

Задание № 1

Определите ударный слог в приведенных ниже парах слов в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Если ударение падает на один и то же слог, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если ударение падает на разные слоги, внесите цифру 2. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) extreme – extremism
- b) absurd – absurdity
- c) employ – employee
- d) dessert – desert
- e) nature – naturist

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- a) engine – machine
- b) complicate – complex
- c) romance – romantic
- d) absolute - obsolete
- e) nonsense – incense

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- a) unity – unify
- b) Berlin - Beijing
- c) caprice – cornice
- d) captive – captivity
- e) incursion – excursion

Задание № 2

Определите, одинаково ли произносятся ударные слоги в приведенных ниже парах слов (a) – e) в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Если ударные слоги произносятся одинаково, поставьте цифру 1. Если по-разному, поставьте цифру 2. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) surgeon – sergeant; b) dough – low; c) drought – draft; d) sew – mow; e) sweet – meat

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Задание № 2

Определите, одинаково ли произносятся ударные слоги в приведенных ниже парах слов (a) – e) в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Если ударные слоги произносятся одинаково, поставьте цифру 1. Если по-разному, поставьте цифру 2. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) mule – fool; b) stubborn – carbon; c) sweat – dead; d) doubt – drought; e) clerk – stark

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Задание № 2

Определите, одинаково ли произносятся ударные слоги в приведенных ниже парах слов (a) – e) в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Если ударные слоги произносятся одинаково, поставьте цифру 1. Если по-разному, поставьте цифру 2. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

a) gasp – past; b) sincerity – prosperity; c) hear – hare; d) prophet – protest; e) scrutiny – mutiny

Задание № 3

Определите, какая одна отрицательная приставка (1) – 6) должна быть употреблена для образования антонимов в каждой паре слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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

- a) read – place
- b) replaceable – responsible
- c) acceptable – daunted
- d) articulate – formal
- e) mature – patient

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Задание № 3

Определите, какая одна отрицательная приставка (1) – 6) должна быть употреблена для образования антонимов в каждой паре слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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

- a) mortal – perfect
- b) spell – trust
- c) legal – logical
- d) honour – place
- e) sense – smoker

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Задание № 3

Определите, какая одна отрицательная приставка (1) – 6) должна быть употреблена для образования антонимов в каждой паре слов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

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

a) behave – match

b) biased – attended

c) ability – accuracy

d) respective – resistible

e) attack – espionage

Задание № 4

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

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

a) doctor b) alliance c) Israeli d) discomfort e) haircut

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Задание № 4

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

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

a) babysit b) homeless c) ownership d) misfortune e) call

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Задание № 4

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

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

a) toothpaste b) postproduction c) airy d) excuse e) departure

Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями (1) – 3) и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) – 2) the 3) a/an

(a) ___ United States and Europe chopped down (b) ___ most of their forests for (c) ___ past few centuries, though in (d) ___ recent decades (e) ___ North America has reforested.

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Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями (1) – 3) и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) – 2) the 3) a/an

Throughout (a) ___ history of education, (b) ___ children have chosen or been coaxed to recite poems. Robert Burns has lived in (c) ___ speech of (d) ___ millions since (e) ___ early 1800s.

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Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу артиклями (1) – 3) и внесите номера выбранных вариантов в талон ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e):

1) – 2) the 3) a/an

(a) ___ last century has witnessed (b) ___ explosion in (c) ___ amount of (d) ___ video data stored with (e) ___ holders such as British Broadcasting Company, Institut National Audiovisuel (France) and Raotelevisao Portuguesa (Portugal).

Задание № 6

Завершите предложения (a) – e), выбрав подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Варианты можно использовать только один раз.

1) *come out* 2) *come across* 3) *come along* 4) *come apart* 5) *come back* 6) *come off*
7) *come about*

- a) Julie _____ some photographs of her grandparents in the attic.
- b) "Tony needs a job. If an opportunity _____, he's determined to seize it."
- c) He hopes his son will _____ one day.
- d) A button _____ my jacket.
- e) The truth will _____ sooner or later. It's just a matter of time.

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Задание № 6

Завершите предложения (a) – e), выбрав подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Варианты можно использовать только один раз.

1) *fall behind* 2) *fall for* 3) *fall out* 4) *fall apart* 5) *fall off* 6) *fall in* 7) *fall down*

- a) My car is so old it's _____.
- b) Because of the accident she _____ at school and had to work harder.
- c) While on holiday she _____ a handsome young man.
- d) Emma and Julie _____ during the school trip.
- e) The baby tried to walk but _____ several times.

