenth birthday. My parents have told me that they a) ___ pay for a few of my lessons but that

it really depends on my exam results. They have said that if I b)___ pass all three subjects with grades A-C, then they'll pay. So much pressure! I c)___ get these grades as I've studied a lot but you never know. If I don't, then I d)___ get a job working at the local supermarket although I'm not sure at the moment. I guess if I have a part-time job, I can save some money and pay for my own lessons. That way, I won't e)___ rely on my parents any more! In the meantime, I'll keep my fingers crossed!

- a) 1) must 2) should 3) might 4) are allowed to 5) are supposed to
- b) 1) have to 2) should 3) might 4) need to 5) must
- c) 1) mustn't 2) should 3) need to 4) may
- d) 1) may 2) should 3) 'll have to 4) am allowed to
- e) 1) should 2) need to 3) might 4) have to

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) such as 2) as 3) alike 4) like

- a) She's acting ___ my secretary while Joan's on holiday.
- b) He behaved ___ an idiot and paid no attention.
- c) She's sung with ___ famous tenors ___ Placido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti.
- He lost his temper and he's screaming for his secretary d) ___ a spoilt child e) ___ usual.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Каждый вариант может быть употреблен только один раз.

1) lay 2) laid 3) laying 4) lie 5) lain 6) lying 7) lied

- a) Don't just sit back, doing nothing! You can help me by ___ the table, ready for dinner.
- b) I found this box outside the door on the ground. The caretaker just left it ___ there, I suppose.
- c) The Romans ___ the foundations for the city two thousand years ago.
- d) It's the third time you've ___ to me today.
- e) One of the hens has ___ an egg.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *few* 2) *a few* 3) *several* 4) *some* 5) *little* 6) *a little*

There's very a) __demand for the bus service nowadays, but that may be because there are b) __buses.

We've had quite good weather this morning, with c) __drops of rain but d) __sunshine, too.

e) The bill's run into __hundred pounds.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

1) *few of* 2) *a number of* 3) *few* 4) *a bit* 5) *a bit of* 6) *a while* 7) *while* 8) *number of*

a) We've got quite a __Americans working here.

b) I'd like to order more boxes of chocolate; we sold quite __them last summer.

c) They had quite __ money in their Clients' Account.

d) How often do you go to Japan? - I've been to Japan quite __this year.

e) How long have you been studying the language? - I've been studying English for quite __now.

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

+++++

8 задание

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

a) Why don't you come over and join us?

1) Asking for permission

b) Do you think you could spare me a few minutes?

2) Order

c) Won't it be better for us to call the police?

3) Mild criticism

d) Do you mind if I borrow your paper?

4) Inquiry

e) Isn't it a bit warm in here?

5) Invitation

6) Suggestion

7) Advice

8) Request

9) Offer

[[5, 8, 6, 1, 3]]

+++++

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| a) “You left your companion alone on the mountain. Now could you!” the team leader said to him. | 1) to apologise |
| b) “I’m sorry I didn’t tell you I was coming,” he said to me. | 2) to oppose |
| c) “I didn’t take the money,” he said. | 3) to suggest |
| d) “I’ll go with you and help you,” he said to him. | 4) to threaten |
| e) “I’m not going out in weather like this,” he said. | 5) to deny |
| | 6) to maintain |
| | 7) to refuse |
| | 8) to offer |
| | 9) to accuse |

[[9, 1, 5, 8, 7]]

+++++

3)

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| a) You should complain to the boss about it. | 1) surprise |
| b) I’m sorry we didn’t send you the goods on time. | 2) criticism |
| c) Won’t you please come in? | 3) statement of fact |
| d) I wish I hadn’t left school so early. | 4) complaint |
| e) You are being late again. | 5) suggestion |
| | 6) invitation |
| | 7) advice |
| | 8) regret |
| | 9) apology |

[[7, 9, 6, 8, 2]]

+++++

4)

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов ответов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a) Why don't you speak to him directly? | 1) request |
| b) You don't seem to know his home address, do you? | 2) order |
| c) Would you like some coffee? | 3) criticism |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| d) Could I see your tickets, please? | 4) inquiry |
| e) You haven't met Bob, have you? | 5) invitation |
| | 6) suggestion |
| | 7) advice |
| | 8) introduction |
| | 9) offer |

[[6, 4, 9, 2, 8]]

+++++

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) Why don't you join us for a boat trip? | 1) request |
| b) Do you think you could spare me a few minutes? | 2) order |
| c) Won't it be better for us to leave at once? | 3) criticism |
| d) Do you mind if I asked my friend to go with us? | 4) inquiry |
| e) Isn't the room a bit overcrowded? | 5) invitation |
| | 6) suggestion |
| | 7) asking for permission |
| | 8) introduction |

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, приведенные в левой колонке, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты из правой колонки. Укажите их номера в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| a) My old friend, whom I hadn't seen for ages, was coming to town. I was ___. | 1) interested |
| b) I didn't understand the teacher's explanation. I was ___. | 2) thrilled |
| c) At the party, I got the host's name blank. I was ___. | 3) disappointed |
| d) I knew I shouldn't have made those unkind remarks to her. I was ___. | 4) outraged |
| e) It was a hit-and-run accident. The driver didn't stop. I was ___. | 5) embarrassed |
| | 6) confused |

- 7) excused
- 8) ashamed

[[2, 6, 5, 8, 4]]

+++++

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a) I wouldn't do this if I were you. | 1) admitting a mistake |
| b) I didn't break your watch, Jane! | 2) suggesting an action |
| c) Why don't you phone your parents? | 3) refusing something |
| d) Oh, no! I forgot to go to the bank. | 4) denying something |
| e) In fact, it was me who lost the papers. | 5) giving advice |
| | 6) realising a mistake |

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

+++++8)

Определите прагматическую направленность фраз, приведенных в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| a) I'm sorry we didn't send you the goods on time. | 1) criticism |
| b) Won't you please come in? | 2) confession |
| c) I wish I hadn't left school so early. | 3) statement of fact |
| d) You are being late again. | 4) speculation |
| e) Have you thought about consulting a doctor? | 5) suggestion |
| | 6) invitation |
| | 7) advice |
| | 8) regret |
| | 9) apology |

[[9, 6, 8, 1, 5]]

+++++

9 задание

Замените подчеркнутые части предложений в левой колонке подходящими по смыслу идиомами, приведенными в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

a) Don't be so passive and <u>let others</u>	1) <i>get to the bottom of things</i>
--	---------------------------------------

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<u>act instead.</u>	
b) We need a proper investigation <u>to find the true explanation for this.</u>	2) <i>go hand in hand</i>
c) I'm sorry I am <u>a bit confused</u> . Could you explain again?	3) <i>take a back seat</i>
d) Poverty and crime <u>are found together</u> in this place.	4) <i>lay one's cards on the table</i>
e) It's time they <u>say exactly what their position is.</u>	5) <i>in a muddle</i>
	6) <i>go a long way</i>

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

+++++

Для выделенных курсивом идиом в левой колонке подберите точное объяснение из правой колонки и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) <i>He gets paid peanuts</i> that's why he cannot go on a holiday.	1) His salary is low. 2) He gets a lot of extra benefits. 3) He gets paid with food, not money.
b) <i>Buttering me up</i> will get you nowhere. You know how I feel about praise.	1) You won't get what you want by telling me lies. 2) You won't get what you want by flattery. 3) You won't get what you want by teasing me.
c) <i>She is out to lunch</i> most of the time that's why she replied oddly.	1) She concentrates hard. 2) She is slightly mad. 3) It takes her long to finish her lunch.
d) <i>We are on the same wavelength</i> .	1) We enjoy listening to the same radio station. 2) We understand each other. 3) We share a wave when we windsurf together.
e) <i>That was a half-baked idea</i> . No wonder it failed.	1) It was ridiculous. 2) It hasn't been thought through very carefully. 3) It was a dangerous idea.

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

+++++

Для идиом в левой колонке выберите синонимичные фразы в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) What time do you make it?	1) What time will you be able to come? 2) How long will it take to make it? 3) What time is it please?
b) Come again?	1) Would you like to come here again? 2) Could you repeat it? 3) Shall I come another time?

c) She is very young but can tell the time.	1) Because she is young she can tell you what time it is now. 2) Though she is young she can read a clock face. 3) Though she is young she is allowed to tell the strangers what time it is.
d) She's lost it.	1) She's lost a very valuable thing. 2) She's lost a lot of weight. 3) She's got very angry.
e) I've blown it.	1) I've blown out the candle. 2) I've won in a series of games. 3) I've failed.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски в идиоматических выражениях прилагательными, предложенными ниже. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *white* 2) *green* 3) *blue* 4) *red* 5) *black* 6) *brown*

- a) I am afraid I am in the ___ again. I can't pay the bills.
- b) Sorry, it was a little ___ lie.
- c) She was ___listed after the mailing accident.
- d) The government came up with a ___print for a new health reform.
- e) He was as ___ as a berry after two weeks in the sun.

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

+++++

Завершите выделенные курсивом идиоматические выражения, выбрав подходящие по смыслу прилагательные. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *orange* 2) *green* 3) *blue* 4) *red* 5) *black* 6) *brown* 7) *yellow* 8) *white*

- a) There is a lot of ___ tape to fight if you want to get things done.
- b) If you are good at gardening you are said to have ___ fingers.
- c) ___ pudding is a traditional Scottish dish.
- d) It isn't quite common to have ___Christmas in England.
- e) He was wearing a jacket that was ___ with age.

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

+++++

Для идиом в левой колонке подберите точное объяснение из правой колонки и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) <i>It's not my cup of tea.</i>	1) It's not the kind of thing I like. 2) It's somebody else's responsibility. 3) My cup of tea is a different colour.
b) <i>That will give him food for thought.</i>	1) That will make him think more clearly. 2) That will give him a lot to think about. 3) He'll get food if he thinks hard.
c) <i>You'll find that windsurfing is a piece of cake.</i>	1) You'll enjoy it. 2) You'll find it easy. 3) It's a waste of time.
d) <i>She is the breadwinner in the family.</i>	1) She earns the main money. 2) She works the hardest. 3) She wins in cooking competitions.
e) <i>I've got a lot on my plate at the moment.</i>	1) I am very busy. 2) I am enjoying life immensely. 3) There's a lot of food on my plate.

