

## Часть А

Rats aren't really very popular animals. But recently a rat called Fido (A1) ... something to improve their image. The young rat, who lives with the Gumbley family, (A2) ... in his cage in the middle of the night when an electric heater started a fire on the ground floor of the house. Fido noticed that someone (A3) ... to shut his cage door properly, so he jumped out, ran upstairs and scratched at the door of the bedroom where Lisa Gumbley and her two daughters were sleeping. Nine-year-old Megan woke up. When she opened the bedroom door, she (A4) ... Fido. As she (A5) ... him back down to his cage, she saw the smoke and flames. But the fire (A6) ... — it hadn't been burning for long. When mum, Megan and three-year-old Shannon got safely out of their house, they called the fire brigade. 'We owe our lives to Fido,' said Lisa. 'He saved us. At the moment he is having a special chocolate treat.' One firefighter said 'We (A7) ... of dogs and cats doing this but never a rat before.'

- |                                     |                          |                          |                           |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>A1.</b> 1) does                  | 2) is doing              | 3) has done              | 4) is done                |
| <b>A2.</b> 1) had been lying        | 2) was lying             | 3) laid                  | 4) has been lying         |
| <b>A3.</b> 1) was forgetting        | 2) was forgotten         | 3) had been forgotten    | 4) had forgotten          |
| <b>A4.</b> 1) saw                   | 2) had seen              | 3) was seen              | 4) was seeing             |
| <b>A5.</b> 1) was carrying          | 2) has carried           | 3) was carried           | 4) carries                |
| <b>A6.</b> 1) had only just started | 2) has only just started | 3) was only just started | 4) was only just starting |
| <b>A7.</b> 1) are heard             | 2) have heard            | 3) have been heard       | 4) will hear              |

Nowadays it seems to be in (A8) ... fashion to keep wild animals as pets. In spite of the fact that many people are aware (A9) ... the problems of keeping wild animals as pets, (A10) ... trend is increasing and it's easier than ever to buy exotic pets online, and keep them in your home. (A11) ... my view, despite the fact that they can be very cute, wild animals should never be kept as pets. Even though they can live in a cage (A12) ... their own, we must take (A13) ... account that in these circumstances they simply don't have the space they need in order to develop naturally. However, (A14) ... the other hand, many people think that it's fine to have wild animals at home. These people often think that they themselves can give the animals love and care that they won't find in the wild. For many exotic pet owners, the animals are their passion. In (A15) ... reality they often find that as the animals grow they cause chaos and destruction, and the animals are often abandoned or given away to an animal sanctuary.

- |                   |         |         |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>A8.</b> 1) a   | 2) an   | 3) the  | 4) —    |
| <b>A9.</b> 1) of  | 2) for  | 3) with | 4) by   |
| <b>A10.</b> 1) a  | 2) an   | 3) the  | 4) —    |
| <b>A11.</b> 1) To | 2) In   | 3) From | 4) At   |
| <b>A12.</b> 1) on | 2) for  | 3) with | 4) to   |
| <b>A13.</b> 1) of | 2) with | 3) for  | 4) into |
| <b>A14.</b> 1) to | 2) for  | 3) on   | 4) off  |
| <b>A15.</b> 1) a  | 2) an   | 3) the  | 4) —    |

**A16.** Shakespeare's Globe Theatre in London attracts ... every year.

- I clearly heard children shouting in the playground, ... the window was not closed.
- 1) since                  2) so that                  3) despite                  4) in order

**A18.** I disapprove of (1) Harry's and Sally's decision (2) to rent a flat (3) on the outskirts (4) of the city.

- A19. Teenagers like to dress (1) fashionably (2) but their parents don't always think (3) their clothes is suitable (4).
- A20. When visiting Thailand (1) there's cheaper (2) to use public transport than (3) to rent a car (4).
- A21. Alice had become increasingly boring (1) in her job, so she resigned from (2) the company in order to take up (3) a more challenging post (4).
- A22. I'd like to do an appointment (1) to go and see the house (2) in Clement Street (3) which is for sale (4).

A 22 фрагмент

**Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

When touring Thailand several years ago, I decided to (A23) ... advantage of the opportunity to go to the Elephant Nature Park, where visitors get a chance to (A24) ... elephants, one of Thailand's (A25) ... Seeing elephants in their natural habitat was a real learning (A26) ... It enabled me to gain insight (понимание) into the (A27) ... of these remarkable creatures from close up (вблизи). I also (A28) ... out a good deal about the history of the elephant in Thailand. One hundred years ago, there were over 100,000 elephants in the country. Many lived in the jungles and others were used as working animals to help local people (A29) ... a living. Sadly, over the last century, many of the jungles have been destroyed. In addition, many of the working elephants were badly treated. As a result, their numbers have steadily (A30) ... and today there are no more than 5,000 elephants left. This is where the Elephant Nature Park comes in. The park, which is a refuge for over 30 abused or injured elephants, is run by a staff of volunteers and professionals. These dedicated people, who (A31) ... a lot of satisfaction from their work, (A32) ... the elephants with a safer home.