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Задание № 6

Завершите предложения (a) – e), выбрав подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Варианты можно использовать только один раз.

1) look down on 2) look back on 3) look after 4) look on 5) look up to 6) look forward to 7) look for

- a) Older people tend to _____ the “good old days”.
- b) He _____ anyone who is not successful.
- c) I _____ seeing you next week.
- d) A babysitter _____ the children when we go out.
- e) Bill didn't take part in the fight. He just _____.

Задание № 7

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 5) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) in 2) on 3) of 4) to 5) at

It is often said that Japanese people, (a) ___ average, live much longer than Europeans. (b) ___ a large extent this must be due to the food most Japanese eat since life (c) ___ modern Japan is no less stressful than ours. The Japanese live (d) ___ a diet largely made up (e) ___ fish and rice.

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Задание № 7

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 5) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) in 2) at 3) into 4) to 5) on

Reading or writing text messages while you are walking is more dangerous than texting while driving. We need to focus (a) ___ many things (b) ___ the same time to walk safely (c) ___ a straight line. People forget how to walk properly, so dangerous things happen (d) ___ them. They bump (e) ___ walls and other people, walk into cars, fall over things in the street, and even fall into holes.

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Задание № 7

Завершите описание ситуации, выбрав подходящие по смыслу предлоги. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов (1) – 5) в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) in 2) for 3) up 4) to 5) from

SMS is now an integral part of daily life for most of us. One study showed that the average American teenager sends (a) ___ to 60 texts a day. It has also spawned countless original and innovative business strategies (b) ___ sending cash overseas (c) ___ voting in online polls. However, SMS has also been blamed (d) ___ a decline in language ability and an increase (e) ___ traffic accidents.

Задание № 8

Определите тип наклонения (1) – 3) в приведенных ниже предложениях (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

1) изъявительное 2) повелительное 3) сослагательное

- a) But for your help I wouldn't have managed to do everything on time.
- b) I wish you would help me with my project.
- c) Help me with my project!
- d) She promised to help me with my project.
- e) Let's help him with his project.

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Задание № 8

Определите тип наклонения (1) – 3) в приведенных ниже предложениях (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

1) изъявительное 2) повелительное 3) сослагательное

- a) I wish you had seen the play, it's marvelous.
- b) Let's go to the theatre and see that play.
- c) He promised we would go to the theatre as soon as he bought the tickets.
- d) If only we could go to the theatre tonight.
- e) They are going to the theatre tonight.

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Задание № 8

Определите тип наклонения (1) – 3) в приведенных ниже предложениях (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: варианты могут повторяться.

1) изъявительное 2) повелительное 3) сослагательное

- a) It is desirable for the applicant to leave his address and telephone number with the secretary.
- b) I wish he had left his address with the secretary.
- c) He was told to leave his address with the secretary.
- d) Don't forget to leave your address and phone number.
- e) Let's phone him.

Задание № 9

Определите, допущена ли ошибка в предложениях (a) – e). Если предложение верно, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если неверно – цифру 2.

- a) Sailing was his favourite weekend work.
- b) How many luggage are you going to take?
- c) What a wonderful work of art!
- d) Have you heard that his lodgings is in the outskirts of the city?
- e) The police is looking for the criminal who escaped yesterday.

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Задание № 9

Определите, допущена ли ошибка в предложениях (a) – e). Если предложение верно, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если неверно – цифру 2.

- a) I 've got accustomed to getting up early.
- b) She won't let anyone to think ill of him.
- c) I suggest him going there at once.
- d) She decided to stop at Hilton Hotel.
- e) He looked good in his new suit.

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Задание № 9

Определите, допущена ли ошибка в предложениях (a) – e). Если предложение верно, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если неверно – цифру 2.

- a) She wished she had a little garden with lilies-of-the-valleys and forget-me-nots like that of Mrs. Sand.
- b) He is right, it is no doubt about it.
- c) It's high time she made a decision.
- d) The Mall is a wide street leading from Trafalgar square to Buckingham Palace.
- e) I regret telling you all the tickets for this performance have been sold.

Задание № 10

Представьте, что Вы редактор. Помогите автору выбрать подходящее по смыслу слово в тексте короткого новостного сообщения (1) — 4). Укажите выбранный вариант в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e).

