CGE Practice | Task 936

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. One of the speakers would like the parents_____ **Ответ:**
1) to go out and play when it snows.
2) to allow him/her to play snowballs.
3) to have some ice-cream.

2. White on the bus it is forbidden _____ **Ответ:**
1) to discuss anything.
2) to leave the seat.
3) to get off the bus.

3. The doctor is going to_____ **Ответ:**
1) give an injection.
2) to send a person to hospital.
3) prescribe some medicine.

4. The speakers arc talking _____ **Ответ:**
1) at a music studio.
2) at home.
3) at school.

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. Violence on TV
2. Different effects
3. A great presenter
4. Decline in the quality
5. An interesting programme
6. Time limits

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 duration the respondent was home schooled	_____years
7	The reason the respondent was home schooled	_____
8	The number of times the respondent got together with other students	_____ a week
9	The people who didn't become his friends were	_____
10	The thing his mother sent to the school	_____
11	The number of classes the respondent took	_____

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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. How do Greek people live?
2. How did Ancient Greece look like?
3. What is the structure of Greek government?
4. What are the Greek geography and landscape like?
5. What is the nature of Greece like?
6. How does Greece try to protect its nature?
7. How did the Greeks honour their gods?

A. Greece is the southernmost country in Europe, sharing borders with Albania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Turkey. The mainland has rugged mountains, dense forests, and beautiful lakes — but the country is best known for the thousands of islands dotting the blue Aegean Sea to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Ionian Sea to the west. Greece is divided into three geographical regions — the mainland, the islands, and the Peloponnese, the large peninsula south of the mainland.

B. Hundreds of years ago, most of the country was covered in forest. But over the centuries, the trees were cut down for firewood, lumber and to make room for farms. Today, forests can be found mainly in the Pindus and Rhodope mountain ranges. Greece has ten national parks, which help to conserve the country's natural and historic landmarks. Marine parks help protect the habitats of two of Europe's most endangered sea creatures, the loggerhead turtle and the monk seal.

C. The long coastline and clear waters make Greece an ideal location to spot lots of cool sea life, including starfish, sea anemones, sponges, and seahorses. Greece is home to lots of fascinating plant life, too. Bird watching is also popular in Greece, where geese, ducks and swallows stop over during their migration from Africa to Europe.

D. The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods. To celebrate the god Zeus the first Greek Olympics were held in the city of Olympia in 776 BC and are thought to have inspired our own Olympic Games! Only men could compete in the events such as sprinting, long jump, discus, javelin, wrestling and chariot racing. The winners of each event were given a wreath of leaves.

E. Family life is considered very important in Greece. Children often live with their parents, even after they get married. Greeks live long lives and it is thought that their varied diet of olives, olive oil, lamb, fish, squid, chickpeas and lots of fruits and vegetables keep them healthy. Nearly two-thirds of Greeks live in large cities. Athens is the largest city, with over 3.7 million people crowding the metropolis.

F. Greece abolished their monarchy in 1975 and became a parliamentary republic. Under the new constitution there is a president and prime Minister. The prime minister has the most power, and is the leader of the party running the country. The president selects cabinet ministers who run different government departments. Greece became part of European Union in 1981.

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.*

Saving Languages

Five hundred years ago Europeans arrived at a new continent. They brought new cultures and languages to this place which they called America. However, there were already people living there who had their own cultures and languages. And so, a terrible part of history began.

As more Europeans arrived, there was a fight for the land with the native American Indians. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Indian tribes were moved to reservations. A lot of their children were taken away to boarding schools and these children were taught to speak English. By

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the end of the twentieth century more than half of the Native Americans in the US were living in cities. They gave up speaking their old tribal language and only used English. As a result, many Native American languages disappeared and with them their culture.

Some American Indian languages are still used today but they are usually spoken by the older members of the tribes who still live on the reservations. In North America there are 150—170 languages that have at least one speaker and many of these languages have under a hundred speakers.

