

### Задание № 1

Определите, в каких группах слов гласные произносятся одинаково, а в каких – нет в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. В первом случае в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) укажите цифру 1, во втором – цифру 2.

- a) trout – lawn – town
- b) board – coward – horde
- c) enough – rough – cough
- d) glow – dough – crow
- e) trough – scoff – Christophe

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- a) heir – hair – air
- b) soar – chore – war
- c) navy – gravy – ivy
- d) teddy bear – rare – there
- e) glower – flower – vow

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### Задание № 1

Определите, в каких группах слов гласные произносятся одинаково, а в каких – нет в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. В первом случае в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) укажите цифру 1, во втором – цифру 2.

- a) quince – mince – since
- b) tongue – dung – among
- c) quaint – paint – reign
- d) nature – natural – national
- e) sable – cradle – fatal

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Задание № 2

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

- a) absent b) lamb c) ascent d) knead e) honest

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Задание № 2

Определите, в каких словах произносятся все согласные, а в каких – не все. Если произносятся все согласные, в талон ответов под буквой соответствующего задания внесите цифру 1, если не все – цифру 2.

- a) whey b) pneumatic c) walk d) land e) isle

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Задание № 2

Определите, в каких словах произносятся все согласные, а в каких – не все. Если произносятся все согласные, в талон ответов под буквой соответствующего задания внесите цифру 1, если не все – цифру 2.

- a) crumble b) Chiswick c) substance d) debt e) rustle

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Задание № 3

Установите соответствие между английскими разговорными выражениями и словами, представленными в левой колонке, и их значениями в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) I was gutted by the end of the week.	1) Suspicious
b) She says bespoke facials keep her youthful.	2) Good at gardening
c) You know your onions, don't you?	3) Promoted
d) Oh, that party was wicked!	4) Expensive
e) He looks a little dodgy. Stay away from him.	5) Tired

	6) Knowledgeable
	7) Cool
	8) Dirty
	9) Custom made

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### Задание № 3

Установите соответствие между английскими разговорными выражениями и словами, представленными в левой колонке, и их значениями в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) She is so vanilla!	1) Amazed
b) The boss was gobsmacked because he saw the latest sales figures.	2) Alter
c) I ordered a new pair of ipods, though I'm still not chuffed about paying for them.	3) Get angry
d) The first candidate was lollygagging with the text, so it was my chance.	4) Sweet
e) Right then I lost it completely and now I am feeling bad about it.	5) Cool
	6) Deprived of a possession
	7) Boring
	8) Happy
	9) Waste time

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Установите соответствие между английскими разговорными выражениями и словами, представленными в левой колонке, и их значениями в правой

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

a) It's monkeys outside.	1) In good shape
b) I'm absolutely knackered, so no sport for me tonight.	2) Avoid work
c) He just assumed that the trip was an excuse for skiing.	3) Publicly criticise
d) I've got a bog-standard computer but it's fine for sending emails.	4) A particular type of skying
e) She was really angry when she caught her friend throwing shade at her.	5) Throw heavy objects
	6) Break free from a zoo
	7) Tired
	8) Ordinary
	9) Chilly

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#### Задание №

Для каждой тройки предложений выберите один подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) Call for 2) fall for 3) get back 4) get over 5) give away

6) go through 7) run over 8) stand by

a) I think we should \_\_\_\_\_ free samples of the new detergent.

He's offered to \_\_\_\_\_ the secrets of his success.

It was wonderful of her to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the prize money to the charity.

b) Ask the police to \_\_\_\_\_ in case we need them.

A friend will always \_\_\_\_\_ you if you're in trouble.

I haven't changed. I \_\_\_\_\_ everything I said.

c) You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your notes again before the speech.

She had to \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible ordeal.

The reforms should \_\_\_\_\_ without any problems.

d) Shall I \_\_\_\_\_ you on the way to work?

We intend to \_\_\_\_\_ an inquiry into the incident.

Such hostile questions \_\_\_\_\_ firm answers.

e) They'll never \_\_\_\_\_ their son's accident.

It took him a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ his operation.

It's a difficult message to \_\_\_\_\_ to an audience.

### Задание №

Для каждой тройки предложений выберите один подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) fall for 2) get back 3) get over 4) go through 5) run over  
6) get by 7) go by 8) go for

a) That lorry has just \_\_\_\_\_ a cat that ran into the road.

Can we just \_\_\_\_\_ the procedure one more time?

Could you \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office and get me a stamp?

b) We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ from our holiday until Sunday evening.  
She's still waiting to \_\_\_\_\_ all the tools she lent them.

I wish they'd \_\_\_\_\_ out of the way of the procession.

c) How could I \_\_\_\_\_ such an obvious trick?  
She tends to \_\_\_\_\_ the most unsuitable men.

You didn't think I'd \_\_\_\_\_ that story, did you?

d) We just about managed to \_\_\_\_\_ on my salary.

We were able to \_\_\_\_\_ with the Spanish we'd learnt at school.

People can't \_\_\_\_\_ so please stand back.

e) As the days \_\_\_\_\_ she'll slowly get better.  
Don't \_\_\_\_\_ that clock. It's slow.

We watched the procession \_\_\_\_\_ and head towards the river.

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### Задание №

Для каждой тройки предложений выберите один подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) Come across 2) deal with 3) get at 4) get by 5) go by  
6) go for 7) stand for 8) take back

a) Be careful! He won't \_\_\_\_\_ any argument!  
What do the initials MA \_\_\_\_\_ after his name?

I'm against everything they \_\_\_\_\_! How can I be friends with them?

b) I'm very busy. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ these enquiries, please.  
He thinks the magazine should \_\_\_\_\_ more controversial topics.

They're a good firm to \_\_\_\_\_ - quick and reliable.

c) It's going to be hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
Keep your torch where you can \_\_\_\_\_ it quickly if you need it.

He's always trying to \_\_\_\_\_ me. Why doesn't he like me?

d) I think they'll \_\_\_\_\_ the first option.

Why did the dog \_\_\_\_\_ my leg like that?

She doesn't usually \_\_\_\_\_ men unless they're well-off.

e) It's amazing what you \_\_\_\_\_ when you tidy a cupboard!  
He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ as a very pleasant person.

Her ideas don't \_\_\_\_\_ very well in her new novel.

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### Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу неологизмами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) Japandi 2) tablescaping 3) walktail 4) crisis beard 5) boreout  
6) heritage travel 7) grandmillennial 8) staycation 9) quaranteam

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is an excellent way of meeting up with your friends while keeping social distance.  
b) If you want to impress your guests, \_\_\_\_\_ is the thing.  
c) If you are keen on history and your pedigree, you will definitely enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.  
d) If you are into minimalist home decor, check out \_\_\_\_\_.  
e) Too little meaningful work resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.