(a) ___ with the (b) ___ Union over the (c) ___ of EU law is (d) ___ a (e) ___ meeting of the 27 member states getting under way in Brussels.

a) 1) Polish debate 2) Poland's dispute 3) The Polish discussion 4) Poland debate

b) 1) Europe 2) Europeans 3) European 4) Europe's

c) 1) primacy 2) leadership 3) lead 4) privacy

d) 1) overdarkening 2) casting a cloud 3) outdoing 4) overshadowing

e) 1) top 2) pick 3) summit 4) head

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Задание № 10

Представьте, что Вы редактор. Помогите автору выбрать подходящее по смыслу слово в тексте короткого новостного сообщения (1) — 4). Укажите выбранный вариант в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e).

Piers Morgan has announced he is to stop (a) ___ his ITV show Life Stories. The (b) ___ revealed that his (c) ___ Good Morning Britain colleague Kate Garraway will (d) ___ the programme. The news comes seven months after Morgan left GMB after (e) ___ criticising the Duchess of Sussex.

a) 1) performing 2) leading 3) hosting 4) acting

b) 1) presenter 2) leader 3) commentator 4) head

c) 1) previous 2) latest 3) former 4) past

d) 1) take on 2) take up 3) hand over 4) take over

e) 1) arguably 2) controversially 3) doubtfully 4) questionably

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Задание № 10

Представьте, что Вы редактор. Помогите автору выбрать подходящее по смыслу слово в тексте короткого новостного сообщения (1) — 4). Укажите выбранный вариант в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e).

At a (a) ___ meeting in Ankara, the leaders of Russia and Turkey (b) ___ a number of agreements to (c) ___ (d) _____. Turkey also welcomed Russia's (e) ___ to build a nuclear-power plant at Akkuyu, in Büyükeceli, Mersin Province, Turkey.

a) 1) top 2) pick 3) summit 4) head

b) 1) sealed 2) signed 3) seized 4) ceased

c) 1) approve 2) disprove 3) improve 4) prove

d) 1) relationship 2) relation 3) relatives 4) relations

e) 1) proposition 2) proposal 3) suggestion 4) recommendation

Задание № 11

Завершите высказывания (a) – e), употребив подходящие по смыслу глаголы (1–8). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не могут повторяться.

1) *offer* 2) *say* 3) *ask* 4) *tell* 5) *warn* 6) *suggest* 7) *apologize* 8) *talk*

- a) I don't think they need help, but I think I should _____ anyway.
- b) She finds it hard to _____ what she feels.
- c) See if you can _____ him into lending us his car.
- d) When specifically _____ about the report, she indicated she had not read it.
- e) We _____ for the late departure of this flight.

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Задание № 11

Завершите высказывания (a) – e), употребив подходящие по смыслу глаголы (1–8). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не могут повторяться.

1) *claim* 2) *demand* 3) *ask* 4) *reply* 5) *tell* 6) *apologize* 7) *suggest* 8) *warn*

- a) He hasn't _____ to any of my text messages.
- b) Aid agencies have repeatedly _____ that a humanitarian catastrophe is imminent.
- c) Scientists are _____ a major breakthrough in the fight against cancer.
- d) She _____ John as chairman.
- e) The hijackers are _____ to speak to representatives of both governments.

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Задание № 11

Завершите высказывания (a) – e), употребив подходящие по смыслу глаголы (1–8) в правильной форме. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не могут повторяться.

1) inquire 2) apologize 3) *claim* 4) tell 5) advise 6) *suggest* 7) *offer* 8) *demand*

a) I would strongly _____ against it.

b) I rang up to _____ about train times.

c) He said the task of reconstruction would _____ much patience, hard work and sacrifice.

d) We _____ for any inconvenience this problem may cause our customers.

e) She _____ him emotional and practical support in countless ways.

Задание № 12

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Глаголы приведены в начальной форме. Внимание: слов больше, чем необходимо.

1) look 2) see 3) view 4) stare 5) glance 6) gaze 7) glimpse

- a) Here's where you might just catch a _____ of the royals this year.
- b) Neither of them had strong _____ on politics.
- c) He _____ straight ahead as the guilty verdicts were read out.
- d) She had the _____ of someone deserted and betrayed.
- e) Mick wants to _____ you in his office right away.

Задание № 12

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Глаголы приведены в начальной форме. Внимание: слов больше, чем необходимо.

1) look 2) see 3) view 4) stare 5) glance 6) gaze 7) glimpse

- a) It was one of the most amazing films I've ever _____.
- b) Everyone _____ at her beautiful jewels.
- c) I _____ blankly at the paper in front of me.
- d) The _____ from the top of the tower was spectacular.
- e) _____! I'm sure that's Jennifer Lawrence!