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

+++++

Замените подчеркнутые части фраз подходящими по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями из правой колонки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

a) I always write things down. I <u>am very forgetful</u> .	1) <i>to be round the bend</i>
b) Kate is romantic and <u>unaware of the reality</u> .	2) <i>have a good head for figures</i>
c) Ask Martha to check the sums. She <u>is good at maths</u> .	3) <i>to be a pain in the neck</i>
d) My neighbour <u>is absolutely crazy</u> . He speaks to things.	4) <i>to be as good as gold</i>
e) Maria <u>is difficult</u> . Nobody likes her.	5) <i>have a memory like a sieve</i>
	6) <i>to have one's head in the clouds</i>

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, употребив подходящие по смыслу идиомы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) *a different kettle of fish* 2) *a drop in the ocean* 3) *a storm in a teacup* 4) *a shot in the dark* 5) *a hop-walk-over* 6) *a pie in the sky*

a) This small amount of money is just__ compared with the vast sum we need. b) Don't take his promises seriously. It's just__. c) I wasn't sure. I guessed. It was__. d) She enjoys public speaking but being on TV is__. e) I wouldn't say it's difficult. It's just__.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы из левой колонки, выбрав подходящую по смыслу идиому из правой колонки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

a) I have passed the test, so I am__	1) a couch potato.
b) When it comes to grammar, she is __	2) a gatecrasher.
c) Let's go out for a swim, don't be such__	3) a soft touch.
d) John's parties are very informal, so if you come uninvited you won't be considered__	4) walking on air.
e) When it comes to giving a lift, my brother is__	5) really on the ball.
	6) a jack of all trades.

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

+++++

10 задание

Определите, необходимо ли выделить *следующие части предложения* запятыми. Если запятые необходимы, в талон ответов внесите цифру 1, если нет – цифру 2.

- a) Mr Cameron *the Prime Minister* cut short his holiday in France.
- b) She wore a pair of *antique Spanish gold* earrings.
- c) The thing *that annoys me most* is that he doesn't seem to care.
- d) Nether Stowey *where Coleridge wrote The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is a few miles from Bridgewater.
- e) John *being slightly short-sighted* squinted.

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

+++++

Определите, необходимо ли выделить *следующие части предложения* запятыми. Если да, то в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если нет - цифру 2.

- a) Jane *like her mother before her* is a very competent horsewoman.
- b) Carol *who hated to be the centre of attention* was extremely embarrassed.
- c) She wore a pair of antique Spanish earrings *made of solid gold*.
- d) The thing *that annoys me most* is that they don't seem to care.
- e) He was tired *because he had to stay up till the small hours*.

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

+++++

Определите, необходимо ли выделить *следующие части предложения* запятыми. Если да, то в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если нет - цифру 2.

- a) The exam was a walk-over *which surprised me a lot*.
- b) He was tired *because he had to stay up till the small hours*.
- c) Penny told you yesterday *that she would like to join too*.
- d) *Soon after her daughter was born* she went back to work.
- e) The job interview was easy *which surprised me a lot*.

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

++++
Определите, необходимо ли выделить *следующие части предложения* запятыми. Если да, то в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если нет - цифру 2.

- a) Mary *who hated to be in the limelight* was extremely uncomfortable and fled.
- b) She wore an antique Italian chain *made of solid silver*.
- c) The job interview was easy *which surprised me a lot*.
- d) Penny told you yesterday *that she might be a little late for work this morning*.
- e) He got to his feet *and clearing his throat* began to speak.

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

++++
Определите, необходимо ли выделить *следующие части предложения* запятыми. Если да, то в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если нет - цифру 2.

- a) He got to his feet *and clearing his throat* began to speak.
- b) He was tired *because he had to stay up till the small hours*.
- c) Malcolm *whom you know already* is my cousin.
- d) She works nights *so her mother looks after the children during the day*.
- e) Nether Stowey *where Coleridge wrote The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is a few miles from Bridgewater.

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

++++
Определите, необходимо ли выделить *следующие части предложения* запятыми. Если да, то в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой укажите цифру 1, если нет - цифру 2.

- a) *Although he was still weak* he managed to get up.
- b) *Since you don't know the address* I'll have to ask someone else.
- c) Carol was extremely embarrassed and *not waiting to hear any more* fled.
- d) Two heart attacks in a year. It hasn't stopped him from smoking *though*.
- e) Nether Stowey *where Coleridge wrote The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is a few miles from Bridgewater.

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

II задание

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящим по смыслу артиклями. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) no article 2) a 3) the 4) one 5) an

- a) They cost \$ 10 _ kilo.
- b) __ sandwich isn't enough. I usually have several.
- c) It took her less than three quarters of __ hour.
- d) I'm planning a trip to __ Netherlands soon.
- e) She is __only child in the family, no brothers or sisters. She feels very sad.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) a 2) the 3) no article

- a) __people living inside b) __Arctic Circle have c) __very different view of d) _ year than those living, say, in e) __Central Europe.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) a 2) the 3) no article

Now here's a new term to get used to: a) _glamping, or glamorous camping. It's b) _ deluxe leisure for those who want to get back to c) _nature without leaving their comforts behind. At d) _Paws Up Resort in Montana guests pay \$595 e) _night to sleep in a tent that comes with a butler who builds campfires.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) a 2) an 3) the 4) no article

I am a journalist with “ a) _ National Geographic”. I travel a lot in my job. Last month I visited b) _ south-eastern Spain, I also went to c) _ north of France. My next destination is d) _ Canaries in e) _ Atlantic Ocean.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) a 2) an 3) the 4) no article

- a) __ growth of mass tourism is b) __economic as well as c) __ democratic good.
- d) __ United Kingdom has become e) __ world's sixth largest tourist destination.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) a 2) an 3) the 4) no article

In the nineteenth century, a) _ Scottish farmer called Fleming saved a drowning boy. b) _ next day a nobleman came to his farm and offered to pay him for saving his son's life. The farmer refused payment. The lord, noticing the farmer's own son, offered instead to pay for c) _ young Fleming's education. His son, Alexander, later became d) _ doctor who discovered e) _ penicillin.
[[1,3,3,3,4]]

+++++
Завершите фразы, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) This decision changed 1) *all of her* / 2) *the whole of* / 3) *her whole* life.
- b) We spent 1) *all of the* / 2) *the whole* / 3) *an entire* class discussing poetry.
- c) 1) *A whole* / 2) *All* / 3) *The entire* document should be rewritten.
- d) People envy her because she is good 1) *at all* / 2) *in all* / 3) *at everything*.
- e) Half-heartedness won't do. It's got to be 1) *all* / 2) *everything* or nothing. .

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

+++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) a 2) the 3) this 4) some 5) no article

I was talking about writing a) _ book. And the book I had decided to write was about b) _ health. Now, c) _ thing that you do to check your health is go to d) _ doctor for e) _ physical. So that's the first thing I did.

[[1,5,2, 1,1]]

+++++
Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) _ JAL head office is b) _ Oxford Circus. The office is c) _ Hanover Square, d) _ 5 Hanover Square, to be more exact. The Austrian National Tourist Office is e) _ .

- a) 1) The 2) --- 3) A
- b) 1) on 2) near the 3) near
- c) 1) on 2) in 3) on the
- d) 1) in 2) at 3) at the
- e) 1) contrary to it 2) opposite from it 3) opposite the office.

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

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *a(n)* 2) *the* 3) *no article* 4) *this*

a) ___Playhouse Theatre is near b) ___Elliot Street and c) ___Tate is next to d) ___River Mersey. e) ___Beatles Story is between Albert Dock and Dukes Dock.

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

12 задание

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

1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия

a) *electricity* b) *greenhouse* c) *rise* d) *uncertain* e) *glacier*

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

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

1) словосложение 2) суффиксация 3) конверсия 4) префиксация

a) *decreases* b) *moveable* c) *skate* d) *fast-growing* e) *gorgeous*

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

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

1) словосложение 2) суффиксация 3) конверсия 4) префиксация

a) *placement* b) *despite* c) *non-English-speaking* d) *pack* e) *anything*

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

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

1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия.

a) *contact* b) *neighbourhood* c) *name-calling* d) *ex-bully* e) *commonsensical*

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

Определите способы образования слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия
a) *invention* b) *free styled* c) *forward* d) *hard-hitting* e) *publicity*

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

+++++

Определите способы образования приведенных ниже слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия
a) *previous* b) *share* c) *monthly* d) *home-study* e) *ambition*

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

+++++

Определите способы образования приведенных ниже слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) суффиксация 2) префиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия.
a) *disengage* b) *uphill* c) *cyclist* d) *maximize* e) *wish*

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

+++++

Определите способы образования следующих слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия.
a) *artist* b) *watercolor* c) *coworker* d) *squeezable* e) *supply*

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

+++++

13 задание

1) Завершите мини-диалоги, выбрав адекватные предложенным коммуникативным ситуациям ответные реплики. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) I've got an exam tomorrow morning. – 1) Enjoy yourself! 2) Have a nice day! 3) Good luck!
b) We've won! We've made it! – 1) What have you made? 2) Well done! 3) I'm sorry for you.
c) I'm afraid you've taken my umbrella by mistake. – 1) I never make mistakes. 2) Sorry! My fault. 3) Fat chance!
d) Thanks for the quick reply! – 1) You're welcome. 2) Never mind. 3) Please.
e) My friend is in hospital! – 1) Isn't he? 2) Too bad. 3) Never mind.

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

+++++

Завершите мини-диалоги, выбрав подходящие для соответствующей коммуникативной ситуации варианты ответной реплики. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Let's take a holiday in Russia this year. | 1) <i>Big deal!</i> |
| b) I can do 50 press-ups without stopping. | 2) <i>Yes, no problem.</i> |
| c) I'm leaving tomorrow morning. | 3) <i>Do they really?</i> |
| d) Would you like a tour of the campus? | 4) <i>I would suggest a staycation then.</i> |
| e) They are planning to sail around the world. | 5) <i>They've made it.</i> |
| | 6) <i>By all means.</i> |
| | 7) <i>Anywhere nice?</i> |

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

+++++

Завершите диалоги, выбрав подходящие для каждой коммуникативной ситуации ответные реплики. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Shall we go out after work? | 1) <i>Never mind. You'll be fired soon.</i> |
| b) What a beautiful clutch! | 2) <i>How odd! I haven't thought of that.</i> |
| c) I'm going for a refill. What shall I get you? | 3) <i>It's none of your business.</i> |
| d) I'm fed up with all this work! | 4) <i>I am being served already.</i> |
| e) Did I see you with a new girlfriend last night? | 5) <i>It was a birthday present from my friends.</i> |
| | 6) <i>Me too! We'll be glad when the exams are over.</i> |
| | 7) <i>Sounds good. I'll meet you half past six.</i> |
| | 8) <i>Let's throw it!</i> |
| | 9) <i>I am fine, thanks.</i> |

[[7, 5, 9, 6, 3]]

+++++

4)

Завершите диалоги в соответствии с принятыми в английской культуре нормами вежливости, выбрав для первой реплики диалога (a) – e) подходящий ответ. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) I've passed my last exam. | 1) <i>Sure, I could.</i> |
| b) How about a slice of pizza? | 2) <i>Congratulations!</i> |
| c) Could you help me with the printer? | 3) <i>Don't let it get you down.</i> |
| d) I haven't managed to pass my exam yesterday. | 4) <i>Of course no!</i> |
| e) What do you say to camping? | 5) <i>That sounds like a good idea.</i> |
| | 6) <i>Yes, I like it.</i> |
| | 7) <i>That sounds like fun.</i> |
| | 8) <i>I'm so happy for you!</i> |

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

+++++

Завершите диалоги в соответствии с принятыми в английской культуре нормами вежливости, выбрав для первой реплики диалога (a) – e) подходящий ответ. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) John has passed his driving test. | 1) <i>Sure, I could.</i> |
| b) Excuse me, could you show me the way to Time Square? | 2) <i>Don't let it get you down.</i> |
| c) I've been fired. | 3) <i>Congratulations!</i> |
| d) What do you say to hiking? | 4) <i>Of course not!</i> |
| e) How about an ice-cream? | 5) <i>That sounds like a good idea.</i> |
| | 6) <i>Yes, I do.</i> |
| | 7) <i>No, I couldn't.</i> |

you?

d) I'm fed up with all this work!

