



### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких текста или диалога, 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. What activity did the children do in the pool?**

1. Football.
2. Volleyball.
3. Water polo.

**Ответ:**

**2. When will the woman have the next lesson?**

1. Friday
2. Saturday.
3. Monday.

**Ответ:**

**3. How long does the complete excursion last?**

1. 15 minutes.
2. 25 minutes
3. 35 minutes.

**Ответ:**

**4. How many times should the man turn?**

1. One
2. Two
3. Three

**Ответ:**

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

1. The speaker says she/he knows Britain very well.
2. The speaker knows the British history well.
3. The speaker says about linguistic differences of the two nations.
4. The speaker feels irritated with the British.
5. The speaker likes the British manner to behave.
6. The speaker knows the wide-spread stereotypes.

*Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.*

| Говорящий | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Тема      |   |   |   |   |   |

**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.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>6.</b> The meeting is planned for                        |              |
| <b>7.</b> At first the agent offers to                      | planes       |
| <b>8.</b> The flight of Delta Airlines leaves at            | twenty-five. |
| <b>9.</b> The time difference between London and Atlanta is | hours        |
| <b>10.</b> The girl may stand long lines at                 |              |
| <b>11.</b> The last check before the flight will be         |              |

**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.

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>1. Handsome man</b>     | <b>5. Prohibition for the sun</b> |
| <b>2. False hair</b>       | <b>6. Attractive eyes</b>         |
| <b>3. Icon of beauty</b>   | <b>7. Important length</b>        |
| <b>4. Sensitive person</b> |                                   |

- A.** For many in the 1990s supermodel Cindy Crawford was the perfect American dream girl: slim tanned and natural-looking, with long, shiny hair. People have described her as 'The face of the Decade'. A lot of girls all over the world dreamt to look like her and did everything to realize their dreams.
- B.** But people have not always had the same ideas about beauty. Until the 1920s, suntans were for poor people, 'ladies' stayed out of the sun to keep their faces as pale as possible. In the times of Queen Elizabeth, I of England fashionable ladies even painted their faces with lead to make them white — a very dangerous habit, since lead is poisonous.
- C.** And people in the eighteenth century would not have thought much of Cindy Crawford's hair! Ladies in those days never went out without their wigs, which were so enormous and dirty that it was quite common to find mice living in them. As for the 'perfect beauties' painted by Rubens in the seventeenth century, if they wanted to be supermodels today, they would need to spend months on a diet!
- D.** Ideas of beauty can be very different according to where you live in the world, too. For the Paduang tribe in South East Asia, traditionally, the most important sign of female beauty was a long neck. So, at the age of five and six girls received their first neck ring, and each year they added new rings. By the time they were old enough to marry; their necks were about twenty-five centimeters long.
- E.** And what about the ideal man? If you asked people today to name an attractive man, most of them would mention someone like James Bond, Harrison Ford; someone tall and athletic, brave and 'manly'. Of course, the beautiful charming smile is also very important.
- F.** In the eighteenth century however, 'manliness' was very different from what it is today. As well as wearing wigs, perfume and lots of make-up, a true gentleman showed that he had feelings by crying frequently in public. According to one story, when the British Prime Minister, Lord Spencer Percival, came to give King George IV some bad news, both men sat down and cried!

*Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.*

| Текст  | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>E</b> | <b>F</b> |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 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 Great Way to Help the Earth**

Many of us still don't think that we need to recycle. Sometimes choosing the correct bin to put our rubbish in and having lots of bins to empty feels like too much effort. Really, separating our rubbish is not that difficult and only takes a few minutes of our time. In some countries people receive money for items that they recycle, mainly plastic and glass bottles.

What we can recycle is different in different places. In Reading, my hometown in the UK, I can recycle paper, cardboard, plastic and glass bottles, cans and batteries. When I moved to university in Chester, I discovered that there I could also recycle clothes, shoes, electrical items, ink cartridges, mobile phones, plastic pots and foil. I also had a compost bin for food waste such as meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, tea bags and food waste and another bin for garden waste. I am now currently living in Melilla, on the north coast of Africa. Here I can only recycle paper, cardboard and glass. It is difficult for me to put something into the general waste when I know I can recycle it somewhere else.

Sometimes it is hard to understand why recycling helps the earth. The main idea is that recycling saves the energy that would otherwise be required to produce waste products again. Production along with other polluting factors such as transport is increasing the levels of harmful gases in the atmosphere and this is increasing the global temperature. As a result, weather changes in some areas, which has harmful effects such as natural disasters and problems in farming and agriculture.

