



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. A shameful comparison | 5. An unsuccessful attempt |
| 2. The case at the moment | 6. A paradise for working mothers |
| 3. Rights for both | 7. A future promise |
| 4. No protection | 8. It's for women only |

- A.** Nothing in the law of a country is simple. But it is a disgrace that British law, on something so important as maternity leave for working women, should be as complicated as it unfortunately is. And if that was not bad enough, women in the UK have the worst maternity pay rights in Europe. Before 1975, motherhood in the UK had a high cost. Until that year, there were no legal rights for pregnant working women. A mother had absolutely no legal rights if having her baby meant she lost her job.
- B.** Today's law gives a minimum measure of protection to most working women, but it has been a slow process with several later Acts complicating the first two. Nowadays, women's employment contracts in Britain, especially at senior and middle-management level, often include generous maternity rights. But the reality for most women is still the bare legal minimum, and in the UK that minimum really is bare.
- C.** Women in the UK are entitled to a minimum of six weeks maternity leave on 90 per cent of their salary and eight weeks thereafter on £57.70. That is very little when compared to the other 14 member states of the European Union. Every EU member state has improved on the Pregnancy Directive's minimum 14-week entitlement except Britain, where it is the only maternity leave insisted on by law. Even countries outside the EU have a higher minimum standard for their women workers and executives than in Britain, as for instance Belarus, Norway and the Ukraine which offer 18 weeks on 100 per cent salary.
- D.** Mothers get a raw deal in the UK, but fathers hardly get a deal at all. Some of the big corporations are starting to take fathers seriously but they are few and far between. Some businesses may allow a man a few days off when his wife or partner has a baby, but for many fathers there is no legal entitlement in their terms of employment. Research has shown that only 31 per cent of workplaces employing men allow their employees paid paternity leave. The general attitude is that childbirth is something to be left to a woman to get through on her own, even when she is not a single parent!
- E.** Since 1982 the EOC has been calling, without success, for a modest five day paternity leave for new fathers. In 1993 when the Labour MP Greville Janner introduced a Private Member's Bill to give spouses or partners of pregnant women the right to a maximum three months' unpaid leave, John Major's government blocked it.
- F.** However, the tide now seems to be turning. Early in April of this year, it was leaked to the press that Tony Blair's Government was proposing to give working fathers one week's paid paternity leave, though at the low level of £57.20. The Minister was quoted as saying «We want to send a message to women that men should be by their side when they give birth.» Nothing came of that suggested move and the Government has since issued a White Paper 'Fairness at Work' in which it promises to implement an EU directive on the whole subject of Parental Leave by the end of next year.
- G.** So, again, Britain is behind its European partners. Most of Europe already has that message. In fact, many countries have gone beyond the concept of mere paternity leave for the father and have developed the idea of parental leave for whichever parent wants it. For instance, in Belgium there is from three to 12 months' paid leave for up to a total of three years during any one person's working life, although this does not apply to senior managers. In France and Germany, parental leave is available until a child is three and may be taken by either parent or shared but, in France, it is only paid leave for the first child. On the other hand, the Netherlands, Greece, Portugal and Spain all offer generous shared leave but only on an unpaid basis.

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.

Hi-Tech Brings Families Together

Technology is helping families stay in touch like never before, says a report carried out in the US.

Instead of driving people apart, mobile phones and the Internet are **A** _____. The research looked at the differences in technology use between families with children and single adults. It found that traditional families have more hi-tech gadgets in their home **B** _____. Several mobile phones were found in 89% of families and 66% had a high-speed Internet connection. The research also found that 58% of families have more **C** _____.

Many people use their mobile phone to keep in touch and communicate with parents and children. Seventy percent of couples, **D** _____, use it every day to chat or say hello. In addition, it was found that 42% of parents contact their children via their mobile every day.

The growing use of mobile phones, computers and the Internet means that families no longer gather round the TV to spend time together. 25% of those who took part in the report said they now spend less time **E** _____. Only 58% of 18 — 29 years olds said they watched TV every day. Instead, the research found that 52% of Internet users who live with their families go online **F** _____ several times a week and 51% of parents browse the web with their children.

