



10. Установите соответствие тем 1 - 8 текстам А- G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую ЦИФРУ только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя. Запишите цифры в клетки задания 10

- 1. Unexplained Events
- 2. Space Tourists
- 3. Time Travel
- 4. Ancient Science

- 5. Failed Hopes
- 6. Spectacular Sight
- 7. Serious Risks
- 8. Distant World

- A.** When Neil Armstrong first set foot on the Moon in July 1969, many people around the world thought that it was the beginning of mankind's journey to the stars. They expected to see people living on the Moon in special bases. However, it wasn't to be. Getting to the Moon was expensive and of limited scientific value. Those who were expecting a golden age of space exploration were disappointed.
- B.** Astronauts face many dangers in space. The take-off and landing are dangerous, and there's always a chance that a meteor is going to hit your spacecraft. Other threats come from something you can't see: radiation. X-rays and other forms of radiation can cause health problems for astronauts above the protection of Earth's atmosphere.
- C.** For the first time, it's possible to buy yourself a ticket to space — that's if you've got \$20 million to spend. Dennis Tito, an American businessman, and Mark Shuttleworth, a businessman from South Africa, have both visited the International Space Station. They were taken up on Russian Soyuz rockets and enjoyed a week of weightlessness before returning to Earth.
- D.** Look up into the sky at the right time and the right direction and you'll see Saturn. It will look like a bright star, but a pair of binoculars or a small telescope will give you an amazing view. Saturn has rings around it, giving it a beautiful appearance unlike anything else in the night sky. No wonder Saturn has been called the "Jewel of the Solar System".
- E.** Discovered in 1930, the planet Pluto circles the Sun at a distance of approximately six billion kilometres. That's about forty times further away from the Sun than the Earth is! At that distance, the Sun looks just like a bright star and provides very little heat. A spacecraft launched from the Earth would take twelve or thirteen years to get to Pluto, so don't expect to see close-up photographs any time soon!
- F.** We're used to the idea of modern telescopes giving us views of the universe and astronauts flying to the space station and back again. But did you know that the roots of astronomy go back thousands of years? The Egyptians studied the night sky, as did the original people of North America. The famous circle of stones at Stonehenge in Britain shows that people there knew about the movements of the Sun and the Moon at least 2 500 years before Christ was born.
- G.** When we look at the stars in the night sky, what do we see? Strangely, one of the things we see is the past. We don't see the stars as they are now, but as they were a long time ago. Why is that? It's because the stars are very far away, so the light coming from them takes a long time to reach us. Even the light from the Sun, our closest star, takes about eight minutes to reach us here on Earth. So — next time you look at the stars, remember that, in some ways, you've gone back in time!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложения, в клетки задания 11 без пробелов и знаков препинания.

On the whole, Cambridge is a much quieter than Oxford, although what really sets it apart from its scholarly rival is 'the Backs', providing exquisite views over the backs of the old colleges. At the front, the handsome facades of these same colleges dominate the layout of the town centre, lining up along the main streets. Most of the colleges date back to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Many of the buildings are extraordinarily beautiful, but the most famous is King's College, A_____ . There are thirty-one university colleges in total. Each one is an independent, self-governing body, proud of its achievements and attracting a close loyalty from its students, B_____ .

During the nineteenth century, the university finally lost its ancient privileges over the town, C_____ . The university expanded too, with the number of students increasing dramatically.

More recently, change has been much slower, D_____ . The first two women's colleges were founded in the 1870s, but it was only in 1947 that women were actually awarded degrees. In the meantime, the city and university had been acquiring a reputation as a high-tech centre of excellence. Cambridge, E_____ , has always been in the vanguard of scientific research.

Cambridge is an extremely compact place, and you can walk round the centre, visiting the most interesting colleges, in an afternoon. A more thorough exploration covering more of the colleges and a leisurely afternoon on a punt will, however, take at least a couple of days. If possible, you should avoid coming in high summer, F_____ .

Faced with such crowds, the more popular colleges have restricted their opening times and have introduced admission charges.