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### Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу неологизмами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) grandmillennial 2) tablescaping 3) physical literacy 4) crisis beard  
5) boreout 6) philantourism 7) workation 8) astrotourism 9) long covid

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ should be taught to children along with reading and writing.  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ is a great solution now for those who like to change their work patterns.  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ style is a blend of old and new, also known as “granny chic”.  
d) \_\_\_\_\_ is all about enjoying the local culture.  
e) If you travel to a national part to witness the solar eclipse you are definitely into \_\_\_\_\_.

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### Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу неологизмами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) twindemic 2) boreout 3) astrotourism 4) bluicing 5) wall crawl  
6) hyflex 7) space marshal 8) spendemic 9) homecation

- a) It the first guide to “\_\_\_\_\_”, designed to help you to see the night sky in a new light.  
b) Another healthy habit she picked up is \_\_\_\_\_.  
c) The only job she could get was that of a \_\_\_\_\_ in a supermarket.  
d) \_\_\_\_\_ can be incredibly popular with those who like to pose against murals or street art.  
e) \_\_\_\_\_ learning opportunities can take a variety of forms.

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Japandi *noun* [U]

/dʒə'pændi/

**a style of home decor that combines Japanese and Scandinavian elements**

grandmillennial *adjective*

/'grænd.mi'len.i.əl/

**relating to a style of dressing or decorating a home that combines old-fashioned items with modern ones**

tablescaping *noun* [U]

/'teɪ.bəl.skeɪ.pɪŋ/

**the activity of setting a dining table in a very artistic, decorative way, usually for a special occasion#**

physical literacy *noun* [U]

UK /,fɪz.i.kəl.'lɪt.ər.ə.si/ US /,fɪz.i.kəl.'lɪt.ə.ə.si/

**the ability to carry out basic physical activities, such as running, jumping, throwing and catching**



**boreout** *noun* [U]

/ˈbɔːr.aʊt/

**extreme tiredness and depression caused by being bored at work over a long period of time**

**workation** *noun* [C]

UK /wɜː.ˈkeɪ.ʃən/ US /wɜː.ˈkeɪ.ʃən/

**a holiday where you stay in a hotel or other accommodation and work from there**

**astrotourism** *noun* [U]

UK /,æs.trəʊ.ˈtʊə.rɪ.zəm/ US /,æs.troʊ.ˈtʊr.i.zəm/

**travelling to places to look at the stars or to see other events related to outer space, such as eclipses, rocket launches, etc.**

**heritage travel** *noun* [U]

UK /ˈher.i.tɪdʒ.træv.əl/ US /ˈher.i.tɪdʒ.træv.əl/

**travelling to places where your ancestors lived to learn more about their lives**

**philantourism** *noun* [U]

UK /,fɪl.ən.ˈtʊə.rɪ.zəm/ US /,fɪl.æn.ˈtʊr.i.zəm/

**going on holiday to places where the tourist industry needs support**

**quaranteam** *noun* [C]

UK /ˈkwɒr.ən.tiːm/ US /ˈkwɔːr.ən.tiːm/

**a group of people who go into quarantine together**

**bluicing** *noun* [U]

/ˈbluː.sɪŋ/

**the process of extracting the juice out of fruit or vegetables then mixing it with other ingredients in a blender to make a smoothie or similar drink**

**walktail** *noun* [C]

UK /ˈwɒk.teɪl/ US /ˈwɔːk.teɪl/

**a cocktail that you drink while you walk**

**crisis beard** *noun* [C]

UK /,kraɪ.sɪs.ˈbɪəd/ US /,kraɪ.sɪs.ˈbɪrd/

**a beard grown by a man who is undergoing a difficult or stressful situation**

Из каждой группы выберите 1 слово, не относящееся к ней по тематическому или иному признаку. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) 1) Blackwell's 2) Waterstone's 3) Barnes & Noble 4) Booths

b) 1) W H Smith 2) Kmart 3) Walmart 4) Safeway

c) 1) Father Brown 2) Sherlock Holmes 3) C. Auguste Dupin 4) Hercule Poirot

d) 1) Harvey Nichols 2) Bhs 3) Poundland 4) Primark

e) 1) bagpipes 2) fiddle 3) banjo 4) melodion

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#### Задание № 6

Из каждой группы выберите 1 слово, не относящееся к ней по тематическому или иному признаку. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) 1) CNN 2) NYT 3) ABC 4) FT

b) 1) Noël Coward 2) Eugene O'Neill 3) John Steinbeck 4) Arthur Miller

c) 1) G.K. Chesterton 2) W. Somerset Maugham 3) Rydiard Kipling 4) Thornton Wilder

d) 1) Tesco 2) Sainsbury's 3) Safeway 4) Morrison's

e) 1) Dixieland 2) the Lowlands 3) the Highlands 4) the Midlands

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#### Задание № 6

Из каждой группы выберите 1 слово, не относящееся к ней по тематическому или иному признаку. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) 1) American football 2) baseball 3) rugby 4) squash

b) 1) J. K. Rowling 2) Anne Tyler 3) Charlotte Brontë 4) Barbara Cartland

c) 1) W. Shakespeare 2) G.K. Chesterton 3) Thornton Wilder 4) Rydiard Kipling

d) 1) Tate 2) Metropolitan Museum of Art 3) National 9/11 Memorial & Museum 4) National WWII Museum

e) 1) Cardigan 2) Stilton 3) Wellingtons 4) Stetson

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Задание № 7

Прочитайте приведенный ниже отрывок и определите, корректно ли употреблены лексические единицы (a) – e) в данном контексте. Если слово употреблено корректно, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если некорректно – цифру 2.

Writing for publication can be both (a) advantageous and enjoyable. It is open to everyone, because you don't need any (b) degrees. In Britain there is a huge (c) call for new materials, with thousands of newspapers and magazines published every week. In addition, there are TV and radio programmes, the theatre and films. (d) Given this situation, there are many openings for new writers. But the director of one of the UK's main writing colleges, the Writing Academy, (e) suggests: 'to enter this market successfully you must have good training'.

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Wherever possible, complaints should be handled at a local level and without recourse to (a) unduly formal (b) events. It is therefore essential that all staff who have contact with students are aware of the relevant procedures and are empowered to settle issues as they (c) raise. Staff dealing with complaints are encouraged, whenever practical, to meet with the complainant. Face-to-face discussions are often very helpful to establish the (d) definite cause of dissatisfaction, to explore the remedy sought by the complainant and (e) to foster a mutual understanding of the issues.

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### Задание № 7

Прочитайте приведенный ниже отрывок и определите, корректно ли употреблены выделенные жирным шрифтом лексические единицы (a) – e) в данном контексте. Если слово употреблено корректно, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если некорректно – цифру 2.

Sleep scientists have found that traditional (a) **remedies** for insomnia, such as counting sheep, are (b) **effective**. Instead, they have found that imagining a pleasant scene is likely (c) **to bring** you to sleep quickly. The research team divided 50 insomnia sufferers into three groups. One group imagined watching a waterfall, while another group tried sheep counting. A third group was given no (d) **specialized** instructions about going to sleep. It was found that the group thinking of waterfalls fell asleep 20 minutes quicker. (e) **Mechanical** tasks like counting sheep are too boring to make people sleepy.

