



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. Sue had to miss _____

Ответ:

- 1) A fortnight of school
- 2) A few days of school.
- 3) A week of school.

2. The child asks for a new phone because _____

Ответ:

- 1) the father wants to take the old phone.
- 2) the old phone is out of date.
- 3) the old phone does not work.

3. If passengers want to leave at Liverpool Street they should _____

Ответ:

- 1) go to the rear doors.
- 2) press the button at the exit door.
- 3) to tell the conductor about it.

4. The speaker has come to the beach as he/she _____

Ответ:

- 1) wants to swim a bit.
- 2) likes roasted sausages.
- 3) wants to have a long walk.

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. Healthy eating
- 2. Inaccurate information
- 3. The problem of obesity
- 4. Food advertisements
- 5. An ideal party
- 6. Popular food

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 season when the respondent always goes to the camp	_____
7	The activity the respondent describes	_____
8	The place where he learnt to navigate	_____
9	He learnt to start fire without	_____
10	The food the respondent roasted	_____
11	The feeling that the respondent does not have now	_____

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 are the English people known as a nation of animal lovers?
2. Which animals do people prefer as pets in Great Britain?
3. Which achievements have been got for animals in society?
4. What can we call 'cruelty against animals'?
5. Why do animals become homeless?
6. Where can people leave their pets while travelling abroad?
7. What can you address to protect animal's rights?

- A.** The English people like animals very much. Pets: dogs, cats, horses, ducks, canaries, chickens and other friends of men have a much better life in Britain, than anywhere else. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. There are dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries. The English arrange dogs' shows and organize dogs' supper parties for winners of dogs' competitions. They do all they can to make animals feel well in their home and outside their homes too.
- B.** Every year thousands of animals arrive at London Airport; some stay the night there; others stay several weeks. In one month, for example, special staff looked after 47000 creatures: birds, insects, fish, elephants, monkeys and other animals. All animals have special treatment so that their owners may not worry about them while they are away. The English people believe that they are the only nation on the Earth that is really kind to its animals.
- C.** The British have always loved animals. Great Britain was the first country to create a society to protect animals in 1824. The society still exists today, and it is called the RSPCA - the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The RSPCA finds new owners for 96,000 homeless animals every year. Besides, it organizes different public events and is involved in lots of activities in the sphere of protecting animals' rights. The RSPCA also provides charity support to animal shelters.
- D.** Today, half of the households in Britain have a pet. Cats are especially popular because many people who live alone and go to work like independent pets. Other popular pets are dogs, birds, rabbits, fish, guinea-pigs and hamsters. However, in recent years the English began to show love for more exotic animals. You can come across such exotic pets as crocodiles, elephants, tigers, spiders, cobras, camels and lizards.
- E.** Strays are animals without owners or homes. Some of the strays have simply lost their owners but in other cases their owners have abandoned them, especially in the case of dogs. People often get tired of pets when they get too big or make a mess. Especially at Christmas, when people buy cats and dogs as "cute presents" but then they are too lazy to take care of the animals and turn them out. The RSPCA tries to find owners for these animals.
- F.** For many years, animals have been taken for granted and always being used for the benefit. Animals have proved to be an easy target for circuses, poaching, hunting, testing and fashion purposes. Animal rights groups have achieved much success raising awareness and keeping the issues in the public eye. Some bans on drug or cosmetic testing on animals have been implemented and even fox-hunting has been banned by the British government.

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.

Hip-Hop Planet

I first heard rap at a party in Harlem in 1980. It sounded like a broken record. It was a version of an old hit record called *Good Times*, the same four bars looped over and over. And on top of this loop, a kid chanted a rhyme about how he was the best disc jockey in the world. It was called *Rapper's Delight*. I thought it was the most ridiculous thing I'd ever heard.

For the next 26 years, I avoided rap music the way you step over a crack in the pavement. I heard it booming out of cars and alleyways from Paris to Abidjan, but I never listened. In doing so, I missed the most important cultural event in my lifetime. No American music has exploded across the world with such force since swing jazz in the 1930s. This defiant culture of song, graffiti and dance, collectively known as hip-hop, has permeated almost every society.

