



10. Установите соответствие тем 1 - 8 текстам А- G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую **ЦИФРУ** только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя. Запишите цифры в клетки задания 10

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Training the mind | 5. Too fast |
| 2. Welsh roots | 6. Losing control |
| 3. Quick reaction | 7. Unexpected prize |
| 4. Chemistry in tennis | 8. Ads with wings |

- A.** By now Wimbledon has become a popular national festival, together with Ascot and the Cup Final. Many people in Britain don't know that tennis was first played in Wales. It was there, in 1873, that Major Walter Wingfield played a game with the recently invented rubber balls and enjoyed it so much, that he decided to develop the standards of the game. He published the first book of tennis rules later that year. The first Wimbledon championship was held a few years later in 1877 and the British Lawn Tennis Association formed in 1888.
- B.** Good mental preparation is necessary for professional tennis players. In a long match they can be on the court for several hours with nobody to talk to. There can be hundreds of stops from the crowd, their opponent and, especially at Wimbledon, the rain. Players need to practice methods for improving their concentration and for motivating themselves when the game is going against them. They are often taught to imagine some situations, such as a tense tie-break. Then they imagine what to do with it.
- C.** Many players find it impossible to stay calm in the stressful situation of a long tennis match and let their temper out. John McEnroe was famous for his quarrels with referees. Several players have been given warnings for throwing the racket or swearing. Some players lose matches they could easily win because their mind lets them down. Pat Rafter said that he couldn't breathe in his 2000 Wimbledon final. The stress of being near the victory can be too much for a person.
- D.** The power of today's tennis game is only partly created by the athletes themselves. Much of it comes from their rackets. New designs mean players can hit the ball with more speed and accuracy than ever before. It started in the 1970s when the traditional wooden racket was replaced with metal. Since then different materials have been used. Graphite has made the biggest influence. Now the graphite can be mixed with materials such as boron and titanium to produce even stronger, and lighter, rackets.
- E.** Speed isn't always a good thing. Many fans are complaining that the speed of the game is making tennis boring to watch. After two years of testing, a new ball has now been invented which could slow down tennis and make it more exciting to watch. The ball is put together in exactly the same way as the one used now, but is 6% larger in diameter. The bigger ball gives the receiver 10% more reaction time in which to return the serve. So the number of aces — serves in a match that the receiver fails to return — will be far fewer.
- F.** When Irishman John Boland travelled to Athens for the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, he had no idea he would return home with the gold medal in tennis. But then, he had no idea he would compete either — he went to watch the competition. In comparison, today's Olympic tennis players include some of the best athletes in the world. They are used to five-star hotels and hundreds of thousands of dollars, but at the Olympic Games they will stay in the Olympic Village and compete for nothing but a gold medal.
- G.** The Wimbledon tennis tournament is famous for pigeons that sometimes come flying on to Centre Court and stop the game. So, producers of a video tennis game designed for PlayStation2 decided to use specially trained homing pigeons, decorated with the game's logo. Twenty birds will be spray-painted with the Virtual Tennis 2 logo and trained to fly in and out of the home of British tennis during the matches of the Wimbledon championship. The advertising pigeons will go straight for the fans and show their logos to them.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A — F** частями предложений, обозначенными **цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 лишняя.** Занесите **цифры**, обозначающие соответствующие части предложения, в клетки задания **11** без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Duration of life and its social implications

The world's population is about to reach a landmark of huge social and economic importance, when the proportion of the global population over 65 outnumbers children under 5 for the first time. A new report by the US census bureau shows **A** _____, with enormous consequences for both rich and poor nations.

The rate of growth will shoot up in the next couple of years. The **B** _____ a combination of the high birth rates after the Second World War and more recent improvements in health that are bringing down death rates at older ages. Separate UN forecasts predict that the global population will be more than nine billion by 2050.

The US census bureau was the first to sound the **C** _____. Its latest forecasts warn governments and international bodies that this change in population structure will bring widespread challenges at every level of human organization, starting with the structure of the family, which will be transformed as people live longer. This will in turn place new burdens on careers and social services providers, **D** _____ for health services and pensions systems.

"People are living longer and, in some parts of the world, healthier lives," the authors conclude. "This represents one of the greatest achievements of the last century but also a significant challenge **E** _____ population."