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Задание № 12

Завершите фразы, выбрав требуемое по смыслу слово (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Глаголы приведены в начальной форме. Внимание: слов больше, чем необходимо.

1) look 2) see 3) view 4) stare 5) glance 6) gaze 7) glimpse

- a) We're _____ for someone with experience for this post.
- b) I only had time to _____ at my emails.
- c) They were _____ defeat in the face.
- d) Frankly, I don't know what Paul _____ in her.
- e) The sun disappeared from _____.

Задание № 13

Определите, к какому типу текста (1–9) относятся отрывки (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) газетная статья (заголовок) 2) пословица 3) скороговорка 4) анекдот 5) сказка 6) детская рифмовка 7) стихотворение (сонет) 8) высказывание известного человека 9) рекламное объявление

a) I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils.

b) Document leak reveals nations lobbying to change key climate report.

c) A bad workman always blames his tools.

d) If life were predictable it would cease to be life, and be without flavor.

e) Best Christmas cake 2021: from iced fruit cake to panettone

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Задание № 13

Определите, к какому типу текста (1–9) относятся отрывки (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) газетная статья (заголовок) 2) пословица 3) скороговорка 4) анекдот 5) сказка 6) детская рифмовка 7) стихотворение (сонет) 8) высказывание известного человека 9) рекламное объявление

a) Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

b) Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,

Or bends with the remover to remove.

- c) Best teddy bear coats to shop now, all in the one place.
- d) Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.
- e) Once upon a time there was a boy named Jack, and one morning he started to go and seek his fortune. He hadn't gone very far before he met a cat.

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Задание № 13

Определите, к какому типу текста (1–9) относятся отрывки (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) газетная статья (заголовок) 2) пословица 3) скороговорка 4) анекдот 5) сказка 6) детская рифмовка 7) стихотворение (сонет) 8) высказывание известного человека 9) рекламное объявление

- a) Be yourself; everyone else is already taken.
- b) Hickory, dickory, dock.
The mouse ran up the clock.
The clock struck one,
The mouse ran down,
Hickory, dickory, dock.
- c) A leopard doesn't change its spots.
- d) Betty Botter bought some butter
But, said she, the butter's bitter.
If I put it in my batter,
it will make my batter bitter.
- e) Prince William: 'Repair this planet, not find the next'.

Задание № 14

Выберите, какое обозначение цвета (1) – 7) в правой колонке употребляется в идиоматических выражениях, дефиниции которых (a) – e) приведены в левой колонке. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a) very rarely; almost never | 1) green |
| b) considerable talent or ability to grow plants | 2) blue |
| c) to give someone a special welcome | 3) red |
| d) having a very dark skin from being in the sun | 4) brown |
| e) to have no courage | 5) yellow |
| | 6) silver |
| | 7) gold |

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Задание № 14

Выберите, какое обозначение цвета (1) – 7) в правой колонке употребляется в идиоматических выражениях, дефиниции которых (a) – e) приведены в левой колонке. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a) very jealous | 1) green |
| b) to have rich parents | 2) blue |
| c) good and kind to other people | 3) red |
| d) something that makes a person very angry | 4) brown |
| e) apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly | 5) yellow |
| | 6) silver |
| | 7) gold |

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Задание № 14

Выберите, какое обозначение цвета (1) – 7) в правой колонке употребляется в идиоматических выражениях, дефиниции которых (a) – e) приведены в левой колонке. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- a) very frightened, shocked, or ill
- b) a person who is different from the rest of their family
- c) a warning of a dangerous situation
- d) to give approval to proceed
- e) to talk about something for a long time

- 1) green
- 2) blue
- 3) red
- 4) white
- 5) yellow
- 6) silver
- 7) black

Задание № 15

Завершите фразы (a) — e), выбрав верный вариант ответной реплики (1) — 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- a) Last night, some friends and I went out for some fun, _____.
- b) We watched the sun set over the lake, _____.
- c) My older cousin came along too, _____.
- d) She lost her glasses, _____.
- e) We went to see a movie _____.

- 1) which was absolutely amazing.
- 2) which was a good way to end the week.
- 3) which was no laughing matter.
- 4) which was pretty cool.
- 5) which is understandable.
- 6) which was silly but entertaining.
- 7) which looked awkward.

