



10. Установите соответствие тем 1 - 8 текстам А- G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую ЦИФРУ только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя. Запишите цифры в клетки задания 10

1. Production version of the game
2. Childhood without computers
3. The reason for creation
4. The game for the whole family
5. What is the game like?
6. Ways to use in the classroom
7. Distribution of the game
8. The first mistakes

- A. Necessity is the mother of invention. I was teaching at a commercial college here in Bangkok, and I soon discovered that whatever we did it had to be fun. Thai people are very much into things being fun - whether it's work, learning a language, or whatever. So we all had to supplement the course work with games and activities to keep our students on-side. And so i started coming up with different types of games for my classes - quiz games, card games and board games, obviously.
- B. I was toying with the idea of making a game for my students with the questions geared towards learning English. The question categories seemed obvious enough - one for spelling, another one for vocabulary which is now Crossword Clues, and then Missing Word for grammar and structure, and Multiple Choice for everything else. And then I made a board with squares for each type of question, made some scoring tokens out of coloured paper, got some dice, and that was it.
- C. After seeing how well the game worked with my own students, and after getting a lot of positive feedback from other teachers, I decided to have a go at a more substantial version - hoping to get it produced. It took me about 18 months to write the first batch of questions - which ended up being over 5,000 altogether. Then they had to be graded into levels of difficulty and arranged into sets.
- D. When I was a kid we didn't have home computers, let alone computer games, so we played board games all the time. My Dad taught me chess - he was a member of the local chess club and a pretty good player. Then there was Monopoly, of course, and Cluedo, and my Mum taught me how to play Scrabble, so we used to play that quite a lot as well.
- E. We've sold over 20,000 copies in Thailand alone - many of them to teachers and schools but most to students and their families, so here it's used in homes a lot. And since we've been selling it on the Internet, it's been mostly teachers who've bought it, so we know it's being used in schools and language institutes in over 60 countries already.
- F. If learners want to do something to improve their English at home, I think playing «Word Up» is perfect. The fact that there are all these levels of difficulty means that the whole family can join in. The older kids could be on level 4 or 5, the younger ones on level 1 or 2, and Mum and Dad on whatever level suits them.
- G. But it's also good for teachers to use - it's good for breaking the ice early on, or for a bit of fun later on whenever the class needs a break from the usual format. And it also works well as a break-up activity at the end of a course. Besides the game contains a fairly consistent range of material – like tenses, idioms, phrasal verbs, collocations, general knowledge and what not.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11. 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 предложения, в клетки задания 11 без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Sir Isaac Newton was an English physicist and mathematician. He is famous for his work on the laws of motion, optics, gravity and calculus.

Isaac Newton was born in 1643 in England. His father died three months before his birth. When Isaac was three his mother remarried, and Isaac A _____. He was not interested in the family farm, so he was sent to the University of Cambridge to study. It is sometimes told that Isaac Newton was reading a book under a tree when he saw an apple B _____. This led to his calculations of gravity.

Isaac Newton explained the workings of the universe through mathematics. He described laws C _____. These laws are math formulas that explain how objects move when a force acts on them. Isaac published his most famous book, «Principia», in 1687 while he was a mathematics professor at Trinity College, Cambridge. In the «Principia», Isaac explained three basic laws that D _____. He then described his idea, or theory, about gravity. Gravity is the force that causes things E _____. If a pencil fell off a desk, it will land on the

floor, not the ceiling. In his book Isaac also used his laws to show that the planets revolve around the suns in orbits that F _____.

1. of motion and gravitation.
2. remained with his grandmother.
3. govern the way objects move.
4. of an object and a subject.
5. are oval, not round.
6. to fall down.
7. fall to the ground.

A	B	C	D	E	F

12-18 Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12-18 отметьте на карточке вариант, соответствующий номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

(By R.L. Stevenson)

Sir Daniel and his men had gathered at a place called Kettley. Sir Daniel had recently become the owner of this village and as usual, in an unlawful way. The peasants of Kettley were against him and, to make them obey he had led his soldiers there. As he never rested from money-getting, he was awake now even though it was four o'clock in the morning. He was sitting by the fire at the inn Kettley, drinking ale and talking to a poor old man who was very pale and shaking with fever.

«I have heard bad things about you,» said Sir Daniel. «They say you are a traitor and a murderer.» The poor man answered that he had hurt nobody. «If you want to save your neck,» said Sir Daniel, «you must write an obligation for twenty pounds». The poor man burst out crying and said that he had not even got five pounds. Then Sir Daniel told his men to hang the poor fellow on the nearest tree. The man started begging for mercy and promised to write whatever Sir Daniel would order him.

«Well, my friend,» said Sir Daniel with a satisfied expression on his face. «You will now write

an obligation for forty pounds». And Sir Daniel who was a very merry knight, drank some ale and smiled.