4) *I am being served already.*

e) Did I see you with a new girlfriend last night?

5) *It was a birthday present from my friends.*

6) *Me too! We'll be glad when the exams are over.*

7) *Sounds good. I'll meet you half past six.*

8) *Let's throw it!*

9) *I am fine, thanks.*

[[7, 5, 9, 6, 3]]

+++++

14 задание

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

It is very a) 1) *worried* 2) *worrying* 3) *a worry* for parents to wait all evening b) 1) *their child to return* 2) *for a child coming to* 3) *for a child to come back* 4) *their child coming back home*. c) 1) *On last weekend* 2) *Last weekend* 3) *The last weekend* Cathy insisted d) 1) *going* 2) *to go* 3) *on her going* 4) *on her to go* on an excursion with friends. She said e) 1) *she will be back at* 2) *that she would return in* 3) *the bus would arrive at* 4) *that the bus would get back by 7.30*.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

It is clear that a) _ to meet the needs of many people. Moreover, many parents, educators and politicians think that the system b) _ of students. Also c) _ a complaint that d) _ learners while bright students, unchallenged by the material and the pace of teaching, e) _.

a) 1) *US public school system failed* 2) *the US public school's system has managed* 3) *the US public school system has failed* 4) *an American school system is unable* 5) *the public's school system can not*

b) 1) *hardly fails to properly educate a vast number* 2) *still manages to poorly educate vast numbers* 3) *yet manages to bring up vast numbers* 4) *can teach a small number* 5) *still fails to properly educate vast numbers*

c) 1) *was a long* 2) *it was* 3) *there has long been* 4) *there had long been* 5) *there will be*

d) 1) *the public school's system accommodates the needs of the slowest* 2) *public school system meets the needs of weaker* 3) *the public school system is tailored to the needs of the cleverest* 4)

the public school system is geared to the needs of the slowest 5) the school system ignores the demands of less academic

e) 1) are getting more interested 2) grow more motivated 3) become boring 4) become bored 5) are getting better grades.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

I was *a) 1) fortunately enough 2) enough fortunate 3) fortunate enough* to spend about an hour with J.K. Rowling on this film, and she said, “If people *b) 1) won't like 2) don't like 3) won't understand* how angry Harry is in this book, *c) 1) than they haven't read well enough 2) then they weren't reading attentively enough 3) then they haven't been reading close enough 4) then they haven't been reading enough close.*” If you look at what Harry's been through, *d) 1) the most people would be more 2) most of people will be a lot more 3) most people would be far more 4) most people would be angry* than Harry is, and lot more outraged at the state of the world. Harry's actually fairly well balanced, for everything that *e) 1) was happened 2) has happened 3) had happened* to him.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) 1) The 2) An 3) A 4)-- elite cadre of 20 exceptionally good pupils b) 1) is excused 2) is being excluded 3) are excused 4) is prevented 5) are prevented from wearing c) 1) a school designer 2) the school regulation 3) school's official 4) the school informal dark blue jumper and d) 1) are permitted instead to wear the distinctive 2) can despite that have on a distinctive 3) are told to put on a colourful 4) are allowed instead to wear a distinctive maroon and gold e) 1) jumper 2) one 3)--.

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A popular character in a)_ television soap is b)_ for something c)_ she is probably innocent. d)_ series of fraudulent e)_, she contemplates months of incarceration.

- a) 1) a national famous 2) the national top 3) a nation top 4) the nation's top
b) 1) prisoned 2) charged 3) sentenced 4) enjailed
c) 1) in which 2) of what 3) of which 4) in that
d) 1) Having been found guilty in a 2) Having been found guilty of a 3) Being blamed for a 4) Having been blamed for the
e) 1) actions 2) misdeeds 3) acts 4) occasions

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу лексико-грамматическими вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Daniel Radcliffe, a)_ star of the “Harry Potter” movies, sat down on the set of the fifth film with Newsweek for b)_ wide-ranging discussion. Radcliffe aced his final exams this summer, and just prior to this interview, c)_ with his friends to d)_ music event, e)_ Festival.

- a) 1) a 17-years-old 2) a 17- year 3) –17 years old 4) the 17-year-old
b) 1) - 2) a 3) the 4) an
c) 1) went 2) has gone 3) had gone 4) attended
d) 1) Britain's life 2) a British lively 3) a Britain's life 4) Britain's live
e) 1) the Reading 2) Reading 3) a Reading 4) the Reading's

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

In a)_ capital city, b)_ buildings c)_; d)_ restaurants, cafes and bars, parks and gardens, markets and shops – all the things e)_.

- a) 1) a 2) the 3) --- 4) an
b) 1) history 2) historical 3) historic 4) historian
c) 1) have saved 2) saved 3) have been saving 4) have been saved 5) will save
d) 1) there is 2) they are 3) there are 4) it is

e) 1) which makes the life in a city good 2) that make living in a city worthwhile 3) what make living in a city worth it 4) that make living in a city impossible

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

+++++

Завершите описание ситуации, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) __involving tropical islands or old boxes b) __ jewellery and coins found c) __ sunken ships. For some people these dreams d) __. It is because they really know where e) __ treasure.

- a) 1) All dream about adventure 2) Each thinks of adventures 3) Everyone dreams of adventures
4) One imagines an adventure
b) 1) filled by 2) full with 3) packed by 4) filled with
c) 1) in a wreckage of 2) in the wrecks of 3) in the leftovers of 4) on the bottom of
d) 1) have never realized 2) had become a reality 3) will become true 4) have come true
e) 1) looking for 2) look at 3) to look for 4) to look after 5) look for

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

+++++

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

- a) 1) *The company image* 2) *The company's image* 3) *Company image* 4) *Company's image* was affected by the scandal.
b) One of the 1) *legs of a table* 2) *table legs* 3) *table's legs* 4) *table leg* is broken.
c) We can't reach 1) *the last year* 2) *the last year's* 3) *last year* 4) *last year's* 5) *last-year sales figures*.
d) Mary was busy cleaning 1) *the hen's* 2) *a hens'* 3) *the hens'* 4) *a hens* 5) *the hen house*.
e) He is 1) *a man I know at work's friend* 2) *a man's friend I know at work* 3) *the friend of a man I know at work*.

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

+++++

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

In several respects, a)___ as b) ____ in the United States. It is certainly the biggest in total operations among American elite papers. Although it c)__ full texts of speeches and documents, it does publish transcripts of d) ____presidential press conferences and thus comes e) ____ all American dailies to being a newspaper of record.

- a) 1) New York Times ranks 2) the New York Times rank 3) the New York Times ranks 4) New York Times considered
b) 1) the good newspaper 2) a best daily 3) the better paper 4) the best or near-best newspaper
c) 1) cut off 2) has cut down on 3) eliminated 4) publishes
d) 1) more 2) plenty 3) a lot 4) most
e) 1) close in 2) closer in 3) closest of 4) most close of

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

+++++

15 задание

Прочитайте текст и озаглавьте абзацы, используя приведенные ниже фразы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A _____

Climate change is recognised as the biggest single threat to life on Earth, and those least responsible for the problem will suffer its worst impacts. At the same time almost one-third of the world's population is without electricity. Perhaps the greatest challenge of this century is how to provide the power for these poor people without, at the same time, making the greenhouse effect worse.

B _____

Already the costs of disasters from floods, droughts, storms and sea-level rise are escalating. Not only are the spread of disease because of warmer temperatures, but also lower crop yields caused by excess heat and uncertain rains taking an increasing toll, particularly in Africa.

C _____

Deserts are spreading, partly through climate change and partly through bad farming methods, over-grazing and forest destruction. Both Italy and Spain fear that the Sahara is crossing the Mediterranean.

D _____

Elsewhere the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rockies and Alaska are losing glaciers. This is contributing to an unprecedented rise in sea levels.

E _____

But across the world more than 2 billion people who have no access to modern energy are cooking on wood, dung and charcoal. Women and children often have to spend hours each day collecting heating fuel, further destroying tree cover. Indoor air pollution, due to smoke from cooking fires, causes 1.8 million deaths a year, mostly in rural areas.

1. *An end to skiing*
2. *Achieving a balance*
3. *Mediterranean expanding*
4. *The need for alternative energy supplies*
5. *A wet future*
6. *Advancing sands*
7. *Modern energy in rural areas*
8. *Lack of modern energy taking its toll on trees*
9. *Results of climate change*

[[2, 9, 6, 5, 8]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и озаглавьте абзацы, используя приведенные ниже фразы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: заголовков больше, чем необходимо.

A ____

It's Wednesday night and the streets of London are clearing. Shops closing, the city hum is almost silenced as the peak-hour traffic decreases. Londoners stop moving as they settle down into pubs, or restaurants, or dinner and TV at home. Then suddenly Piccadilly Circus explodes into noise; hundreds of horns blast, shrill whistles pierce the air and shrieks and yells ring out. Suddenly a convoy of 1200 people on roller-blades appears from around the corner and moves around the roundabout in a gigantic, multicoloured train so wide it fills the whole of the street. These are the people from "free skate", and for two hours, twice a week, the streets of London belong to them.

B ____

In every sport there's always a small group of participants who want to push it to the limit. Shortly after the first roller-blades were invented, some people became bored with simply skating in the park. Seeking new challenges and obstacles like hills and jumps, they started skating in the city streets instead. Now there are 21 cities in the world with night skates, Paris being the first and largest, attracting up to 50,000 skaters every night.

C ____

Although not as big in terms of numbers, London has two night skates a week: Wednesday and Friday nights. Both are free of charge to join and the small, friendly crowd and safety in numbers make them a wonderful way for visitors to experience the capital. And both are well organised by marshals – skating enthusiasts who ensure that traffic is kept well away from the skaters.

D ____

The Friday night skate has a moveable stereo to blast out some music to skate to. Andrew Moore, a volunteer, has been involved in leading the skate for just over a year. "We get great reactions from the crowd," Moore says. "For some people it's about fitness, for others it's about socialising and meeting new people. We hit a lot of the main tourist sites, so it's a great way to see London."

E___

London is one of the most recent cities to follow this trend. Berlin, too, has fast-growing skates. Like a friendly virus, the number of people getting involved in “free skating” is spreading every summer, with pockets of skaters from all over the world starting free skates in their own cities. Other city skates, each with its own unique attitude, include: Amsterdam, an extreme group of speed-skaters; Sydney, which is more laidback; Marseilles, a gorgeous skate along the French Riviera; and Rotterdam, which is now covered live for the duration by the local radio station. Each city has its own website, so visitors can arrange their travel plans to meet up with the skate.

