

**Сборник тренировочных материалов для подготовки
к государственному выпускному экзамену
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
для обучающихся по образовательным программам
СРЕДНЕГО общего образования**

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Тренировочные материалы предназначены для подготовки к государственному выпускному экзамену в устной и письменной формах.

В части I представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к устному экзамену.

Устный экзамен проводится по билетам, каждый из которых содержит два вопроса. Первое задание проверяет умения ознакомительного чтения (чтения с пониманием основного содержания). Экзаменуемому предлагается законченный в смысловом отношении текст (из публицистической или научно-популярной литературы) объёмом до 1500 знаков. При обсуждении текста учащийся имеет право им пользоваться. В процессе подготовки к ответу учащийся может использовать двуязычный словарь. Задача экзаменуемого – кратко изложить основное содержание текста и обсудить его с экзаменатором. Экзаменатор задаёт не менее двух вопросов, которые проверяют, действительно ли учащийся понял основное содержание текста или он просто воспроизводит короткие отрывки из него.

Второе задание проверяет умения монологической речи (монолог-рассуждение): делать сообщение, содержащее наиболее важную информацию по данной теме; рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Предлагаемая в билете формулировка задания ориентирует учащегося на монолог-рассуждение с привлечением личного опыта и выражения личного отношения.

На подготовку заданий экзаменуемому отводится 25 минут, опрос занимает 8–10 минут.

Часть I сборника содержит тренировочные материалы для подготовки к ГВЭ-11 в устной форме.

Раздел 1.1 сборника содержит задания по чтению – тексты для ознакомительного чтения и вопросы к ним.

Раздел 1.2 содержит задания по говорению.

В части II сборника представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к ГВЭ-11 в письменной форме. Материалы сгруппированы по тематическому признаку следующим образом:

- **раздел 2.1** – «Чтение» (задания на установление соответствия и задания с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных);
- **раздел 2.2** – «Грамматика и лексика» (задания с кратким ответом и задания с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных);
- **раздел 2.3** – «Письмо».

В каждом разделе представлены задания разных форм и разного уровня сложности. В конце разделов приведены критерии оценивания заданий и образцы ответов.

**ЧАСТЬ I
ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ
К ГВЭ-11 В УСТНОЙ ФОРМЕ**

РАЗДЕЛ 1.1

Тренировочные задания по чтению

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

English tongue is hardest to lick

Learning to read in English is harder than it is in any other European language, a study in 15 countries has shown. Only Danish comes close.

It took a group of Dundee primary school children — all good readers — between two and three times as long to learn the basic skills as it did children learning in almost all other European languages.

The complex spelling and the syllabic structure of English are to blame, Professor Philip Seymour of Dundee University told the Science Festival, “It means that children are being asked to learn two things at once. Not only do they have to learn letters and sounds and how to decode unfamiliar words, but they also have to learn the large number of words which don’t fit the pattern.”

The research project studied the literacy skills of children in Scotland and in 14 other countries — Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, The Netherlands and Denmark.

Researchers measured how long it took the children to reach a “foundation” level of reading — defined as the knowledge of letters and sounds, the ability to recognise familiar words, and the ability to work out new words from their individual syllables.

In almost all the countries studied, 90 per cent of children had reached this level after one year. But among the English-speaking children, only 30 per cent

had. At the end of the second year, 70 per cent had. This means that it is taking between two and three years for English-speaking children to reach the same literacy level as other children reach in a year.

Professor Seymour said that after English the most difficult languages to learn to read were Danish, French and Portuguese. Finnish was the simplest.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

A watched dog will wait until you stop watching

A lesson learnt the hard way by thousands of dog owners has finally been proved by scientists: man's best friend is a cunning creature that will watch its master intently, ready to be disobedient the moment he isn't looking.

German researchers have shown that dogs behave very differently when they know they are not being watched by their owners, according to a study reported yesterday in *New Scientist* magazine.

In an experiment at the Max Planck Institute in Leipzig, snacks were placed on the floor in front of six dogs, which were then told strictly by their owners that they were not allowed to eat. The researchers then ran a series of behaviour tests on the animals. The owners were asked in turn to look directly at the dog; to leave the room; to shut their eyes; to turn their back; or to play a computer game.

When the dogs saw they were being watched directly, they nearly always kept away from the forbidden food. As soon as the owners left the room, however, all the dogs wolfed it down within five seconds.

The dogs, though, did not limit their thieving to that. The scientists, led by Josep Call, noticed that the dogs watched their owners' eyes intently, waiting until they were sure they were not likely to be seen before tucking into the treat.

In all the cases where the dogs were not watched directly, they were more brazen about taking the snack. The dogs stole twice as much food when not being looked at.

Dr Call said the findings suggested that dogs have more flexible minds than had previously been thought. They can piece together past experiences to construct new solutions to problems, he said.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

Girl saves sister, 3, from drowning

A young girl plunged into a river's swollen waters and saved her three-year-old sister, it emerged yesterday.

Sophie Knight, aged seven, was walking with her mother and sister, Rosie, along the bank of the River Avon on the outskirts of Salisbury when the younger girl fell into the river.

As their mother, Sarah, watched in horror, Sophie jumped after Rosie, who had disappeared below the surface, found her sister and held her above the water until the pair were dragged to safety by a man who had been walking his dog.

Mrs Knight said: "It all happened quickly. We were on a path by the river, I was pushing a buggy, the girls just ahead of me — Rosie suddenly turned right and walked into the river. I think she thought it was another big puddle.

"Before I had time to react, Sophie had jumped in after her. She definitely saved Rosie's life because she was right under the water."

Back at the family home in Harnham, Salisbury, Rosie had said to her mother: "I disappeared, didn't I?" Sophie, not frightened during Saturday's drama, said: "I just jumped in and saved her. The water was deep — it went over my head. All I could see was the top of my hat."

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

Give me a real old granny

I was wondering the other day where all the grannies had gone. I don't mean the people who are grannies because they have grandchildren, but the ones who used to be about when I was younger.

I think a granny ought to look a certain way, so that it sticks out a mile that she is one. Ideally she should be smallish and round — comfy and cosy. It would be nice if she sat in a rocking chair and crocheted. By a warm fire — a real one — not your posh electric or gas ones with artificial flames and logs.

I think she ought to wear her slippers, and have a canary in a cage, and a window sill with geraniums. Her hair would be that snowy-white that shows up a pale pink skin and very bright eyes, and she'd smile a lot. I forgot the cat. There should be a cat purring by the fire. The kettle would always be ready to make a pot of tea, and there would be home-made cakes.

The trouble as I see it is that today's grannies all look wrong. They don't have white hair any more — they have a rinse. They wear make-up and have National Health teeth and go dashing about playing bingo, and don't sit and be cosy any more.

