CGE Practice | Task 964

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. The Spring Carnival will be happening on Saturday and Sunday _____
1) from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
2) from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
3) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. **Ответ**:

2. Sandy is definitely NOT going to be taken home by _____
1) her father. 2) the school bus. 3) her mother. **Ответ**:

3. Julianna is going to spend her evening _____
1) at a party with her parents.
2) babysitting her little sister.
3) watching a basketball game. **Ответ**:

4. The little black dot on the ceiling was _____
1) a mosquito. 2) a spider. 3) some dirt. **Ответ**:

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. It's easy
2. It's a great alternative
3. It's difficult
4. It's a bad alternative
5. It's boring
6. It's exciting

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	Jobs of the respondent's parents	_____
7	Age of the respondent's sister	_____ years old
8	Number of children in the respondent's family that go to college	_____
9	The love that the respondent shares with the other children in his/her family	_____
10	Sport the respondent plays with his/her friends	_____
11	Day of the week the respondent does volunteering	_____

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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. Are there any Neo-Russian-style buildings now located outside of Russia?
2. Were any buildings in Moscow built in the Neo-Russian style in the late 20th century?
3. What are some of the most typical characteristics of the Neo-Russian style?
4. When was traditional Russian architecture out of fashion in Russia?
5. In which areas besides architecture was the Neo-Russian style used?
6. Which architects were known for their work in the Neo-Russian style?
7. What is the Neo-Russian style in architecture and how did it first appear?

A. Victor Vasnetsov, the painter of "Alyonushka", lived in Moscow in a traditional Russian 'terem'. Built in 1894 by peasants from the Vladimir province according to Vasnetsov's design, this house is a perfect example of the Neo-Russian style: it combines the elements of old Russian architecture, such as multiple pointed roofs and carved woodwork, with Art Nouveau features such as asymmetry, curved lines and ceramic tiles.

B. Even though it is located in the centre of Moscow near the Polyanka metro station, the 1st Khvostov Lane does not have many notable buildings. However, there is one building that stands out. It has a richly decorated façade, arches, and a carved tower, that make it look like a historical Neo-Russian mansion from the turn of the 20th century. Surprisingly, it was built in 1997 as a business centre.

C. There are several 16-17th century houses in Moscow called 'palaty' – a Russian word related to the English 'palace'. These are the surviving examples of old Russian architecture built before Peter the Great introduced European styles in art and architecture. Elements of Russian traditional architecture remained out of style for over a century until the emergence of the Neo-Russian style in the mid-19th century.

D. In the late 19th- early 20th century, there was a growing interest in traditional Russian art and architecture in Russia. Artists and architects realized how unique old Russian architecture was. They started using old Russian ornaments in their work but did it in a new way. All of a sudden, new 'terems' began appearing in Moscow! This was the start of the Neo-Russian style which had a strong influence on Russian 20th-century art.

E. The Neo-Russian style had a wide range of applications, including architecture, decorative art, furniture and interior design, book illustrations, and theatre sets. This style also introduced innovative techniques for interpreting ancient Russian imagery, which were reflected in the wooden design of temporary pavilions at exhibitions in Nizhny Novgorod (1896), Paris (1900) and Glasgow (1901).

F. The finest examples of Neo-Russian style architecture were created by representatives of the St. Petersburg school linked to the Academy of Arts (V. Pokrovsky, A. Shchusev, N. Vasiliev) and the Institute of Civil Engineers (A. Aplaksin, S. Krichinsky). The original version of the style took root in Moscow (S. Solovyov, A. Ostrogradsky, N. Kurdyukov). The Old Believers' buildings by I. Bondarenko also show great originality.

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.*

Cliff Young

In 1983, the participants of the Melbourne Ultramarathon were surprised when 61-year-old Cliff Young appeared at the start line. At first, everyone thought he had come to watch the race, as he was dressed in work clothes and galoshes. But when Cliff walked up to the registration table, it was clear that he was going to run with everyone else.

In 1982, he had already tried to run 1,600 km but failed. However, this didn't stop him. He

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decided to take part in the Melbourne Ultramarathon.

Some people thought he was a crazy old man; others were afraid that he would die before he reached the finish line. But Cliff proved them all wrong.