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### Задание № 8

Сопоставьте лингвистические термины в левой колонке (a) – e) с их толкованием (1) – 7) в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| a) etymological    | 1) sounding like the thing it represents                     |
| b) indirect speech | 2) intended to influence                                     |
| c) exclamatory     | 3) referring to the study of the origin and history of words |
| d) rhetorical      | 4) reporting something that was said using different words   |
| e) onomatopoeic    | 5) specifying how language should be used                    |
|                    | 6) containing strong emphasis                                |
|                    | 7) describing how language is used                           |

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### Задание № 8

Сопоставьте лингвистические термины в левой колонке (a) – e) с их толкованием (1) – 7) в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| a) semantics        | 1) popular usage of a word or expression   |
| b) folk etymology   | 2) how words can express things that are different from what they appear to mean               |
| c) sociolinguistics | 3) the study of meanings in a language   |
| d) pragmatics       | 4) an explanation for the origin of a word that is believed to be true, but is, in fact, wrong |
| e) descriptivism    | 5) the study of how language is used by different groups in society                            |
|                     | 6) prescribing how language should be used   |
|                     | 7) describing how language is used   |

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#### Задание № 8

Сопоставьте лингвистические термины в левой колонке (a) – e) с их толкованием (1) – 7) в правой колонке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние.

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|---------------|--|
| a) metaphor   | 1) a word developed or produced from another word                            |
| b) anaphora   | 2) a word describing a person or a thing by referring to one of its features |
| c) derivative | 3) a word describing a person or a thing by similarity                       |
| d) blend      | 4) a word formed from the initial letters of a fixed phrase or title         |
| e) acronym    | 5) referring to a word used earlier in a sentence and replacing it           |

6) a word resulting from joining initial and terminal elements of two words to create a new one

7) a new word or expression or a new meaning of a word

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### Задание № 9

Завершите ситуацию, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 4) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Sport is (a) 1) omnipotent 2) dominated 3) ubiquitous 4) patronizing. Sky TV has at least thirteen sport channels. Throughout the world there is a (b) 1) provision 2) proliferation 3) prosecution 4) persecution of newspapers and magazines totally dedicated to sport. Sport personalities have become cultural icons, (c) 1) relished 2) cherished 3) embellished 4) worshipped like movie-stars and sought after by sponsors and advertisers (d) 1) like 2) as 3) alike 4) akin. Where sport was once for fun and amateurs, it is now the stuff of serious investment. Of course, sport has always mattered. But the point is that in the past sport knew its place. Now it (e) 1) inserts 2) invades 3) intrudes 4) interferes areas of life where previously it had no presence: fashion, showbiz, business. It is a worldwide obsession.

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### Задание № 9

Завершите ситуацию, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 4) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

What is it that makes sport so enjoyable for so many? First, we (a) 1) surely 2) absolutely 3) seriously 4) deeply believe that sport is something we can all do, however badly or however well. Tens of thousands (b) 1) set forth 2) set off 3) set down 4) set up on the London and New York Marathons. Amateur football matches take place all over the world every weekend. Sport is a democratic (c) 1) deed 2) doing 3) activity 4) action. Second, sport stars are self-made people. Sport is (d) 1) presided 2) reigned 3) toppled 4) dominated by athletes from ordinary

backgrounds. This is why it is (e) 1) classic mean 2) a classical means 3) a classic mean 4) the classic means by which those from the poorest backgrounds can seek fame and fortune.

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#### Задание № 9

Завершите ситуацию, выбрав подходящие по смыслу лексические варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 4) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Television has been (a) 1) entirely 2) absolutely 3) downright 4) critically crucial to the growing obsession with sport. It gives increased numbers of people (b) 1) admission 2) permit 3) access 4) permission to sporting events around the globe. With this, certain sports have accumulated (c) 1) foretold 2) unspoken 3) foreseen 4) untold riches via advertising, sponsorship and fees. Television changes sport completely, nearly always for the worse. We are (d) 1) soggy 2) wet 3) sodden 4) saturated with football nearly every night of the week with the same top clubs playing each other again and again. TV companies dictate tennis players' schedules. The most important matches must take place when most people are at home. Only in this way are the highest advertising fees (e) 1) recommended 2) commanded 3) condemned 4) commissioned.

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#### Задание № 10

Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный порядок прилагательных перед существительными. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой a) – e) в талоне ответов.

a) It was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ bag.

- 1) small old ugly red thin cotton Italian sleeping
- 2) sleeping ugly small thin old Italian red cotton
- 3) Italian ugly small thin old red cotton sleeping
- 4) ugly small old thin red Italian cotton sleeping

b) I would like to drive this \_\_\_\_\_ car.

- 1) famous fantastic German sports
- 2) fantastic famous German sports
- 3) famous German fantastic sports
- 4) German fantastic famous sports

c) She showed me around her \_\_\_\_\_ garden.

- 1) big neat vegetable well-kept
- 2) big well-kept neat vegetable
- 3) well-kept vegetable big neat
- 4) big neat well-kept vegetable

d) She ordered a \_\_\_\_\_ dress from a famous designer.

- 1) long beautiful French white silk wedding
- 2) beautiful long white French silk wedding
- 3) white beautiful long French silk wedding
- 4) French beautiful long silk white wedding

e) The costume was made of a \_\_\_\_\_ material.

- 1) strange, green, metallic
- 2) green, strange, metallic
- 3) metallic, strange, green

+++++

### Задание № 10

Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный порядок прилагательных перед существительными. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой а) – е) в талоне ответов.

- a) What a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cup and saucer!
- 1) little, amazing, old, Chinese
  - 2) old, Chinese, amazing, little



- 3) amazing, little, old, Chinese
- 4) Chinese, amazing, little, old

b) She was sitting at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ table.

- 1) well-known 15<sup>th</sup>-century beautiful Italian coffee
- 2) beautiful Italian well-known 15<sup>th</sup>-century coffee
- 3) 15<sup>th</sup>-century Italian beautiful well-known coffee
- 4) beautiful well-known 15<sup>th</sup>-century Italian coffee

c) That \_\_\_\_\_ car caught his eye.

- 1) big old really green antique
- 2) really big old green antique
- 3) really antique old big green
- 4) really old antique big green

d) A \_\_\_\_\_ bulldog was sleeping by the door.

- 1) big white beautiful French
- 2) French beautiful white big
- 3) beautiful big white French
- 4) beautiful white big French

e) We ate \_\_\_\_\_ apples for lunch.

- 1) some round delicious green English
- 2) some English delicious round green
- 3) some green round delicious English
- 4) some delicious round green English

+++++

### Задание № 10

Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный порядок прилагательных перед существительными. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой а) – е) в талоне ответов.

a) On display were \_\_\_\_\_ vases.