My grannies would have time to listen to one's grumbles and make soothing noises, and when you touched them, they would be soft and yielding, like cushions. The modern ones are all slimline and brittle, and are too busy moving about the place.

It's a sobering thought that I may be a granny myself one day, though. At the moment, I don't fancy sitting and rocking, with a cat or anything else. Or crocheting or making pots of tea and little buns, and smiling all the time and being cosy. I suppose, if the experts are right and we are all going to live longer than ever before, my Old Grannies are completely redundant.

Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

LIVELIHOOD VANISHING FOR SEA WOMEN

In a centuries-long tradition, women divers plunge to the seabed surrounding this South Korean island to pluck seafood. Unlike their ancestors, today's divers on Cheju Island wear masks and wet suits. But little else has changed and they remain a rare, if fading, symbol of female independence in Korea's traditionally male-dominated society.

Tourists flock to see the divers who work without oxygen tanks in the bays ringing Cheju, off the southern coast of the Korean peninsula.

They can stay below the surface for up to two minutes, combing the ocean floor for seafood to sell at the market or eat at home.

But the divers are dwindling, from 23000 in 1960 to 500 today, and only 30 of them are 29 years old or younger. The younger generation prefers easier work in hotels, restaurants and souvenir shops.

"I don't blame them. We make little money despite hard work," says Park Bok, who has been diving for more than half her life.

The divers' husbands mostly work at tangerine farms, horse ranches or as fishermen.

There are several theories about why women have dominated diving on Cheju since the 16th century. One is that they can withstand high water pressure better than men. Another is that their body fat allows them to endure cold water for longer periods.

But Park and others say many take several painkillers a day to endure the physical toll. "When you dive deep, it hurts everywhere", says Kim, who works with Park.

The *haenyo*, or "sea women" in Korean, dive eight hours a day for about half the year in waters up to 13 meters deep. Their average annual income is only about \$3,000. Divers also work along the coast of the Korean peninsula, but Cheju is more suited to the profession because of its warmer weather.

Yet the sea women regulate their fishing, clinging to the custom of working without an oxygen supply. Diving with a tank, they reason, would let them strip clean the source of their living.

Задание 6. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

Anger is normal. Or is it?

In terms of frequency of expression anger is normal. It exists everywhere and is in all of us. But most teachers and parents find it difficult to accept anger as normal and inevitable. The real issue for the teacher and parent becomes the question of how to deal with anger in oneself. The pressures on us to control or hide our anger are very powerful. Teachers ask, "Will that be held against me as

a sign of incompetence or immaturity?" Other concerns are: "What will the kids tell their parents?" and "Will that get back to the principal?" Teachers, in addition, have real concern for their children: "Will a child become frightened?" Will it damage him in some way?" or even more upsetting, "Will the child get angry at me, become rebellious, and no longer like me as a teacher?"

These concerns are so real that most teachers try to hide their anger. The results of this are quite predictable: at best the teacher who is straining to keep in anger is tense, irritable, and impatient; at worst the anger slips out in sarcasm or explodes in a rage of accumulated fury.

How do children react to anger? All of us, as we recall our own childhood experiences in school, can remember instances of teachers expressing anger in the classroom. Though children frequently face anger from adults, they do not always adjust to it in ways that make their own growth and learning better, which is the ultimate aim of the teacher. Teachers report that children often react with confusion: they are bothered, or their faces appear troubled. Some children are hurt at the teacher's anger, and a few children are even frightened. Sarcasm or biting remarks that touch areas of special concern for children can be remembered with special misery for many years.

Задание 7. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

Thumbing a lift

To hitchhike successfully in any country you must be able to do two things: attract attention and at the same time convince the driver at a glance that you don't have an intention of robbing or murdering him. To fulfil the first requirement you must have some mark to distinguish you at once from all other people. A serviceman, for instance, should wear his uniform, a student his scarf. In a foreign country an unmistakable indication of your own nationality will also arrest the driver's attention. When I hitchhiked 9,500 miles across the United States and back recently I wore a well-tailored suit, a bowler hat and a trench-coat, and carried a pencil-thin rolled black umbrella. My suitcase was decorated with British flags. Having plenty of luggage, moreover, I was not likely to be suspected of being a dangerous lunatic. The problem was I had to get across to the driver the idea that I needed to get somewhere cheaply.

But even with careful preparation, you must not assume that the task will be easy. You should be prepared to wait a little, for there are drivers who confess to a fierce prejudice against hitchhikers. In America my average wait was half an hour, but I have heard of people waiting all day, they presumably took less pains to make themselves conspicuous.

Nor you must assume that all the drivers who stop for you are normal, nice people. On one occasion I found myself driving with a boy of nineteen who turned out to be on the run from the police, and was hoping to use me as an alibi. There are also lesser risks: you may find yourself in a car of a fascist fanatic, a

Mormon missionary, or just a bad driver. You cannot tell of course, until you are in the car. But you soon learn the art of the quick excuse that gets you out again.

If the hitchhiker in the United States will remember that he is seeking the indulgence of drivers to give him a free ride, and he is prepared to give in exchange entertainment and company, and not to go to sleep, he will come across the remarkable, almost legendary, hospitality of the Americans of the West. It's not much of a price for a person who is being driven somewhere free when he can't drive himself.

Задание 8. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

Picnic

My elderly cousin came to stay with us just before our youngest daughter's birthday. We were a little apprehensive whether we ought to arrange the usual picnic celebration because my cousin loathes meals in the open air. However, she was determined not to spoil our plans and said she did not mind being left at home. On the day itself, seized by some sudden impulse, she elected to come with us, much to our surprise. I was certainly a day to tempt anyone out, even the most inveterate anti-picnicker: a clear blue sky, glorious sunshine and a gentle breeze. We duly arrived at our favourite picnic site, a field beside a river, and everybody, except my cousin, had a lovely and most refreshing bathe before we settled ourselves for our meal under the willow trees. While we were eating, a herd of cows from the adjoining field began to amble through the open gateway, unnoticed by my cousin. We like cows but guessed that they would be as little to her fancy as picnics and so hoped that they would go quietly back, satisfied that we were harmless. But one by one they gradually advanced nearer and nearer. When my cousin chanced to look up, their eyes confronted hers.

With one shriek of horror she leapt into the air and ran, not to the car, where she might have taken refuge, but towards a gap in the hedge, so small that she could not possibly have crawled through it. The cows, full of curiosity, gave chase. We were convulsed with laughter but my husband managed to pull himself together, rounded up the cows, drove them back through the gateway and shut the gate. We thought that disaster had been averted but our shaken guest, walking unsteadily back to us through a marshy bit of the field that the cows had trampled into mud, lost her balance and fell on her face. A hot cup of coffee did nothing to restore her composure, so we had no alternative but to pack up and go home. Never again, my cousin vowed bitterly, would she be so foolish as to go out on a picnic.