1. whose alumni have received no less than ninety Nobel prizes
2. amongst whom privately educated boys remain over-represented
3. because of the development of industry
4. whose magnificent chapel is one of the greatest statements of late Gothic architecture
5. which was expanding rapidly thanks to the arrival of the railway
6. particularly when it comes to equality of sexes
7. when the students are replaced by crowds of sightseers

A	B	C	D	E	F

12-18 Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12-18 отметьте на карточке вариант, соответствующий номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

NEW NEIGHBOURS

"Oh, Margaret," cried her aunt next morning, "such a most unfortunate thing has happened. I could not get you alone." The most unfortunate thing was not Very serious. One of the flats in the block opposite had been taken furnished by the Wilcox family, "coming up, no doubt, in the hope of getting into London society." That Mrs. Munt should be the first to discover the misfortune was not remarkable, for she was so interested in the flats, that she watched their every change with such energetic care. In theory she despised them, they took away that old-world look — they cut off the sun, flats house a flashy type of person.

But if the time had been known, she found her visits to Wickham Place twice as amusing since Wickham Mansions had arisen, and would in a couple of days learn more about them than her nieces in a couple of months, or her nephew in a couple of years. She would stroll across and make friends with the porters, and inquire what the rents were, exclaiming for example: "What! A hundred-and-twenty for a basement? You'll never get it!" And they would answer: "One can but try, madam." The passenger lifts, the arrangement for coals, were all familiar matters to her, and perhaps a relief from the atmosphere at the Schlegels.

Margaret received the information calmly, and did not agree that it would throw a cloud over poor Helen's

life. "Oh, but Helen isn't a girl with no interests," she explained. "She has plenty of other things and other people to think about. She made a false start with the Wilcoxes, and she'll be as willing as we are to have nothing more to do with them." "For a clever girl, dear, how very strangely you do talk. Helen will have to have something more to do with them, now that they're all opposite." She may meet that Paul in the street. She cannot very well not bow." "Of course she must bow. But look here; let's do the flowers. I was going to say, the will to be interested in him has died, and what else matters? I look on that disastrous episode as the killing of a nerve in Helen. It's dead, and she'll never be troubled with it again. The only things that matter are the things that interest one. Bowing, even calling and leaving cards, even a dinner party — we can do all those things to the Wilcoxes, if they find it agreeable; but the other thing, the one important thing - never again. Don't you see?" Mrs. Munt did not see, and indeed Margaret was saying something so uncertain — that any emotion, any passionate interest, can die so quickly. "I also have the honour to inform you that the Wilcoxes are bored with us.

I didn't tell you at the time — it might have made you angry, and you had enough to worry you — but I wrote a letter to Mrs W, and apologised for the trouble that Helen had given them. She didn't answer it." "How very rude!" "I wonder. Or was it sensible?" "No, Margaret, most rude." "In either case one can class it as reassuring."

Mrs Munt sighed. She was going back to Swanage tomorrow, just as her nieces were wanting her most. Other regrets crowded upon her: for instance, how magnificently she would have cut Charles if she had met him face to face. She had already seen him, giving an order to the porter — and very common he looked in a tall hat. But unfortunately, his back was turned to her, and though she had cut his back, she could not regard this as a clear snub.

"But you will be careful, won't you?" she urged. "Oh, certainly. Very careful." "And Helen must be careful, too" "Careful over what?" cried Helen, at that moment coming into the room with her cousin. "Nothing" said Margaret, looking awkward. "Careful over what, Aunt Juley?" Mrs. Munt looked puzzled. "It is only that a certain family, whom we know by name but do not mention, as you said yourself last night after the concert, have taken the flat opposite from the Mathesons — where the plants are in the balcony".

Helen began some laughing reply, and then confused them all by blushing. Mrs. Munt was so puzzled that she exclaimed, "What, Helen, you don't mind them coming, do you?" "Of course, I don't mind," said Helen a little crossly. "It is that you and Meg are both so concerned about it, when there's nothing to be serious about at all".

12. In the first paragraph, we learn that Mrs. Munt...

- 1) was unhappy someone she disliked moved into her block of flats.
- 2) was constantly observing a new block of flats.
- 3) was unhappy with her new flat.
- 4) wanted to move out of her block of flats.

