



## Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D**. В заданиях **1-4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

### 1. What is the man looking for?

1. A book about planets.
2. A documentary about planets.
3. A model of a planet for students.

**Ответ:**

### 2. What does the girl like in the place?

1. The possibility of meeting Tom.
2. The bike lanes.
3. The nature of the place.

**Ответ:**

### 3. Who will make the dessert?

1. Mother
2. The boy.
3. They will make it together.

**Ответ:**

### 4. What flight does the girl need?

1. The earlier one.
2. The later one.
3. The flight to London at 8.30.

**Ответ:**

5. Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D, E**. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию ситуацию из списка **1-6**. Используйте каждую ситуацию из списка только один раз.

В списке есть **одна лишняя ситуация**. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. The speaker says that he/she goes to the cinema on special days.
2. The speaker believes he/she will have a job in film industry.
3. The speaker explains why he/she likes watching films on TV every day.
4. The speaker describes why he/she wasn't happy with the film.
5. The speaker explains why he/she is different from his/her friends.
6. The speaker explains why he/she doesn't watch TV every day.

**Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.**

Говорящий	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
Ситуация					

**6 - 11.** Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу.

Вы можете вписать **не более одного слова** (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста.

Числа необходимо записывать буквами.

6. Kate plays the					
7. Kate has been taking music lessons since she was					years old
8. During the tour the children will live with different					
9. They are going by a					bus
10. Kate feels					about the tour
11. After the tour Kate is going to take a					

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

**12.** Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы о музыке. Определите, в каком из текстов **A-F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1-7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Power of music	5. Brief moment of fame
2. Popular film	6. Child star
3. Musical	7. Pop concert
4. Advice on a career in pop music	

**A.** After more than twenty years, there's no sign of failure in this all-singing, all-dancing show which still regularly brings breathless audiences to their feet at the end. There is a mystical sentimentality in the show's storyline. The singing and choreography are excellent. It is almost impossible to resist a feeling of excitement. The show is also known for one of Lloyd Webber's most famous tunes.

**B.** Born in Dublin Freddie Bartholomew was left by his parents at an early age and was brought up by his aunt. He acted in a few small parts in films but his career really took off when he was ten. He was spotted by David O Selznick who cast him for the lead role in Charles Dickens' David Copperfield which was a huge success. A series of successful films followed. Freddie was not spoilt by his success and when his voice broke, he returned to normal life.

**C.** Recent research has shown that appreciation of music is not a matter of individual taste. Certain types of music have a particular effect on us and it does not matter whether we like them or not. Some music helps us feel relaxed and peaceful, whereas other types may be stimulating to the brain, encouraging curiosity. Some music promotes loving feelings; other sounds evoke hate, jealousy and violence.

**D.** The stage filled with loud music and light. Robbie came on in a black, shiny T-shirt, a black leather jacket and leather trousers. When a new version of Back for Good was sung, his fans became more and more excited. Robbie took off his jacket and the fans went mad. More and more girls left their seats trying to get closer to Robbie. The screaming got louder and louder and it was difficult to hear the words of the songs.

**E.** Like any other skill or art it takes time to develop your talent, so start by studying music at school and also at home. Learn to play a musical instrument. The next stage is to join a band or form a group. Once you've got a band going, you should start trying to write your own music. Your next step is to play for the public. Spend a few hours thinking about the band's image. You need a fresh image, so that you appear different from other bands.

**F.** For a few months in 1986, Dolly Cage was the biggest thing in pop music. Her first record, Dancing Rainbow, was a huge success. It reached number three in the charts. She appeared on TV and every magazine wanted to interview her. However, her second record wasn't successful. Then her manager lost most of her money in a casino. After that everything changed, she was forgotten even by her fans and now nobody remembers her name.

**Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.**

Текст	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>
Вопрос						

Прочтите текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13-19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 - True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 - False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 - Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### STREET ART AROUND THE WORLD

Modern graffiti began in big cities in the United States in the 1970s. In New York, young people wrote their names, or "tags", in pen on walls around the city. One of the first "taggers" was a teenager called Demetrius. His tag was TAKI 183. He wrote his tag on the walls and in the subway stations in New York. Other teenagers saw Demetrius's tag and started writing their tags too. Soon, there were tags on walls, buses and trains all over New York.