- 1) large ancient Greek clay flower
- 2) Greek ancient large clay flower
- 3) flower clay large ancient Greek
- 4) clay flower large ancient Greek

- b) I wouldn't say no to \_\_\_\_\_ cheese.
- 1) some soft delicious French
  - 2) some French soft delicious
  - 3) some delicious soft French
- c) Panettone is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cake.
- 1) bread-like, round, Italian, Christmas
  - 2) round, Italian, bread-like Christmas
  - 3) Christmas, round, Italian, bread-like
  - 4) round, Italian, bread-like Christmas
- d) Brenda was a \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
- 1) black-haired, Scottish, beautiful, thin, tall, young
  - 2) tall, thin, young, beautiful, black-haired, Scottish
  - 3) beautiful, tall, thin, young, black-haired, Scottish
  - 4) young, black-haired, beautiful, tall, thin, Scottish
- e) That is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ chair.
- 1) ugly really rusty wrought iron
  - 2) iron really ugly rusty wrought
  - 3) really ugly iron wrought rusty
  - 4) really ugly rusty wrought iron

+++++

#### Задание № 11

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу фразовые глаголы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

I really felt sorry for Gloria today. I saw her sitting outside, but she didn't look as relaxed as she usually does. I asked her if anything was (a) \_\_\_\_, but instead of replying she (b) \_\_\_\_ crying! I was so shocked. It turned out that she had an important deadline to meet at work, and her boss had been (c) \_\_\_\_ by constantly reminding her of how important the project was, and how everyone was depending on her to do it well. As she was telling me she started (d) \_\_\_\_ again, to the point that she started shaking. I tried my best to (e) \_\_\_\_, and even offered to help her with some of the work, but I don't think she'll be able to relax again until the project is completed.

- a) 1) turning her up 2) stressing her out 3) letting her down 4) pulling her back
- b) 1) burst out 2) broke down 3) freaked out 4) came off
- c) 1) putting her up 2) winding her up 3) bringing her down 4) getting her down
- d) 1) letting herself down 2) pulling herself together 3) working herself up 4) calming herself down
- e) 1) bring it over 2) blow it over 3) put it over 4) smooth it over

+++++

### Задание № 11

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу фразовые глаголы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

On Sunday we went to look at some geysers by bus. The journey there was just great! There were snowdrifts everywhere, and all the rivers were (a) \_\_\_\_; we even saw some people ice skating on them! Anyway, after quite a long look at one particular geyser, we went back to the bus and discovered that the locks were (b) \_\_\_\_! We had to stand outside while the bus driver tried to do something about them. Chris, Peggy, Sam and I were OK because we (c) \_\_\_\_ and kept warm that way, but poor Charlie got chilled to the bone as no one would stand next to him! (Well, he should wash more often!) Eventually, the bus driver managed to open the door and we all clambered on board. He (d) \_\_\_\_ the heating to maximum, and by the time we reached the hotel we had (e) \_\_\_\_ (except for David, who was still shivering!).

- a) 1) locked up 2) frozen over 3) taken in 4) blocked up
- b) 1) iced over 2) iced in 3) iced down 4) iced up
- c) 1) brought together 2) came together 3) huddled together 4) stayed together
- d) 1) pulled up 2) made up 3) did up 4) turned up
- e) 1) melted down 2) thawed out 3) melted off 4) thawed over

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### Задание № 11

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу фразовые глаголы. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

When Mr. Brown entered the classroom, Kevin was (a) \_\_\_\_, imitating the way he stood at the board and spoke to the students. The children were (b) \_\_\_\_ with laughter, but they soon stopped when they saw the teacher. He was obviously not amused by Kevin's impersonation of him, but tried to (c) \_\_\_\_, and politely asked Kevin to return to his seat. Kevin, however, didn't know when to stop, and whenever the teacher asked him a question, he impersonated his voice when he gave the answer. Eventually, Mr. Brown asked Kevin if he was deliberately trying to (d) \_\_\_\_ him, and when he just (e) \_\_\_\_ instead of answering the teacher decided that enough was enough. "For homework tonight, Kevin" he said, "I'd like you to write 2,000 words on why it's usually the teacher who has the last laugh in the classroom."

- a) 1) letting him down 2) putting him over 3) taking him off 4) bringing him down
- b) 1) found out 2) bound in 3) wound up 4) founded in
- c) 1) calm it down 2) crease it up 3) put it away 4) take it off
- d) 1) mock at 2) to snigger about 3) to laugh at 4) to chuckle at
- e) 1) laughed it out 2) laughed it over 3) laughed it away 4) laughed it off

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#### Задание № 12

В каждом из пяти случаев выберите общепринятое название жителей страны или города. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) Glasgow 1) a resident of Glasgow 2) Glasgowian 3) Glaswegian 4) Glasgower
- b) Halifax 1) Halifaxian 2) Haligonian 3) Halifaxier 4) a resident of Halifax
- c) the USA 1) the Native Americans 2) the Americans 3) the Yankees 4) the Staters
- d) Rio de Janeiro 1) a resident of Rio de Janeiro 2) January people 3) Cariocas 4) Rio e Janeirians
- e) France 1) French 2) the French 3) Frenchmen 4) Frenchwomen

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### Задание № 12

В каждом из пяти случаев выберите общепринятое название жителей страны или города. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) Liverpool 1) Liverpoolian 2) Scouse 3) a resident of Liverpool 4) Liverpoolers
- b) Ireland 1) Irishmen 2) the Irish 3) Irishers 4) the Irelanders
- c) Newcastle 1) Newcastler 2) Geordie 3) Newcaslian 4) Castle dwellers
- d) Los Angeles 1) a resident of Los Angeles 2) Angels 3) Angelenos 4) Los Angelinos
- e) Turkey 1) Turkeys 2) Turks 3) Turkmens 4) Ottomans

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### Задание № 12

В каждом из пяти случаев выберите общепринятое название жителей страны или города. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) Sydney 1) Sydneysiders 2) Sidneyan 3) Sydney dwellers 4) Oceanians
- b) Iceland 1) Icelanders 2) Icelandic people 3) the Icelanders 4) Island dwellers
- c) Birmingham 1) Birmingham people 2) Brummies 3) Birminghamians 4) Burmese
- d) The Netherlands 1) the Netherland people 2) Danes 3) the Dutch 4) Netherlanders
- e) Manchester 1) Manchester people 2) Manchesterians 3) Mancunians 4) Martians

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### Задание № 13

Завершите фразы, выбрав верный вариант из предложенных. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) For the Chilean President it was a chance to heal the wounds, once he supported his predecessor's 1) outburst 2) overturn 3) overthrow 4) overtake.
- b) The 1) overview 2) outlook 3) overlook 4) oversight for tomorrow's weather is bleak. I'm afraid.
- c) At the end of a day's writing, I usually make a copy of my work on disk as a 1) spin-off 2) hold-on 3) back-up 4) lookout.
- d) The health service is suffering from budget 1) block-outs 2) cut-downs 3) knock-outs 4) cutbacks.
- e) Sarah was very depressed after the 1) breakdown 2) outbreak 3) breakthrough 4) breakup with Tony.