13. Why does Mrs. Munt dislike the new flats?

- 1) She thinks they are ugly.
- 2) She thinks they are too flashy.
- 3) They block out the sunlight.
- 4) They are too close.

14. In the third paragraph we learn that Helen...

- 1) is a good friend of the Wilcoxes.
- 2) has a difficult relationship with the Wilcoxes.
- 3) isn't interested in the Wilcoxes.
- 4) doesn't want the Wilcoxes to live nearby.

15. Why does Mr. Munt say that the Wilcox family were rude?

- 1) Because they refused to apologise for something.
- 2) Because they hurt Helen's feelings.
- 3) Because they got angry with her.
- 4) Because they didn't reply to a letter.

16. In the fifth paragraph, why does Mrs. Munt have regrets?

- 1) She felt she shouldn't have come.
- 2) Her nieces needed her.
- 3) She had to leave.
- 4) She hadn't met Charles yet.

17. In the sixth paragraph, why does Margaret look awkward?

- 1) She didn't know what to say to Helen.
- 2) She didn't want to see Helen.
- 3) She had made a terrible mistake.
- 4) She didn't understand what was going on.

18. How does Helen react to the news of the Wilcoxes?

- 1) She is amused.
- 2) She is angry.
- 3) She is delight.
- 4) She is a little embarrassed.

19-24. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19-24**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы. *(ПЕЧАТНЫМИ ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ, без пробелов и знаков препинания!)*

19	Diamond is a symbol of luxury for many people. People _____ diamonds as attractive jewellery for around 2,500 years. The Indians used them to decorate religious icons and it seems the ancient Chinese gave their axes a sharp edge	VALUE
20	using diamonds. Diamond is _____ substance on Earth, so only another diamond can be used to cut a diamond.	HARD
21	Diamonds consist of carbon and usually they _____ deep underground in mines, but you might get	FIND
22	lucky and see them on the surface. Mining _____ in places like Africa make a lot of money from diamonds.	COMPANY
23	However, the miners themselves _____ often quite poor. The heaviest diamond ever found was the Cullinan	BE
24	diamond, which _____ in 1905 and weighed 621 grammes.	DISCOVER

25-29. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **25 - 29** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **25-29**.

The world's language		
25	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 _____ terms would add millions more. The wealth of	SCIENCE SPEAK
26	existing synonyms means that _____ 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".	
27	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 _____ 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. Naturally, African languages have no native word for snow.	PRACTICE
28	Nowadays, globalization influences the _____ of	DEVELOP APPEAR
29	languages. Some native words _____, riving way to international terms.	

30-36. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

The Tour de France is one of the most famous sporting events in the world. It is multiple stage bicycle **30** _____ that takes place mainly in France but can sometimes also pass through parts of its neighbouring countries.

The Tour de France has been **31** _____ annually since it first started in 1903 and has only ever been cancelled due to the two world wars.

The first tour was scheduled to start in June 1903 but was put **32** _____ for a month due to the lack of competitors signing up. Eventually 60 cyclists participated and the event **33** _____ from 1st July to 19th July. There were six stages over a distance of 2,428 kilometers. It had fewer stages than modern tours do but each stage was much longer than those covered today.

Over the years the Tour **34** _____ in popularity and riders from all over the world began to compete each year. Today, the Tour de France runs over a 23-day period and covers around 3,200 kilometers in 21 stages. Each year it alternates between clockwise and anticlockwise circuits of France and **35** _____ professional teams of nine riders. It is extremely popular and is shown live on several TV **36** _____. Millions of fans also line the route to see the riders pass by.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 30. | 1) course | 2) race | 3) run | 4) route |
| 31. | 1) done | 2) given | 3) held | 4) kept |
| 32. | 1) away | 2) off | 3) on | 4) over |
| 33. | 1) lasted | 2) stayed | 3) ran | 4) went |
| 34. | 1) earned | 2) expanded | 3) grew | 4) gathered |
| 35. | 1) involves | 2) includes | 3) contains | 4) consists |
| 36. | 1) chains | 2) canals | 3) channels | 4) sets. |