- |                     |               |            |                |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| A23. 1) use         | 2) have       | 3) get     | 4) take        |
| A24. 1) observe     | 2) look       | 3) glance  | 4) care        |
| A25. 1) labels      | 2) souvenirs  | 3) tags    | 4) symbols     |
| A26. 1) appointment | 2) knowledge  | 3) meeting | 4) opportunity |
| A27. 1) uses        | 2) habits     | 3) customs | 4) orders      |
| A28. 1) knew        | 2) learnt     | 3) found   | 4) set         |
| A29. 1) make        | 2) do         | 3) get     | 4) take        |
| A30. 1) failed      | 2) ended      | 3) dropped | 4) limited     |
| A31. 1) put         | 2) bring      | 3) get     | 4) give        |
| A32. 1) enable      | 2) contribute | 3) offer   | 4) provide     |

**A33. Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

Man: Do you need some help, miss?

Woman: Yes, could you give me a hand with these packages?

What does the woman mean?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) Please give me your hand.               | 3) Please remove your hands from those packages. |
| 2) Would you help me carry these packages? | 4) My hand is stuck under the packages.          |

**A34. Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу.**

How do you do?

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Not very well, I'm afraid. | 3) How do you do.   |
| 2) Fine, thank you.           | 4) And how are you? |

**A35. Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1—4 и ответными репликами А—Е. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Одна ответная реплика (А—Е) является лишней.**

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Are you afraid of flying?            | A. Did you?         |
| 2. He is old enough to understand.      | B. You never know.  |
| 3. I'd never buy a car as big as yours. | C. Not any longer.  |
| 4. We used to be very close friends.    | D. Me too.          |
|   | E. Do you think so? |

- |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) 1B 2E 3A 4C | 2) 1C 2E 3B 4A | 3) 1C 2B 3A 4D | 4) 1B 2C 3D 4E |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

**A36. Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

- A. Yes, of course you can.  
 B. Not at all. The main thing is that you've got some experience of what you're writing about.  
 C. We have to write a blog about something which interests us. I don't know much about the ideas you gave us, so would you mind if I did something different?  
 D. Can I have a word about the English assignment you've set us?  
 E. OK. Let me give you the address of a website which will help.  
 F. I do, but I need to do some background reading online. The other thing is I've never done anything like this, so I don't know how formal the language should be.

- |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) D E B F C A | 2) C A E B D F | 3) C B E D F A | 4) D A C B F E |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A37—A42).**

**§ 1.** The evidence for harmony in the family may not be obvious in some households. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held image of angry teenagers locked in their room after endless family rows.



§ 2. An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly reveals that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past: more than half of 13 to 18-year-olds get on with their brothers and sisters; and one in three has not argued with their parents during the past twelve months.

§ 3. 'We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families,' said one member of the research team. 'They're expected to be rebellious and selfish but actually they have other things on their minds; they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more negotiation and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to participate in the family decision-making process.'

§ 4. So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends rather than subordinates. 'My parents are happy to discuss things with me and make compromises,' says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall. 'I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing, or which girl I'm going out with. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it.'

§ 5. But maybe this positive **view** of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that ideas of adolescence being a difficult time are not rooted in real facts. A psychologist comments, 'Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in our social history when teenagers were **identified** as different beings. But that idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents really only happened during that one time in the 1960s when everyone rebelled.'

§ 6. 'The present generation has grown up in a period of economic growth, and as a result teenagers appear to believe much more in individualism and self-reliance than in the past. That has contributed to their confidence in the fairness of life, and thus to a general peace within the family unit.'

§ 7. Greater family stability has to be a good place for young people to start out in life, and the findings of the study support this. In spite of some gloomy forecasts about the decline of the family, the future looks good!

**Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа в соответствии с содержанием приведенного выше текста.**

**A37. What is important about the study into teenage attitudes?**

- 1) It confirms previous findings.
- 2) It shows that most teenagers do not get on with their parents.
- 3) It focuses on unexpected facts about family relationships.

**A38. What is surprising about young people today, according to the research team?**

- 1) Their parents' attitude to them.
- 2) They think that education is important.
- 3) They negotiate with their parents about material goods.

**A39. According to the results of the survey, parents today differ from their own parents because they**

- 1) listen to what their children say.
- 2) talk to their children more than they did before.
- 3) respect their children more as equals.