Задание 9. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

A TEACHER'S LOT IS CERTAINLY A DIFFERENT ONE

Say "teacher" and a clear image forms in people's minds. People usually think that teachers, if female, are intense, persistent creatures, and if male, are a little strange. They would refer to teachers they know and proceed to generalisations, most frequently concerning their quarrelsome emotional way of discussing things, their dictatorial or pedantic tendencies and, above all, their boring inability to talk about anything other than their jobs.

Teachers themselves have a particularly self-conscious view of their role. Outside their working milieu, they tend to feel isolated and to grow away from friends who work a standard office day. The teachers' job imposes emotional stresses and conflicts, and these have the power to isolate teachers from everybody else, to alter their outlook and even their characters.

Monday morning is a good example of the differences between school and office. In many offices you can arrive a little late, whatever is not important can be put off, and with luck you can have an extended lunch-hour. A teacher's Monday is more likely to begin on Sunday night, when the first uneasiness creeps up behind. There are preparations to be made for the morning, and even if they have been made it is difficult to shake off a sense of guilt about the quantity and quality of the preparations, or vague resentment over the erosion of free time.

You can't afford to be late, you have to be at work early in the morning. From the moment of arrival at school there's no place for lethargy; children are all around, full of questions and bounce.

It is that kind intensity of feeling that makes teaching so extraordinary. Extremes of behaviour are more common in the classroom than people would believe. Many teachers discover in themselves depths of bad temper, even rage, they never knew they had.

But the rewards of the job are so special that teachers learn to maintain high expectations, and apply them generally. The experiences they have at school have a great influence on their attitudes to jobs and people. Most of the generalisations about them are rooted somewhere in truth – teachers are different – but few people bother to find out why.

Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

MAY WEEK IN CAMBRIDGE

The most interesting and bizarre time of the year to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May, nor a week. For some reason, which nobody now remembers, May Week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the University year.

The paradox is pleasantly unusual, but in a way apt. May Week denotes not so much a particular period of time as the general atmosphere of relaxation and unwinding at the end of the year's work. It starts for each undergraduate when he finishes his examinations and it continues until he "goes down" at the end of the term.

Everything as far as possible has to happen in the open air – parties, picnics, concerts and plays. May Week seems almost like a celebration of the coming of the spring, till then ignored in favour of sterner matters like examinations, and this spirit of release seems to take over the entire town.

People gravitate towards the river and on to the Backs which are the broad lawns and graceful landscaped gardens behind those colleges which stand next to the river: Queens, King's, Clare, Trinity Hall, Trinity and St. John's. The river banks are lined with strollers and spectators and there's a steady procession of punts up and down the Cam, some drifting slowly and lazily, others poled by energetic young men determined to show off their skill.

Meanwhile the colleges are preparing feverishly for the various events of May Week. The most important of these are the May Balls for which some girls plot years in advance to get invitations and the May Races.

At the Art theatre, the "Footlights", a famous University club which specializes in revue, puts on its annual show. There's also a concert in King's college Chapel, but it is almost impossible for the casual visitor to get tickets for this.

The climax of May Week and for many undergraduates the final event of their university life is the May Balls when the river is lit up with coloured lights and flaming torches, ballroom orchestras compete for dancers with string bands and pop groups and punts glide romantically down the river. And in the silver light of dawn couples in evening dress stroll leisurely, perhaps rather dreamily through the Backs and the narrow deserted streets, until it is time to punt upstream through the meadows to breakfast at Granchester or some other equally attractive spot.

РАЗДЕЛ 1.2

Тренировочные задания по говорению

Задание 1. Speak about your favourite film.

Задание 2. Speak about the role of music in people's life.

Задание 3. Speak about your native place and say why it's dear to you.

Задание 4. Speak about your favourite book.

Задание 5. Speak about a holiday in an English-speaking country which you find interesting.

Задание 6. Speak about the presents you like to get for your birthday.

Задание 7. Speak about the role of sports in the people's life.

Задание 8. Speak about the role of Mass media in society.

Задание 9. Speak about your favourite fiction character.

Задание 10. Speak about the role of literature in people's life.

Система оценивания заданий

Общая экзаменационная отметка складывается из двух отметок за выполнение отдельных заданий и является их средним арифметическим, округляемым по общим правилам (т.е. 3,5 и выше даёт 4 балла; 4,5 и выше даёт 5 баллов).

При оценивании отдельных заданий рекомендуется руководствоваться следующими схемами, которые не имеют исчерпывающего характера и не описывают все возможные случаи, но дают некие общие ориентиры.

Задание 1: Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и связно изложил его в краткой форме. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил правильно и полно
«4»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и связно изложил его в краткой форме. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил не вполне правильно и полно
«3»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но не смог связно изложить его в краткой форме. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил правильно и полно
	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но не смог связно изложить его в краткой форме. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил не вполне правильно и полно, но подтвердил ответами понимание текста
«2»	Учащийся не понял основное содержание текста и не может его изложить. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно
	Учащийся понял отдельные детали, но не может связно изложить основное содержание текста. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно

Задание 2: монолог-рассуждение (1,5–2 минуты)

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей в заданном объёме, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, не допускает фонематических ошибок

«4»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но объём высказывания менее заданного, есть повторы, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. Употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, не допускает фонематических ошибок
	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей в заданном объёме, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. В основном употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей (допустил две-три ошибки в употреблении лексики, две-три ошибки в разных разделах грамматики), не допускает фонематических ошибок
«3»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но объём высказывания менее заданного, есть повторы, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. Допустил четыре-пять ошибок в употреблении лексики, четыре-пять ошибок в разных разделах грамматики, одну-две фонематические ошибки
	Учащийся не вполне логично строит монологическое высказывание, уходит от темы или пытается подменить её другой, которой владеет лучше; старается приводить примеры и аргументы. В основном употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей (допустил две-три ошибки в употреблении лексики, две-три ошибки в разных разделах грамматики), одну фонематическую ошибку
«2»	Учащийся не понял основное содержание текста и не может его изложить. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно
	Учащийся понял отдельные детали, но не может связно изложить основное содержание текста. На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно

ЧАСТЬ II
ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ
К ГВЭ-11 В ПИСЬМЕННОЙ ФОРМЕ

РАЗДЕЛ 2.1
Тренировочные задания по чтению

1

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The First Bird | 5. Talented Talkers |
| 2. Inside a Bird | 6. Bird Records |
| 3. Bird Legends | 7. Champions of the Air |
| 4. Man and Birds | 8. People and Nature |