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### Задание № 13

Завершите фразы, выбрав верный вариант из предложенных. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) Here is an 1) outcome 2) update 3) outbreak 4) uptake.
- b) The town has a 1) overturn 2) outcome 3) bypass 4) takeaway, which keeps traffic out of the centre.
- c) Business sections of newspapers are full of company mergers and 1) turnovers 2) takeovers 3) overturns 4) overtakes.
- d) There has been a big 1) bring-up 2) take-up 3) check-up 4) shake-up at work. They've fired six managers.
- e) After the accident, my car was a complete 1) rip-off 2) write-off 3) sell-off 4) show-off.

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### Задание № 13

Завершите фразы, выбрав верный вариант из предложенных. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) There has been a severe 1) outcast 2) outbreak 3) outcome 4) outcry of food poisoning at the local hospital.

b) I paid \$800 to build that wall! What a 1) write-off 2) sell-off 3) break-off 4) rip-off!

c) Manchester United's defeat is a serious 1) drawback 2) comeback 3) backlash 4) setback to their chances of winning the cup.

d) The officials maintain that Donald Trump has been to the doctor simply for a blood test and a 1) shake-up 2) break-up 3) check-up 4) make-up.

e) Non-stick saucepans are a 1) offset 2) spin-off 3) offcut 4) slip-off from technological advances in space research.

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#### Задание № 14

Прочитайте текст “Recycle & Reuse: Cleaning up after the holidays” и укажите, какие утверждения являются истинными (1), ложными (2) или в тексте нет запрашиваемой информации (3) в соответствии с содержанием текста. Укажите их номера в порядке следования в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

I'm eagerly awaiting Christmas Day and New Year's Eve. But I'm also dreading having to clean up. Figuring out what to do with all those items replaced by new Christmas gifts can be quite a chore, too. To help keep me on track, I always like to use my six favourite “re” methods.

Recycle involves collecting specific types of materials so manufacturers can make new products we can use again. After a party, collect your glass bottles, aluminium beverage cans and plastic bottles and put them in separate bins. Each of these will go on to have a new life as a new product.

Reuse means utilizing things over and over again instead of throwing them away. A plastic water bottle, for example, can be refilled time and again. Similarly, you can

store wrapping paper, boxes and gift bags that are still in great condition to be used again next year.

Reduce means using less so there is less to dispose of later. For example, plan your festive meals and buy only the amount of food you will actually be consuming to avoid having leftovers to throw away later. This measure also includes wasting less energy during the holidays. For instance, you can switch from incandescent light bulbs to energy-saving ones.

Repurpose is a word loved by do-it-yourself enthusiasts! It involves reusing in a creative way. Pretty gift boxes can be transformed — they can become desk organizers or other sorts of containers. Those holiday greeting cards are perfect for making next year’s gift tags or even festive decorations. No matter what you make, such items take on a second life and become useful instead of ending up as waste.

Return is a word that makes you think of exchanging unwanted gifts at the shop where they were originally bought. But there is another variant to this: donating. If you have received an unwanted gift, you can usually give it to a local charity. However, call ahead to find out if your particular item will be accepted. Usually charities accept used items, but a minority are more particular and only accept unopened products in their original packaging.

Refuse is a word that may make some feel uncomfortable, especially during the holiday season. It’s hard to say no to a generous friend or colleague when they’re offering a gift or snack. However, you can still avoid buying products that are over-packaged or designed for single-use only. Never use plastic forks and straws and paper napkins: make use of their washable and more durable counterparts instead.

- a) The writer is looking forward to the holiday season with mixed feelings.
- b) The writer organizes the clean-up after the celebrations differently each year.
- c) The writer thinks it best to divide waste into different categories.
- d) The writer is confident that her sorting methods are most effective.
- e) The writer stores reusable glass water bottles for next year’s celebrations.

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#### Задание № 14

Прочитайте текст “Why You Can’t Think of the Word That’s on the Tip of Your Tongue” и укажите, какие утверждения являются истинными (1), ложными (2) или в тексте нет запрашиваемой информации (3) в соответствии с



содержанием текста. Укажите их номера в порядке следования в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е).

There you are in the middle of a conversation, and suddenly you draw a blank on a particular word. It's right there... if you could just remember... You move on, and hours later, something jogs your memory and the word comes to you, long after its relevance has passed. So, what happened?

You experienced what researchers call a tip-of-the tongue state, that agonizing moment when you know precisely what you want to say but you fail to produce the word or phrase.

Far from being signs of dementia or Alzheimer's disease, these moments are simply part of the way we communicate, and they're more or less universal.

"You can't talk to anybody, in any culture, in any language, in any age group, who doesn't know what you're talking about" when you describe a tip-of-the-tongue state, said Lise Abrams, a psychology professor at the University of Florida who has studied the phenomenon for 20 years. Researchers have even found occurrences among sign language users. We're more likely to draw blanks on words we use less frequently — like "abacus" or "palindrome" — but there are categories of words that lead to tip-of-the-tongue states more often.

Proper names are one of those categories. There's no definitive theory, but one reason might be that proper names are random links to the people they represent, according to Abrams.

Here's an experiment you can try: Ask someone to think of the first and last name of the foul-mouthed chef who has a cooking show. Then ask them to think of the hand-held device with numbered buttons you use to add, subtract, multiply or divide.

Which was easier to recall for them?

In all likelihood it was "calculator," since every calculator we've ever seen shares those exact same attributes, giving us more context we can draw from when trying to produce the word.

The bad news is there's not a whole lot we can do in the moment to jog our memory when this happens. However, using certain words or names more often can make you less likely to draw a blank when you're trying to produce that word, name or phrase.

So, if you can never seem to remember the name of that guy in administration when you're talking about him, try saying his name out loud when you can: It just might save you a little embarrassment down the road.

- a) People remember the words they've forgotten when they no longer need them.
- b) People may remember words even if they Alzheimer's or dementia.
- c) A tip-of-the-tongue state is specific to a certain culture.
- d) When people do not remember the words they need, they panic.
- e) It is natural to forget certain words from time to time.

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#### Задание № 14

Прочитайте текст "Why water is becoming the "new oil"" и укажите, какие утверждения являются истинными (1), ложными (2) или в тексте нет запрашиваемой информации (3) в соответствии с содержанием текста. Укажите их номера в порядке следования в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

The average North American does not think twice when they turn on the water for a shower, or to clean their hands. We have all enjoyed access to clean, fresh water for years without a single worry. Unfortunately, this is likely to change in the future. For drought-afflicted states like California, that future is arriving rather quickly. Californians already have to deal with water restrictions. These will likely be extended to other states as time progresses. This is because water is the "new oil". It is a phrase that you will likely hear over and over again in the near future. Let's take a look at why people are taking up this new refrain.