- 1) *The geographical spread*
- 2) *Cheap and safe*
- 3) *Unbearable noise*
- 4) *Risk-takers*
- 5) *Skating to music*
- 6) *A changing night scene*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы по его содержанию. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под буквой соответствующего задания (a) – e).

It’s Wednesday night and the streets of London are clearing. Shops closing, the city hum is almost silenced as the peak-hour traffic decreases. Londoners stop moving as they settle down into pubs, or restaurants, or dinner and TV at home. Then suddenly Piccadilly Circus explodes into noise; hundreds of horns blast, shrill whistles pierce the air and shrieks and yells ring out. Suddenly a convoy of 1200 people on roller-blades appears from around the corner and moves around the roundabout in a gigantic, multicoloured train so wide it fills the whole of the street. These are the people from “free skate”, and for two hours, twice a week, the streets of London belong to them.

In every sport there’s always a small group of participants who want to push it to the limit. Shortly after the first roller-blades were invented, some people became bored with simply skating in the park. Seeking new challenges and obstacles like hills and jumps, they started skating in the city streets instead. Now there are 21 cities in the world with night skates, Paris being the first and largest, attracting up to 50,000 skaters every night.

Although not as big in terms of numbers, London has two night skates a week: Wednesday and Friday nights. Both are free of charge to join and the small, friendly crowd and safety in numbers make them a wonderful way for visitors to experience the capital. And both are well organised by marshals – skating enthusiasts who ensure that traffic is kept well away from the skaters.

The Friday night skate has a moveable stereo to blast out some music to skate to. Andrew Moore, a volunteer, has been involved in leading the skate for just over a year. “We get great reactions from the crowd,” Moore says. “For some people it’s about fitness, for others it’s about socialising and meeting new people. We hit a lot of the main tourist sites, so it’s a great way to see London.”

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- a) What two contrasting aspects of Wednesday nights are described in Paragraph A?
1) less traffic and more tourists 2) silence and streets full of skaters 3) restaurants open and people eating at home.
- b) Which phrase in paragraph B suggests that every sport has a small number of people who are more ambitious than the majority? *1) they started skating in the city streets instead 2) who want to push it to the limit 3) some people became bored.*
- c) Which word/word combination in paragraph E compares skating to a sickness which has positive effects? *1) spreading 2) a virus 3) a friendly virus 4) follow the trend.*
- d) Which city’s skate is likely to be the most energetic? *1) Sydney 2) Amsterdam 3) Berlin 4) London*
- e) Why is joining a skate easy even for tourists? *1) It’s free of charge. 2) It has a friendly atmosphere. 3) Each city has its own website.*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и озаглавьте абзацы, используя приведенные ниже фразы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: заголовков больше, чем необходимо.

A

Being a grown-up isn’t always as good as people say. You’ve got the rent and the bills to pay, work can be a grind and you’ve got the transport problems to cope with.

B

It’s no surprise, then, that those who head to the United States to spend a summer working as counselors on a children’s camp often come back raving about their experience. Every day of their nine- or ten-week placement is spent working with kids who go there for some serious fun, so it’s not hard for the counselors to enjoy themselves, too.

C

Bec Hardy, from Australia, spent a summer working for Camp America in Connecticut and insists, despite its being hard work and a lot of responsibility, it was the best thing she’s done since leaving home. “There were about seventy counselors working on the camp, so it was a great way to meet new people,” she says. Having worked an extra month at the end of camp,

Hardy got to learn more about the jobs that are done behind the scenes, such as in the kitchen and with building work.

D

“The people doing these jobs tended to be from non-English-speaking countries and the jobs were harder work, although they did get paid a bit more than counselors,” says Hardy, who now works processing new applications for Camp America. What are her tips for those thinking about working on a camp? “Pack light and pack your least favorite clothes. Expect hard work and plan some time for sleeping after the ten weeks!” she says.

E

Suze Cossey, from New Zealand, spent four summers working for Camp Counselors USA in Maine. “I’d have to say the best part of it is meeting new people,” she agrees. In her last camp job she shared her log cabin with five fifteen-year-old girls. “It was like being a big sister and I still keep in touch with some of them.” She managed to save quite a bit of money, too. “You don’t spend anything while you’re there, as all the food and the accommodation are provided,” she says. “Afterwards, while I was traveling around the States, I was invited to stay in the homes of the friends I’d made.”

*1) Traveling in style 2) Lasting friendships 3) Adult life 4) Useful tips 5) Traffic problems
6) Happy memories 7) An invaluable educational experience*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и выберите верные ответы на вопросы по его содержанию. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под буквой соответствующего задания (a – e).

Being a grown-up isn’t always as good as people say. You’ve got the rent and the bills to pay, work can be a grind and you’ve got the transport problems to cope with.

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“The people doing these jobs tended to be from non-English-speaking countries and the jobs were harder work, although they did get paid a bit more than counselors,” says Hardy, who now works processing new applications for Camp America. What are her tips for those thinking about working on a camp? “Pack light and pack your least favorite clothes. Expect hard work and plan some time for sleeping after the ten weeks!” she says.

Suze Cossey, from New Zealand, spent four summers working for Camp Counselors USA in Maine. “I’d have to say the best part of it is meeting new people,” she agrees. In her last camp job she shared her log cabin with five fifteen-year-old girls. “It was like being a big sister and I still keep in touch with some of them.” She managed to save quite a bit of money, too. “You don’t spend anything while you’re there, as all the food and the accommodation are provided,” she says. “Afterwards, while I was traveling around the States, I was invited to stay in the homes of the friends I’d made.”

a) According to Bec Hardy, what is one of the more challenging aspects of being a counselor?

1) Regular work 2) Lack of sleep 3) A lot of responsibility

b) One advantage of working at a camp was identified by both Bec Hardy and Suze Cossey. What was it?

1) They earned a lot of money. 2) It was a great way to meet new people. 3) They could relax. 4) They learnt to cook and to build.

c) Where did the kitchen and maintenance staff come from?

1) Mostly from the Spanish-speaking parts of the USA. 2) From different English-speaking countries. 3) From countries where English is not an official language.

d) Why was Suze Cossey able to save money during her time at Camp Counselors USA?

1) She was paid more than she needed. 2) She didn’t have to buy food or pay for accommodation. 3) She regularly received money from home.

e) Where did Suze Cossey stay when traveling around the States after her time at Camp Counselors?

1) In youth hostels. 2) She shared accommodation with other travelers. 3) She was put up by some of her new friends.

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и выберите точные ответы на вопросы по его содержанию. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A

A woman writes to the editor in response to a story she has read in the newspaper.

So, a 12-year-old boy is criminalized for having bullied another boy for years. The victim's father refuses mediation and prefers the police and the courts. The boy has been expelled from school, thereby losing contact with his classmates; he's got a bad reputation and has to take counselling. This "zero tolerance" approach comes very close to "zero common sense" as well.

B

Let me offer an alternative from my own experience. After I moved into a new neighbourhood with my two children, my older daughter experienced severe bullying from a neighbour's child - teasing, name-calling, pushing and shoving, threatening with fists. It ended in her demanding my daughter's small allowance.

C

When my distressed daughter eventually told me what was going on, I decided to talk to the girl in question. I knocked on her door and asked if she could come out and talk to me – I wanted no parents involved at this point, and luckily they weren't home. I told her what I had heard from my daughter and wanted to know from her why she was mistreating her so.

D

She was clearly shaken (and worried that I might call in her parents) and told me she hadn't really meant it, but she was getting my daughter ready for a tough neighbourhood where "this happens all the time". It had earlier happened to her too. "You have to learn to be tough," she assured me.

E

I listened to her imaginative explanation and then asked her if she could instead protect my daughter who was new in the area and didn't know very many other kids, and if she could introduce her to others of her age because my daughter was a little shy. "Of course I'll do that - and make sure nobody hurts her," she assured me eagerly. I then invited her to my house for hot chocolate - and to meet with my daughter. End of story.

F

They never became good friends, but my daughter felt safe in the ex-bully's presence and in the neighbourhood. She felt indeed that someone (the former bully) was looking after her. I ended up asking the girl to do small jobs for me, for which I paid her, and she confided in me about her own fears and worries. She was a big girl who was at the receiving end of a lot of name-calling, and she compensated by becoming a bully in a survival-of-the-fittest manner.

G

She was not criminalized, nor was she punished by her parents (who were never informed of the incident). She changed her behaviour and attitude, and my daughter gained self-confidence and faith in humankind. Sometimes a human, commonsensical and private approach brings quicker and more lasting results than all the law enforcement, educational and psychological measures combined.

a) At what point in the bullying did the mother decide to take action?

- 1) *When she learnt that her daughter's pocket money had been stolen.*
- 2) *When her daughter told her about the bully.*

3) *When she saw her daughter being pushed and shoved.*

b) How does the bully justify her behaviour?

- 1) *She said she didn't mean to be tough on the girl.*
- 2) *She claimed that she didn't mean to hurt the girl and was getting her ready for life.*
- 3) *She said she had been mistreated herself and didn't mind it.*

c) In what way did the bully help the writer's daughter?

- 1) *She did small jobs for her.*
- 2) *She introduced her to her best friend.*
- 3) *She looked after her one way or another.*

d) Why did the neighbour's girl become a bully?

- 1) *She was aggressive by nature.*
- 2) *She thought it was fun.*
- 3) *She was bullied herself and wanted to get even.*

e) What happened to the writer's daughter in the end?

- 1) *She became a bully herself.*
- 2) *She became good friends with her ex-bully.*
- 3) *She became more self-confident.*

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

+++++
Прочитайте текст и озаглавьте абзацы в соответствии с их основным содержанием.
Внимание: заголовков больше, чем необходимо. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в
талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A__

There is nothing worse than someone who is always late. Lateness can be a charming eccentricity - for a little while. The trouble is that Mr or Mrs Unpunctual soon begin to cause inconvenience to other people. That's when the cheerful acceptance gives way to resentment.

B__

It's surprising how far the unpunctual person will go to inconvenience others. For example, after accepting the offer of a lift to work the following morning, he or she will fail to turn up at the pick-up spot at the agreed time. There's sure to be a convincing reason: lost door keys, a child with whooping cough, a cat stuck up an apple tree...

C__

The giver of the lift makes sure he's not late. He's made the offer and now he feels responsible for it; he must keep his word. On the other hand, the person who's receiving the favour feels free to turn up 10-15 or 30 minutes after the time which has been agreed. For him or her they are

minutes of hurried activity earning the right to the lift; for the driver - the victim - they are minutes of frustration, boredom and wasted time.

D__

What's the result of this easy-going attitude? Well, maybe the person who offered the lift gives up the endless wait and disappears, in which case the latecomer struggles to complete his day's schedule later than ever. Wherever he goes he blames the lift for 'letting him down'.

E__

There's another equally likely result: not only are both of them late for work, but the passenger tells his colleagues about the driver's impatience in traffic queues! So what's the answer? Perhaps there should be a subtle change in how we view time. At the moment we think of it as a very elastic thing. Why not arrange to meet by a certain time and stick to it? Look at it this way: a train won't wait for a late passenger. People know what the deadline is, they accept that they have to be on time and they usually are. Even the closest friends give up on each other eventually, so they may as well set a giving-up time when they make their arrangement. 'By ten o'clock' should mean 'sorry, but that's when I set off without you'.

