CGE Practice | Task 912

Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

*Вы услышите три коротких диалога и текст, обозначенные 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 kind of coffee would the girl like? **Ответ:**

1. White and sweet.
2. Black and sweet.
3. Without caffeine (decaf).

2. What T-shirt do they want to buy? **Ответ:**

1. To match the skirt.
2. To match the dress.
3. To match the stripes.

3. How can the woman find the book? **Ответ:**

1. Go to the English literature section.
2. Find the first letter of the title.
3. Find the first letter of the author.

4. What was the cause of the dying of the flowers and vegetables? **Ответ:**

1. Animals.
2. Insects.
3. Bad caring of the girl.

5. *Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D, E.** Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию тему из списка **1–6.** Используйте каждую тему из списка только один раз.*
*В списке есть **одна лишняя тема**. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1. The speaker talks about his/her experience working abroad.
2. The speaker describes a variety of travel offers.
3. The speaker talks about advantages of being an exchange student.
4. The speaker explains why he/she is happy about travelling by air.
5. The speaker describes what surprised him/her in travelling to another country.
6. The speaker explains what he/she is angry about.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Рубрика					

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. The man travelled to	Africa
7. His favourite kind of travelling is by	
8. He prefers luxurious hotels or	camps
9. His always takes his i-phone with	SIM-cards
10. The country he has a wish to travel is	
11. His advice for travelers is to travel	

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

12. *Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы.*
*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. **A BIT OF HISTORY**
2. **NATIONAL CLOTHES**
3. **FIT AND ACTIVE**
4. **SCOTTISH CELEBRATIONS**
5. **UNPLEASANT SURPRISE**
6. **NATIONAL PLANT**
7. **THE START OF THE ZOO**

A. Every schoolchild in Scotland learns the legend of how the thistle saved the country in the Middle ages, when the Scots and the Norsemen were at war. Under cover of darkness, the Norsemen managed to land unobserved on the coast of Scotland. Removing their boots, they crept on bare feet towards the unsuspecting Scottish army. Suddenly, a sharp cry of pain shattered the stillness: a Norse soldier had stepped on a thistle. Thus, alerted to the surprise attack, the Scots sprang into action and drove invaders from their shores.

B. Highland Games are held throughout the year in Scotland and many other countries of the world as a way of celebrating Scottish and Celtic culture and heritage. Certain aspects of the games have become emblematic of Scotland, such as bagpipes, the kilt and sporting events. While centered around competitions in piping and drumming, dancing and Scottish heavy athletics, the games also include entertainment and exhibits related to other aspects of Scottish and Gaelic culture.

C. New Zealand has another name, *Aotearoa,* which means 'the land of the long white cloud' in Maori language. The first Maori settled in New Zealand about a thousand years ago. They came from Polynesia and were excellent sailors and warriors. When the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman came to New Zealand in 1642, Maori warriors fought off his sailors and he was unable to land! It was Abel Tasman who gave the country its present name. *Zeeland* means 'Sea Land' in Dutch.

D. Charles II liked looking at the stars. So he had an observatory built in the White Tower. One day the king was looking through his telescope when a raven flew over him and *plop* — you guessed! Charles was so angry that he decided to get rid of the ravens. But someone warned him that it would be very unlucky, so he let them stay and moved his observatory to Greenwich.

E. Kings sometimes get strange presents. About 700 years ago King Henry III got 3 leopards, an elephant and a polar bear. He kept them in the Tower. The elephant died after two years but the polar bear was happy as it went swimming and fishing in the Thames with a strong rope round its neck. In 1835, all animals left the Tower and were sent to Regent's Park. Only the ravens stayed on. They are not friendly. Once one of the ravens bit a German minister. But there is a story that they bring good luck to Britain if they stay at the Tower. That's why they get meat and biscuits every day.

