CGE Practice | Task 935

Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

*Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, 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. The emergency exit _____. **Ответ:**
1) is in the crew cabin.
2) is only in the front of the plane.
3) could be behind the passenger.

2. One of the speakers believes that higher math is _____ **Ответ:**
1) exciting.
2) helpful.
3) too complicated.

3. The speaker talks to the foreign friends in _____ **Ответ:**
1) English.
2) Russian.
3) French.

4. The speaker drives in a red light as_____ **Ответ:**
1) the traffic lights docs not work.
2) they are in a hurry.
3) he/she does not know the driving rules.

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

1. A boring text
2. Types of radio
3. Necessary qualities
4. Different emotions
5. A new programme
6. Difficult to compare

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 event the boy had yesterday	_____
7	The place the boy will clean first	_____
8	The food the young people ordered	_____
9	The period of time the boy needs to clean the flat	_____hours
10	The place where the girl has to go	_____
11	The things in the house the boy also needs to clean	_____

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. Why do many people think the new bills look funny.
2. Why is counterfeiting still a problem now.
3. What security steps have been done by the government
4. What are the features which help cut down on counterfeiting?
5. What plans do the government have to cut down on counterfeiting?
6. When did the US Treasury begin issuing its own paper money?
7. Why was counterfeiting a great problem during Colonial times.'

A. Counterfeiting of paper money in the United States has quite a long history. Ever since people began using paper currency, criminals have been making fake money. During Colonial times, when each colony issued its own "notes" or bills, counterfeiting was a huge problem. Most of the Colonial bills were small and printed on only one side. The designs on them were fairly simple. Anyone with just a bit of skill and the right tools could copy them without too much trouble.

B. Counterfeiting was also a problem in the 1830s when up to 1 600 different banks were issuing paper money. There were so many different kinds of bills circulating that it was hard to pick out the counterfeits. In the 1860s, the United States Treasury began issuing its own paper money. The government tried to design bills that would be hard to counterfeit. The bills were printed on cotton and linen paper with red and blue fibers running through it

C. While these steps did help cut down on some of the counterfeiting, they did not put counterfeiters out of business. Since 1877, the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing has printed all U.S. currency. But counterfeiting is still a problem. Today's thieves are quick to take advantage of new technology. For example, counterfeiters now use advanced copiers and printers to make copies of money, or they use a computer to scan images of the bills and print them out on desktop printers.

D. In 1990, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing introduced security threads and microprinting on its bills to try to prevent counterfeiting. In 1994, the government came up with better designs for bills. Newly designed $100 notes were issued in 1996, $50 notes in 1997 and $20 notes in 1998. The new $5 and $10 notes came out in 2000. The government does not plan to issue newly designed $1 bills since they are not popular with counterfeiters.

E. These new bills boast many features designed to help cut down on counterfeiting. One of them is a special ink that changes color when light hits the money at different angles. Also, modern day tactics include high quality printing, seals by the Federal Reserve and Treasury, printed serial numbers, and a very specific type of paper that has tiny red and blue fibers embedded throughout. These steps could prevent counterfeiting but still it seems to be an ongoing battle.

F. Many people think the new bills look funny. The portraits on the front of the bills are much larger than before, and they are slightly off center. The new bills also have watermarks, which are based on the same art as the portrait. The watermarks can be seen from both sides when the bill is held up to a light, and they are extremely difficult to copy. They could be funny but still it is a good idea they are getting more difficult to counterfeit.

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.*

A Cat

One cold rainy day when my father was a little boy, he met an old alley cat on his street. The cat was very drippy and uncomfortable so my father said, "Wouldn't you like to come home with me?'

This surprised the cat - she had never before met anyone who cared about old alley cats - but she said, " I'd be very much obliged if I could sit by a warm furnace, and perhaps have a saucer of milk."

"We have a very nice furnace to sit by," said my father, "and I'm sure my mother has an extra saucer of milk."

My father and the cat became good friends but my father's mother was very upset about the cat. She hated cats, particularly ugly old alley cats.