#### Why water is the "new oil"

Political pundits like to claim that water is the "new oil" because both are finite resources that serve as the basis for conflicts. As we march toward the future, water will likely replace oil as the most valued resource simply because it is fundamental to the survival of humanity and we do not have enough of it for our growing population. Eventually, humanity will likely run out of fresh water. When we reach the point where we only have salt water, desalinization will be of the utmost importance. This is a process that takes the salt and various minerals out of salt water to produce drinking water. However, the desalinization process is expensive and takes a significant amount of time to complete.

What will the future look like?

If humanity fails to limit population growth, wars will inevitably be fought for access to fresh water, just like they were fought over oil in the 20th century. However, it is doubtful whether countries around the world can institute family planning programs to curb population growth. Engineers broadly agree that humanity will eventually figure out how to fuel vehicles with a substance other than oil, yet humanity will probably not figure out how to survive without fresh water. Politicians, economists, demographers and just about anyone else "in the know" agree that access to clean and fresh water will soon become humanity's most important challenge.

### Humanity's 21st century water challenge

We are tasked with determining how to make the most efficient use of our existing fresh water resources. Our water must be used in a much more sustainable manner with an eye on posterity. As an example, consider hydro-fracking\* companies that contaminate millions of gallons of water in an effort to secure the natural gas positioned beneath the surface of the earth. Critics argue that fracking will therefore lead to increased competition for our existing water resources. Nor is it prudent to use massive amounts of water to maintain lush green golf courses throughout the year. If we continue our wasteful ways, water could eventually become even more valuable than oil. Such a statement seems exaggerated when uttered today yet it could easily come to fruition in the next two decades.

- a) Commentators like to assert that water has the same significance as oil.
- b) Humanity's increasing demand for water will never be satisfied.
- c) Desalination already provides a workable solution to our water shortages.
- d) Nations will be able to commit to reducing population growth.
- e) Scientists may one day find technological alternatives to water.

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### Задание № 15

Прочитайте текст "Recycle & Reuse: Cleaning up after the holidays" и завершите фразы в соответствии с содержанием текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

I'm eagerly awaiting Christmas Day and New Year's Eve. But I'm also dreading having to clean up. Figuring out what to do with all those items replaced by new Christmas gifts can be quite a chore, too. To help keep me on track, I always like to use my six favourite "re" methods.

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Refuse is a word that may make some feel uncomfortable, especially during the holiday season. It's hard to say no to a generous friend or colleague when they're offering a gift or snack. However, you can still avoid buying products that are over-packaged or designed for single-use only. Never use plastic forks and straws and paper napkins: make use of their washable and more durable counterparts instead.

- a) Certain charity shops will only take unwanted presents, if they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) original
  - 2) unopened
  - 3) in demand
  - 4) fashionable

- b) The writer thinks Christmas packaging can become\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) an attractive household item
  - 2) useful decorations for other festivities
  - 3) material for a new set of Christmas cards
  - 4) interesting and individual pieces of art
- c) The writer advises the readers\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) to limit the number of gifts we accept
  - 2) not to buy single-use items
  - 3) to reject unwanted presents
  - 4) not to buy packaged goods
- d) The writer suggests disposing of waste \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) in one go
  - 2) straight away
  - 3) by throwing it away in the back yard
  - 4) at different locations
- e) The main purpose of the text is to\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) tell the readers what they must do
  - 2) sort out certain confusing ideas
  - 3) give practical advice to the readers
  - 4) guide the readers through a process

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#### Задание № 15

Прочитайте текст “Why You Can’t Think of the Word That’s on the Tip of Your Tongue” и завершите фразы в соответствии с содержанием текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

There you are in the middle of a conversation, and suddenly you draw a blank on a particular word. It’s right there if you could just remember. You move on, and hours later, something jogs your memory and the word comes to you, long after its relevance has passed. So, what happened?

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So, if you can never seem to remember the name of that guy in administration when you're talking about him, try saying his name out loud when you can: It just might save you a little embarrassment down the road.

- a) Some people can experience a tip-of-the-tongue state \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) when they are tired
  - 2) even when they sign
  - 3) when they are learning a new language
  - 4) when somebody surprises them with a question
  
- b) It is difficult to remember proper names because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) they are generally chosen at random
  - 2) they are not meaningfully connected to who they represent

- 3) of the emotions you may experience towards the person
  - 4) they may be long or difficult
- c) To avoid socially awkward situations, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) practise good manners at home
  - 2) say certain words or names out loud
  - 3) take elocution classes
  - 4) say little
- d) The author expresses the view that people \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) generally find it difficult to remember words and phrases
  - 2) generally find it difficult to forget words and phrases
  - 3) find it difficult to avoid experiencing the tip-of-the tongue state
  - 4) people can effortlessly avoid experiencing the tip of the tongue state
- e) A key message of the article is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) forgetfulness is a positive thing
  - 2) keep practising so that you don't forget
  - 3) recalling difficult words can be made easy
  - 4) don't worry about forgetting names

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#### Задание № 15

Прочитайте текст “Why water is becoming the "new oil"” и завершите фразы в соответствии с содержанием текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

The average North American does not think twice when they turn on the water for a shower, or to clean their hands. We have all enjoyed access to clean, fresh water for years without a single worry. Unfortunately, this is likely to change in the future. For drought-afflicted states like California, that future is arriving rather quickly. Californians already have to deal with water restrictions. These will likely be extended to other states as time progresses. This is because water is the "new oil". It is a phrase that you will likely hear over and over again in the near future. Let's take a look at why people are taking up this new refrain.

Why water is the "new oil"

Political pundits like to claim that water is the "new oil" because both are finite resources that serve as the basis for conflicts. As we march toward the future, water will likely replace oil as the most valued resource simply because it is fundamental to the survival of humanity and we do not have enough of it for our growing population. Eventually, humanity will likely run out of fresh water. When we reach the point where we only have salt water, desalinization will be of the utmost importance. This is a process that takes the salt and various minerals out of salt water to produce drinking water. However, the desalinization process is expensive and takes a significant amount of time to complete.

What will the future look like?

If humanity fails to limit population growth, wars will inevitably be fought for access to fresh water, just like they were fought over oil in the 20th century. However, it is doubtful whether countries around the world can institute family planning programs to curb population growth. Engineers broadly agree that humanity will eventually figure out how to fuel vehicles with a substance other than oil, yet humanity will probably not figure out how to survive without fresh water. Politicians, economists, demographers and just about anyone else "in the know" agree that access to clean and fresh water will soon become humanity's most important challenge.