- A.** There are a great many birds which can be taught to say a few words. But the real «talking» birds can be taught to say long sentences! The best talking birds are parrots, mynas, crows, ravens, jackdaws and certain jays. Many people believe that the ability to «talk» depends on the structure of a bird's tongue. Most biologists believe birds do not understand the words they say.
- B.** The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. It can grow up to 9 feet (2.7 m) tall. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird of Cuba, which is no larger than a bumblebee. The heaviest flying bird ever recorded was a mute swan that weighed 50 lb (23 kg). The chicken is the world's most common bird. In the wild, the red-billed quelea of Africa is the most numerous bird.
- C.** Birds have an internal skeleton and backbone. Flying birds have very light skeletons, to reduce the weight they have to carry in flight. Many of their bones are hollow. The inside of the bone looks like a honey-comb. Birds also have lightweight beaks, instead of heavy, bony jaws.
- D.** Birds are the most numerous of the earth's warm-blooded animals. Scientists have estimated that there may be over 100,000 million birds in the world altogether. Their success is largely due to their ability to fly, which gives them a better chance in finding food and places to live. Birds come in all different sizes and colours.

- E.** All living things change over thousands of years to improve their chances of survival. This process of change is called evolution. Birds evolved from reptiles about 150 million years ago. Their feathers developed from the scales which covered their ancestors. Wings gradually evolved from front legs. One of the first birds was Archaeopteryx («ancient wing»). It was a bad flier and used to climb trees and then glide away.
- F.** People have often looked at birds as bearers of good fortune. The phoenix was worshiped in ancient Egypt, but exists only in legend. People believed that the phoenix could set itself on fire and their rise from its own ashes. The dove as a symbol of peace came from the biblical story of Noah, who sent a dove from his Ark to find dry land. The pelican got its reputation for being a good dutiful parent in the Middle Ages. People believed that the pelican pierced its chest and fed its young with its blood.
- G.** People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else's. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. First computers | 5. Professional sport |
| 2. Risky sport | 6. Shopping from home |
| 3. Shopping in comfort | 7. New users |
| 4. Difficult task | 8. Digging for the past |

- A. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.
- B. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.
- C. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.
- D. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.
- E. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.

- F. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.
- G. Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

1. Old word – new meaning
2. Not for profit
3. Generosity to taste
4. New word – old service

5. For travellers' needs
6. For body and mind
7. Under lock and key
8. Cheap yet safe

- A. The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.
- B. Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.
- C. When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles.
- D. Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.
- E. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.

- F. A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.
- G. Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

4

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Living in the moment makes people happier

Psychologists have found that people are distracted from the task they are performing nearly half of the time, and this daydreaming consistently makes them less happy. But the study also found A _____ than what they are actually doing.

Many philosophical and religious traditions highlight the benefits of living for the moment, B _____. Psychologists at Harvard University collected information on the daily activities, thoughts and feelings of 2,250 volunteers to find out how often they were focused on what they were doing, and what made them most happy. They found that people were happiest C _____, and least happy when working, resting or using a home computer. They also found that subjects' minds were wandering nearly half of the time D _____.

The researchers concluded that thinking ahead and daydreaming make people more miserable, even E _____. Even the most interesting tasks did not keep people's full attention. Participants in the study said they were thinking about something else at least 30% of the time while performing different tasks.

"Human beings have a unique ability to focus on things that aren't happening right now. That F _____; to think about and plan for the future as well. It also allows them to imagine things that might never happen," said Matthew Killingsworth, the lead researcher. "At the same time, it seems that human beings often use this ability in ways that are not productive, and it can also make us unhappy," he added.

1. and that this consistently made them less happy
2. allows them to reflect on the past and learn from it
3. even when they were being tested and corrected
4. that people spend nearly half their time thinking about something other
5. when they are thinking about something pleasant
6. but until now there has not been much scientific evidence to support this
7. when exercising or in conversation

A	B	C	D	E	F

5

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Dogs are either optimists or pessimists

Scientists have now confirmed what many pet owners have long believed: some dogs have a more gloomy view of life than others. The unusual picture of their psychology came from researchers at Bristol University A _____. Dogs that were generally calm when left alone were also found to have an optimistic attitude, B _____, and seemed to be more pessimistic according to the study.

The research suggests that the problems caused by some dogs C _____ that could be treated with behavioural therapy.

"Some of these dogs may have emotional issues D _____," said Michael Mendle, head of animal welfare and behaviour at the university.

His team studied 24 animals at two dog homes in the UK. Half of the dogs were male and they were various breeds. Researchers began the study by going to a room with each dog in turn and playing for 20 minutes. They returned the next day, E _____, during which the scientists recorded the animal's behaviour with a video camera. They used the film to give each dog an anxiety score.

A day or two later, they trained the dogs to walk to a food bowl that was full when placed at one end of a room and empty when placed at the other. F _____, the scientists tested the animals' mood by placing bowls in ambiguous positions – in the middle of the room, for example – and noting how quickly each dog went to the bowl.

"Our study shows that dog are similar to people – that an optimistic dog is less likely to be anxious when left alone than one with a more pessimistic nature," added Mendle.

1. while those that barked relieved themselves, destroyed furniture
2. who studied how dogs behave when separated from their owners
3. when they are left alone could indicate deeper emotional problems
4. who were more likely to react positively
5. when the dogs had learned the difference
6. but this time left the dog alone for five minutes
7. and owners should talk to their vets about possible treatments

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study.

Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled A _____ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion B _____, suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

“In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in C _____.”

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes D _____. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed E _____, but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest F _____.”

1. that laughter is a uniquely human trait
2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
3. while their caretakers tickled them
4. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
5. to trace the origin of laughter back
6. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
7. that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 7–13. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Australia's Northern Territory

Australia's Northern Territory is a huge region, equivalent in size to France, Italy and Spain combined, where natural environments from deserts and rocky mountain ranges to mangroves and tropical forests abound. If you're seeking a tour experience that allows an intimate connection with vast, unspoilt natural environments, the Northern Territory is definitely one of the premier destinations on the planet.

The contrasts and colours of the Northern Territory's rich environment ebb and flow with the seasons, nowhere more evident than in the World Heritage National Parks of Uluru-Kata Tjuta (Ayers Rock) in Central Australia and Kakadu in the tropical north. The Northern Territory's flora and fauna is as diverse as fleeting desert wildflowers and sumptuous lotus lilies, and tiny gecko lizards and giant saltwater crocodiles.

The native people of the Northern Territory continue to hold a profoundly spiritual, unbroken connection to the land that reaches back tens of thousands of years, yet is still accessible today. They are becoming increasingly involved in the Northern Territory tourism industry, and now operate a range of authentic tour businesses that include activities ranging from desert walks in search of bush tucker to visits to ancient rock art galleries.

