

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The main rules of the football game.
2. The positive sides of taking part in competitions.
3. Football is for fun but not for career prospects.
4. Football is a dangerous and traumatic kind of sport.
5. The proper uniform is necessary for a player.
6. There are many advantages of football for kids.
7. Football is a great sport despite being risky.

Ответ:

| Говорящий   | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Утверждение |   |   |   |   |   |   |

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A–G 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**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Frank has managed to write the conclusions to his project.
- B** Theresa will be able to finish her research project in time.
- C** Frank's research shows that most people agree that there is too much violence on TV.
- D** Many people worry that children can copy violent behavior.
- E** Frank took some information about violence on TV from news broadcasts.
- F** Frank has questioned people of the same walk of life.
- G** Theresa gives a piece of advice to Frank on his project.

Ответ:

| Утверждение          | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Соответствие диалогу |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

*Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3-9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**3** Dan Brown mostly reads

- 1) different fiction books.
- 2) only classics.
- 3) non-fiction books.

Ответ:

**4** The writer was influenced by Sydney Sheldon's book because

- 1) he was inspired to write a book himself.
- 2) he couldn't put it down.
- 3) it reminded him of classics.

Ответ:

**5** Talking about his daily routine Dan Brown does NOT mention about

- 1) doing morning exercises.
- 2) thinking about new plots.
- 3) getting up early.

Ответ:

**6** The writer usually gets information for his books

- 1) surfing the Internet.
- 2) reading published books.
- 3) interviewing knowledgeable individuals.

Ответ:

**7** Dan Brown thinks that

- 1) technology may bring about the end of the human race.
- 2) using technology requires people's responsibility and maturity.
- 3) technology will save the world from destruction.

Ответ:

**8** For Dan Brown learning secrets is necessary for

- 1) motivating his readers to buy his books.
- 2) encouraging his readers to write him letters.
- 3) not losing interest in what he was working on.

Ответ:

**9** At the moment Dan Brown

- 1) is involved in a more secret topic.
- 2) finds it hard to create a new topic.
- 3) is working for the US intelligence agency.

Ответ:

**По окончании выполнения заданий 1-9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.**

Установите соответствие между текстами А – G и заголовками 1 – 8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. The most spoken language

2. Reasons to study

3. Extinct languages

4. Reasons for disappearing

5. No more in use

6. The most learned worldwide

7. A dying language

8. National and important

- A. A dead language is a language that no longer has any native speakers, although it may still be studied by people or used in certain contexts. If there are only a few remaining elderly speakers of a language and it is no longer used for communication, then that language is effectively considered dead even before its last native speaker has passed away. Some of the most well-known examples of dead languages include Latin, Sanskrit, Old English, Aramaic, Ancient Greek, Old Norse, Coptic, Iberian, Etruscan and Proto-Indo-European, just to name a few.
- B. In the Native American Navajo nation, which sprawls across four states in the American southwest, the native language is dying. Most of its speakers are middle-aged or elderly. Although many students take classes in Navajo, the schools are run in English. Street signs, supermarket goods and even their own newspaper are all in English. Not surprisingly, linguists doubt that any native speakers of Navajo will remain in a hundred years' time.
- C. People reject the language of their parents when a crisis of confidence begins, when a small community finds itself alongside a larger, wealthier society. People lose faith in their culture, and when the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions. Often, governments try to kill off a minority language by banning its use in public or discouraging its use in schools. For example, in the 19th century reforming Victorian educators reported the Welsh backward and children speaking Welsh in school received punishments.
- D. The wide spread of English around the globe and its presence in some of the world's most economically influential countries have given English its place as one of the world's most spoken language, especially on the internet. It is interesting to note that the number of non-native English speakers (371 million in 2018) nearly doubles the number of native English speakers (611 million in 2018) making it the world's most learned and spoken foreign language.
- E. Many academics study dead languages to learn more about the history of a culture. Studying dead languages can be very important if people want to learn about the history of the people who spoke them. Knowing a dead language can open a window, by allowing people to read contemporary accounts of historical events. Learning dead languages gives us interdisciplinary access to the thoughts and ideas of human beings hundreds or thousands of years ago and allows us to hear their voices and learn from their wisdom.
- F. Mandarin Chinese takes the cake as the world's most spoken language based on its tremendous number of native speakers – about 897 million and also non-native speakers – 193 million. It is widely spoken in China, Taiwan, and Singapore. As the standard official and literary form of Chinese language based on the Beijing dialect and one of the official languages of the United Nations, Mandarin is the second most popular online language, and it continues growing. The Chinese is reported to be one of the top 10 most important languages of the future.
- G. Welsh, the native Celtic language of Wales, is one of the oldest languages in Europe. In spite of a variety of pressures over the centuries, the language has survived into the present day. Even though almost all Welsh people can understand and use the English language, the Welsh language is an important part of Welsh culture and children in Wales have to study it. English books and newspapers have been translated into Welsh. For example, "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" was translated into Welsh as "Harri Potter a Maen yr Athronydd".