+++++

Задание № 15

Завершите фразы (a) — e), выбрав верный вариант ответной реплики (1) — 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- a) She didn't understand a word I said, _____.

- b) We got lost in the city, _____.
- c) We called a taxi, _____.
- d) He was rushed to the hospital and put in a little room, _____.
- e) My fingers and toes froze beyond hurting, _____.

- 1) which caused us to be very late.
- 2) which was no joke.
- 3) which had dust all over the bed.
- 4) which was rather a stupid thing to do.
- 5) which was hardly surprising because my Spanish is lousy.
- 6) which took us all home.
- 7) which was understandable.

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Задание № 15

Завершите фразы (a) — e), выбрав верный вариант ответной реплики (1) — 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- a) I missed the last bus and had to walk home alone in the dark, _____.
- b) There is other news, _____.
- c) She says it's Charlotte's fault, _____.
- d) He said he had never ever seen the Simpsons, _____.
- e) He showed me round the town, _____.

- 1) which you may be missing.
- 2) which was hard to believe.
- 3) which was no laughing matter.
- 4) which was a foolish thing to do.
- 5) which is stupid.
- 6) which was very kind of him.
- 7) which looked awkward.

Задание 16

Прочитайте текст “The Buy Nothing movement” и выберите пять утверждений, которые противоречат содержанию текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

1. People buy clothes because they want to throw them away.
2. The average Briton spends £1,000 on new clothes a year.
3. The writer thinks it is worrying that people spend money on things they do not need.

4. The amount the average Briton owes on credit cards is one third of the amount they spend on clothes each year.
5. People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities.
6. Charities can find ways to use clothes even if they are not very good quality.
7. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as fast as it comes in.
8. Buy Nothing Day is a protest against credit cards.

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Задание 16

Прочитайте текст “ Digital habits across generations” и выберите пять утверждений, которые противоречат содержанию текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. In the UK the over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'

Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the site – only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to,' she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone.

Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

- 1) More people aged 55 or more use Facebook than people aged 65 or more.
- 2) Grandparents typically use Facebook less than their grandchildren.
- 3) Sheila wanted to snoop on her grandchildren's Facebook accounts.
- 4) Sheila thinks that social media prevent her grandchildren from communicating with her.
- 5) Peter found his own smartphone use affected how he felt about how much his children used their phones.
- 6) Peter has changed how much he uses his phone during the working day.
- 7) Peter feels he is completely cut off the world.
- 8) Peter feels that the changes make him a better parent.

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Задание 16

Прочитайте текст "Robot Teachers" и выберите пять утверждений, которые противоречат содержанию текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в порядке их следования под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

- 1) Most jobs seem as if they can be done by robots or computers.
- 2) Robots are sometimes better at diagnosing illnesses than doctors.
- 3) Many patients feel more comfortable when they communicate with a machine.
- 4) One advantage of robot teachers is that they don't need to rest.
- 5) Many experts agree robots will replace teachers by 2027.
- 6) Robot assistants could help teachers by marking homework and writing reports.
- 7) It is better to have no teacher at all than to be taught by a robot.
- 8) Some teachers use robots to reduce their time answering emails and marking homework.

Задание № 17

Восстановите отрывок, выбрав правильную последовательность предложений. Укажите номера предложений в порядке их следований в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e). Внимание: одно предложение лишнее.

- 1) We owe many of our modern ideas about fairies to Shakespeare and stories from the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 2) The earliest fairy-like creatures can be found in the Greek idea that trees and rivers had spirits called dryads and nymphs.
- 3) Typically pretty and female, like Tinkerbell in *Peter Pan*, they usually use their magic to do small things and are mostly friendly to humans.
- 4) Fairies today are the stuff of children's stories, little magical people with wings, often shining with light.
- 5) This might explain why fairies were often described as playing tricks on humans.
- 6) Although we can see the origins of fairies as far back as the Ancient Greeks, we can see similar creatures in many cultures.

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Задание № 17

Восстановите отрывок, выбрав правильную последовательность предложений. Укажите номера предложений в порядке их следований в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e). Внимание: одно предложение лишнее.

- 1) Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true.
- 2) If you know these things about online news, you can apply them in your everyday life.
- 3) Sometimes they want you to click on another story or advertisement at their own site, other times they want to upset people for political reasons.

- 4) Every time you're online, you are bombarded by pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their story.
- 5) These stories circulate quickly, and the result is ... fake news.
- 6) There is a range of fake news: from crazy stories which people easily recognise to more subtle types of misinformation.