The Northern Territory is famous for its diverse, colourful characters. Uncomplicated, larger than life characters are easy to find in the Territory's legendary outback pubs, cattle stations and country towns. At the same time, the Northern Territory today is also home to a diverse, multicultural mix of people all of whom are only too willing to share a yarn or two. It's hard not to fall in love with Territorians' open, down-to-earth, can-do attitude, whatever their background.

Kakadu National Park is located 250 kilometres east of Darwin. Plunging gorges, rugged escarpments, lush wetlands and cascading waterfalls abound in Kakadu, covering area the size of Wales or the US state of West Virginia. Renowned for the richness of its natural and cultural wonders, Kakadu has one of the highest concentrations in the world of publicly accessible Aboriginal rock art sites. Closer to Darwin are the unspoiled wetlands of Mary River National Park which is home to millions of birds, many crocodiles and plentiful fish including the mighty barramundi. The Litchfield National Park is located about 100 kilometres south of Darwin, and is home to an impressive array of natural wonders including waterfalls, rock pools and towering gorges. Arnhem Land, to the east of Kakadu National Park, covers some 91,000 square kilometers and is home to many Aboriginal people, most of whom continue to speak their traditional languages and practice their traditional cultures. To visit Arnhem Land, a permit must be obtained from the Northern Land Council in

Darwin. The stunning beauty and cultural significance of areas such as Oenpelli, Mt Borradaile, and the Cobourg and Gove peninsulas make a visit to Arnhem Land an unforgettable experience.

7 The main draw of a holiday in Australia's Northern Territory is the variety of its ...

- 1) original nature.
- 2) traditional arts.
- 3) climatic conditions.
- 4) educational opportunities.

ОТВЕТ:

8 The text suggests that the natives' ties with nature ...

- 1) were broken by civilization.
- 2) are not the same as before.
- 3) were exchanged for business.
- 4) have been kept for ages.

ОТВЕТ:

9 The Territorians are characterized as ...

- 1) sophisticated.
- 2) aggressive.
- 3) nationalistic.
- 4) open hearted.

ОТВЕТ:

10 The barramundi is a ...

- 1) fish.
- 2) reptile.
- 3) mammal.
- 4) bird.

ОТВЕТ:

11 What does the text say about the access to the national parks?

- 1) The access is always unrestricted.
- 2) The access is closed during some seasons.
- 3) Permission is needed to visit some.
- 4) The access permit is very expensive.

ОТВЕТ:

12 The experience of visiting the Northern Territory is described as ...

- 1) tiring.
- 2) breathtaking.
- 3) dangerous.
- 4) time-consuming.

ОТВЕТ:

13 The author's aim in this text is ...

- 1) to advertise a tourist destination.
- 2) to give an academic description of the land.
- 3) to give a poetic description of the land.
- 4) to raise environmental issues.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 14–20. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Are children becoming 'digitally illiterate'?

Peter Price tries a £15 computer that could get children into programming. As computers become ever more complicated, there are concerns that schools and universities are not teaching the basic programming skills that underpin some of Britain's most successful industries. "The narrowness of how we teach children about computers risks creating a generation of digital illiterates", says P. Price.

From primary school to university, the skill of writing even basic programs has been largely displaced by lessons in how to use a computer. "[Children] learn about Word and Powerpoint and Excel. They learn how to use the applications but don't have the skills to make them," says Ian Livingstone. "It's the difference between reading and writing. We're teaching them how to read, we're not teaching them how to write.

Livingstone is campaigning for computer science to become a separate subject on the school national curriculum. And *its current omission* is something that the Association for UK Interactive Entertainment (Ukie) believes is having a drastic impact on the digital industries. "This skills gap is a threat not just to the future of the video games industry but also to any business that has computer technology at its core," says Daniel Wood.

Many think that a return to the days where simpler computers filled the classroom could change things. When all computers were basic, children could understand them more easily and *mess around* with them from a very early age. "Even 20 years ago, the BBC Micro was in schools and was the cornerstone of computing in the classroom and when people went home from school or work, they also had their Spectrum so could also do programming," says Livingstone.

One foundation in particular is looking to bring on that change. A tiny device called the Raspberry Pi is a whole computer squeezed onto a single circuit board, about the same size as a USB disc. It costs around £15 and can be plugged into a TV with the aim of making a computer cheap and simple enough to allow anyone to write programmes. "Hopefully it will bring a solution to a generation of kids who can have the advantages that I had as a kid so they can learn to program and do great things," says David Braben of the Raspberry Pi Foundation.

Although computer programming is not on the national curriculum, many schools have taken the decision themselves to bring it back into the classroom. "What we're trying to do with our game design is show them that you can teach them games, you can make some games and you can create them and share them with other people. "Some of the children get into computers and they're getting interested in how games work. They're only young - our eldest are 11 - but if we can inspire a few of them, then we've done a good job."

14

The author of the article is worried about ...

- 1) the computer games developing too fast.
- 2) the society facing a lack of people able to do simple programming.
- 3) the computer business being too complex.
- 4) the computer industry moving towards its collapse.

ОТВЕТ:

15

In the article the skill of programming is compared to ...

- 1) that of writing
- 2) that of reading.
- 3) using computer applications
- 4) ability to write Word, Powerpoint and Excel.

ОТВЕТ:

16

The phrase «*its current omission*» in paragraph 3 implies that ...

- 1) Livingstone is not a member of UKIE at the moment
- 2) at present there is no computer science in school syllabus
- 3) there is a skills gap in the digital industries.
- 4) computer technology has not yet become an essential part of business.

ОТВЕТ:

17

The best synonym for the collocation «*mess around*» (with computers) in paragraph 4 is ...

- 1) exchange them with friends
- 2) take them to pieces
- 3) play about
- 4) drop them

ОТВЕТ:

18

What does the author say about the BBC Micro?

- 1) It is in fact what the economy needs nowadays.
- 2) It must be returned to the classroom and used by the students.
- 3) It used to be the foundation of computer education
- 4) It could help children do programming in modern schools.

ОТВЕТ:

19

David Braben of the Raspberry Pi Foundation hopes that the Raspberry Pi ...

- 1) can be used instead of TV and a computer.
- 2) will give children the advantages he never had in his childhood.
- 3) has been much improved since he was a child.
- 4) is to be the device to write computer programmes with.

ОТВЕТ:

20

David Braben considers his job to be done well if they ...

- 1) show schools how to teach children to write games
- 2) create games and share them with other people.
- 3) motivate children to find out how games work
- 4) make children play games that they produce themselves.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 21–27. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

For almost 125 years, the secrecy surrounding the recipe for Coca-Cola has been one of the world's great marketing tricks. As the story goes, the fizzy drink's famous '7X' formula has remained unchanged since it was developed in 1886. Today, the recipe is entrusted only to two Coke executives, neither of whom can travel on the same plane for fear the secret would go down with them.

