

Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Apollo and Cassandra

In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill — he could see the future. The Temple in Troy was one of the _____ (**GREAT**) of all Apollo's Temples.

One day, having nothing better to do, Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other _____ (**WOMAN**) he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple. Apollo _____ (**IMPRESS**) by her grace. The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he _____ (**FALL**) in love. It was love at first sight. Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed.

With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, _____ (**DREAM**) about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping the Greeks destroy Troy. When Apollo bent his head to gently kiss her, she angrily spat in his face. Apollo got very angry. He _____ (**NOT/CAN**) take away his gift, but he was able to add to it. So, whatever Cassandra said, no one would believe her. That was his second gift.

When Cassandra begged her people in Troy to watch out for the Trojan horse, they _____ (**NOT/BELIEVE**) her. And that was the end of Troy.

Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

The world's language

The English language is famous for the richness of its vocabulary. Webster's New International Dictionary lists 450,000 words, and the new Oxford English Dictionary has 615,000, but that is only part of the total. Technical and _____ (**SCIENCE**) terms would add millions more.

The wealth of existing synonyms means that _____ (**SPEAK**) of English have two words for something denoted by one word in a different language. The French, for instance, do not distinguish between house and home, between mind and brain. The Spanish cannot differentiate a chairman from a president.

In Russia, there are no native words for efficiency, challenge and engagement ring. Of course, every language has areas in which it needs, for _____ (**PRACTICE**) purposes, to be more expressive than others. The Eskimos have fifty words for types of snow, though there is no word for just plain snow. _____ (**NATURAL**). African languages have no native word for snow.

Nowadays, globalization influences the _____ (**DEVELOP**) of languages. Some native words _____ (**APPEAR**) giving way to international terms.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1 – 8. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1 – 8, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов (A, B, C, D). Установите соответствие номера пропуска варианту ответа.

'It's Only Me'

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs. Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any (1) _____ that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had (2) _____ her costume the night before. Now she was (3) _____ to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs. Richards put it (4) _____, looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be (5) _____ to wear.

Just as Mrs. Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a (6) _____ on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to (7) _____ the poor man, Mrs. Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store-room was opened and a man entered. Mrs. Richards realized that it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the meter. She tried to (8) _____ the situation, saying 'It's only me', but it was too late. The man let out a cry and jumped back several paces. When Mrs. Richards walked towards him, he ran away, slamming the door behind him.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A) homework | B) household | C) housework | D) housewife |
| 2. A) did | B) made | C) built | D) created |
| 3. A) nervous | B) restless | C) ill at ease | D) impatient |
| 4. A) up | B) on | C) over | D) down |
| 5. A) attractive | B) exciting | C) comfortable | D) cozy |
| 6. A) knock | B) kick | C) hit | D) crash |
| 7. A) fear | B) worry | C) disturb | D) frighten |
| 8. A) describe | B) explain | C) interpret | D) clear |

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

1. First computers
2. Risky sport
3. Shopping in comfort
4. Difficult task
5. Professional sport
6. Shopping from home
7. New users
8. Digging for the past

A. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.

B. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

C. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.

D. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.

E. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetictape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.

F. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.

G. Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
За-го-ло-во к							

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Запишите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в текст

America's fun place on America's main street

If any city were considered a part of every citizen in the United States, it would be Washington, DC. To many, the Old Post Office Pavilion serves (A) _____. If you are in the area, be a part of it all by visiting us — or (B) _____. Doing so will keep you aware of the latest musical events, great happenings and international dining, to say the least.

Originally built in 1899, the Old Post Office Pavilion embodied the modern spirit (C) _____. Today, our architecture and spirit of innovation continues to evolve and thrive. And, thanks to forward-thinking people, you can now stroll through the Old Post Office Pavilion and experience both (D) _____ with international food, eclectic shopping and musical events. All designed to entertain lunch, mid-day and after work audiences all week long.

A highlight of the Old Post Office Pavilion is its 315-foot Clock Tower. Offering a breath-taking view of the city, National Park Service Rangers give free Clock Tower tours every day! Individuals and large tour groups are all welcome. The Old Post Office Clock Tower also proudly houses the official United States Bells of Congress, a gift from England (E) _____. The Washington Ringing Society sounds the Bells of Congress every Thursday evening and on special occasions.