Hip-hop began in the mid-1970s, in an almost bankrupt New York City. The bored kids of the South Bronx and Harlem came up with a new entertainment. This is how it worked: one guy, the DJ, played records on two turntables. Another guy - or girl - served as master of ceremonies, or MC. The DJs learnt to move the record back and forth under the needle to create a *scratch*, or to drop the needle on the record and play *a break* over and over to keep people dancing. The MCs rapped over the music to keep the party going. One MC sought to out-chat the other. Dance styles were created. Graffiti artists also emphasized it because the music was all about identity: I am the best.

Initially hip-hop artists produced socially-conscious songs that described life on the other side of the tracks, where people are denied the same opportunities as the rich. The lyrics of Grandmaster Flash's 1982 hit *The Message* are a perfect example. They describe a child who is born and grows up in the ghetto, hating the world for his situation and all the things that he cannot have.

These days most commercial rappers in America brag about their lives of crime and the things that fame and money have brought them, among which women seem to be just another material possession. For those from poor backgrounds the life of a successful rapper has become an aspiration, for richer suburban kids it is a symbol of something cool.

In poor urban communities around the globe, rap music is a universal expression of outrage at the injustice of the distribution of wealth. Its macho pose has been borrowed from commercial hip-hop in the US, but for most the music represents an old dream: a better and wealthier life.

That is why, after 26 years, I have come to embrace this music I tried so hard to ignore. Much of hip-hop particularly is the commercial side. Yet I love the good of it. Even if some of it embraces violence, hip-hop is a music that exposes the empty moral cupboard that we have left for our children. They can hear it and understand it. The question is: can we?

13. The author was fond of rap music immediately as he heard it.

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

14. Rap music spread across the world faster than jazz.

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

15. Hip-hop was started as a kind of pastime for poor kids in New York.

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

16. Graffiti artists liked hip-hop because they shared the same views.

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

17. The main idea of hip-hop was how to become rich and successful.

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

18. For poor people rap music still indicates social inequality.

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

19. The scientists say that rap is a feature of American culture.

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	At the end of the week Father usually gets good ideas. Last Saturday when he _____ through the newspaper he found an article about skiing. He read	LOOK	
21	it and said: "I _____ when we last went skiing. What about trying it tomorrow?" Everybody liked the	NOT REMEMBER	20
22	idea so we started our preparations. All of _____	WE	21
	wanted to look smart. Jane took out her sports clothes. Mother sent me out to buy skiing caps. Late		22
23	at night our clothes were ready and we _____ go	CAN	23
24	to bed. At 10 o'clock in the morning I suddenly		24
25	_____ up.	WAKE	25
	The _____ were still sleeping.	WOMAN	26
	"Wake up everybody", I shouted.		27
	"Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom.		28
26	"What about skiing?" I asked Father who	COME	
27	_____ out of the bathroom.	PAY	
	He _____ no attention to my words. At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual and suddenly exclaimed:		
28	"Look, they say, swimming is the _____ way of losing weight. What about trying it?"	GOOD	

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	This Turkish restaurant is in a small side road at the end of the high street, so it is easy to miss it. I went there on Friday evening with a friend of mine. Expecting little _____, we went in for a quick meal. We helped ourselves to several cold starters from the self-service display and we ordered a couple of hot ones from the menu.	CHOOSE	29
30	Most of the dishes were vegetarian and we were _____ surprised that they were all excellent.	PLEASANT	30
31	We felt quite full so we asked the _____ to recommend something small for our main course. According to her recommendation, I had a small lamb kebab, and my friend had a small chicken kebab, and both of them were really quite large!	WAIT	31
32	The meat was very _____, and the rice and salad with it was just right.	TASTE	32
33	We looked at the desserts on the menu and wanted to try every one of them - but we _____ couldn't eat any more! And all of this, with Turkish coffee at the end, was less than \$40.	SIMPLE	33
34	I would really recommend the Sultan's Palace*- it's friendly and _____. I'm certain that anything on the menu will be just perfect!	EXPENSIVE	34