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Задание № 17

Восстановите отрывок, выбрав правильную последовательность предложений. Укажите номера предложений в порядке их следований в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) — e). Внимание: одно предложение лишнее.

- 1) With the advent of the internet, online communities have figured out a way to generate profit from the sharing of those underused assets.
- 2) If we look around us at the things we have purchased at some point in our lives, we would no doubt notice that not everything we own is being put to good use.
- 3) Unlike businesses, individuals do not have to follow certain regulations, and this can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of fraud.
- 4) Those underutilised items may seem useless to some, but could be an asset to others.
- 5) And this is known as the sharing economy.
- 6) Using websites and social media groups that facilitate the buying and selling of second-hand goods, it is now easier than ever for peer-to-peer sharing activities to take place.

Задание № 18

Прочитайте отрывок и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения истинными или ложными в соответствии с его содержанием. Если утверждение истинное, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если ложное – цифру 2.

Celebrities are everywhere nowadays: on TV, in magazines, online. Is this preoccupation with famous people harmless fun or is it bad for us? How many people are truly obsessed with modern media idols? And on the other side of the coin, can fame be harmful to the celebrities?

Studies suggest that the vast majority of teenagers do not really worship celebrities. Researchers have identified three kinds of fans. About 15% of young people have an ‘entertainment-social’ interest. They love chatting about their favourite celebrities with friends and this does not appear to do any harm.

Another 5% feel that they have an ‘intense-personal’ relationship with a celebrity. Sometimes they see them as their soulmate and find that they are often thinking about them, even when they don’t want to. These people are more at risk from depression and anxiety. If girls in this group idolise a female star with a body they consider to be perfect, they are more likely to be unhappy with their own bodies.

That leaves 2% of young people with a ‘borderline-pathological’ interest. They might say, for example, they would spend several thousand pounds on a paper plate the celebrity had used, or that they would do something illegal if the celebrity asked them to. These people are in most danger of being seriously disturbed.

What about the celebrities themselves? A study in the USA tried to measure narcissism or extreme self-centredness, when feelings of worthlessness and invisibility are compensated for by turning into the opposite: excessive showing off. Researchers looked at 200 celebrities, 200 young adults with Masters in Business Administration (a group known for being narcissistic) and a nationally representative sample using the same questionnaire. As was expected, the celebrities were significantly more narcissistic than the MBAs and both groups were a lot more narcissistic than the general population.

Four kinds of celebrity were included in the sample. The most narcissistic were the ones who had become famous through reality TV shows – they scored highest on vanity and willingness to exploit other people. Next came comedians, who scored highest on exhibitionism and feelings of superiority. Then came actors, and the least narcissistic were musicians. One interesting result was that there was no connection between narcissism and the length of time the celebrity had been famous. This means that becoming famous probably did not make the celebrities narcissistic – they already were beforehand.

- 1) *The article is about whether celebrity culture is harmful, for either the public or the celebrities themselves.*
- 2) *Young people who feel they have an 'intense-personal' relationship with a celebrity do not experience any negative consequences related to it.*
- 3) *A study found that celebrities were more self-centered than business administration masters students.*
- 4) *Actors were the least self-obsessed group of celebrities.*
- 5) *The research concluded that the experience of being a celebrity made people more narcissistic than they were previously.*

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Задание № 18

Прочитайте отрывок и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения истинными или ложными в соответствии с его содержанием. Если утверждение истинное, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если ложное – цифру 2.

Chilies originate in South America and have been eaten for at least 9,500 years. Organised cultivation began around 5,400 BC. Christopher Columbus was the first European to encounter chilies, when he landed on the island of Hispaniola in 1492. He thought it was a type of pepper and called it the “red pepper”, a name still used today. After their introduction to Europe they were an immediate sensation and were quickly incorporated into the diet. From there they spread to Africa, India and East Asia.

The reason for the chili’s “hotness” lies in a chemical called Capsaisin. Capsaisin causes temporary irritation to the trigeminal cells, which are the pain receptors in the mouth, nose and throat. After the pain messages are transmitted to the brain, endorphins, natural pain killers, are released and these not only kill the pain but give the chili eater a short lived natural high. Other side effects include: an increased heart rate, a running nose and increased salivation and sweating, which can have a cooling effect in hot climates.

The reason for the presence of Capsaisin is thought to be to deter animals from eating the fruit. Only mammals feel the burning effects; birds feel nothing. As birds are a better method of distributing the seeds, which pass intact through their guts, Capsaisin would seem to be a result of natural selection.