«Some analysts have worried that new technologies hurt families, but we see that technology allows for new kinds of connectedness around cell phones and the Internet, » said the report.

1. **than any other group**
2. **watching television**
3. **in the company of someone else**
4. **than two computers in the home**
5. **communicated with their families**
6. **helping them communicate**
7. **owning a mobile**

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.

My father was a clergyman in the north of England, who was deservedly respected by all who knew him. My mother, who married him against the wishes of her friends, was a rich man's daughter. Her father plainly stated that if she became the poor parson's wife, she must give up all of her father's wealth. An elegant house and spacious grounds were not to be despised; but she would rather live in a cottage with Richard Grey than in a palace with any other man in the world. Her father believed that making his daughter forfeit her fortune would work in splitting them up, but he was mistaken. The two married and in doing so my mother's fortune all went to her «wiser» sister, who had married a very wealthy man.

Of six children, my sister Mary and myself were the only two who survived the perils of infancy and early childhood. Being the youngest daughter, I was always regarded as the baby, and the pet of the family, and my father, mother and sister all combined to spoil me.

Mary and I were brought up in the strictest seclusion. We never went to school. My mother took the whole charge of our education on herself, with the exception of Latin, which my father taught us. Since there was no society in our neighbourhood, our only intercourse with the world consisted in a tea party, now and then, with the farmers and tradespeople of the vicinity.

My father always troubled himself with endless schemes to increase his little fortune, for the sake of the family. Saving, however, was not my father's strong point. He would not run into debt (at least, my mother made sure he did not), but whenever he had money, he had to spend it right away. He liked to see his house comfortable, and his wife and daughters well clothed, and well attended. Also, he was charitably disposed, and liked to give to the poor, according to his means (or as some might think, beyond them).

One day, a kind friend suggested to him a means of doubling his private property in one stroke, and further increasing it to an untold amount. This friend was a merchant, who generously proposed to give my father a fair share of his profits, if he would only entrust him with what he could spare. So, my father deposited in the hands of the friendly merchant all the money he could gather and the merchant promptly

proceeded to ship his cargo, and prepare for his voyage.

My father was delighted, so were we all, with our brightening prospects. For the present, it is true, we were reduced to the narrow income my father received as a clergyman, but my father seemed to think there was no necessity for restricting our spending to that; so with a standing bill at Mr. Jackson's, another at Smith's, and a third at Hobson's, we got along even more comfortably than before.

What happy hours Mary and I passed while sitting at our work by the fire, or idling under the weeping birch tree in the garden, talking of future happiness to ourselves and our parents, of what we would do, and see, and possess with our coming fortune.

Unfortunately, disaster struck when news came that the ship which contained our fortune had been wrecked, and gone to the bottom of the sea, together with several of the crew, and the unfortunate merchant himself. I grieved for him; I grieved for the overthrow of all our air-built castles; but with the elasticity of youth I soon recovered from the shock. Mary did not grieve, but she thought about the misfortune continually, and sank into a state of depression from which no effort of mine could lift her. My mother thought only of consoling my father, and paying our debts and reducing our expenses by every available means. My father however was completely overwhelmed by the disaster. His health, strength, and spirits sank beneath the blow, and he never wholly recovered them.

12. The narrator of this story was _____

1. Richard Grey.
2. Mary.
3. the merchant's daughter.
4. Grey's youngest daughter.

13. Richard Grey _____

1. was a rich man from northern England.
2. was a well-respected man of the church.
3. never gave money to the poor.
4. had six children.

14. When Mrs Grey married the clergyman she _____

1. had to give up her father's money.
2. was disowned by her family.
3. did not have to struggle financially.
4. had to give her money to her sister.

15. The Grey daughters _____

1. had a very social upbringing.
2. were taught Latin by their mother.
3. are the only surviving Grey children.
4. were very competitive.