F. With its mild climate and a lot of rivers, lakes and mountains, New Zealand is a great place for sports. Thrill-seekers can go surfing, diving, rafting, mountain biking and so on. Zorbing and bungee jumping, two of the most exciting sports in the world, were invented in New Zealand. New Zealand is also one of the leading nations in world yachting, especially open-water long distance or round-the-world races.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
Вопрос						

*Прочитайте 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.*

Leaving school or college used to mean leaving home for good — but no longer. High property prices, student debt and broken relationships mean that your child is highly likely to return home several times before finally making a go of it on their own.

A survey last year for the Social Market Foundation revealed that one in four people aged between 20 and 30 said they had gone back twice or more since leaving home. One in eight had returned

home more than three times! Perhaps unsurprisingly, the survey of 1044 people showed that men were more likely to do this than women — 28 per cent of men, as opposed to 18 per cent of women.

Suzie Hayman, counsellor, broadcaster and author says that, while high property prices and student debt are both compelling factors pushing twenty-somethings back into the arms of their parents, it's not the whole story. She believes that many parents have brought this situation on themselves by not bringing their children up to be independent. She feels that mothers are often guilty of this with sons, doing all their washing, cooking and clearing up into adulthood, leaving them ill-equipped for a life on their own. Today's children are driven everywhere and generally expect everything to come easily. Little wonder, then, that they race back to the security of home when things don't go well in the outside world.

Despite this, most parents don't dread having their children return home — far from it. Many may secretly be delighted, because the child's departure may have revealed glaring holes in their relationship with each other. Other parents are keen for children to return because it makes them feel more valued. Often parents find it quite tough to go from being the whole world to their child to suddenly becoming unnecessary when they leave home. On the other hand, it can be enormously frustrating for parents, who may have only just adjusted to having an adult relationship again, to find themselves sharing their home with another adult — who insists on behaving as if they were still a child.

13. Children often return to live with their parents because they can't afford to rent or buy a place to live.

1. True 2. False 3. Not stated **Ответ:**

14. Young people tend to return home more than twice.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **Ответ:**

15. The majority of people who come back home to live with their parents are female.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **Ответ:**

16. According to research, the majority of men in their twenties return home to live with their parents.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **Ответ:**

17. Suzie Hayman believes that for many parents it is their own fault that their children return home to live.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **Ответ:**

18. Many parents are very happy when their children return home to live.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **Ответ:**

19. Parents always treat their children as they are young.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **Ответ:**

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

*Прочитайте 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**.*

20	The famous J. Swift once _____ with his servant. They put up at a small hotel where they	TRAVEL	**20**
21	_____ the night.	SPEND	**21**
22	In the morning Swift asked for his _____. The	BOOT	**22**
23	servant immediately _____ them to him.	BRING	**23**
	When Swift saw the dirty boots he asked,		**24**
24	«Why haven't you cleaned _____? » - «I haven't	THEY	**25**
25	done it, _____ the servant, because you are going to ride and they will soon be dirty again. »	REPLY	**26**
	- «Very well», said Swift, «go and get the horses ready. » While the servant was away, Swift told the landlord not to give the servant any breakfast.		**27**
26	When the servant _____ he was surprised	RETURN	**28**
27	but Swift said, «You _____ your breakfast because we are going to ride and soon you	NOT HAVE	
28	_____ hungry again. »	BE	

*Прочитайте 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**.*

	Bad Weather		
29	That summer passed _____.	QUICK	
	And the Indian Summer didn't las very long either. There were only a few warm and sunny day to enjoy.		**29**
30	The wet season began in the _____ days of September and continued all through the	LATE	**30**
31	_____ months of October, November, and December.	END	**31**
	At intervals came a week of several perfect days,		**32**
32	that were _____ warm and the sky was	EXPECT	**33**
33	_____and the air motionless.	CLOUD	**34**
34	Then, during the night when a _____ wind blew, the grey clouds hung high over the city and the long-lasting rain came again.	SOUTH	

Press **FINISH** below