Ageing will put pressure on societies at all levels. One way of measuring that is to look at the older dependency ratio, **F** _____ that must be supported by them. The ODR is the number of people aged 65 and over for every 100 people aged 20 to 64. It varies widely, from just six in Kenya to 33 in Italy and Japan. The UK has an ODR of 26, and the US has 21.

1. which recently replaced Italy as the world's oldest major country
2. alarm about these changes
3. a huge shift towards an ageing population
4. change is due to
5. while patterns of work and retirement will have huge implications
6. which shows the balance between working-age people and the older
7. as proportions of older people increase in most countries

A	B	C	D	E	F

12-18 Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **12-18** отметьте на карточке вариант, соответствующий номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Lily and I had planned a movie marathon weekend. I was exhausted from work and she was stressed out from her classes, so we'd promised to spend the whole weekend parked on her couch and subsist solely on pizza and crisps. No healthy food. No diet Coke. And absolutely no strict, official clothes. Even though we talked all the time, we hadn't spent any real time together since I'd moved to the city.

We'd been friends since the eighth grade, when I first saw Lily crying alone at a cafeteria table. She'd just moved in with her grandmother and started at our school in Avon, after it became clear that her parents weren't coming home any time soon. The day I found her crying alone in the cafeteria was the day her grandmother had forced her to chop off her dirty dreadlocks and wear a dress, and Lily was not very happy about it. Something about the way she talked, the way she said, "That's so nice of you," and "Let's just forget about it", charmed me, and we immediately became friends. We'd been inseparable through the rest of high school, and lived in the same room for all four years at Brown College. Lily hadn't yet decided whether she preferred girlish dresses or rough leather jackets, but we complemented each other well. And I missed her. Because with her first year as a graduate student and my exhausting work, we hadn't seen a whole lot of each other lately.

Lily was studying for her Ph.D. in Russian Literature at Columbia University and working odd jobs every free second she wasn't studying. Her grandmother barely had enough money to support herself, and Lily had to pay for the studies on her own. However, she seemed to be fond of such a way of life. She loved Russian culture ever since her eighth-grade teacher told her that Lily looked how he had always pictured Lolita, with

her round face and curly black hair. She went directly home and read Nabokov's "Lolita", and then read everything else Nabokov wrote. And Tolstoy. And Gogol. And Chekhov. By the time we finished school, she was applying to Brown College to work with a specific professor who had a degree in Russian Literature. On interviewing a seventeen-year-old Lily the professor declared her one of the most well-read and passionate students of Russian literature he'd ever met. She still loved it, still studied Russian grammar and could read anything in its original.

I couldn't wait for the weekend. My fourteen-hour workdays were registering in my feet, my upper arms, and my lower back. Glasses had replaced the contacts I'd worn for a decade because my eyes were too dry and tired to accept them anymore. I'd begun losing weight already as I never had time to eat properly, although I was drinking an enormous amount of coffee. I'd already weathered a flu infection and had paled significantly, and it had been only four weeks. I was only twenty-three years old. And my boss hadn't even been in the office yet. I knew I deserved a weekend.

Saturday afternoon found us particularly motivated, and we managed to saunter round the city centre for a few hours. We each bought some new clothes for the upcoming New Year's party and had a mug of hot chocolate from a sidewalk café. By the time we made it back to her apartment, we were exhausted and happy and spent the rest of the night watching old movies and eating pizza.

12. What did the girls hope to do that weekend?

1. Talk all the weekend.
2. Have some more studies that weekend.
3. Go to the cinema.
4. Have a quiet weekend in.

13. When the girl first met her friend, Lily ____

1. lived with her parents.
2. visited her grandmother.
3. just came to live in Avon.
4. had just lost her parents.

14. Lily was crying when the girl first met her because ____

1. she missed her parents.
2. her grandmother didn't like the way she talked.
3. she had to wear clothes she didn't like.
4. her grandmother had cut her hair short.

15. Why did the girl become friends with Lily?

1. She liked Lily's dress.
2. She became fascinated with her.
3. They had common problems.
4. She wanted to comfort her.

16. "We complemented each other well" in paragraph 2 means that they ____

1. were a perfect match. .
2. liked the same things..
3. supported each other
4. found a common language

17. Why did Lily have to do some occasional jobs?

1. She had to pay for her studies.
2. She had to support her grandmother.
3. She liked to change jobs.
4. She spent a lot on her clothes.