One ancient language which is spoken by the Northern Paiute tribe has more than two hundred speakers. This means when the elders of the tribe get together, they still speak it. But for most of the younger members of the tribe, the everyday language is English.

But the good news is that some of these people are keeping their culture and language alive. They are also receiving help from the *National Geographic* Society's Enduring Voices Project. The aim of the project is to help languages around the world which are dying out. Linguists and experts meet these 'last speakers'. The team interviews them and they are recorded with video, pictures and audio. They also tell old stories which are written down in English so people can learn more about the culture.

Recording the language and culture is only part of the project. The next stage is to pass on the language to the next generation. Some children pick up some of the language from their parents or grandparents but many tribes also offer courses in the language. The Salish tribe is an excellent example of how schools can help. The tribe lives in the Flathead Reservation in Montana. Their language is currently spoken by about 50 people who are aged over 75 years. No one under 50 speaks the language. So now, the local people have set up a school. It has 30 students aged two to twelve during the day and there are also courses for adults in the evening. It is schools and projects like these which - hopefully - might save languages for the future.

13. The Europeans became more powerful than the native Americans and moved them to reservations. •

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

14. The languages and cultures of the Native Americans have completely disappeared.

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

15. Today the Native American children are forced to go to boarding schools.

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

16. Everyone who lives on reservations speak some of the Indian languages.

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

17. The most spoken Indian language is the one of the Northern Paiute tribe.

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

18. On some of the reservations, the tribes are helped to record the language of the older generation.

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

19. The Salish tribe has set up a school which is compulsory for the children of the tribe.

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	One year Miss Wyatt decided to have a holiday in Italy. She _____ much Italian, but wherever she went, she was fortunate enough	NOT SPEAK	**20**
21	to find people who _____ enough English to be able to understand what she wanted.	KNOW	**21**
22	One day while she _____ in a small village in the south of Italy, Miss Wyatt went to the market. There were loads of tasty food, herbs and flowers there.	WALK	**22**

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	After a tiring walk, she got hungry and wanted something to eat. She remembered that she		
23	_____ some nice mushrooms in the market earlier that morning.	SEE	**23**
24	Actually, mushrooms were the _____ food for her.	FAVOURITE	**24**
25	She thought they _____ very good in a hot soup or pasta. So, she decided to have lunch in a charming little restaurant in the village.	TASTE	**25**
			26
			27
	When the waiter came to take her order for		**28**
26	lunch, she asked whether she _____ have some mushrooms for her meal.	CAN	
	But she had great difficulty in explaining		
27	to _____ because she did not know the Italian word for mushrooms.	HE	
28	At last she took out a pencil and _____ a picture of a mushroom. The waiter's face brightened at once, and he hastened out to the kitchen. A minute later he returned, carrying an umbrella.	DRAW	

*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**.*

	Have you heard that fashion hurts?		
	Wearing clothes can be bad for you!		
	This may surprise you, but it is said that		
29	some _____ clothes, which are very popular,	**FASHION**	**29**
30	can cause _____ problems.	**VARY**	**30**
	Do you find this difficult to believe?		**31**
31	Well, _____ have discovered that	**SCIENCE**	**32**
	following the latest fashion trends can be		
32	_____.	**HEALTHY**	**33**
	For example, if you tie a scarf or tie too		**34**
33	_____ it increases your blood pressure.	**TIGHT**	
	Tight jeans and trousers, short skirts and even		
34	_____ flat shoes may all cause illnesses.	**SENSE**	

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English–speaking pen friend, Michael.

...What a journey! We went by car to Brighton and spent a couple of days at the seaside. I wish we could go there again! ...

…Why is travelling so popular? Where would you like to go? How do you prefer to travel and why? …

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100**–**120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

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ВНИМАНИЕ! Все бланки и листы с контрольными измерительными материалами рассматриваются в комплекте.

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