Then he called a boy who was lying on the floor in the corner of the room. The boy stood up and came slowly towards Sir Daniel. He was thin and small, like a child, but his face seemed much older. Sir Daniel looked at him and laughed loudly. «What a fine boy!» Seeing that the young boy grew red with anger, Sir Daniel said: «If you could see yourself, I am sure you would be the first to laugh. »

«Well, » cried the young boy. «You shall answer for this when you answer for your other crimes. Laugh while you may yet! » He looked at Sir Daniel with hate and refused the food that the knight offered him.

In an hour or two there was a noise of arms and horses, and Richard Shelton, covered with mud, entered the inn. He told the knight that the Lancaster army was in a hard position and was waiting for his help. Sir Daniel said he would not go anywhere till the battle was over.

12. Sir Daniel had led his soldiers to the village in order

1. to let them rest.
2. to find the old man.
3. to make the peasants obey him.
4. to defend the village from enemies.

13. Sir Daniel was not sleeping at four o'clock in the morning because

1. he was very hard-working.
2. he was afraid of being late.
3. he suffered from sleeplessness.
4. he wanted to get still more money.

14. At first Sir Daniel told the old man to write an obligation for

1. 12 pounds
2. 200 pounds
3. 20 pounds
4. 22 pounds

15. The old man agreed to write the obligation because

1. he was a very kind man.
2. he wanted to thank Sir Daniel.
3. he was afraid of being killed.
4. he had a nice handwriting.

16. Sir Daniel called the young boy because Sir Daniel

1. wanted to laugh at him.
2. wanted to food him.
3. missed him.
4. liked to see him laughing.

17. Talking to Sir Daniel the young boy said that

1. Sir Daniel would be punished for his crimes.
2. Sir Daniel had committed no crimes.
3. he was ready to answer for his crimes.
4. nobody would know about his crimes.

18. When Sir Daniel was told that the Lancaster army was in a hard position

1. he offered his help immediately.
2. he was happy to hear it.
3. he refused to help.
4. he grew red with anger.

19-24. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19-24**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы. (ПЕЧАТНЫМИ ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ, без пробелов и знаков препинания!)

19	Doctors and teachers often say «If you read ten minutes a day with your child, it _____ his vocabulary.	BROADEN
20	Children who are read to daily become better readers and they also tend to be more successful in school. » Jeff was not read to as a child. There were no books in his home. He _____ any bedtime stories or nursery rhymes, nor did his parents share any family stories. He wanted life for his son to be different.	NOT HEAR
21	Jeff decided to visit the library. There he _____ a	OFFER
22	huge selection of children's books. He _____ some fun books with colorful pictures. He knew his young son enjoyed short books with big pictures.	FIND
23	Some nights Jeff would tell his own stories. The stories Jeff's son enjoyed most were the made-up silly stories about a little boy _____ Will (Jeff's son's name) and his friend Duke (Will's stuffed dog). Jeff's son asked for those stories over and over again.	NAME
24	Soon Jeff _____ stories with his son more than ten minutes a day, and more than just at bedtime.	SHARE

25-29. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **25 - 29** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию) текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **25-29**.

25	Sometimes it takes many years for diseases to be found. Now there is a way to look for them before someone is feeling sick.	ILL
26	Some _____ can be found and treated very early by having a _____ body scan. Body scans allow doctors to look into a person's body. They can see bones, tissue, and blood vessels. By looking into a person's body like this, doctors can sometimes see how _____ a person is.	CARE
27	Many people have body scans because it makes them feel more secure. Many doctors do not think everyone should have body scans.	HEALTH
28	Body scans are _____. They are often not necessary.	EXPENSE
29	Sometimes body scans can be wrong. When this happens, it can cause a lot of unnecessary worry. Body scans can be very useful to doctors and patients. They can help find diseases at early stages. If diseases are found early, they can be treated more successfully. It would be a good idea to talk to a doctor before spending money on one. Don't be a _____!	SPEND

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Parents in a small city have a new way to help find a missing child. The police in this city want parents to know about a new program. The program is **30** _____ and could save valuable time looking **31** _____ a child.

Here is how the program works. The police take a picture of the child with a digital camera. The digital camera **32** _____ pictures as a computer file.

The computer file is copied onto a **33** _____ disk. The disk is given to the parents to take home. Once parents take the disk home, they can **34** _____ information about their child using their home computer.

If a child does become missing, the parents can quickly send the picture and information that is on the disk to the police using e-mail. It can also be sent to places that help find missing children. Parents can **35** _____ use the disk to print flyers to help find their child.

About 500 parents in the city are using the system. The police would like to make the system bigger and use it to help find old people who **36** _____ lost too.

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|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 30. | 1) fair | 2) free | 3) few | 4) fee |
| 31. | 1) for | 2) of | 3) in | 4) on |
| 32. | 1) sounds | 2) sells | 3) serves | 4) saves |
| 33. | 1) flame | 2) flat | 3) fixed | 4) floppy |
| 34. | 1) add | 2) end | 3) eat | 4) act |
| 35. | 1) even | 2) event | 3) every | 4) eve |
| 36. | 1) make | 2) let | 3) get | 4) begin |