Then, some teenagers started writing their tags with aerosol paint. Their tags were bigger and more colourful. Aerosol paint graffiti became very popular in the 1970s and 1980s. It appeared on trains, buses and walls all around the world. In the 1990s and 2000s, a lot of graffiti artists started painting pictures. Some artists' pictures were about politics. Other artists wanted to make cities beautiful and painted big, colourful pictures on city walls.

In some countries, writing or painting on walls is a crime. Sometimes, graffiti artists have problems with the police in these countries. In other countries, artists can draw and paint in certain places. For example, in Taiwan, there are "graffiti zones" where artists can paint on walls. In Sao Paulo in Brazil, street artists can paint pictures on walls and houses. Their pictures are colourful and beautiful. Some tourists visit Sao Paulo just to see the street art!

In Bristol in the UK, for example, there is a street art festival in August every year. Artists paint all the buildings in a street. Lots of people travel from across the UK to watch the artists and take photos of the pictures. You can see exhibitions of street art in some galleries too. Today there have been exhibitions of street art in galleries in Paris, London and Los Angeles.

Who are the artists? Some street artists have become famous. Here are three stars of the street art world: Os Gemeos are twin brothers from Sao Paulo. They paint big, colourful pictures of people on buildings. In 2007, they painted a castle in Scotland! The other is Blek le Rat from Paris. He is famous for painting pictures of homeless people in big cities. One more artist is Faith47 who is from Cape Town in South Africa. She paints big, colourful pictures of people and animals. She likes painting in different places and you can find her work on pavements, postboxes, buses and, of course, on walls!

Many street artists use the Internet to look at photos of street art from around the world. They communicate with other artists online and share ideas. Some street artists are famous and you can see their pictures in galleries. We don't know about the future of street art, but it is here to stay for sure!

**13. Modern graffiti began with Demetrius's tags.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

**14. Teenagers of New York followed Demetrius's example.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

**15. Aerosol paint graffiti followed graffiti by pen.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

**16. Graffiti artists only paint colourful pictures on city walls to make their cities beautiful.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

**17. In Brazil as in Bristol there are street art festivals every year.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

**18. Every street artist tries to follow stars of the street art world.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

**19. Modern graffiti entered the Internet.**

1. True      2. False      3. Not stated

**Ответ:**

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочтите приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **20–28**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **20–28**.

<b>COMPUTER REVOLUTION</b>			
<b>20</b>	50 years ago, people even _____ of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them. Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer _____ the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can _____ by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.	<b>NOT HEAR</b>	
<b>21</b>		<b>BE</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>22</b>		<b>DO</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>23</b>	The next generation of computers _____ to talk and even think for themselves. Of course, they'll be a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel. Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I _____ with them. They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much _____ to surf the Internet than to go to the library. Online shopping _____ it possible to find exactly what you want, saving both time and money. E-mail _____ a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram. All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They _____ our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?	<b>BE ABLE</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>24</b>			<b>23</b>
<b>25</b>			<b>24</b>
<b>26</b>			<b>25</b>
<b>27</b>		<b>NOT AGREE</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>28</b>		<b>EASY</b>	<b>27</b>
		<b>MAKE</b>	
		<b>BE</b>	<b>28</b>
		<b>CHANGE</b>	

Прочтите приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **29–34** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **29–34**.

<b>FITNESS</b>			
<b>29</b>	Physical fitness is a general state of good health, usually as a result of exercise and nutrition. Physical fitness can also be described as a condition that allows us to look, feel and do our best. Being fit helps us have more energy for work or school, and enough energy to enjoy our leisure time _____.	<b>ACTIVE</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>30</b>	Fitness is an individual quality. It is influenced by age, sex, heredity, _____ habits, exercise and		<b>30</b>
<b>31</b>	eating practices. You can't do _____ about the first three factors. However, it is within your power to change and improve the others where needed.	<b>PERSON</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>32</b>	The level of physical fitness can be influenced by regular, _____ exercise. How often, how long and how hard you exercise, and what kinds of exercises you do should be determined by what you are trying	<b>ANY</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>33</b>	to get. For example, an athlete _____ for high-level competition would follow a _____ program		<b>33</b>
<b>34</b>	than a person whose goals are good health and active life.	<b>SYSTEM</b>	<b>34</b>
		<b>TRAIN</b>	
		<b>DIFFER</b>	