The saddest part is that the most affected areas are the developing countries in the global south that don't have enough money or resources to recycle waste like we do. Furthermore, many people believe that a change in global temperature is natural and has occurred throughout history. That is correct, but it is scientifically proven that global warming as a consequence of human activity does contribute to climate change. The current global temperature is rising very quickly and it won't be long before we won't be able to live in certain parts of the world because of extreme weather.

The world is already overpopulated and eventually we may run out of space. Nobody wants to end up living next to a landfill. Packaging is also included in the price of the items we buy and putting them in landfill is not only wasting resources, but money as well. Plastic bags are a perfect example. Why do we get a plastic bag every time we go to the shop? In some places people have to pay for plastic bags, therefore we can save both money and resources through taking a reusable bag to the shops. It is also easier, as plastic bags don't last very long and aren't particularly easy to carry.

Additionally, continuing to produce items made from wood, card and paper is causing deforestation, which destroys the habitat of animals and makes them endangered. Recycling paper and card can help prevent this.

There are also negative aspects of recycling, for example melting old plastic down to make new items can use a lot of energy. For this reason, some cities choose to limit what they can recycle and send general waste to be burnt. On the one hand this is a method of producing energy but on the other hand it causes further pollution. Despite this, as long as we continue to produce more waste, environmental degradation will cause more problems and we will have less resources, so we need a solution.

**13. For most people recycling by separating our rubbish seems too difficult.**

1) True            2) False            3) Not Stated            **ОТВЕТ:**

**14. In some places people can earn money for recycling.**

1) True            2) False            3) Not Stated            **ОТВЕТ:**

**15. Actually people don't have many opportunities to recycle.**

1) True            2) False            3) Not Stated            **ОТВЕТ:**

**16. Recycling saves energy.**

1) True            2) False            3) Not Stated            **ОТВЕТ:**

**17. Increasing the levels of harmful gases in the atmosphere results in climatic catastrophes.**

1) True            2) False            3) Not Stated            **ОТВЕТ:**

**18. We don't harm nature more than prehistoric people did.**

1) True            2) False            3) Not Stated            **ОТВЕТ:**

**19. Burning general waste adds to pollution.**

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**.

|           |  |                      |           |
|-----------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| <b>20</b> | Everyone's school days have the memories they can treasure for life. School days _____ joyful and fun filled.  | <b>BE</b>            |           |
| <b>21</b> | In my school days, I had many friends. I had two _____ friends. They were very nice to me. Every teacher in my school liked us.  | <b>GOOD</b>          |           |
| <b>22</b> | Since my childhood, I _____ to anyone for anything. I just had everything. I miss my school days.  | <b>NOT/ COMPLAIN</b> | <b>20</b> |
| <b>23</b> | The _____ part used to be 'the exchange of lunch boxes'.   | <b>EXCITING</b>      | <b>21</b> |
| <b>24</b> | Usually I and my best friend liked each other's lunch and soon we _____ a habit of exchanging lunches.   | <b>DEVELOP</b>       | <b>22</b> |
| <b>25</b> | Also, we used to share our secrets. We used to play _____ own created games and draw for fun.  | <b>WE</b>            | <b>23</b> |
| <b>26</b> | My childhood was really amazing and simple. We _____ fun in simple but beautiful things. We sometimes played in the rains, made paper boats, ate ice-creams and enjoyed every drop of water. | <b>FIND</b>          | <b>24</b> |
| <b>27</b> | These were some of the stuff of my school and childhood, which I remember today as sweet _____.  | <b>MEMORY</b>        | <b>25</b> |
| <b>28</b> | I wish that in future God _____ everyone's childhood days as carefree as mine.   | <b>MAKE</b>          | <b>26</b> |
|           |  |                      | <b>27</b> |
|           |  |                      | <b>28</b> |

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**.

|           |  |                 |           |
|-----------|--|-----------------|-----------|
| <b>29</b> | Fly London is a brand of youth fashion, which has its flagship stores in _____ major cities.   | <b>EUROPE</b>   |           |
| <b>30</b> | Founded in 1994 as a shoe brand, Fly's design philosophy has been to create _____ shoes.   | <b>ORIGIN</b>   | <b>29</b> |
| <b>31</b> | For this, Fly has been using traditional construction techniques in an _____ way.  | <b>EXPECTED</b> | <b>30</b> |
| <b>32</b> | Since, they've enlarged the range of their products, including accessories, and _____ launched their clothing and cosmetics collections. | <b>RECENT</b>   | <b>31</b> |
| <b>33</b> | In every collection, the brand offers a great _____ of styles, colours and materials.  | <b>VARY</b>     | <b>32</b> |
| <b>34</b> | 'Always _____, never conventional!' is the motto that guides Fly London.   | <b>PROGRESS</b> | <b>33</b> |
|           |  |                 | <b>34</b> |

Press **FINISH** below