The smaller chilies tend to be the hottest. This may reflect the fact that they tend to grow closer to the ground and are therefore more vulnerable to animals. The heat

of a chili is measured on the Scoville scale. The hottest types such as the Habenero and the Scotch Bonnet rate between 100,000 and 300,000, the world famous Tabasco sauce rates at 15,000 to 30,000, about the same as the Thai prik khee nu, while the popular Jalapeno is between 5,000 and 15,000. Powdered chili is 500 to 1,000 and the mild capsicins and paprikas can range between 100 and 0.

- 1) *People began eating Chiles in the last few centuries.*
- 2) *Chilies became popular as soon as they were brought into Europe.*
- 3) *Capsaisin causes significant damage to the mouth.*
- 4) *Chilies can be part of a birds diet.*
- 5) *Mammals do not feel the burning effects, as well as birds.*

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Задание № 18

Прочитайте отрывок и определите, являются ли следующие утверждения истинными или ложными в соответствии с его содержанием. Если утверждение истинное, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если ложное – цифру 2.

Most of my friends and colleagues in my age range, late-thirties to early forties, have already crossed their finish line. They have a husband –not often the best choice– and one or two children, which they eagerly display on the one and only place where I can meet them nowadays, Facebook or Instagram.

For most women, motherhood is what makes them complete, the ultimate fulfilment; I get it, and it's OK. But I don't need these women to bully me into trying to find a partner "before my biological clock stops ticking". "Try going on dating apps," they say. "It worked for me." OK, congratulations. But I hated it – men lied, and they were rude and disrespectful.

More importantly, of course I wouldn't mind finding a partner, a kind, sweet, and – why not– handsome guy who I'd fall in love with hard. But for me, finding true love would be an end in itself, something I'd like to treasure and enjoy, and not just a necessary step to have the children I'm supposed to have. Because, of course, if you are a woman, you have to have children, and not only that, you have to *want* to have children.

What if I don't want children? Because so far, I haven't heard the call of nature and, to be honest, I don't think I ever will. Since I was a little girl I've been posed questions that started with, "When you get married...", "When you have

children...” And I have always felt disconnected from this reality that I am supposed to live. No, I don’t think I will get married –although I want to find love– and no, I might not want kids.

But shush, a woman can’t say that she doesn’t want kids too loud, because that’s often understood as a betrayal to human nature, and a true act of selfishness. Yes, women who don’t want to be mothers are said to be selfish, or even worse, they are believed to hate children, which is very, very suspicious in a female. You should never trust a woman who doesn’t want motherhood to define her. Then, I think I am not to be trusted because, for the time being, I’d rather continue being an incomplete woman.

- 1) *The writer disapproves of some of her friends' husbands.*
- 2) *She occasionally spends time with her married friends who have children.*
- 3) *She disapproves of the women who think being a mother is a priority in life.*
- 4) *She would like to have kids if she found the right person, someone she was in love with.*
- 5) *She thinks that a woman who does not want to become a mother should not be trusted.*

Задание № 19

Соотнесите имена известных литературных персонажей (а) – е) с их авторами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: авторов больше, чем необходимо, авторы не могут повторяться.

1) Charles Dickens 2) P. L. Travers 3) Alan Milne 4) Beatrix Potter 5) Lewis Carroll 6) Margaret Mitchell 7) Agatha Christie

- a) Mary Poppins
- b) Winnie the Pooch
- c) Oliver Twist
- d) Miss Marple
- e) The March Hare

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Задание № 19

Соотнесите имена известных литературных персонажей (а) – е) с их авторами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: авторов больше, чем необходимо, авторы не могут повторяться.

1) Charles Dickens 2) Henry Fielding 3) William Shakespeare 4) Beatrix Potter 5) Lewis Carroll 6) Arthur Conan Doyle 7) Agatha Christie

- a) Tom Jones
- b) Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
- c) Mrs. Hudson
- d) Ebenezer Scrooge
- e) Peter Rabbit

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Задание № 19

Соотнесите имена известных литературных персонажей (а) – е) с их авторами. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (а) – е). Внимание: авторов больше, чем необходимо, авторы не могут повторяться.

1) Charles Dickens 2) Henry Fielding 3) J. M. Barrie 4) Margaret Mitchell
5) Lewis Carroll 6) Arthur Conan Doyle 7) Agatha Christie

- a) Peter Pan
- b) Poirot
- c) Scarlett O'Hara
- d) Dr Watson
- e) Mr. Pickwick

Задание № 20

Найдите соответствия между именами известных американцев и англичан (a) – e) и названиями областей, в которых они прославились: 1) наука, 2) культура, 3) политика. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты могут повторяться.