**A40. The purpose of the article is to**

- 1) help people improve family relationships.
- 2) demonstrate that popular ideas about relationships may be false.
- 3) suggest ways of educating children in developing relationships.

**Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.**

**A41. view (§ 5)**

- 1) scenery
- 2) opinion
- 3) appearance

**A42. identified (§ 5)**

- 1) regarded
- 2) resembled
- 3) reminded

**Прочитайте тексты (1—4). Ответьте на вопросы (A43—A48). В бланке ответов поставьте метку (X) в клеточке, соответствующей номеру текста, отвечающего на вопрос.**

**1. Phil Morston**

I remember sitting in the plane thinking to myself: 'What have I let myself in for?' The first few days were scary: I was all on my own on the other side of the world with nothing planned. But I soon met up with people to travel with. Some you get on with, others you don't. Some had every day planned out in minute detail, when in practice things can change and it's great to have the freedom to go with the flow. Being away for a year, you do occasionally get lonely. To cheer myself up, I'd sit down and write a fortnightly email home about everything I'd been up to.

**2. Leila Stuart**

You meet all sorts of people when travelling alone. I even made a friend on the plane out there. Some people are keener to make friends than others but if someone's chosen to do the same type of trip as you, you've

probably got lots of ideas in common. The advantages of a pre-planned tour are that you can get an agency to take care of all the arrangements, which can be time-consuming to do yourself — but it does mean that you're tied to a predetermined itinerary, which wouldn't suit everyone.

### 3. Danny Holt

Travelling solo creates opportunities to meet people. There's no substitute for sharing the experiences of the day with a companion, and being alone forces you to seek someone out. There's also the wonderful freedom to do what you like, when you like, without having to convince anybody that it's a good idea. My advice would be to give solo travel a go — it can be very liberating. Try a short trip to begin with, just in case it's not for you. Another thing is stay in the nicest places your budget permits. Miserable hostels can really spoil a trip.

### 4. Kerry Winterton

Fun as it is, travelling solo also has its low points, including occasional loneliness and the pressure that you're under to make your own mind up about everything. I chose to travel alone because I wanted to do something different, but I did miss people from home, and sometimes fell out with other travellers I'd teamed up with along the way. But I learnt to accept that some people have different attitudes to mine; that you have to put up with irritating people in hostels and accept not having as much privacy as you're used to at home. The best thing for me about travelling alone was that it enhanced my independence and helped me feel more self-assured.

#### Which student mentions

- A43. having doubts at the beginning of a trip?
- A44. appreciating not having to waste time organising practical details?
- A45. becoming more tolerant of other people?
- A46. feeling better after keeping in touch with others?
- A47. liking not having to agree an itinerary with others?
- A48. meeting people with a similar outlook on life?

## Часть В

Прочитайте текст (B1—B4). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

You (B1) ... (PROBABLE) know that colour can influence your mood and feelings, but did you know that colours mean different things in different cultures? Take the colour white, for example. In Western culture, white represents purity, while in Asian cultures, white is associated with funerals. In Japan, for example, a white carnation (B2) ... (SYMBOL) death, and in India, some people believe that a married woman dressed in all white is inviting death and (B3) ... (HAPPINESS). Green is one of the colours that most cultures view as being a positive colour. In Ireland, for example, it is a (B4) ... (LUCK) colour and, all over the world, green is a symbol of ecological awareness.

Прочитайте текст (B5—B8). Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

Modern technology helps people to stay in touch. In the past, people wrote letters or sent telegrams, and long distance phone calls were very expensive. Today, people use computers to communicate with friends or family (B5) ... live far away. Almost everybody uses email (B6) ... days and Internet phone connections, (B7) ... as Skype, are becoming more popular every day. Young people, in particular, enjoy using webcams and social networking sites, like Facebook. (B8) ... are one billion Internet users in the world today and about one third log on in English.

Прочитайте текст (B9—B10). Выпишите по два лишних слова в каждую строку под номерами B9 и B10 в порядке их предъявления в тексте. Каждую букву пишите в отдельной клеточке, не оставляя пробелов между словами.

- B9. An evening meal for all the family which was once part of everyday life in British homes, but this tradition has almost disappeared. Some people blame technology: children and teenagers are so that addicted to their phones and tablets that they do not want to stop playing with them, even at mealtimes.
- B10. This causes a lot of arguments in families. But now, parents can get it a free application called DinnerTime, which locks their children's devices at certain times of the day and night. During those times, the children they are unable to access messages, games, or the Internet.

Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.

B11. The dryer in the bathroom is broken, and there aren't paper towels (тоже).

B12. Mark knows nothing about psychology, (не так ли)?