1) A practical solution 2) Traffic fumes! 3) It's up to you! 4) Waiting, waiting! 5) An unfair complaint 6) Always some excuse 7) Putting others to the test 8) Getting a lift

[[7,6, 4,5,1]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и выберите точные ответы на вопросы по его содержанию. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Mary Smith was a perfect example of necessity as the mother of invention. She founded what was to become a multi-million-dollar enterprise because she was a poor typist. Rather than lose her job, she cheated on her typing pool assignments by covering up her mistakes with white paint. By the time of her death in 1980, Smith Potion was a worldwide corporation and the staple of offices everywhere. Mary left a \$50 million fortune. The fact that half the money went to her son, producer Mike Smith, is one reason music video is so popular today. Michael has invested his inheritance in Pacific Arts Studio, a forerunner in the production of video music.

In the early 1950s, while working as an executive secretary for a bank in New York, Mary found that the new electric typewriters, with their carbon film ribbons, left a terrible mess behind when you tried to erase a typographical error. "I remembered trying to make a little extra money by helping design the holiday decorations at the bank," recalled Smith. "With lettering, an artist never corrects by erasing but always paints over the error. So I decided to use what artists use. I put some tempera waterbase paint in a bottle and took a watercolor brush to the office, and I used that to correct my typing mistakes."

My boss might not have approved, but the girls in the typing pool knew a good thing when they saw it. After the umpteenth coworker asked Mary for a bottle of her magic potion, she went home and made the first batch of what the hand-painted label called “Mistake Out”. By the end of 1957, Smith Potion was selling 100 bottles per month – bottles that were filled out of squeezable ketchup and mustard containers by young Michael and his friends in the family garage. After an article about the product appeared in a national office supply magazine, the hundreds of bottles became thousands of bottles. Yet Mary kept her day job until the morning she was fired for accidentally typing “The Smith Potion Company” on the bottom of a letter - instead of her employer’s name.

It took a long time for the company to become profitable. In 1966, Michael was earning far more as a music and television producer than his mother as owner and founder of Smith Potion, Inc. And then things started to take off. In 1968 Smith Potion grossed more than \$1 million, producing in excess of 10,000 bottles a day. In 1979 the Gillette Corporation bought Smith Potion for \$47.5 million - plus a royalty to Mary Smith on every bottle sold until the year 2000.

a) Why did Mary decide to set up her own business?

- 1) *Because she was ambitious.*
- 2) *Because she was a clever businesswoman.*
- 3) *Because she was poor and inventive.*
- 4) *Because she had to leave her job.*
- 5) *Because she had come into some money.*

b) What was the original name of Mary’s invention?

- 1) *Paint Over.*
- 2) *Mistake Out.*
- 3) *Magic Potion.*
- 4) *Water base.*
- 5) *Cover-up.*

c) Who was Mary’s invention immediately popular with?

- 1) *Her boss.*
- 2) *The stationery industry.*
- 3) *The typing pool.*
- 4) *Her son’s friends.*
- 5) *Artists.*

d) How long did it take the company to become a multi-million-dollar business?

- 1) *It was an immediate success.*
- 2) *As long as 43 years.*
- 3) *More than ten years.*
- 4) *It has never become one.*

e) What did Mary do with her money?

- 1) *She invested her entire fortune in music video production.*

- 2) *She left it all to her son.*
- 3) *She left only 50% of it to her son.*
- 4) *She set up a fund to support low-ranking office workers.*

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

+++++

16 задание

Прочитайте текст и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения истинными или ложными в соответствии с его содержанием. В талон ответов в первом случае внесите цифру 1, во втором - цифру 2.

A _____

Climate change is recognised as the biggest single threat to life on Earth, and those least responsible for the problem will suffer its worst impacts. At the same time almost one-third of the world's population is without electricity. Perhaps the greatest challenge of this century is how to provide the power for these poor people without, at the same time, making the greenhouse effect worse.

B _____

Already the costs of disasters from floods, droughts, storms and sea-level rise are escalating. Not only are the spread of disease because of warmer temperatures, but also lower crop yields caused by excess heat and uncertain rains taking an increasing toll, particularly in Africa.

C _____

Deserts are spreading, partly through climate change and partly through bad farming methods, over-grazing and forest destruction. Both Italy and Spain fear that the Sahara is crossing the Mediterranean.

D _____

Elsewhere the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rockies and Alaska are losing glaciers. This is contributing to an unprecedented rise in sea levels.

E _____

But across the world more than 2 billion people who have no access to modern energy are cooking on wood, dung and charcoal. Women and children often have to spend hours each day collecting heating fuel, further destroying tree cover. Indoor air pollution, due to smoke from cooking fires, causes 1.8 million deaths a year, mostly in rural areas. But the problem for the half of the world's population that live on less than \$2 a day is how to afford the electricity they desperately need. 'The number of people without electricity has increased in the last 20 years and will grow by 25% in the next 20 years on present trends,' says the World Energy Council. In Africa one in five people has no electricity; oil-rich Nigeria has 60 million people without power, India has 400 million and Brazil 30 million.

- a) *Less than 10% of the world is without electricity.*
- b) *Glaciers can no longer be seen in the Rockies.*

- c) *The seas have recently been rising to levels never seen before.*
d) *The everyday search for fuel in developing countries is the task of women.*
e) *The problem of people without electricity is gradually being overcome.*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и из приведенных ниже утверждений выберите пять, отражающих положительные моменты катания на роликах. Укажите номера выбранных утверждений в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e)

A

It's Wednesday night and the streets of London are clearing. Shops closing, the city hum is almost silenced as the peak-hour traffic decreases. Londoners stop moving as they settle down into pubs, or restaurants, or dinner and TV at home. Then suddenly Piccadilly Circus explodes into noise; hundreds of horns blast, shrill whistles pierce the air and shrieks and yells ring out. Suddenly a convoy of 1200 people on roller-blades appears from around the corner and moves around the roundabout in a gigantic, multicoloured train so wide it fills the whole of the street. These are the people from "free skate", and for two hours, twice a week, the streets of London belong to them.

B

In every sport there's always a small group of participants who want to push it to the limit. Shortly after the first roller-blades were invented, some people became bored with simply skating in the park. Seeking new challenges and obstacles like hills and jumps, they started skating in the city streets instead. Now there are 21 cities in the world with night skates, Paris being the first and largest, attracting up to 50,000 skaters every night.

C

Although not as big in terms of numbers, London has two night skates a week: Wednesday and Friday nights. Both are free of charge to join and the small, friendly crowd and safety in numbers make them a wonderful way for visitors to experience the capital. And both are well organised by marshals – skating enthusiasts who ensure that traffic is kept well away from the skaters.

D

The Friday night skate has a moveable stereo to blast out some music to skate to. Andrew Moore, a volunteer, has been involved in leading the skate for just over a year. "We get great reactions from the crowd," Moore says. "For some people it's about fitness, for others it's about socialising and meeting new people. We hit a lot of the main tourist sites, so it's a great way to see London."

E

London is one of the most recent cities to follow this trend. Berlin, too, has fast-growing skates. Like a friendly virus, the number of people getting involved in "free skating" is spreading every summer, with pockets of skaters from all over the world starting free skates in their own cities. Other city skates, each with its own unique attitude, include: Amsterdam, an extreme group of speed-skaters; Sydney, which is more laidback; Marseilles, a gorgeous skate along the French

Riviera; and Rotterdam, which is now covered live for the duration by the local radio station. Each city has its own website, so visitors can arrange their travel plans to meet up with the skate.

1. *You don't have to pay an admission charge.*
2. *The skate provides good exercise.*
3. *The skaters always have music to skate to.*
4. *The spectators lining the route give the skaters encouragement.*
5. *The skate passes many places of interest to visitors.*
6. *The police control the skate well.*
7. *The skate is a good way to fall in love.*
8. *The skate is safer because it's smaller.*
9. *It's easy for skaters to become familiar with the route.*

[[1, 2, 5, 8, 9]]

++++
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- a) *At the moment there are over 20 cities in the world with night skates.*
- b) *The skates are organised by enthusiasts in such European countries as France, Germany, Holland, England and Australia.*
- c) *There are strict safety rules for participants.*
- d) *Paris set the trend for free night skates.*
- e) *All skaters believe free skates are the most effective way to keep fit.*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и из приведенных ниже утверждений выберите 5, не противоречащих содержанию текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в порядке их следования.

A

Being a grown-up isn’t always as good as people say. You’ve got the rent and the bills to pay, work can be a grind and you’ve got the transport problems to cope with.

B

It’s no surprise, then, that those who head to the United States to spend a summer working as counselors on a children’s camp often come back raving about their experience. Every day of their nine- or ten-week placement is spent working with kids who go there for some serious fun, so it’s not hard for the counselors to enjoy themselves, too.

C

Bec Hardy, from Australia, spent a summer working for Camp America in Connecticut and insists, despite its being hard work and a lot of responsibility, it was the best thing she’s done since leaving home. “There were about seventy counselors working on the camp, so it was a great way to meet new people,” she says. Having worked an extra month at the end of camp,

Hardy got to learn more about the jobs that are done behind the scenes, such as in the kitchen and with building work.

D

“The people doing these jobs tended to be from non-English-speaking countries and the jobs were harder work, although they did get paid a bit more than counselors,” says Hardy, who now works processing new applications for Camp America. What are her tips for those thinking about working on a camp? “Pack light and pack your least favorite clothes. Expect hard work and plan some time for sleeping after the ten weeks!” she says.

E

Suze Cossey, from New Zealand, spent four summers working for Camp Counselors USA in Maine. “I’d have to say the best part of it is meeting new people,” she agrees. In her last camp job she shared her log cabin with five fifteen-year-old girls. “It was like being a big sister and I still keep in touch with some of them.” She managed to save quite a bit of money, too. “You don’t spend anything while you’re there, as all the food and the accommodation are provided,” she says. “Afterwards, while I was traveling around the States, I was invited to stay in the homes of the friends I’d made.”

1. *Children’s camp counselors often enjoy the experience a lot.*
2. *At the moment, Bec Hardy works for Camp Counselors USA.*
3. *The children who go to camp do so unwillingly.*
4. *Counselors spend six months at the summer camps.*
5. *Bec Hardy stayed at camp after the children had left.*
6. *The counselors were paid less than the kitchen workers.*
7. *It’s a good idea for counselors to pack lots of light clothes.*
8. *For some jobs at Camp America you needn’t be a native English-speaker.*
9. *Counselors sometimes don’t get enough sleep.*

[[1, 5, 6, 8, 9]]

+++++

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A__

There is nothing worse than someone who is always late. Lateness can be a charming eccentricity - for a little while. The trouble is that Mr or Mrs Unpunctual soon begin to cause inconvenience to other people. That's when the cheerful acceptance gives way to resentment.

