CGE Practice | Task 954

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. Dianne advised that David. **Ответ:**
1) needs to follow what's going on in the world.
2) should listen to the radio every day.
3) should pay more attention to his studies.

2. Louise is asking George ... **Ответ:**
1) to make an arrangement for the weekend.
2) to make a booking.
3) to call her back.

3. In the street the man is asking ... **Ответ:**
1) to show him the way to the WWF.
2) to donate some money.
3) to answer some questions.

4. The speakers are discussing ... **Ответ:**
1) the bonuses of Sarah's work.
2) a new course brochure.
3)which courses to choose.

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. Various entertainment
2. Timesaver
3. Luxury item
4. Keep working
5. Hi-tech gadget
6. Shopping spy

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	Location of the place of visit	_____
7	The best time for planning the trip	_____
8	Number of people in the first trip	_____
9	The symbol of Kamchatka	_____
10	The job he/she would like to do in the future	_____
11	The activity he/she wants to try	_____

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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. **DIFFERENT FROM OTHER SPORTS**
2. **TRADITIONAL AND NEW LEADERS**
3. **CLASSES FOR SKATERS**
4. **NECESSARY EQUIPMENT**
5. **BEGINNING OF SHORT TRACK**
6. **EVENTS ON THE PROGRAMME**
7. **SHORT TRACK IN THE OLYMPICS**

A. As the close running is dangerous because of collisions and falls, a hard shell helmet is a must. There are also knee and neck protectors. Some skaters wear goggles to shield their eyes from wind and ice chips. Skin-tight suits reduce wind resistance. Short track boots lace high up and are heavier to help stabilize the foot. Blades are very sharp and asymmetrical so as to make turns almost flat to the ice.

B. Primarily short track was dominated by Canada and the USA. The teams from South Korea, China, Japan joined later, followed by the recent favourites, the Dutch. For a long time, Russia could boast of the only bronze Olympic medal in short track. Since the Sochi Olympics the Russian short track team has seriously improved.

C. Nowadays sort track includes eight competitions. These are the same for both men and women: 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m, 3000 m, and the relay — a race between teams, with each team member in turn running part of the total distance. The last one makes 5000 m for men and 3000 m for women.

D. Short track hasn't been a Winter Games event for very long. Ice short track was a demonstration sport at the 15th Winter Olympics, held in Calgary (Canada) in 1988. It was upgraded to a full Olympic sport in 1992 at the Albertville Winter Games and has been part of the Winter Olympics since.

E. Short track is a form of ice speed skating. The races last between 40 seconds and two minutes. The skaters compete against the clock and against each other. Unlike in long speed skating with two skaters running at a time, usually between four and six short trackers take part. The rink is the size of an ice hockey rink and gives a shorter track.

F. The sport originated in the USA and Canada at the beginning of the previous century. Meanwhile it was gaining popularity in Great Britain, Japan, France, Belgium, and Australia. The countries competed among themselves some decades before the International Skating Union (ISU) officially launched the sport's international competitions in 1970s.

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.*

Seat Belts: Do We Really Need Them?

In many countries now seat belts are compulsory for the driver and front seat passengers at least.

Most doctors believe that seat belts save people from being seriously hurt in a crash, but there are some people who still think that it is more dangerous to wear a seat belt than not to wear one.

They say that a seat belt may trap one in a car that is burning, or that has fallen into a river or the sea and is sinking, so that one is burnt to death or drowned.

But less than half of one per cent of car accidents lead to fire or sinking, and in any case, a seat belt may easily save a person from being knocked unconscious in an accident, so that he or she is able to undo the seat belt immediately and get out of a car that is on fire or sinking.

People who object to seat belts also sometimes say that without one, one may be thrown right out of a car in a crash, but doctors will tell you that that is the last thing one wants to happen: if one is

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thrown out of a car, one hits something, usually the road, and usually hard and at speed. It is better to remain inside a car in the case of a crash.

There is also the question of personal freedom; some people say that it is an attack on their freedom to force them to wear a seat belt, whether they want to or not. But even in a democracy there are a lot of things a person is denied the right to do though he or she wants to do them. I may, for example, want to play music loudly at night; it interferes with my freedom if I am not allowed to do this. But my neighbours have their own rights to freedom, just as I have. They want to be free to sleep quietly at night, and if I stop them doing so, I am interfering with their freedom.

How does this affect seat belts? In what way does it interfere with the rights of others if someone refuses to wear a seat belt? Well, first of all because common sense tells us that a driver without a seat belt has less control of a car if there is an accident, so that he or she is more likely to be a danger to others, who after all also have the right to be protected as much as possible from accident.

13. All people agree that seat belts are a good thing.

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

14. Most doctors are among those who support wearing seat belts.

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

15. Cars get on fire at least once a month.

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

16. Wearing a seatbelt, you can get fewer injuries.

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

17. Personal freedom means doing whatever you want.

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

18. Not wearing seat belts can seriously affect other people.

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

19. Drivers without seat belts get into accidents more often.

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	Last week I _____to watch a film in French!	**DECIDE**	
21	I have been living in France for five months now and I _____ the language for eight years and I was still unable yet to see a film, in French, at the cinema.	**STUDY**	**20**
22	So, we went to the cinema at Part-Dieu shopping centre in Lyon and prepared _____for two hours of nonsense.	**WE**	**21**
23	We chose to watch a modern-day remake of Disney's well _____Beauty and the Beast.	**KNOW**	**22**
24	As we knew the storyline by heart, we hoped that it would make the film a bit _____to watch.	**EASY**	**23**
25	I felt very happy leaving that cinema room. It was the _____time I'd understood so much from a French film	**ONE**	**24**
26	at the cinema. The film probably _____the most difficult one, but it was still such a relief to understand nearly everything!	**NOT BE**	**25**
27	I know that it may seem crazy to travel to another country just to go the cinema, but if you ever have a spare minute on your trips, and you speak the language, I _____a trip to the cinema!	**RECOMMEND**	**26**
28	You _____a film in the language you're learning, haven't you?	**SEE**	**27**
			28

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*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**.*

	Coco Chanel was born in France in 1883. Timeless designs of trademark suits and little black dresses of		
29	this fashion _____ are still popular today. Her early	**DESIGN**	
30	years, however, were very _____ .	**HAPPY**	
	After her mother's death, Chanel was raised by nuns in a children's house. The nuns taught her how to sew — a skill that became so important for her future success. She herself became a style icon known for		**29**
31	her simple yet _____clothes and outfits. In 1910	**ELEGANCE**	**30**
	she opened her first shop, and in 1920 she took her		**31**
32	_____ business to new heights when she created	**SUCCESS**	**32**
	her perfume, Chanel No. 5. In 1925, she introduced		**33**
33	the now_____ Chanel suit with collarless jacket	**FAME**	**34**
	and well-fitted skirt. Her designs were revolutionary for the time — using elements of men's clothes and emphasizing comfort over fashion. Chanel once said,		
34	"Luxury must be _____ , otherwise it is not luxury."	**COMFORT**	

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

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

…I am a bit sad because I have just quarrelled with my mum. I didn't want to wash the dishes and make my bed because there was an interesting film on TV…

…Do you think children should help their parents with the housework, why/why not? What do you do about the house? What do you usually do in your free time? …

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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