18. The girl "couldn't wait for the weekend" because she ____

1. wanted to eat properly at last.
2. needed to get well after a flu infection.
3. wanted Lily to have a break from her studies.
4. needed a rest from her job.

19-24. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19-24**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы.
(ПЕЧАТНЫМИ ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ, без пробелов и знаков препинания!)

<p style="text-align: center;">A Smart Boy</p> <p>Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown worked in the same office. Their 19 _____ were good friends. One day Mr. Jones invited to Mr. Brown to a small party.</p> <p>Mr. Brown went into the other room and telephoned. He 20 _____ very much by his telephone conversation.</p> <p>When he came back Mr. Jones asked him, "Have you spoken to your wife already?" "No, she wasn't there when I phoned. My small son took the phone. I asked him, "Is your mother there?" And he said, "She is somewhere outside".</p> <p>"Why is she outside?" I asked. "She 21 _____ for me", he answered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maslenitsa</p> <p>Have you ever celebrated Maslenitsa? It is one of the 22 _____ festivals in Russia. It signals the end of winter and welcomes the coming of spring.</p> <p>Russian pancakes — blini — are very important in the celebration of Maslenitsa. Blini 23 _____ with jam, sour cream, and of course, lots of butter.</p> <p>Warm, round, and golden — blini are the symbol of the sun! Ancient Russians actually believed that when eating a pancake, they 24 _____ a part of the Sun's life energy.</p>	<p>WIFE</p> <p>SURPRISE</p> <p>LOOK</p> <p>POPULAR</p> <p>EAT</p> <p>GET</p>
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25-29. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **25 - 29** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию) текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **25-29**.

<p style="text-align: center;">Future population</p> <p>The United Nations (UN) has published its prediction about the size and age of the world's population three hundred years from now. This report can help environmental 25 _____ and policy-makers to understand dramatic changes in the world's population in the future.</p> <p>The report suggests that if the birth rates stay the same, there'll be a huge expansion of the 26 _____ population.</p> <p>You may think it 27 _____ but three centuries from now there may be over one hundred and thirty trillion people.</p> <p>The report says that the world's population is likely to be 28 _____ older. The average age will be fifty while today it is twenty-six.</p> <p>Almost a quarter of all the 29 _____ of the planet will live in Africa.</p> <p>Researchers think that India, China and the United States will continue to be countries with the biggest population</p>	<p>SCIENCE</p> <p>GLOBE</p> <p>POSSIBLE</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT</p> <p>INHABIT</p>
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30-36. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

Margaret

Old Margaret was just the kind of cook that we wanted. Lots of cooks can do rich dishes well. Margaret couldn't. But she (30)_____ to cook simple, everyday dishes in a way that made our mouths water. Her apple-pies were the best pies I've ever tasted.

But to (31)_____ the truth, even Margaret sometimes miscalculated. A large, royal-looking steak would be set before Father, which, upon being cut into, would turn (32)_____ to be underdone. Father's face would darken with disappointment.

He would raise his foot and stamp slowly and heavily three times on the rug. At this solemn (33)_____, we would hear Margaret leave the kitchen below us and come up the stairs to the dining-room door.

"Margaret, look at the steak."

Margaret would peer with a shocked look at the platter. She would then seize the platter and make off with it.

Father and Margaret were united by the intense interest they both took in cooking.

Each understood the other instinctively. I have to (34)_____ that they had a complete fellow-feeling. Mother's great interest was in babies. She loved her children and her happiness depended (35)_____ them. She wanted to keep Father pleased somehow, and if it was too difficult or impossible, she didn't always care about even that.

At table it was Father who carved the fowl, or sliced the roast lamb or beef. I liked to (36)_____ him take the knife and go at it. And usually, the cooking had been as superb as the carving. Sometimes it was so perfect that Father would summon Margaret and say in a low voice, "You are a good cook".

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|-----|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 30. | 1) held | 2) took | 3) kept | 4) used |
| 31. | 1) talk | 2) tell | 3) say | 4) speak |
| 32. | 1) into | 2) of | 3) out | 4) over |
| 33. | 1) gesture | 2) sign | 3) movement | 4) signal |
| 34. | 1) admit | 2) agree | 3) accept | 4) adopt |
| 35. | 1) at | 2) on | 3) of | 4) in |
| 36. | 1) look | 2) see | 3) watch | 4) gaze |