



Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких текста или 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. Why did the security told the men to leave?

1. They behaved like monkeys.
2. They fed a polar bear.
3. They gave the wrong food to a bear cub.

Ответ:

2. Where does the action take place?

1. In the Zoo.
2. In a street café.
3. In the forest.

Ответ:

3. Why didn't Paul buy the first camera?

1. It was too big.
2. It was too expensive.
3. The parents didn't want such a camera.

Ответ:

4. When will the cousins arrive?

1. Saturday.
2. Sunday.
3. Monday.

Ответ:

5. Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу о журналах моды 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 thinks that fashion magazines misinform their readers.
2. Fashion is not important for the speaker.
3. The speaker thinks fashion magazines are best reading on journeys.
4. The speaker thinks designer clothes are not suitable for wearing every day.
5. The speaker thinks that reading fashion magazines is the silliest thing one can do.
6. The speaker likes seeing photos of beautiful women in fashion magazines

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 woman feels strange because of the	left-hand
7. The woman used to drive when they lived in the	
8. The woman sold the car because it was hard to find	place.
9. The woman has designed several	
10. The woman Came to Australia on seaside	
11. On the way to the airport they'll stop at the	

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. NOT EXTREME ANY MORE | 5. WEAR THEM ANY WAY YOU LIKE |
| 2. BOTH FASHIONABLE AND PROTECTIVE | 6. THE MOST DEMOCRATIC CLOTHES |
| 3. THE HISTORY OF EXTREME FASHION | 7. FOR ANY ACTIVITY |
| 4. THE WAY TO PROTEST | |

- A.** They hide baldness and bad haircuts. They're 'one size fits all' and they look good on anybody. They are baseball caps. They appeared in the USA and became the fashion accessory during the sports-crazy 90s. But you don't have to be a sports fan to wear a baseball cap. All kinds of people wear them — from truck drivers to film stars to housewives. Rappers wear them sideways. School boys wear them backwards. It doesn't matter whether you wear them forwards, backwards or sideways. The most important thing is that baseball caps look cool. They are worn by people of all ages and lifestyles. And still they are as American as hot dogs and apple pie!
- B.** Nike trainers first appeared at the 1972 Olympics and quickly became № 1 footwear all over the world and not only in the world of sports, though they had to change a lot. During the 90s, the simple trainer was updated with extra-thick soles. Dance music fans needed comfortable shoes for all-night dancing, but traditional trainers weren't fashionable enough. The new thick-soled trainers were both comfortable and cool. For years we've been told that we can run faster, jump higher and play better with the right trainers. But these days most people who wear trainers are more interested in fashion than sport. Serious trainer fans may have twenty or thirty pairs.
- C.** It's hard to believe that the T-shirt was once just a plain white undergarment. In the early 1900s, they were worn by sailors in the American navy under the uniforms. Over the next few decades more people began to wear them, but it was Hollywood that made the T-shirt such a popular thing to wear. In 1951, film audiences were shocked and impressed by the sight of Marlon Brando's muscles under his tight T-shirt in *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Then, when James Dean wore a T-shirt in the 1955 film *Rebel Without a Cause*, T-shirts suddenly became very cool. Young people across America started wearing T-shirts as a symbol of their own rebellious feelings. Of course, there's nothing rebellious about wearing a T-shirt now. People of all ages and from all walks of life wear them. And these days it is OK to wear a T-shirt almost anywhere and anytime.
- D.** Early film actors started wearing sunglasses not because they were glamorous, but because their eyes hurt. The lights used on film sets were extremely bright and could be harmful for their eyes. But when film stars began wearing their sunglasses in public, they quickly became a must-have fashion accessory. Of course, sunglasses aren't just a fashion statement. The main reason for wearing sunglasses is still to protect your eyes against UV radiation. But you don't have to sacrifice style for safety. The choice of frames and lenses available these days is huge. So you can protect your eyes and still be the coolest person on the beach.
- E.** Fashion has always been a controversial issue. Young people express themselves through fashion, and extreme fashion is a way to rebel. In the 1960s young people started wearing miniskirts, bell-bottomed pants and flower patterns. Many young people became hippies, and parents despaired when their teenage sons grew their hair long. Then came the decade of glamorous fashion with gold and silver pants. Disco-goers wore high-heeled shoes and boots that were almost impossible to walk in. Punk rock also raised its ugly head during the 70s. Punks had crazy Mohawk haircuts and wore dirty clothes with holes in them. They attached pins to their clothes and even inserted them through their cheeks and eyebrows. Punks really knew how to rebel. Now that we've entered the 21st century, you can wear whatever you like!
- F.** People have different reasons for covering themselves with tattoos, piercings, and other kinds of body art. Some do it because they want to be different. Others want to be part of the current fashion. Ten years ago, in the West, only motorcycle riders and sailors had tattoos, and people usually only pierced their earlobes. Today tattooing is very popular, especially amongst the young. People are piercing just about any area of skin that can have a hole put in it. Ears are pierced from top to bottom, and rings and pins are inserted into lips, chins, noses, eyebrows, navels and even tongues. Small tattoos have become almost normal. During working hours they stay hidden on shoulders, upper arms, hips and ankles, waiting to be shown at a nightclub or a party.