16. The merchant suggested _____

1. a scheme to increase Richard Grey's wealth.
2. that Richard Grey double his money by selling his estate.
3. that Richard Grey give up his job.
4. that Richard Grey give up his share of the profits.

17. The Greys never acquired their fortune because _____

1. the merchant ran off with their money.
2. the merchant's ship sank in sea.
3. the merchant made a bad financial decision.
4. Richard Grey became ill.

18. This misfortune _____

1. made Mary ill.
2. made Mary focus on comforting her father.
3. made Mary extremely depressed.
4. was quickly forgotten by Mary.

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	Old Hall was a big Victorian house _____ by woods and park.	SURROUND DIVIDE
20	It _____ into four flats. A rich and eccentric old lady occupied one of the flats. A retired Indian judge and his wife rented a second. A very young couple, recently married, occupied the third, and the fourth had been taken only two months ago by two maiden ladies of the name of Skinner.	
21	Miss Marple was acquainted with all the tenants though she _____ none of them well.	KNOW OLD
22	The _____ Miss Skinner, Miss Lavinia, was what might be termed the working member of the firm. Miss Emily, the youngest, spent most of her time in bed, suffering from various complaints which, in the opinion of St Mary Mead, were largely imaginary. Only Miss Lavinia believed in her sister's martyrdom and willingly ran errands and trotted up and down to the village for things that	
23	«my sister _____.» It was the view of St Mary Mead that if Miss Emily suffered half as much as she said she did, she sent for Dr Haydock long ago. But Miss Emily, when this was hinted to her, shut her eyes and murmured that her case was not a simple one — the best specialists in London had been baffled by it.	FANCY
24	Miss Emily continued to lie on sofas, and to reject nearly everything that _____ for her and ask for something else - usually something difficult and inconvenient to get.	COOK

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 man who planted Disney		
25	The Theme Parks are in four different climates - but the landscaping all has to look alike.	DESIGN
	Contrary to popular belief, Walt Disney's first theme park was not Disneyland. It was a garden in Bel Air, California whose _____, were Bill and Jack Evans. However, this was only a dress rehearsal. Four years later, Disney asked them to landscape Disneyland for him.	
26	Jack suffered a heart attack two weeks after the _____, so Bill became Disney's director of	OPEN ARCHITECT
27	landscape _____ design.	
28	Nowadays, the Disney parks entertain a billion visitors a year. There is scarcely a corner of a Disney Park that does not have his _____ touch.	PERSON DELIGHT
29	Bill is a _____, charming and modest man. He certainly knows all the plants by both their common and Latin names and speaks to them regularly.	

30-36. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30-36.

Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30-36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

Without TV

The most radical thing we have ever done is not to have a TV in our house.

Since 1999 1 percent of American housewives cannot make this claim, it may be **30** _____ some interest to know why. Certainly, our **31** _____ of a television has created great curiosity, puzzlement, and anger among the people we know, and I suspect even more of these emotions behind our backs. «If the Wetherelfs get **32** _____ without a TV, why can't we?»

We did have a television during the first days of our marriage. I remember the dizzy way the images flickered across the screen. A few days later, after I **33** _____ my senses, we took the set to our local dump, shook hands in satisfaction and have been without one ever **34** _____.

Now that my TV watching days are **35** _____ me, I can afford to be nostalgic towards it all. I remember those nights when the whole family used to sit in the living room watching Ed Sullivan, one soft light left on in the corner, laughing **36** _____ the comedians before the commercials came on.

Nevertheless, even warmer and more precious in memory will be these quiet, peaceful years with no TV at all.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 30. | 1) of | 2) for | 3) at | 4) in |
| 31. | 1) lack | 2) shortage | 3) need | 4) absence |
| 32. | 1) over | 2) on | 3) by | 4) away |
| 33. | 1) re-established | 2) got | 3) overcame | 4) recovered |
| 34. | 1) since | 2) again | 3) afterwards | 4) before |
| 35. | 1) past | 2) behind | 3) over | 4) away |
| 36. | 1) for | 2) at | 3) with | 4) by |