Visit the Old Post Office Pavilion, right on Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol. It is a great opportunity (F) _____, this is a landmark not to be missed no matter your age.

1. by joining our e-community
2. that are offered to the visitors
3. its glamorous past and fun-filled present
4. that was sweeping the country
5. to learn more about American history
6. as a landmark reminder of wonderful experiences
7. celebrating the end of the Revolutionary War

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1–5. В каждом задании обведите букву А, В, С или D, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

«A good book for children should simply be a good book in its own right.» These are the words of Mollie Hunter, a well-known author of books for youngsters. Born and bred near Edinburgh, Mollie has devoted her talents to writing primarily for young people. She firmly believes that there is always and should always be a wider audience for any good book whatever its main market. In Mollie's opinion it is essential to make full use of language and she enjoys telling a story, which is what every writer should be doing: »If you aren't telling a story, you're a very dead writer indeed,» she says.

When Mollie was a child her home was still a village with buttercup meadows and strawberry fields – sadly now covered with modern houses. «I was once taken back to see it and I felt that somebody had lain dirty hands all over my childhood. I'll never go back,» she said. «Never.» »When I set one of my books in Scotland,» she said, «I can recapture my romantic feelings as a child playing in those fields, or watching the village blacksmith at work. And that's important, because children now know so much so early that romance can't exist for them, as it did for us.»

To this day, Mollie has a lively affection for children, which is reflected in the love she has for her writing. «When we have visitors with children the adults always say, «If you go to visit Mollie, she'll spend more time with the children.» Molly believes that parents don't realize that children are much more interesting company and always have something new and unexpected to say.

12. In Mollie's opinion a good book should

- A) be attractive to a wide audience.
- B) be attractive primarily to youngsters.
- C) be based on original ideas.
- D) include a lot of description.

13. How does Mollie feel about what has happened to her birthplace?

- A) confused
- B) ashamed
- C) disappointed
- D) surprised

14. In comparison with children of earlier years, Mollie feels that modern children are

- A) more romantic.
- B) better informed.
- C) less keen to learn.
- D) less interested in fiction.

15. Mollie's adult visitors generally discover that she

- A) is a lively person.
- B) is interesting company.
- C) talks a lot about her work.
- D) pays more attention to their children.

16. Mollie thinks that the parents

- A) are not aware of their children's gifts.
- B) overestimate their children's talents.
- C) sometimes don't understand what their children say.
- D) don't spend much time with their children.

Прослушайте шесть высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. I feel unhappy because I can't change public attitude to our planet.
2. I would like to see new energy saving laws introduced.
3. I am afraid of the after-effects of human activities.
4. I am sure that wise attitude to basic earth supplies is necessary.
5. I do not want my family to live in polluted environment.
6. I am for the use of energy saving practices in house construction.
7. I find many simple ways to help our planet in everyday life.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. The client is going to London this week.
- B. The client has chosen an evening flight.
- C. The client is flying to London for sightseeing.
- D. The ticket price seems okay for the client.
- E. It's the shortest possible flight to London.
- F. The client dislikes London airports except for Heathrow.
- G. The final ticket price is lower than the original one.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях **3–9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

3. What does Jessica say about the reaction to her new album?

- 1) She got more criticisms than compliments.
- 2) It was really upsetting for her.
- 3) Some people thought she's shallow.

4. What kind of person does Jessica appear to be?

- 1) Self-confident.
- 2) Modest.
- 3) Unhappy.

5. What does Jessica say about her work on the lyrics?

- 1) She prefers to invite co-writers.
- 2) She usually works on them at the end.
- 3) She works on them in the studio.

6. Jessica prefers the working process to be ...

- 1) spontaneous.
- 2) creative.
- 3) regulated.

7. What is Jessica's attitude to live performances?

- 1) She rather likes them.
- 2) They scare her.
- 3) She prefers studio work to them.

8. Which of the following is TRUE about Jessica's London show?

- 1) She played all the old hits there.
- 2) She was its main artist.
- 3) She had expected a bigger crowd.

9. What kind of shows does Jessica dislike?

- 1) Solo shows.
- 2) Small shows.
- 3) Support shows.