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.

Lewis Carrol was the pen name of Charles L. Dodgson, the man who wrote 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland', a famous book for children. Actually, Charles L. Dodgson wasn't a writer; he was a teacher of mathematics. He was born in England in 1832. He got his early education at a public school. Then he became a student at one of the colleges at Oxford. Charles studied mathematics and later taught his subject in the same college. His hobby in his student days was photography which was a new kind of hobby at that time. Charles Dodgson had no family but he loved children very much. He often visited his friend Henry George Liddell who had a large family. There were three little girls: Loren, who was six years old, Alice, who was four, and Edith, who was two. Dodgson liked Alice very much and he often told her interesting stories which he made up himself.

Charles told Alice Liddell about the adventures of a little girl in Wonderland and she liked the stories very much. When Alice Liddell was about ten, she asked Charles to write down these stories for her and he did so. He called the heroine of his book Alice. This hand-written book had many pictures made by Charles himself. They weren't very good pictures but the children liked them.

One day a friend of the Liddells, who was a writer, came to see the family. He saw the hand-written book made by Charles Dodgson and began to read it with great interest. He read the book to the end and said that it was good and that all the children in England must read it. Charles decided to publish it but he didn't want to do it under his own name. So he took pen name of Lewis Carroll.

The book came out in 1865 and the people who read it liked it very much and it is one of the most popular books for children all over the world.

13. Charles taught Alice mathematics.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

14. Charles wrote his book for his daughter Alice.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

15. Charles often told Alice his interesting stories.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

16. There were a lot of good pictures in his book.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

17. The book was written in a pencil.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

18. Charles agreed to publish his book under his name.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

19. The people have read this book since 19th century.

- 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	Once, John Constable, a talented English landscape painter _____ Suffolk, where he lived, in a post-carriage.	CROSS	20
21	There were two _____ gentlemen in the carriage.	MANY	21
22	Constable _____ looking at the landscape around and admired it all way.	KEEP	22
23	He kept _____ to his chance fellow-travellers, «Just look, how beautiful the nature here is!»	SAY	23
24	The gentlemen _____ silent, but finally one of them	BE	24
25	_____ not help saying, «You must be a clerk or a	CAN	25
26	banker, and you _____ in art at all.	NOT INTEREST	26
27	In any case it's clear you _____ to art exhibitions. »	NOT GO	27
28	«On the contrary», replied the painter, «I go there quite often». «Then I can't understand why you admire Suffolk nature so much. You _____ all that on the paintings of our great Constable, perhaps» said the angry gentleman.	NOT SEE	28

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**.

29	Dr. Hood, the famous criminologist and _____, heard a loud knock on the door of his study.	SCIENCE	29
30	The next moment the door opened and a _____ came in.	VISIT	30
31	He was a small man and a _____ contrast to the tall thin criminologist. «My name is Brown,» he said.	SURPRISE	31
32	«I have heard that you often help _____ out of their troubles, so I've come to tell you about that _____ of the MacNabs.»	PERSON	32
33	«I don't quite understand you», said the scientist	BUSY	33
34	_____.	COLD	34

Press **FINISH** below