Now, one of America's most celebrated radio broadcasters claims to have discovered the Coke secret. Ira Glass, presenter of the public radio institution *This American Life*, says he has tracked down a copy of the recipe, the original of which is still supposedly held in a burglar-proof vault at the Sun Trust Bank in Atlanta, Georgia.

The formula was created by John Pemberton, an Atlanta chemist and former Confederate army officer who crafted cough medicines in his spare time. In 1887, he sold the recipe to a businessman, Asa Griggs, who immediately placed it for safekeeping in the Georgia Trust Bank.

Glass came across a recipe that he believes is the secret formula in a back issue of Pemberton's local paper, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, while he was researching an entirely different story. Tucked away on an inside page of the 8 February 1979 edition, he stumbled on an article that claimed to have uncovered the closely guarded 7X formula.

The column was based on information found in an old leather-bound notebook that belonged to Pemberton's best friend and fellow Atlanta chemist, RR Evans. Glass was intrigued and, after some digging, found that the notebook had been handed down over generations until it reached a chemist in Georgia called Everett Beal, whose widow still possesses it.

The rediscovered recipe includes extract of coca leaves, caffeine, plenty of sugar (it specifies 30 unidentified units thought to be pounds), lime juice, vanilla and caramel. Into that syrup, the all-important 7X ingredients are added: alcohol and six oils – orange, lemon, nutmeg, coriander, neroli and cinnamon. The formula is very similar to the recipe worked out by Mark Pendergrast who wrote a history of the drink in 1993 called *For God, Country & Coca-Cola*.

Coke's secret recipe is, in fact, partly a myth. The soda has changed substantially over time. Cocaine, a legal stimulant in Pemberton's day, was removed from the drink in 1904 after mounting public unease about the drug. Extract of coca leaves is still used but only after the cocaine has been removed.

In 1980, the company replaced sugar, squeezed from beet and cane, with the cheaper corn sweetener that is often found in American food and drink. Coke fans were not impressed.

Despite such occasional controversies, one element has remained constant: Coke's commitment to keeping its own secret. Speculation about the

recipe has been a popular talking point for more than a century, **proving good for business**.

The company has reacted to the *This American Life* story in a way that has been typical of its commercial strategy since the 19th century. "Many third parties have tried to crack our secret formula. Try as they might, they've been unsuccessful," Coca-Cola's Kerry Tressler said.

21 The best title reflecting the message of the story probably is ...

- 1) The History of Coca-Cola company.
- 2) Coca-Cola secret recipe revealed?
- 3) Tracking down the famous recipe.
- 4) The secret recipe is a fraud.

OTBET:

22 Who is supposed to know the Coke secret recipe nowadays?

- 1) Certain Coca-Cola executives.
- 2) A broadcaster.
- 3) The director of Atlanta Sun Trust Bank.
- 4) RR Evans.

OTBET:

23 How did Ira Glass learn about the recipe?

- 1) Talking to a relative of John Pemberton.
- 2) Working in Atlanta archives.
- 3) Accidentally reading an article in an old Atlanta paper.
- 4) Studying an old notebook that belonged to Pemberton.

OTBET:

24 Which of the following does NOT belong to the famous 7X ingredients?

- 1) Orange oil.
- 2) Caffeine.
- 3) Nutmeg oil.
- 4) Alcohol.

OTBET:

25 Why might the secret recipe be considered a myth?

- 1) The recipe has never existed.
- 2) It has never been a secret.
- 3) The company has been regularly changing the ingredients.
- 4) The quality of the ingredients has been changing.

OTBET:

26 What disappointed Coca-Cola fans in 1980?

- 1) Sugar was removed from the drink.
- 2) The price of the drink went up with the price of sugar.
- 3) Beet and cane sugar was replaced with the corn one.
- 4) The recipe of the drink was revealed.

OTBET:

27 The phrase "proving good for business" in the last paragraph means that the rumors about the recipe ...

- 1) provided unnecessary problems for the company.
- 2) helped the company's sales.
- 3) were supported by the company.
- 4) helped to keep the recipe in secret.

OTBET:

Система оценивания ответов на задания раздела 2.1

Ответы на задания 1–3 и 4–6 оцениваются в 7 и 6 баллов соответственно. 1 балл выставляется за каждое верно установленное соответствие.

Ответы на задания 7–27 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ.

Ответы к заданиям 1–27

№ задания	Ответ
1	5627138
2	4673128
3	3652148
4	467352
5	213765
6	516374
7	1
8	4
9	4
10	1
11	3
12	2
13	1
14	2
15	1
16	2
17	3
18	3
19	4
20	3
21	2
22	1
23	3
24	2
25	4
26	3
27	2

РАЗДЕЛ 2.2

Тренировочные задания по грамматике и лексике

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.

- 1 In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill - he could see the future. The Temple in Troy was one of the _____ of all Apollo's Temples. NAME
- 2 One day, having nothing better to do, Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other _____ he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple. WOMAN
- 3 Apollo _____ by her grace. IMPRESS
- 4 The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he _____ in love. It was love at first sight. Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed. FALL
- 5 With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, _____ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping the Greeks destroy Troy. When Apollo bent his head to gently kiss her, she angrily spat in his face. DREAM
- 6 Apollo got very angry. He _____ take away his gift, but he was able to add to it. So, whatever Cassandra said, no one would believe her. That was his second gift. NOT CAN
- 7 When Cassandra begged her people in Troy to watch out for the Trojan horse, they _____ her. And that was the end of Troy. NOT BELIEVE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 8–14, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 8–14.

Funny seagull thinks he is a cat

8 A seagull was adopted by June and Steve Grimwood, who found a soot-covered young bird in their fireplace and called him Mr. Pooh. The gull _____ up with cats.

BRING

9 He _____ in a cat's basket, from which he acquired a taste for Whiskas. Since then, Mr. Pooh has learned the sound of the fridge door being opened.

SLEEP

10 He _____ the family home, but he can't resist returning three times a day for his favourite food, announcing his arrival by tapping on the door.

LEAVE

Singing in the car

11 My elder brother likes all kinds of music. He prefers jazz but also listens to pop music and sometimes goes to classical music concerts. But when driving _____ in his car, he insists on listening to heavy-metal music.

I

12 For a long time I _____ understand why he was doing it.

NOT CAN

13 He knew very well that for me it was the _____ kind of music.

BAD

14 One day I decided to ask him why he always chooses this type while driving. "Well, sister," he reluctantly replied, "to be frank, it's mainly so you can't sing along." He added that he _____ to anything else if only I promised not to sing along.

LISTEN

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 15–21, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 15–21.