Humanity's 21st century water challenge

We are tasked with determining how to make the most efficient use of our existing fresh water resources. Our water must be used in a much more sustainable manner with an eye on posterity. As an example, consider hydro-fracking companies that contaminate millions of gallons of water in an effort to secure the natural gas positioned beneath the surface of the earth. Critics argue that fracking will therefore lead to increased competition for our existing water resources. Nor is it prudent to use massive amounts of water to maintain lush green golf courses throughout the year. If we continue our wasteful ways, water could eventually become even more valuable than oil. Such a statement seems exaggerated when uttered today yet it could easily come to fruition in the next two decades.

a) Politicians believe access to fresh water is going to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) a cause of homicide
- 2) ensured through the use of new technologies
- 3) the most significant issue for humanity
- 4) a purely economic matter

b) In the 21st century we need \_\_\_\_\_.



- 1) to be making more sustainable use of resources
  - 2) secure private supplies of water
  - 3) to find alternative water sources
  - 4) to alert people to the danger of water pollution
- c) The process of fracking for gas involves\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) sophisticated equipment
  - 2) polluting industrial quantities of water
  - 3) a lot of competition among companies
  - 4) securing underground supplies of water
- d) Critics of fracking believe we will be\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) negotiating international water rights
  - 2) looking for more environmentally friendly ways of fracking
  - 3) fighting over fresh water supplies
  - 4) developing new technologies for desalination of water
- e) Someday soon, leisure facilities \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) may have to stop expending precious resources
  - 2) will stop polluting fresh water with natural gas
  - 3) will cease to exist
  - 4) may operate on alternative energy

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#### Задание № 16

Прочитайте текст “Recycle & Reuse: Cleaning up after the holidays” и выберите синонимы приведенных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

I’m eagerly awaiting Christmas Day and New Year’s Eve. But I’m also dreading having to clean up. Figuring out what to do with all those items replaced by new Christmas gifts can be quite a chore, too. To help keep me on track, I always like to use my six favourite “re” methods.

Recycle involves collecting specific types of materials so manufacturers can make new products we can use again. After a party, collect your glass bottles, aluminium beverage cans and plastic bottles and put them in separate bins. Each of these will go on to have a new life as a new product.

Reuse means utilizing things over and over again instead of throwing them away. A plastic water bottle, for example, can be refilled time and again. Similarly, you can store wrapping paper, boxes and gift bags that are still in great condition to be used again next year.

Reduce means using less so there is less to dispose of later. For example, plan your festive meals and buy only the amount of food you will actually be consuming to avoid having leftovers to throw away later. This measure also includes wasting less energy during the holidays. For instance, you can switch from incandescent light bulbs to energy-saving ones.

Repurpose is a word loved by do-it-yourself enthusiasts! It involves reusing in a creative way. Pretty gift boxes can be transformed — they can become desk organizers or other sorts of containers. Those holiday greeting cards are perfect for making next year's gift tags or even festive decorations. No matter what you make, such items take on a second life and become useful instead of ending up as waste.

Return is a word that makes you think of exchanging unwanted gifts at the shop where they were originally bought. But there is another variant to this: donating. If you have received an unwanted gift, you can usually give it to a local charity. However, call ahead to find out if your particular item will be accepted. Usually charities accept used items, but a minority are more particular and only accept unopened products in their original packaging.

Refuse is a word that may make some feel uncomfortable, especially during the holiday season. It's hard to say no to a generous friend or colleague when they're offering a gift or snack. However, you can still avoid buying products that are over-packaged or designed for single-use only. Never use plastic forks and straws and paper napkins: make use of their washable and more durable counterparts instead.

- a) Chore 1) enjoyable activity 2) order 3) regular task 4) brainteaser 5) challenge
- b) Beverage 1) snack 2) drink 3) preserve 4) jam 5) trash
- c) Utilizing 1) disposing 2) transforming 3) reusing 4) using 5) applying
- d) Originally 1) on impulse 2) initially 3) accidentally 4) secretly 5) boringly
- e) Counterpart 1) parallel 2) match 3) equivalent 4) twin 5) set

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Прочитайте текст “Why You Can’t Think of the Word That’s on the Tip of Your Tongue” и выберите синонимы приведенных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

There you are in the middle of a conversation, and suddenly you draw a blank on a particular word. It’s right there... if you could just remember... You move on, and hours later, something jogs your memory and the word comes to you, long after its relevance has passed. So, what happened?

You experienced what researchers call a tip-of-the tongue state, that agonizing moment when you know precisely what you want to say but you fail to produce the word or phrase.

Far from being signs of dementia or Alzheimer’s disease, these moments are simply part of the way we communicate, and they’re more or less universal.

“You can’t talk to anybody, in any culture, in any language, in any age group, who doesn’t know what you’re talking about” when you describe a tip-of-the-tongue state, said Lise Abrams, a psychology professor at the University of Florida who has studied the phenomenon for 20 years. Researchers have even found occurrences among sign language users. We’re more likely to draw blanks on words we use less frequently — like “abacus” or “palindrome” — but there are categories of words that lead to tip-of-the-tongue states more often.

Proper names are one of those categories. There’s no definitive theory, but one reason might be that proper names are random links to the people they represent, according to Abrams.

Here’s an experiment you can try: Ask someone to think of the first and last name of the foul-mouthed chef who has a cooking show. Then ask them to think of the hand-held device with numbered buttons you use to add, subtract, multiply or divide.

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So, if you can never seem to remember the name of that guy in administration when you're talking about him, try saying his name out loud when you can: It just might save you a little embarrassment down the road.

- a) Jog 1) run 2) alert 3) weaken 4) prolong 5) nudge
- b) Agonizing 1) restless 2) tormenting 3) pitiful 4) unpleasant 5) sick
- c) Definitive 1) acceptable 2) good 3) definite 4) **reliable** 5) **correct**
- d) Foul-mouthed 1) vulgar 2) unreputable 3) rude 4) ugly 5) big-mouthed
- e) Attribute 1) part of speech 2) addition 3) character 4) quality 5) detail

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### Задание № 16

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- a) Progress 1) develop 2) pass 3) change 4) improve 5) divert
- b) Refrain 1) a resume 2) a frequently repeated comment 3) a constraint 4) a buzz phrase 5) a motto
- c) Pundit 1) bandit 2) leader 3) expert 4) thinktank 5) know-all
- d) Fundamental to 1) basic 2) central 3) serious 4) necessary 5) obligatory
- e) Sustainable 1) economic 2) safe 3) steady 4) causing little damage 5) slow-moving

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### Задание № 17

Прочитайте текст “Recycle & Reuse: Cleaning up after the holidays” и выберите антонимы приведенных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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- a) Eagerly 1) hesitantly 2) coldly 3) indifferently 4) patiently 5) nervously
- b) Festive 1) poor 2) ascetic 3) dull 4) delicious 5) light
- c) Specific 1) any 2) unspecified 3) general-purpose 4) universal 5) concrete
- d) Generous 1) cheap 2) thoughtless 3) inadequate 4) impolite 5) stingy

e) Durable 1) perishable 2) fragile 3) slim 4) unreliable 5) one-off

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Прочитайте текст “Why You Can’t Think of the Word That’s on the Tip of Your Tongue” и выберите антонимы приведенных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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- a) Particular 1) general 2) unfastidious 3) any 4) singular 5) separate
- b) Proper 1) improper 2) common 3) personal 4) rude 5) impersonal
- c) Exact 1) accurate 2) incorrect 3) vague 4) rough 5) roundabout
- d) Hand-held 1) small 2) heavy 3) stationary 4) remote-controlled 5) handy
- e) Down the road 1) further on 2) now 3) around 4) never 5) close