Ответ:

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### The Masai traditions

The Masai are an African tribe of about half a million people. Most of them live in the country of Kenya, but they are also nomadic. Groups of masai also live in other parts of east Africa  
A \_\_\_\_\_ (cows, sheep and goats) to different areas of the region.

The Masai are famous B \_\_\_\_\_ that include lots of music and dancing. Probably, one of the most colourful ceremonies is the festival of 'Eunoto'. This is a rite of passage when the teenage boys of the Masai become men.

Eunoto' lasts for many days and Masai people travel across the region to get to a special place near the border between Kenya and Tanzania. The teenage boys C \_\_\_\_\_. This is a traditional name from the past when young men fought with other tribes. Nowadays, these warriors spend most of their time D \_\_\_\_\_.

At the beginning of the ceremony, the teenagers paint their bodies. Meanwhile, their mothers start to build a place called the 'Osingira'. It is a sacred room in the middle of the celebrations. Later in the day, the boys run around the 'Osingira', E \_\_\_\_\_. It is an important part of the ritual. The teenagers also have to change their appearance at 'Eunoto'. In Masai culture, hair is an important symbol and so at Eunoto the teenage boy's mother cuts his hair off at sunrise.

On the final day, the teenagers meet the senior elders. They get this advice: 'Now you are men, use your heads and knowledge.' Then, people start to travel back to their homes and lands. The teenagers are no longer 'warriors'. They are adult men and now they will get married, have children and buy cattle. Later in life, they F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. who travel with them are called 'warriors'
2. going faster and faster each time
3. for their bright red clothing and their ceremonies
4. will be the leaders of their communities
5. will sit inside this place with men from different tribes
6. and they move their animals
7. looking after their cattle

Ответ:

| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |

### Lessons leave no time for play in Seoul

A 17-year-old boy drifts into sleep, his head drooping into the textbook open in front of him. It is 9 pm and Yang Dong-myung has two more hours of study to complete before going home. Around him sit other teenage South Koreans struggling to stay awake as a tutor scribbles English vocabulary on a blackboard. Mr Yang and his classmates are among the roughly 80 per cent of South Koreans who attend private evening schools, known as *hagwon*, to improve their chances of reaching university.

An almost cult-like devotion to learning has been among the driving forces behind South Korea's rapid economic development over the past half century, creating one of the world's most highly educated workforces. But concern is growing that the obsession with education has spun out of control, putting children under too much stress and families under pressure to pay expensive tuition fees.

The government signalled its alarm last month by announcing plans to outlaw evening classes after 10pm as part of tougher regulation of the \$11 billion *hagwon* industry. Mr Yang attends his *hagwon* in Seoul four evenings a week from 6pm to 11pm after a full day at school. "I get tired and fall asleep in class," he says. "But in Korea education is important so my parents force me to study."

South Korea spends 6.8 per cent of gross domestic product on education, more than any other member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). However, the country's public spending on education is highlighting the role played by private tuition in Asia's fourth-largest economy.

The teachings of Confucius, the ancient Chinese philosopher who stressed the importance of scholarship, influence many east Asian societies. In South Korea, the zeal for learning is reinforced by a belief that **knowledge is crucial to the bid to catch up with richer nations** such as Japan and stay ahead of China. "Korea is a country with few natural resources so to better ourselves individually and as a nation we have to use our brains," say Lee Nan-young, mother of two teenage students. Commitment to education is reflected by research showing South Korea's 15-year-olds have the highest scientific literacy and second-highest mathematics standards among OECD members.

Private tuition has become so entrenched that public schools skip parts of the curriculum on the assumption it will be taught in evening classes. "Public education teaches students to be rounded individuals; *hagwon* exist to get them through the university entrance exam," says Mr Lee.

Getting into a good university is considered a ticket to success in status conscious South Korea, where people are judged according to educational background. The annual entrance exam is so important that people start work an hour late on test day to keep roads clear for candidates, while airports restrict take-offs and landings during the exam to avoid disturbing students.

There is growing awareness of the negative consequence of such a fanatical approach to education. "I worry about my children having no time to exercise and have fun," says Lee Nan. "Children are getting fat because they are always studying."

Jung Bong-sup, head of school policy at the ministry of education, says the *hagwon* style of teaching fails to provide the skills needed in the modern global economy. "Students memorise facts but they don't learn the ideas behind them," he says. "In the 21st century people need to think creatively and that requires more interactive education."

However, as long as university remains the path to prosperity in South Korea, parents will send their children to *hagwon*. "If other kids go then so must yours," says Mrs Lee.

#### 12 Most teenagers in South Korea

- 1) have to study till late hours.
- 2) have difficulty to understand English vocabulary.
- 3) have little chance to enter a university.
- 4) struggle not falling asleep.