- a) Evelyn Waugh
- b) Robert Redford
- c) Franklin Roosevelt
- d) John Constable
- e) Ernest Rutherford

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Задание № 20

Найдите соответствия между именами известных американцев и англичан (a) – e) и названиями областей, в которых они прославились: 1) наука, 2) культура, 3) политика. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты могут повторяться.

- a) Isaac Newton
- b) Andy Warhol
- c) Tony Blair
- d) Vivien Leigh
- e) Samuel Morse

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Задание № 20

Найдите соответствия между именами известных американцев и англичан (a) – e) и названиями областей, в которых они прославились: 1) наука, 2) культура, 3) политика. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты могут повторяться.

- a) David Crystal
- b) P. G. Wodehouse
- c) Mike Pence
- d) Thomas Gainsborough
- e) Clement Attlee

Творческое задание

Write an advertisement text for your school's Instagram page to promote an English speaking club in your school. Write between 180 – 200 words.

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Творческое задание

Write an advertisement text for your school's Instagram page to promote an English speaking pen-pal club in your school. Write between 180 – 200 words.

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Творческое задание

Write an advertisement text for your school's Instagram page to promote a volunteer club in your school. Write between 180 – 200 words.

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Тест по предмету "Английский язык" 9 класс

3 часа 58 минут 51 секунда

1. Определите ударный слог в приведенных ниже парах слов в соответствии с британской произносительной нормой. Если ударение падает на один и тот же слог, внесите в талон ответов цифру 1, если ударение падает на разные слоги, внесите цифру 2. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- a) extreme – extremism
- b) absurd – absurdity
- c) employ – employee
- d) dessert – desert
- e) nature – naturist

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6. Завершите предложения (a) – e), выбрав подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: два варианта лишние. Глаголы приведены в начальной форме. Варианты можно использовать только один раз.

- 1) fall behind 2) fall for 3) fall out 4) fall apart 5) fall off 6) fall in 7) fall down
- a) My car is so old it's _____.
 - b) Because of the accident she _____ at school and had to work harder.
 - c) While on holiday she _____ a handsome young man.
 - d) Emma and Julie _____ during the school trip.
 - e) The baby tried to walk but _____ several times.

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11. Завершите высказывания (a) – e), употребив подходящие по смыслу глаголы (1) – 8) в правильной форме. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Варианты не могут повторяться.

- 1) inquire 2) apologize 3) claim 4) tell 5) advise 6) suggest 7) offer 8) demand
- a) I would strongly _____ against it.
 - b) I rang up to _____ about train times.
 - c) He said the task of reconstruction would _____ much patience, hard work and sacrifice.
 - d) We _____ for any inconvenience this problem may cause our customers.
 - e) She _____ him emotional and practical support in countless ways.

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13. Определите, к какому типу текста (1) – 9) относятся отрывки (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

- 1) газетная статья (заголовок) 2) пословица 3) скороговорка 4) анекдот 5) сказка 6) детская рифмовка 7) стихотворение (сонет) 8) высказывание известного человека 9) рекламное объявление

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14. Выберите, какое обозначение цвета (1) – 7) в правой колонке употребляется в идиоматических выражениях, дефиниции которых (a) – e) приведены в левой колонке. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

- a) very frightened, shocked, or ill
- 1) green
- b) a person who is different from the rest of their family 2) blue
- e) a warning of a dangerous situation
- 3) red
- d) to give approval to proceed 4) white
- e) to talk about something for a long time 5) yellow
- 6) silver
- 7) black

14. Выберите, какое обозначение цвета (1) – 7) употребляется в идиоматических выражениях, дефиниции которых приведены под буквами (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не должны повторяться.

1) green 2) blue 3) red 4) white 5) yellow 6) silver 7) black

- a) very frightened, shocked, or ill
- b) a person who is different from the rest of their family
- c) a warning of a dangerous situation
- d) to give approval to proceed
- e) to talk about something for a long time

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9. Соотнесите имена известных литературных персонажей (a) – e) с их авторами (1) – 7). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо. Варианты не могут повторяться.

- 1) Charles Dickens 2) Henry Fielding 3) J. M. Barrie 4) Margaret Mitchell
- 5) Lewis Carroll 6) Arthur Conan Doyle 7) Agatha Christie

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