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#### Задание № 17

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- a) Single 1) plural 2) singular 3) married 4) few 5) multiple
- b) Doubtful 1) doubted 2) adamant 3) certain 4) possible 5) arguable
- c) Finite 1) dateless 2) inexhaustible 3) immeasurable 4) non-final 5) exhaustive
- d) Prudent 1) justified 2) short-sighted 3) impudent 4) impossible 5) unintelligent
- e) Wasteful 1) economic 2) wasteless 3) economical 4) mean 5) plentiful

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### **Задание № 18**

Прочитайте текст “Recycle & Reuse: Cleaning up after the holidays” и выберите верное объяснение приведенных слов и словосочетаний. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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- a) Figure out 1) calculate an amount 2) solve a problem 3) understand a person 4) plan a course of action 5) find a free place
- b) (Keep me) on track 1) busy 2) mentally active 3) following instructions 4) cleaning the house 5) doing what is necessary
- c) Call ahead 1) phone back 2) go ahead 3) phone in advance 4) ask around 5) call collect
- d) Take on a second life 1) resurrect 2) change hands 3) be discarded 4) be upcycled 5) become an art object
- e) Feel uncomfortable 1) feel sorry 2) feel that something is inconvenient 3) feel rejected 4) feel shy 5) feel embarrassed

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- a) Draw a blank 1) draw a line with a pencil 2) get the wrong answer 3) write down a word 4) fail to remember something 5) forget the spelling of a word
- b) A tip-of-the tongue state 1) highly fashionable 2) popular in use 3) difficult to remember 4) about to be said 5) a mouthful
- c) Dementia 1) poor concentration 2) a memory lapse 3) a medical condition found in older people 4) a short memory span 5) bad memory for names
- d) Sign language users 1) those who gesticulate a lot 2) those who prefer to use signs rather than words 3) those who can communicate in sign languages 4) experts in non-verbal communication 5) disabled people
- e) Save you a little embarrassment 1) make you quite awkward 2) make you feel safe 3) prevent you from feeling a particular emotion 4) save you from losing money 5) contribute to your well-being

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## **Задание № 18**

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- a) Drought-afflicted 1) affected by sand storms 2) experiencing heat waves 3) experiencing very dry spells 4) experiencing temperature fluctuations 5) experiencing atmospheric pressure fluctuations
- b) Institute 1) organisation 2) to launch a campaign 3) to start a rule to exist 4) to formalise 5) to educate
- c) Broadly agree 1) disagree 2) generally agree 3) agree entirely 4) partly agree 5) be afraid to say that you disagree
- d) With an eye on posterity 1) considering our actions very carefully 2) looking back on the past mistakes 3) taking into account the opinion of others 4) with reference to the older generations 5) with regard to future generations
- e) Come to fruition 1) come to a halt 2) happen 3) fail 4) flourish 5) have a pleasing result

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### Задание № 19

Прочитайте текст и определите способы образования использованных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е) в порядке их следования. Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

- 1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия
- a) uncomfortable b) snack c) over-packaged d) single-use e) washable

Refuse is a word that may make some feel uncomfortable, especially during the holiday season. It's hard to say no to a generous friend or colleague when they're offering a gift or snack. However, you can still avoid buying products that are over-

packaged or designed for single-use only. Never use plastic forks and straws and paper napkins: make use of their washable and more durable counterparts instead.

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### **Задание № 19**

Прочитайте текст и определите способы образования использованных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в порядке их следования. Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

- 1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия
- a) posterity b) hydro-fracking c) massive d) throughout e) fruition

We are tasked with determining how to make the most efficient use of our existing fresh water resources. Our water must be used in a much more sustainable manner with an eye on posterity. As an example, consider hydro-fracking companies that contaminate millions of gallons of water in an effort to secure the natural gas positioned beneath the surface of the earth. Critics argue that fracking will therefore lead to increased competition for our existing water resources. Nor is it prudent to use massive amounts of water to maintain lush green golf courses throughout the year. If we continue our wasteful ways, water could eventually become even more valuable than oil. Such a statement seems exaggerated when uttered today yet it could easily come to fruition in the next two decades.

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### **Задание № 19**

Прочитайте текст и определите способы образования использованных слов. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в порядке их следования. Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

- 1) префиксация 2) суффиксация 3) словосложение 4) конверсия
- a) researcher b) tip-of-the-tongue c) precisely d) universal e) anybody

You experienced what researchers call a tip-of-the-tongue state, that agonizing moment when you know precisely what you want to say but you fail to produce the word or phrase.

Far from being signs of dementia or Alzheimer’s disease, these moments are simply part of the way we communicate, and they’re more or less universal.

“You can’t talk to anybody, in any culture, in any language, in any age group, who doesn’t know what you’re talking about” when you describe a tip-of-the-tongue state, said Lise Abrams, a psychology professor at the University of Florida who has studied the phenomenon for 20 years.

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 Задание № 20

Восстановите сложные прилагательные (a) – e), выбрав подходящие варианты из правой колонки (1) – 9). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут употребляться только один раз. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в порядке их следования.

a) This is a _____-lit room.	1) wind
b) We live in a _____-populated city.	2) petrol
c) We should start using _____-powered generators to cut costs.	3) home
d) I love eating _____-dried raisins.	4) weakly
e) We will be ____-off without it.	5) brightly
	6) sun
	7) oil
	8) densely
	9) better

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 Задание № 20

Восстановите сложные прилагательные (a) – e), выбрав подходящие варианты из правой колонки (1) – 9). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут употребляться только один раз. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в порядке их следования.



a) I bought some ___-watering strawberries.	1) eye
b) That was a ___-breaking jump.	2) leg
c) She is a ___-famous singer.	3) customer
d) This is a ___-free restaurant.	4) world
e) It was a ___-minute decision.	5) mouth
	6) last
	7) record
	8) globe
	9) smoke

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Задание № 20

Восстановите сложные прилагательные(a) – e), выбрав подходящие варианты из правой колонки (1) – 9). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты могут употребляться только один раз. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e) в порядке их следования.

a) We watched the ___-length version of the movie.	1) cold
b) Reptiles are ___-blooded creatures.	2) man
c) She is a ___-looking girl.	3) ugly
d) It left a ___-lasting taste in my mouth.	4) vegetable
e) I saw a ___-eating alligator.	5) brief
	6) full
	7) good
	8) hot
	9) long

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