ОТВЕТ:

**13** Hagwon is the name for

- 1) the process of intense studying.
- 2) the process of preparing to enter a university.
- 3) private evening schools.
- 4) the obsession with education.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

**14** The devotion to learning has led to

- 1) growing the workforce in Korea.
- 2) too much stress among children.
- 3) fast economic development.
- 4) high tuition fees.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

**15** The South Korean government is going to

- 1) ban studying after 10pm.
- 2) make private schools pay \$11 billion fine.
- 3) support private education.
- 4) make private evening schools out of law.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

**16** The words **“knowledge is crucial to the bid to catch up with richer nations”** means that South Korea wants

- 1) to get the best education among OECD members.
- 2) to go ahead among Asia's leading countries.
- 3) to survive without natural resources.
- 4) to prove the teaching of Confucius.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

**17** While the annual entrance exam in South Korea

- 1) people avoid going out on the exam day.
- 2) the airports delay flights for the day.
- 3) there are huge traffic jams on the roads.
- 4) people try to do everything not to disturb students.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

**18** The higher education in South Korea is considered to be

- 1) enough to get a job.
- 2) the path to a wealthy life.
- 3) the must for everybody.
- 4) the way to lead an unhealthy lifestyle.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

**По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.**

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–25 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

### The Arctic tundra

In the Arctic tundra, temperatures are below freezing for nine months out of the year.

- 19 Soil in the Arctic, \_\_\_\_\_ permafrost, remains permanently frozen, making agriculture impossible. CALL

Travel over the land, whether covered in snow and ice in the winter or

- 20 in boggy marshes during the summer, \_\_\_\_\_ easy. NOT BE

- 21 And perhaps the \_\_\_\_\_ of all, the sun shines for only six months out of the year. Yet, the is landscape has been inhabited for more than 12,000 years, longer than any other part of North America. BAD

### The origin of drama and theatre

There are a few theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece.

- 22 The main theory most accepted today \_\_\_\_\_ on the assumption that drama evolved from rituals. BASE

- 23 In the beginning, people \_\_\_\_\_ the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they tried, through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. VIEW

- 24 Eventually stories \_\_\_\_\_ which explained the mysteries of the nature. As time passed, some rituals were abandoned, but the stories and myths provide material for art and drama. Some scientists also argue that those rituals contained the seed of theatre because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. ARISE

- 25 The atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_ the performances was more like that of a religious ceremony than entertainment. The subjects of the tragedies were the misfortunes of the heroes of legends and religious myths. SUROUND

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **26–31** однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **26–31**.

## The mystery of mirrors

Mirrors, those magical surfaces which produce an image of objects

**26** \_\_\_\_\_ in front of them, are very frequent in Western art.

PLACE

Painters seem to have been fascinated by the relationship between the virtual reality which spontaneously appears in a mirror and the

**27** one which they artificially create by \_\_\_\_\_ or plaster, paper or canvas.

## PAINT

**28** In both cases, the \_\_\_\_\_ see something which is not where it seems to be. But in contrast to a painted image, where the painted surface can be seen, what we see in a mirror requires that the

## OBSERVE

**29** reflective surface is \_\_\_\_\_. When mirrors are represented

VISIBLE

**30** in paintings, the situation becomes complicated in a \_\_\_\_\_ intriguing way. The virtual reality of the picture includes a second

PARTICULAR

[31] virtual reality in the form of a painted

## REFLECT

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32 – 38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32-38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

## Just in time

Bill Fuller, the postman, whistled cheerfully as he pushed his bicycle up the hill towards old Mrs Dunley's house. His work for the day was almost finished; his bag, usually quite heavy when he set out on his round, was empty now except for the letter that he had to deliver to Mrs Dunley. She lived over a mile from the village so that, when Bill had a letter for her, he always finished his day's work much later. He did not mind this, however, because she never **32** \_\_\_\_\_ to ask him in for a cup of tea.

When Bill entered the gate of Mrs Dunley's house, he was surprised not to find her working in her garden. She usually spent most afternoons there 33\_\_\_\_\_ the weather was fine. Bill went straight round to the back of the house, thinking that she might be in the kitchen. The door was locked and the curtains were drawn. Puzzled, he returned to the front of the house and knocked 34\_\_\_\_\_ on the door. There was no answer. Bill thought that this was very 35\_\_\_\_\_ because he knew that Mrs Dunley rarely left the house.

Just then he noticed that her bottle of milk, which was delivered early in the morning, was still on the doorstep. This worried him. If Mrs Dunley had not taken in her milk, perhaps she was ill. Bill walked round the house until he found an open window. It was small, but he just **36**\_\_\_\_\_ to squeeze through. He went into the hall. There he almost **37**\_\_\_\_\_ over Mrs Dunley, who was lying

at the foot of the stairs, unconscious. Realising that there was little he could do for her, Bill rushed out of the house, stopped a passing car and 38 \_\_\_\_\_ the driver to telephone for an ambulance as soon as he got to the village.

- 32 1) promised                      2) regret                      3) failed                      4) agreed

ОТВЕТ:

- 33 1) as                      2) when                      3) as soon as                      4) while

ОТВЕТ:

- 34 1) heavy                      2) quite                      3) hardly                      4) hard

ОТВЕТ:

- 35 1) unusually                      2) unlikely                      3) oddly                      4) strange

ОТВЕТ:

- 36 1) managed                      2) used                      3) held                      4) happened

ОТВЕТ:

- 37 1) felt                      2) fell                      3) fallen                      4) fall

ОТВЕТ:

- 38 1) said                      2) talked                      3) told                      4) spoke

ОТВЕТ:

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