B__

It's surprising how far the unpunctual person will go to inconvenience others. For example, after accepting the offer of a lift to work the following morning, he or she will fail to turn up at the

pick-up spot at the agreed time. There's sure to be a convincing reason: lost door keys, a child with whooping cough, a cat stuck up an apple tree...

C__

The giver of the lift makes sure he's not late. He's made the offer and now he feels responsible for it; he must keep his word. On the other hand, the person who's receiving the favour feels free to turn up 10-15 or 30 minutes after the time which has been agreed. For him or her they are minutes of hurried activity earning the right to the lift; for the driver - the victim - they are minutes of frustration, boredom and wasted time.

D__

What's the result of this easy-going attitude? Well, maybe the person who offered the lift gives up the endless wait and disappears, in which case the latecomer struggles to complete his day's schedule later than ever. Wherever he goes he blames the lift for 'letting him down'.

E__

There's another equally likely result: not only are both of them late for work, but the passenger tells his colleagues about the driver's impatience in traffic queues! So what's the answer? Perhaps there should be a subtle change in how we view time. At the moment we think of it as a very elastic thing. Why not arrange to meet by a certain time and stick to it? Look at it this way: a train won't wait for a late passenger. People know what the deadline is, they accept that they have to be on time and they usually are. Even the closest friends give up on each other eventually, so they may as well set a giving-up time when they make their arrangement. 'By ten o'clock' should mean 'sorry, but that's when I set off without you'.

- a) *Lateness is considered a minor problem by many people.*
- b) *Unpunctual people usually give convincing reasons for being late.*
- c) *Those who give lifts often let their passengers down.*
- d) *Those who accept a lift often complain about the driver's bad temper.*
- e) *Friends never give up waiting for each other.*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения *истинными* или *ложным* в соответствии с его содержанием. В талоне ответов *истинные* утверждения обозначьте цифрой 1, *ложные* – цифрой 2.

Mary Smith was a perfect example of necessity as the mother of invention. She founded what was to become a multi-million-dollar enterprise because she was a poor typist. Rather than lose her job, she cheated on her typing pool assignments by covering up her mistakes with white paint. By the time of her death in 1980, Smith Potion was a worldwide corporation and the staple of offices everywhere. Mary left a \$50 million fortune. The fact that half the money went to her

son, producer Mike Smith, is one reason music video is so popular today. Michael has invested his inheritance in Pacific Arts Studio, a forerunner in the production of video music.

In the early 1950s, while working as an executive secretary for a bank in New York, Mary found that the new electric typewriters, with their carbon film ribbons, left a terrible mess behind when you tried to erase a typographical error. “I remembered trying to make a little extra money by helping design the holiday decorations at the bank,” recalled Smith. “With lettering, an artist never corrects by erasing but always paints over the error. So I decided to use what artists use. I put some tempera waterbase paint in a bottle and took a watercolor brush to the office, and I used that to correct my typing mistakes.”

My boss might not have approved, but the girls in the typing pool knew a good thing when they saw it. After the umpteenth coworker asked Mary for a bottle of her magic potion, she went home and made the first batch of what the hand-painted label called “Mistake Out”. By the end of 1957, Smith Potion was selling 100 bottles per month – bottles that were filled out of squeezable ketchup and mustard containers by young Michael and his friends in the family garage. After an article about the product appeared in a national office supply magazine, the hundreds of bottles became thousands of bottles. Yet Mary kept her day job until the morning she was fired for accidentally typing “The Smith Potion Company” on the bottom of a letter - instead of her employer’s name.

It took a long time for the company to become profitable. In 1966, Michael was earning far more as a music and television producer than his mother as owner and founder of Smith Potion, Inc. And then things started to take off. In 1968 Smith Potion grossed more than \$1 million, producing in excess of 10,000 bottles a day. In 1979 the Gillette Corporation bought Smith Potion for \$47.5 million - plus a royalty to Mary Smith on every bottle sold until the year 2000.

- a) *Mary used her knowledge of letter painting in her invention.*
- b) *Mike inherited all of Mary’s money.*
- c) *It was easy to erase mistakes with the new electronic typewriters.*
- d) *Publicity helped the company to increase production.*
- e) *Mary resigned from her bank job.*

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

+++++

17 задание

Прочитайте текст и из правой колонки выберите верное завершение фраз в левой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A_____

Climate change is recognised as the biggest single threat to life on Earth, and those least responsible for the problem will suffer its worst impacts. At the same time almost one-third of the world's population is without electricity. Perhaps the greatest challenge of this century is how to provide the power for these poor people without, at the same time, making the greenhouse effect worse.

B _____

Already the costs of disasters from floods, droughts, storms and sea-level rise are escalating. Not only are the spread of disease because of warmer temperatures, but also lower crop yields caused by excess heat and uncertain rains taking an increasing toll, particularly in Africa.

C _____

Deserts are spreading, partly through climate change and partly through bad farming methods, over-grazing and forest destruction. Both Italy and Spain fear that the Sahara is crossing the Mediterranean.

D _____

Elsewhere the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rockies and Alaska are losing glaciers. This is contributing to an unprecedented rise in sea levels.

E _____

But across the world more than 2 billion people who have no access to modern energy are cooking on wood, dung and charcoal. Women and children often have to spend hours each day collecting heating fuel, further destroying tree cover. Indoor air pollution, due to smoke from cooking fires, causes 1.8 million deaths a year, mostly in rural areas. But the problem for the half of the world's population that live on less than \$2 a day is how to afford the electricity they desperately need. 'The number of people without electricity has increased in the last 20 years and will grow by 25% in the next 20 years on present trends,' says the World Energy Council. In Africa one in five people has no electricity; oil-rich Nigeria has 60 million people without power, India has 400 million and Brazil 30 million.

a) Climate change....	1) could raise global temperature even more.
b) Making electricity more widely available....	2) are still waiting for electricity.
c) Higher temperatures....	3) is already killing many millions of people worldwide.
d) Cooking inside houses without gas or electricity...	4) result in higher levels of disease.
e) Most Africans	5) causes nearly two million deaths a year.
	6) destroys nearly two million houses a year in rural areas.
	7) already have electricity.
	8) is the biggest danger facing humans.
	9) will help to reduce the greenhouse effect.

[[8, 1, 4, 5, 2]]

+++++

Прочитайте текст и вставьте 5 пропущенных предложений из приведенных ниже на месте букв (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под

соответствующей буквой в талоне ответов. Внимание: предложений больше, чем необходимо.

Stories and rhymes about a band of robbers led by a man called Robin Hood have been popular for over 600 years. Five hundred years ago Wynken de Worde collected the rhymes together and printed a book about Robin Hood's life. Since then, thousands of other books have been based on the rhymes - as well as television programmes, films and computer games. All these things have spread his fame throughout the world.

The Robin Hood stories were certainly very popular with King Henry VIII, who ruled England at the start of the 16th century. Henry was a child when the stories were first printed, but they fascinated him for the rest of his life. **(a)**

After all this time it is hard to tell how the stories began. Some people think that Robin Hood is a fictional character; others think he really lived, and they argue about which part of England he was from.

(b) The idea that they were stealing from rich folk to give to the poor has saved them from being branded as villains. They certainly chose their victims carefully, sparing the poor and picking on those who were wealthy and proud.

(c) A porter is someone who has to do fetching and carrying work, and the idea fits in badly with all the other stories about his life and character. Enthusiasts prefer to believe that he spent the whole of his life in the woods. They say that most of the stories about him are perfectly true - but not this particular episode. **(d)** On the other hand, they cannot explain why anyone would ever invent such a story, which ruins the whole Robin Hood romance.

Historians have tried to check the facts by looking for clues in all sorts of places. They have studied Edward II's accounts, which show the wages he paid to his workers - including a porter called Robin Hood. In November 1324, Hood received his final payment: 'five shillings because he could no longer work'. **(e)**

If so, Robin Hood was a real criminal who lived in the reign of Edward II. His career of crime was apparently brought to a sudden end when he was caught and made to work as a servant.

- 1) *One story says that Hood was captured and made to work as a porter at the court of King Edward II.*
- 2) *According to the stories, Robin Hood and his men were thieves who robbed wealthy travellers in lonely woods.*
- 3) *They prefer the idea of a Robin Hood who was free from birth until death.*
- 4) *Even as a child he probably played with a bow and arrow, pretending that he was Hood the robber!*
- 5) *We cannot be sure that this is the famous Robin Hood but it seems very likely.*
- 6) *As a man he sometimes wore Robin Hood costumes for dances and May Day celebrations.*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и завершите фразы в соответствии с его содержанием. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Mary Smith was a perfect example of necessity as the mother of invention. She founded what was to become a multi-million-dollar enterprise because she was a poor typist. Rather than lose her job, she cheated on her typing pool assignments by covering up her mistakes with white paint. By the time of her death in 1980, Smith Potion was a worldwide corporation and the staple of offices everywhere. Mary left a \$50 million fortune. The fact that half the money went to her son, producer Mike Smith, is one reason music video is so popular today. Michael has invested his inheritance in Pacific Arts Studio, a forerunner in the production of video music.

In the early 1950s, while working as an executive secretary for a bank in New York, Mary found that the new electric typewriters, with their carbon film ribbons, left a terrible mess behind when you tried to erase a typographical error. “I remembered trying to make a little extra money by helping design the holiday decorations at the bank,” recalled Smith. “With lettering, an artist never corrects by erasing but always paints over the error. So I decided to use what artists use. I put some tempera waterbase paint in a bottle and took a watercolor brush to the office, and I used that to correct my typing mistakes.”

My boss might not have approved, but the girls in the typing pool knew a good thing when they saw it. After the umpteenth coworker asked Mary for a bottle of her magic potion, she went home and made the first batch of what the hand-painted label called “Mistake Out”. By the end of 1957, Smith Potion was selling 100 bottles per month – bottles that were filled out of squeezable ketchup and mustard containers by young Michael and his friends in the family garage. After an article about the product appeared in a national office supply magazine, the hundreds of bottles became thousands of bottles. Yet Mary kept her day job until the morning she was fired for accidentally typing “The Smith Potion Company” on the bottom of a letter - instead of her employer’s name.

It took a long time for the company to become profitable. In 1966, Michael was earning far more as a music and television producer than his mother as owner and founder of Smith Potion, Inc. And then things started to take off. In 1968 Smith Potion grossed more than \$1 million, producing in excess of 10,000 bottles a day. In 1979 the Gillette Corporation bought Smith Potion for \$47.5 million - plus a royalty to Mary Smith on every bottle sold until the year 2000.

a) The phrase “She cheated on her typing pool assignments” characterises Mary as 1) *an industrious worker* 2) *a dishonest character* 3) *a lazy girl* 4) *a resourceful person*.

b) The phrase “My boss might not have approved” suggests that 1) *her boss strongly disapproved of her invention* 2) *she was sure that her boss would like her invention* 3) *she wasn’t*

certain that her boss would appreciate what she was doing 4) she was afraid that her boss would make her leave the bank.

c) The phrase “After the umpteenth coworker asked Mary for a bottle” suggests that 1) *Mary’s invention wasn’t popular* 2) *Mary’s invention was a hit at work* 3) *Mary’s colleagues were mildly interested in her invention* 4) *everybody on earth wanted a bottle of her liquid.*

d) The phrase “the staple of offices everywhere” means that 1) *the liquid was very expensive and few could afford it.* 2) *the liquid was something unnecessary but good to have.* 3) *all office workers in the States were obliged to use Mary’s liquid.* 4) *the liquid was used in offices on a regular basis.*

e) The phrase “Pacific Arts Studio, a forerunner in the production of video music” means that the studio 1) *was on the front line in the production of video music* 2) *conquered the music market* 3) *existed before similar studios came along* 4) *was late to come in on the video music market.*

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

+++++

18 задание

Прочитайте текст и выберите верное толкование значения приведённых ниже слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A _____

Climate change is recognised as the biggest single threat to life on Earth, and those least responsible for the problem will suffer its worst impacts. At the same time almost one-third of the world’s population is without electricity. Perhaps the greatest challenge of this century is how to provide the power for these poor people without, at the same time, making the greenhouse effect worse.