Difficult landing

15 One airline had a policy that required the first officer to stand at the door while the passengers exited. He smiled and thanked them for _____ the airline.

FLY

16 A pilot on this airline landed his plane into the runway really hard. He thought that passengers _____ angry comments.

HAVE

17 However, it seemed that all of _____ were too shocked to say anything. Finally, everyone got off except for a little old lady. She said, "Can I ask you a question?" "Yes, Madam," said the pilot. "What was it?" the lady asked, "Did we land or were we shot down?"

THEY

Honesty is the best policy

18 To learn more about her students, my younger brother's teacher sent home a lengthy questionnaire at the beginning of the school year. She asked _____ about their likes and dislikes and about many other things.

THEY

19 She asked what they _____ about their school in twenty years time.

THINK

20 Some of the questions were so difficult that I _____ answer them offhand though I was 6 years his senior.

NOT CAN

21 The _____ question, in my opinion, was the one relating to their self-image: "When you look in a mirror, what do you see?" But my ten-year-old brother had no trouble with his answer: "Myself, and everything behind me."

BAD

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 22–27, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 22–27.

The world's language

The English language is famous for the richness of its vocabulary. Webster's New International Dictionary lists 450,000 words, and the new Oxford English Dictionary has 615,000, but that is only part of the total. Technical and

22 _____ terms would add millions more. SCIENCE

The wealth of existing synonyms means that _____ of English have two words for something denoted by one word in a different language. The French, for instance, do not distinguish between *house* and *home*, between *mind* and *brain*. The Spanish cannot differentiate a *chairman* from a *president*.

23 _____ SPEAK

In Russia, there are no native words for efficiency, challenge and engagement ring. Of course, every language has areas in which it needs, for _____ purposes, to be more expressive than others.

24 _____ PRACTICE

The Eskimos have fifty words for types of snow, though there is no word for just plain snow. _____, African languages have no native word for snow.

25 _____ NATURAL

Nowadays, globalization influences the _____ of languages.

26 _____ DEVELOP

Some native words _____, giving way to international terms.

27 _____ APPEAR

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 28–33, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 28–33.

Ray Bradbury

Ray Douglas Bradbury is a US writer of fantasy, horror, science fiction and mystery. He is _____ considered to be one of the 20th century's greatest and most popular writers of science fiction.

28 _____ WIDE

His works have been translated into more than 40 languages and have sold tens of millions of copies in different countries. His _____ continues in the 21st century.

29 _____ POPULAR

During his long writing career, Bradbury has written almost 600 short stories, eleven novels, as well as _____ poems and plays.

30 _____ VARY

He first became famous for his *Martian Chronicles*, a collection of short stories concerning colonization of the planet Mars. In it, Bradbury portrayed the strengths and _____ of human beings as they encountered a new world.

31 _____ WEAK

Bradbury won _____ literary awards, the most important of them coming from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

32 _____ COUNT

Millions of science fiction readers all over the world are grateful to Ray Bradbury for his outstanding _____ in the field of fantasy and science fiction.

33 _____ ACHIEVE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 34–39, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 34–39.

Why do we sleep?

- 34 The work suggests it's _____ about making animals function more efficiently in their environments. REAL
- 35 _____ from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times of a broad range of animals. They discovered much variation. SCIENCE
- 36 You may think it _____ but some migrating birds can fly non-stop for up to 90 hours. POSSIBLE
- 37 Pythons and bats are among the longest _____ at over 18 hours a day. SLEEP
- 38 Human babies need 16 hours and their health and intellectual _____ depend on sleeping properly. DEVELOP
- 39 Most of us probably feel we need around eight hours sleep to function well. Some people have _____ in getting enough sleep and this may lead to serious health problems. DIFFICULT

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 40–46. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 40–46, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

'It's Only Me'

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any 40 _____ that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had 41 _____ her costume the night before. Now she was 42 _____ to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs Richards put it 43 _____, looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be 44 _____ to wear.

Just as Mrs Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a 45 _____ on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to 46 _____ the poor man, Mrs Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store-room was opened and a man entered.

- 40 1) homework 2) household 3) housework 4) housewife
 Ответ:
- 41 1) did 2) made 3) built 4) created
 Ответ:
- 42 1) nervous 2) restless 3) ill at ease 4) impatient
 Ответ:

43

- 1) up
- 2) on
- 3) over
- 4) down

Ответ:

44

- 1) attractive
- 2) exciting
- 3) comfortable
- 4) cozy

Ответ:

45

- 1) knock
- 2) kick
- 3) hit
- 4) crash

Ответ:

46

- 1) fear
- 2) worry
- 3) disturb
- 4) frighten

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 47–53. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 47–53, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

Light from the Past

When you stand and look at the stars, you are really looking at history. The light from Alkaid, the end star in the handle of the Big Dipper, has taken about 210 years to **47** _____ your eyes. If Alkaid stopped **48** _____ today, people on earth would still see it **49** _____ about 210 years. Some of the stars you see here tonight may have stopped existing several thousand years ago. The light from some **50** _____ stars right now will not be seen on earth until thousands, or even millions, of years from now!

It's **51** _____ breathtaking, and it **52** _____ to the great mystery about the nature of light. Think about water waves. They get smaller and smaller in amplitude as they travel. Their energy is lost in friction among the water molecules. Think of sound waves in air. They too get weaker and weaker because of friction among the air molecules.

But light waves stop only if they strike something, and their energy is transferred **53** _____ another form. Otherwise, they can go on and on, at the same terrific speed, with no loss of energy, forever!

47

- 1) approach
- 2) reach
- 3) hit
- 4) achieve

Ответ:

48

- 1) burning
- 2) flashing
- 3) blushing
- 4) shining

Ответ:

49

- 1) after
- 2) though
- 3) for
- 4) at

Ответ:

50

- 1) farewell
- 2) faraway
- 3) far
- 4) fair

Ответ:

51

- 1) quit
- 2) quick
- 3) quiet
- 4) quite

Ответ:

52

- 1) enlarges
- 2) increases
- 3) adds
- 4) multiplies

Ответ:

53

- 1) into
- 2) onto
- 3) for
- 4) at

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 54–60. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 54–60, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

Margaret

Old Margaret was just the kind of cook that we wanted. Lots of cooks can do rich dishes well. Margaret couldn't. But she **54** _____ to cook simple, everyday dishes in a way that made our mouths water. Her apple-pies were the best pies I've ever tasted.

But to **55** _____ the truth, even Margaret sometimes miscalculated. A large, royal-looking steak would be set before Father, which, upon being cut into, would turn **56** _____ to be underdone. Father's face would darken with disappointment. He would raise his foot and stamp slowly and heavily three times on the rug.