"Elmer Elevator," she said to my father, "if you think I'm going to give that cat a saucer of milk, you're very wrong. Once you start feeding stray alley cats you might as well expect to feed every stray in the town. And I am not going to do it!"

This made my father very sad, and he apologized to the cat because his mother had been so rude. He told the cat to stay away, and that somehow, he would bring her a saucer of milk each day. My father fed the cat for three weeks, but one day his mother found the cat's saucer in the cellar and she was extremely angry. She whipped my father and threw the cat out the door, but later on my father sneaked out and found the cat. Together they went for a walk in the park and tried to think of nice things to talk about.

My father said, "When I grow up, I am going to have an airplane. Wouldn't it be wonderful to fly just everywhere you might think of!"

"Would you like to fly very, very much?" he asked the cat.

"I certainly would. I'd do anything if I could fly."

"Well," said the cat, "If you'd really like to fly that much, I know of a sort of a way you might get to fly while you are still a little boy."

"You mean you know where I could get an airplane?' "Well, not exactly an airplane, but something even better. As you can see. I'm an old cat now, but in my younger days I was quite a traveller. My travelling days are over but last spring I took just one more trip and sailed to the Island of Tangerina, stopping at the port of Cranberry. Well, it just so happened that I missed the boat, and while waiting for the next I thought I'd look around a bit. I was particularly interested in a place called Wild Island, which we had passed on our way to Tangerina. Wild Island and Tangerina are joined together by a long string of rocks, but people never go to Wild Island because it's mostly jungle and inhabited by very wild animals. So, I decided to go across the rocks and explore it for myself. It certainly is an interesting place, but I saw something there that made me want to weep."

from Ruth Stiles Gannett "My Father's Dragon "

13. The father offered the big red cat to come home with him.

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

14. Though the cat was surprised she agreed to go with the father.

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

15. The father's mother disliked cats especially stray ones.

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

16. When the mother found the cat, she decided to take the father to the doctor.

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

17. The cat and the father went for a walk and they tried to find the topic for the conversation.

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

18. The father had done a lot to learn how to fly.

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

19. The cat wanted to explore Wild Island though it was a dangerous place.

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 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	A bad-mannered kid and his mates were visiting a theme park. They arrived very early and everything was empty and clean. A park cleaner was singing and dancing while he _____ up. As everything was already so clean, the friends found it amusing to see how the cleaner was working so joyfully, and so early in the morning. They had a great time making fun of _____. So, the gang started throwing bags and bits of paper on the ground. When more visitors started arriving, and saw the boys throwing litter about, they thought it was one of the park's fun_____. So, they joined in, and as more people arrived, the park _____ covered with rubbish. The park cleaner _____ cope. As time went on, the park attractions were emptying, and more people were looking down at the rubbish on the ground. By the end of the day no one_____ on any of the park rides. They _____about and looking at the ground. "Well," said the park authorities, "what's going on here? Well... Everyone was looking for something! It turned out that people had dropped something on the ground. However, it _____ with litter whenever anyone dropped anything... it was almost impossible to find it! There was no other solution than to help clean the park, so people could find _____ things.	SWEEP HE ACTIVITY BECOME NOT CAN BE STAND COVER THEY	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 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 30 31 32 33 34	James Naismith, a physical education teacher, invented the game of basketball. It began as a game played by a few young men and has since turned into a _____ sport around the world. Naismith, originally from Almonte, Ontario, was _____, strong, energetic, and good at various sports. Around the age of 30, he began to teach physical _____ at Springfield College in Massachusetts. In 1891, Naismith was asked by Springfield's head of physical education to create an indoor team sport that was fun and _____ to keep his students active between the football and track and field seasons. Naismith thought about it and came up with the idea for basketball Later the rules of basketball have changed It has become a much more _____ sport and the rules vary slightly between leagues. The game was first played in the Olympics in 1936 by men only. Women's Olympic basketball got its start in 1974, with _____ rules.	PROFESSION ATHLETE EDUCATE COMPETE FORM DIFFER	29 30 31 32 33 34