B _____

Already the costs of disasters from floods, droughts, storms and sea-level rise are escalating. Not only are the spread of disease because of warmer temperatures, but also lower crop yields caused by excess heat and uncertain rains taking an increasing toll, particularly in Africa.

C _____

Deserts are spreading, partly through climate change and partly through bad farming methods, over-grazing and forest destruction. Both Italy and Spain fear that the Sahara is crossing the Mediterranean.

D _____

Elsewhere the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rockies and Alaska are losing glaciers. This is contributing to an unprecedented rise in sea levels.

E_____

But across the world more than 2 billion people who have no access to modern energy are cooking on wood, dung and charcoal. Women and children often have to spend hours each day collecting heating fuel, further destroying tree cover. Indoor air pollution, due to smoke from cooking fires, causes 1.8 million deaths a year, mostly in rural areas. But the problem for the half of the world's population that live on less than \$2 a day is how to afford the electricity they desperately need. The number of people without electricity has increased in the last 20 years and will grow by 25% in the next 20 years on present trends, says the World Energy Council. In Africa one in five people has no electricity; oil-rich Nigeria has 60 million people without power, India has 400 million and Brazil 30 million.

a) **impacts** 1) *bad consequences* 2) *positive results* 3) *effects*

b) **challenge** 1) *problem* 2) *question* 3) *refusal to accept sth as right* 4) *competition*

c) **escalating** 1) *becoming worse* 2) *becoming much higher* 3) *becoming stronger*

d) **toll** 1) *the number of people killed by an illness* 2) *a very bad effect* 3) *a failure*

e) **access** 1) *the right to enter a place* 2) *how difficult it is to reach sth* 3) *the right to use sth*

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и выберите верное толкование значения приведённых ниже слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под буквой соответствующего задания (a) – e).

A

It's Wednesday night and the streets of London are clearing. Shops closing, the city hum is almost silenced as the peak-hour traffic decreases. Londoners stop moving as they settle down into pubs, or restaurants, or dinner and TV at home. Then suddenly Piccadilly Circus explodes into noise; hundreds of horns blast, shrill whistles pierce the air and shrieks and yells ring out. Suddenly a convoy of 1200 people on roller-blades appears from around the corner and moves around the roundabout in a gigantic, multicoloured train so wide it fills the whole of the street. These are the people from "free skate", and for two hours, twice a week, the streets of London belong to them.

B

In every sport there's always a small group of participants who want to push it to the limit. Shortly after the first roller-blades were invented, some people became bored with simply skating in the park. Seeking new challenges and obstacles like hills and jumps, they started skating in the city streets instead. Now there are 21 cities in the world with night skates, Paris being the first and largest, attracting up to 50,000 skaters every night.

C

Although not as big in terms of numbers, London has two night skates a week: Wednesday and Friday nights. Both are free of charge to join and the small, friendly crowd and safety in numbers make them a wonderful way for visitors to experience the capital. And both are well organised by marshals – skating enthusiasts who ensure that traffic is kept well away from the skaters.

D

The Friday night skate has a moveable stereo to blast out some music to skate to. Andrew Moore, a volunteer, has been involved in leading the skate for just over a year. “We get great reactions from the crowd,” Moore says. “For some people it’s about fitness, for others it’s about socialising and meeting new people. We hit a lot of the main tourist sites, so it’s a great way to see London.”

E

London is one of the most recent cities to follow this trend. Berlin, too, has fast-growing skates. Like a friendly virus, the number of people getting involved in “free skating” is spreading every summer, with pockets of skaters from all over the world starting free skates in their own cities. Other city skates, each with its own unique attitude, include: Amsterdam, an extreme group of speed-skaters; Sydney, which is more laidback; Marseilles, a gorgeous skate along the French Riviera; and Rotterdam, which is now covered live for the duration by the local radio station. Each city has its own website, so visitors can arrange their travel plans to meet up with the skate.

- a) **shrill** 1) loud 2) high and unpleasant 3) pleasant 4) low
- b) **pierce** 1) to make a hole 2) to cut 3) to be heard 4) to be felt
- c) **roundabout** 1) a round structure to play on it 2) a traffic circle 3) moving in a circle
- d) **pockets** 1) small amounts 2) small bags on a coat or trousers 3) large numbers
- e) **laidback** 1) nervous 2) agitated 3) relaxed 4) passive

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и выберите верное толкование приведенных ниже слов из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под буквой соответствующего задания.

Being a grown-up isn’t always as good as people say. You’ve got the rent and the bills to pay, work can be a grind and you’ve got the transport problems to cope with.

It’s no surprise, then, that those who head to the United States to spend a summer working as counselors on a children’s camp often come back raving about their experience. Every day of their nine- or ten-week placement is spent working with kids who go there for some serious fun, so it’s not hard for the counselors to enjoy themselves, too.

Bec Hardy, from Australia, spent a summer working for Camp America in Connecticut and insists, despite its being hard work and a lot of responsibility, it was the best thing she’s done since leaving home. “There were about seventy counselors working on the camp, so it was a great way to meet new people,” she says. Having worked an extra month at the end of camp, Hardy got to learn more about the jobs that are done behind the scenes, such as in the kitchen and with building work.

“The people doing these jobs tended to be from non-English-speaking countries and the jobs were harder work, although they did get paid a bit more than counselors,” says Hardy, who now works processing new applications for Camp America. What are her tips for those thinking about working on a camp? “Pack light and pack your least favorite clothes. Expect hard work and plan some time for sleeping after the ten weeks!” she says.

Suze Cossey, from New Zealand, spent four summers working for Camp Counselors USA in Maine. “I’d have to say the best part of it is meeting new people,” she agrees. In her last camp job she shared her log cabin with five fifteen-year-old girls. “It was like being a big sister and I still keep in touch with some of them.” She managed to save quite a bit of money, too. “You don’t spend anything while you’re there, as all the food and the accommodation are provided,” she says. “Afterwards, while I was traveling around the States, I was invited to stay in the homes of the friends I’d made.”

- a) **grind** 1) excitement 2) a tiring activity 3) a profitable job 4) boredom
- b) **raving** 1) speaking loudly 2) expressing dissatisfaction 3) expressing excitement
- c) **behind the scenes** 1) dishonestly 2) quietly 3) in the background/known to few people 4) privately
- d) **counselors** 1) members of a council 2) someone working for free 3) professionals whose job is to advise people with health or other problems 4) usually young people who look after children/teenagers in a camp.
- e) **log cabin** 1) a brick house 2) a modern bungalow 3) a tent 4) a small wooden house

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и подберите синонимы к приведенным ниже словам и словосочетаниям. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A

A woman writes to the editor in response to a story she has read in the newspaper. So, a 12-year-old boy is criminalized for having bullied another boy for years. The victim’s father refuses mediation and prefers the police and the courts. The boy has been expelled from school, thereby losing contact with his classmates; he’s got a bad reputation and has to take counselling. This “zero tolerance” approach comes very close to “zero common sense” as well.

B

Let me offer an alternative from my own experience. After I moved into a new neighbourhood with my two children, my older daughter experienced severe bullying from a neighbour’s child - teasing, name-calling, pushing and shoving, threatening with fists. It ended in her demanding my daughter’s small allowance.

C

When my distressed daughter eventually told me what was going on, I decided to talk to the girl in question. I knocked on her door and asked if she could come out and talk to me – I wanted no parents involved at this point, and luckily they weren't home. I told her what I had heard from my daughter and wanted to know from her why she was mistreating her so.

D

She was clearly shaken (and worried that I might call in her parents) and told me she hadn't really meant it, but she was getting my daughter ready for a tough neighbourhood where "this happens all the time". It had earlier happened to her too. "You have to learn to be tough," she assured me.

E

I listened to her imaginative explanation and then asked her if she could instead protect my daughter who was new in the area and didn't know very many other kids, and if she could introduce her to others of her age because my daughter was a little shy. "Of course I'll do that - and make sure nobody hurts her," she assured me eagerly. I then invited her to my house for hot chocolate - and to meet with my daughter. End of story.

F

They never became good friends, but my daughter felt safe in the ex-bully's presence and in the neighbourhood. She felt indeed that someone (the former bully) was looking after her. I ended up asking the girl to do small jobs for me, for which I paid her, and she confided in me about her own fears and worries. She was a big girl who was at the receiving end of a lot of name-calling, and she compensated by becoming a bully in a survival-of-the-fittest manner.

G

She was not criminalized, nor was she punished by her parents (who were never informed of the incident). She changed her behaviour and attitude, and my daughter gained self-confidence and faith in humankind. Sometimes a human, commonsensical and private approach brings quicker and more lasting results than all the law enforcement, educational and psychological measures combined.

- a) mediation (Paragraph A) 1) quarrel 2) intervention 3) advice
- b) counselling (Paragraph A) 1) punishing 2) giving legal advice 3) supporting someone with problems
- c) mistreating (Paragraph C) 1) treating badly 2) being indifferent 3) treating the wrong person
- d) confided in me (Paragraph F) 1) hid from me 2) shared with me 3) argued with me
- e) the law enforcement (Paragraph G) 1) legal punishment 2) obeying the law 3) making sure that the law is obeyed

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

+++++

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

A

A woman writes to the editor in response to a story she has read in the newspaper. So, a 12-year-old boy is criminalized for having bullied another boy for years. The victim's father refuses mediation and prefers the police and the courts. The boy has been expelled from school, thereby losing contact with his classmates; he's got a bad reputation and has to take counselling. This "zero tolerance" approach comes very close to "zero common sense" as well.

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a) Which word in Paragraph A is closest in meaning to "excluded"?

- 1) criminalized 2) losing contact 3) expelled
- b) Which word from Paragraphs A-C indicates that the daughter was upset by the bullying?
1) luckily 2) demanding 3) distressed
- c) Which word from Paragraphs A- C indicates that the daughter did not immediately tell her mother about the bullying?
1) refuses 2) ended 3) eventually
- d) Which word from Paragraphs D-F indicates that the bully was ill-at-ease when the writer approached her?
1) imaginative 2) shaken 3) tough
- e) Which word from Paragraphs D-F indicates that the bully liked the writer's idea?
1) worried 2) eagerly 3) assured

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

+++++

Прочитайте текст и подберите синонимы к приведенным ниже словам и словосочетаниям. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

A__

There is nothing worse than someone who is always late. Lateness can be a charming eccentricity - for a little while. The trouble is that Mr or Mrs Unpunctual soon begin to cause inconvenience to other people. That's when the cheerful acceptance gives way to resentment.