The distance of this marathon was 875 kilometres and was designed to take approximately 5 days from start to finish. Most of the participants were world-class athletes under 30 years old specially trained for this type of competition.

When Cliff lined up with the other athletes, the TV crew decided to do a short interview with him. They pointed the camera at Cliff and asked:

- Who are you and what are you doing?
- I'm Cliff Young. I'm from a large farm where we raise sheep outside of Melbourne.
- Are you really going to run in this race?
- Yes. I grew up on a farm where we couldn't afford horses or a car. We had 2,000 sheep that grazed on 2,000 acres. Sometimes I had to run after the sheep for two or three days. It wasn't easy, but I always caught them. I believe I can run this race; it is only two more days. Five days. I've run sheep for three.

When the marathon started, Cliff in his galoshes was left far behind. The crowds laughed at him because he didn't even run correctly.

Each participant knew that it would take about 5 days to complete the distance and that it required 18 hours of running and 6 hours of sleep each day. Cliff Young had never even heard of any of this. The day after the start everyone was surprised to find out that he had not slept but continued running all night. However, even without stopping to sleep, Cliff was far behind the others.

When he reached the town of Albury, Cliff was asked about his tactics for the rest of the race. He replied that he would simply run across the finish line.

And this was what he did. Each night he got closer to the leaders of the race. And on the last night, he overtook them all. By the morning of the last day, he was well ahead. Not only did Cliff run one of the hardest marathons in the world at the age of 61 without dying on the way, but he won it, breaking the race record by 9 hours and becoming a national hero! Not knowing that competitors were allowed to sleep at night, he kept running almost non-stop, imagining a sheep running away from the flock and trying to catch it.

13. Cliff Young ran the Melbourne Ultramarathon wearing sports clothes.

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

14. Before the Ultramarathon Cliff Young had some experience running long distances.

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

15. The TV crew did not take Cliff Young seriously.

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

16. Already after the first night of running Cliff Young managed to catch up with the other marathon participants.

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

17. The town of Albury marked the middle of the marathon distance.

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

18. While running the marathon Cliff Young did not eat anything.

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

19. Cliff Young won the marathon because he didn't know its rules.

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**.*

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20	Jamaka lived in a little town in Arizona. He was a sophomore – a _____-year student – at the local high school, and his favourite class was art.	TWO	
21	When he was 12, Jamaka's parents took him to the Phoenix Art Museum in the capital of Arizona. It was when he _____ in front of a painting by a modern Mexican artist, that Jamaka realized how much he wanted to paint.	STAND	
22	He bought some paints that _____ in the museum shop, and as soon as he came home, started painting.	SELL	20
23	He painted the dry Arizonian desert and animals that were the colour of sand, but somehow in his pictures they came out fantastically colourful and yet looked _____ than in real life.	REAL	21 22 23
24	Once his art teacher asked him: "Have you ever thought of applying for the art show in _____ town library?" This library was the only place in Jamaka's town that held art exhibitions.	WE	24 25 26
25	Every month there was a new show by a local artist. "Do you think they _____ my pictures for a show?" he asked.	ACCEPT	27 28
26	"I don't know", said his teacher. "But we'll never find out if you _____".	NOT TRY	
27	At home, Jamaka took photos of his three best pictures and applied for the show on the library's website. In a month he received an answer and _____ believe it. They accepted him!	NOT CAN	
28	All the teachers and _____ from Jamaka's school came to the opening night. Everyone was happy for Jamaka.	CHILD	

*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**.*

29	There was a medical check-up at Linda's school. The nurse noticed that Linda was _____ to see objects that were far away. So, she suggested that Linda should get her vision checked.	ABLE	
30	Linda took the nurse's report home and showed it to her parents. "It looks like we should make an _____ for you with an eye doctor," her dad said.	APPOINT	29 30
31	"I think so too," her mother agreed. "We need to make sure that you can see _____.	CLEAR	31
32	"The nurse told me that eye exams are not _____," Linda said.	PAIN	32
33	"She's right," her dad told her. "And if you need glasses, you will get to choose frames that you like. There are lots of _____ styles, so you will have plenty of options."	VARY	33 34
34	When Linda got her new glasses, she was happy that she could now see everything that she had found _____ to see before.	POSSIBLE	

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