At this solemn **57** _____, we would hear Margaret leave the kitchen below us and come up the stairs to the dining-room door.

"Margaret, look at the steak."

Margaret would peer with a shocked look at the platter. She would then seize the platter and make off with it.

Father and Margaret were united by the intense interest they both took in cooking. Each understood the other instinctively. I have to **58** _____ that they had a complete fellow-feeling. Mother's great interest was in babies. She loved her children and her happiness depended **59** _____ them. She wanted to keep Father pleased somehow, and if it was too difficult or impossible she didn't always care about even that.

At table it was Father who carved the fowl, or sliced the roast lamb or beef. I liked to **60** _____ him take the knife and go at it. And usually the cooking had been as superb as the carving. Sometimes it was so perfect that Father would summon Margaret and say in a low voice, "You are a good cook".

54

- 1) used 2) kept 3) held 4) took

Ответ:

55

- 1) speak 2) tell 3) talk 4) say

Ответ:

56

- 1) out 2) of 3) over 4) into

Ответ:

57

- 1) sign 2) signal 3) gesture 4) movement

Ответ:

58

- 1) accept 2) agree 3) admit 4) adopt

Ответ:

59

- 1) on 2) of 3) in 4) at

Ответ:

60

- 1) look 2) see 3) gaze 4) watch

Ответ:

Система оценивания ответов на задания раздела 2.2

Ответы на задания 1–21, 22–39 и 40–60, оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ. Ошибки в написанных словах не допускаются.

Ответы к заданиям 1–60

№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
1	NAMES	31	WEAKNESSES
2	WOMEN	32	COUNTLESS
3	WASIMPRESSED	33	ACHIEVEMENT/ ACHIEVEMENTS
4	FELL	34	REALLY
5	DREAMING	35	SCIENTISTS
6	COULDN'T/COULDN'T	36	IMPOSSIBLE
7	DIDNOTBELIEVE/ DIDN'TBELIEVE	37	SLEEPERS
8	WASBROUGHT	38	DEVELOPMENT
9	SLEPT	39	DIFFICULTY/DIFFICULTIES
10	LEFT/HASLEFT	40	3
11	ME	41	2
12	COULDN'T/COULDN'T	42	4
13	WORST	43	2
14	WOULDLISTEN	44	3
15	FLYING	45	1
16	HAD	46	4
17	THEM	47	2
18	THEM	48	4
19	WOULDTHINK	49	3
20	COULDN'T/COULDN'T	50	2
21	WORST	51	4
22	SCIENTIFIC	52	3
23	SPEAKERS	53	1
24	PRACTICAL	54	1
25	NATURALLY	55	2
26	DEVELOPMENT	56	1
27	DISAPPEAR	57	2
28	WIDELY	58	3
29	POPULARITY	59	1
30	VARIOUS	60	4

РАЗДЕЛ 2.3

Тренировочные задания по письму

1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend John who writes:

*...I've just changed school. I'm fond of Mathematics and it's the major subject in my new school. The only thing I don't like here is too much homework! I really need some rest and have plans for the coming weekend...
...What is your favourite subject? How long does it take you to do your homework? What do you do in your free time?...*

Write a letter to John.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his plans for the weekend.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nick who writes:

...Last month our school had an Earth Day. It was my first experience of volunteering and it was great! How often do you plant trees or flowers with your class or parents, if at all? Are you personally concerned about nature protection, and what do you do about it? What do you think people can and should do to improve the environment in their neighborhood?

This weekend we plan to go fishing with my friends

Write a letter to Nick.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his fishing plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

3

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mark who writes:

...Last month my parents and I went to Edinburgh and among other places we visited the famous National Gallery there. It was my first visit to a picture gallery and it was great! How often do you go to art galleries or exhibitions, if at all? What kind of pictures do you personally prefer? Why do you think people should go to such places?

Next winter we plan to go skiing with my parents.

Write a letter to Mark.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his skiing plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Система оценивания заданий раздела 2.3

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий 1–3

«Личное письмо»

(Максимум 10 баллов)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
К1	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Задание выполнено полностью: даны полные ответы на три заданных вопроса. Правильно выбраны обращение, завершающая фраза и подпись. Есть благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	Задание выполнено: даны ответы на три заданных вопроса, НО на один вопрос дан неполный ответ. Есть одно-два нарушения в стиливом оформлении письма, И/ИЛИ отсутствует благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	Задание выполнено частично: даны ответы на заданные вопросы, НО на два вопроса даны неполные ответы, ИЛИ ответ на один вопрос отсутствует. Имеется более двух нарушений в стиливом оформлении письма и в соблюдении норм вежливости	Задание не выполнено: отсутствуют ответы на два вопроса, ИЛИ текст письма не соответствует требуемому объёму
К2	Организация текста		Текст логично выстроен и разделён на абзацы, правильно использованы языковые средства для передачи логической связи, оформление текста соответствует нормам письменного этикета	Текст в основном логично выстроен, НО имеются недостатки (один-два) при использовании средств логической связи И/ИЛИ делении на абзацы. ИЛИ имеются отдельные нарушения в структурном оформлении текста письма	Текст выстроен нелогично, допущены многочисленные ошибки в структурном оформлении текста письма, ИЛИ оформление текста НЕ соответствует нормам письменного этикета, принятого в стране изучаемого языка

К3	Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста	Использованы разнообразная лексика и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче (допускается не более двух языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более четырёх негрубых языковых ошибок), ИЛИ языковые ошибки отсутствуют, но используются лексические единицы и грамматические структуры только элементарного уровня	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более пяти негрубых языковых ошибок), И/ИЛИ допущены языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание (не более одной-двух грубых ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста
К4	Орфография и пунктуация		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух, не затрудняющих понимания текста)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимания (допускается не более трёх-четырёх ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, И/ИЛИ допущены ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста

- * 1. Задания 1–3 (личное письмо) оцениваются по критериям К1–К4 (максимальное количество баллов – 10).
2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание оценивается в 0 баллов.
3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 154 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.
4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова – с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчёту.

Возможный ответ на задание 1	
Samara Russia 15.09.15	
<p>Dear John,</p> <p>Thanks a lot for the letter with your news. I hope you'll get used to your school and everything will be OK.</p> <p>You ask me about my favourite subject. Well, my favourite subject is English. I like learning the language and being able to communicate in it. Your next question is about homework. It doesn't take me long to do my homework – usually I spend about 2 hours on it. As for my free time, I enjoy watching films in English and surfing the Internet.</p> <p>Tell me more about your plans for the weekend. Are you going to visit any interesting places? Have you been invited to a party? Or are you going to enjoy a quiet weekend at home?</p> <p>I'll be waiting for your next letter – please write soon.</p> <p>Bye, Anna</p>	