B__

It's surprising how far the unpunctual person will go to inconvenience others. For example, after accepting the offer of a lift to work the following morning, he or she will fail to turn up at the pick-up spot at the agreed time. There's sure to be a convincing reason: lost door keys, a child with whooping cough, a cat stuck up an apple tree...

C__

The giver of the lift makes sure he's not late. He's made the offer and now he feels responsible for it; he must keep his word. On the other hand, the person who's receiving the favour feels free to turn up 10-15 or 30 minutes after the time which has been agreed. For him or her they are minutes of hurried activity earning the right to the lift; for the driver - the victim - they are minutes of frustration, boredom and wasted time.

D__

What's the result of this easy-going attitude? Well, maybe the person who offered the lift gives up the endless wait and disappears, in which case the latecomer struggles to complete his day's schedule later than ever. Wherever he goes he blames the lift for 'letting him down'.

E__

There's another equally likely result: not only are both of them late for work, but the passenger tells his colleagues about the driver's impatience in traffic queues! So what's the answer? Perhaps there should be a subtle change in how we view time. At the moment we think of it as a very elastic thing. Why not arrange to meet by a certain time and stick to it? Look at it this way: a train won't wait for a late passenger. People know what the deadline is, they accept that they have to be on time and they usually are. Even the closest friends give up on each other eventually, so they may as well set a giving-up time when they make their arrangement. 'By ten o'clock' should mean 'sorry, but that's when I set off without you'.

- a) **resentment** 1) boredom 2) anger 3) hatred
- b) **favour** 1) treatment 2) support 3) lift
- c) **frustration** 1) annoyance 2) joy 3) calm
- d) **easy-going** 1) careless 2) calm 3) upset
- e) **letting ... down** 1) waiting for somebody 2) giving a lift 3) breaking one's promise

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

+++++

19 задание

Где находятся следующие географические объекты (a) – e)? Выберите подходящие варианты из предложенных под цифрами (1) – 7) и укажите их в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой. Внимание: два варианта – лишние.

a) Hadrian's Wall	1) Scotland
b) Prince Edward Island	2) Wales
c) The Olgas	3) England
d) Ben Nevis	4) Canada
e) Blarney Stone	5) Australia
	6) New Zealand
	7) Ireland

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

+++++

Соедините имена писателей, представленных в левой колонке, с названиями созданных ими произведений, перечисленными в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- a) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle 1) "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"
- b) Robert Louis Stevenson 2) "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"
- c) Oscar Wilde 3) "Ivanhoe"
- d) Walter Scott 4) "Treasure Island"

С чем ассоциируются названия следующих улиц Лондона? Соотнесите название улицы (а – е) и ассоциацию (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а – е). Внимание: один вариант – лишний.

a) Whitehall	1) The centre of London's cinema land
b) Baker Street	2) The official residence of the Queen
c) Piccadilly Street	3) Fashionable hotels, shops and offices
d) Downing Street	4) The official residence of the British Prime Minister
e) Leicester Square	5) Doctor Watson
	6) Most of the British government offices

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

+++++

Где находятся следующие географические объекты (а) – е)? Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: один вариант – лишний.

a) Cardiff	1) Scotland
b) The Southern Alps	2) Wales
c) The Pennines	3) England
d) Glasgow	4) Canada
e) Canberra	5) Australia
	6) New Zealand

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

+++++

Соотнесите название праздника (а) – е) и страны, где его отмечают. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е).

1) the UK 2) the USA

a) Thanksgiving Day b) Spring and Summer Bank Holidays c) President's Day d) Boxing Day e) St. Andrew's Day

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

+++++

Соотнесите названия стран (а) – е) и имена их святых покровителей (1) – 5). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: один вариант – лишний.

a) England	1) Saint Mark
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b) Ireland	2) Saint David
c) Scotland	3) Saint George
d) Wales	4) Saint Jean de Brebeuf
e) Canada	5) Saint Andrew
	6) Saint Patrick

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

+++++

С чем ассоциируются названия следующих улиц Лондона? Соотнесите названия улиц (а – е) и традиционные ассоциации (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: один вариант – лишний.

a) Whitehall	1) The Museum of Sh. Holmes
b) Downing Street	2) The Bank of England
c) Baker Street	3) Fashionable shops
d) Threadneedle Street	4) Special events and celebrations, rallies and demonstrations
e) Trafalgar Square	5) The residence of the British Prime Minister
	6) The British Government

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

+++++

20 задание

Выберите верное толкование американских и британских реалий и укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е).

- a) Traditionally, the English go to pubs 1) *to have dinner* 2) *to sing songs* 3) *to socialise* 4) *to drink tea*.
- b) 50 Cent is 1) *a cartoon character* 2) *a famous English rock star* 3) *an inexpensive US chain store* 4) *a popular American rap singer*.
- c) The bald eagle is 1) *the national symbol of Australia* 2) *the national symbol of the United States* 3) *an endangered species found in England*.
- d) “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star” is 1) *the American national anthem* 2) *a popular nursery rhyme* 3) *a poem by Robert Burns*.
- e) Helen Mirren is 1) *a famous sci-fi writer* 2) *the most filmed modern English authouress* 3) *an actress who played the part of a monarch in a film* 4) *The front woman in the famous pop group “The Queen”*.

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

+++++

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

- a) Hollywood is a suburb of 1) *New York* 2) *Las Vegas* 3) *San Francisco* 4) *Los Angeles*
- b) The Globe Theatre is commonly associated with the name of 1) *Agatha Christie* 2) *Elton John* 3) *William Shakespeare* 4) *Geoffrey Chaucer*.
- c) Cockney is a kind of 1) *sport* 2) *aristocratic title* 3) *literary genre* 4) *language*.
- d) The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by 1) *Great Britain* 2) *Mexico* 3) *France* 4) *Canada*.
- e) Which of the following is not a borough of New York City? 1) *Queens* 2) *the Bronx* 3) *Brooklyn* 4) *Harlem*.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты из предложенных ниже. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) If you want to see the famous Golden Gate Bridge, go to 1) *New York* 2) *San Francisco* 3) *Washington, DC*.
- b) The Rockies is 1) *a famous prehistoric monument in Britain* 2) *a world-famous pop group* 3) *a mountain range in the States*.
- c) If you want to see Covent Garden, go to 1) *London* 2) *New York* 3) *Washington, DC*.
- d) Hollywood, the symbol of American film industry, is in 1) *LA* 2) *San Francisco* 3) *Miami*.
- e) The Capitol is 1) *the home and office of the US President* 2) *the seat of the US government* 3) *the US top legislature body*.

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

+++++

Соедините праздник или национальную традицию, указанные в левой колонке, с его/ее описанием в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a) Easter | 1) Many people give one another colourful greetings cards with sentimental or romantic images, pictures of hearts and no names on that day. |
| b) St Valentine's Day | 2) People traditionally wear paper or plastic poppies on that day to remember those killed in the two world wars. |
| c) Halloween | 3) A figure of a man stuffed with straw is burnt on top of a bonfire on that day. |
| d) Remembrance Day | 4) People make lanterns out of a large round yellow vegetable, have costume balls and play trick or treat on that day. |

- e) Guy Fawkes' Night 5) Traditionally on that day people roll hard-boiled eggs down a slope.
6) People put up a fir tree on that day.

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

+++++

Соедините название реалии с ее описанием. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a) the Union Jack | 1) a member of Parliament |
| b) New Scotland Yard | 2) a supporter of the Whigs |
| c) an MP | 3) a representative of the upper-class |
| d) a Tory | 4) the headquarters of the police in London |
| e) London Eye | 5) the Embassy of Scotland |
| | 6) the flag of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| | 7) a representative of the middle class |
| | 8) the Prime Minister |
| | 9) an observation wheel |

[[6,4,1,2 9]]

+++++

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

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c) Cockney is a kind of 1) *sport* 2) *aristocratic title* 3) *literary genre* 4) *language*.
d) The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by 1) *Great Britain* 2) *Mexico* 3) *France* 4) *Canada*.
e) Which of the following is not a borough of New York City? 1) *Queens* 2) *the Bronx* 3) *Brooklyn* 4) *Harlem*.

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

+++++

Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты из предложенных ниже. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) If you want to see the famous Golden Gate Bridge, go to 1) *New York* 2) *San Francisco* 3) *Washington, DC*.

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c) If you want to see Covent Garden, go to 1) *London* 2) *New York* 3) *Washington, DC*.
d) Hollywood, the symbol of American film industry, is in 1) *LA* 2) *San Francisco* 3) *Miami*.
e) The Capitol is 1) *the home and office of the US President* 2) *the seat of the US government* 3) *the US top legislature body*.

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

+++++

Соотнесите исторические события, указанные под буквами (a) – e), с их датами (1) – 6).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант – лишний.

- a) *Britain entered the Crimean War in... .*
b) *The Great Plague began in*
c) *The Titanic sank in*
d) *Slavery was banned in America in*
e) *The Gunpowder Plot failed in*

- 1) 1665
2) 1862
3) 1901
4) 1912
5) 1853
6) 1605

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

+++++

Соотнесите исторические события, указанные под буквами (a) – e), с их датами (1) – 6).
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант – лишний.

- a) *Queen Elizabeth II visited Russia in*
b) *The British landed in Australia in*
c) *The US Declaration of Independence was adopted in*
d) *The Gunpowder Plot failed in*
e) *The Great Plague began in*

- 1) 1776
2) 1807
3) 1888

- 4) 1605
- 5) 1994
- 6) 1665

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

+++++

Творческое задание



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

Your long-standing dream of spending a holiday in a particular way (choose Photo 1 or Photo 2) has come true. Write an article in a school magazine explaining your choice. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

Which of the two (choose Photo 1 or Photo 2) poses more threat to people? Write an article in a school magazine explaining your choice. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

If you had a choice, where would you like to live? (Choose Photo 1 or Photo 2). Write an article in a school magazine explaining your choice. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.

+++++



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

If you had a choice, where would you like to live? (Choose Photo 1 or Photo 2). Write an article in a school magazine explaining your choice. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.

+++++



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

Which of the two activities is more fun? (Choose Photo 1 or Photo 2). Write an article in a school magazine explaining your choice. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.

+++++



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

You've learned a new skill recently (choose Photo 1 or Photo 2). Write an article in a school magazine describing your experience. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.

+++++



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

You have recently visited one of these places (choose Photo 1 or Photo 2). Write an article in a school magazine describing your experience. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.

+++++



Photo 1



Photo 2

Assignment

Your long-standing dream of visiting one of these places (choose Photo 1 or Photo 2) has come true. Write an article in a school magazine describing your experience. Write between 200 and 220 words. Remember to headline your article.

+++++