



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. Scientific approach
2. Where do dreams come from?
3. Travelling in dreams
4. Sleeplessness
5. Physical stimulation
6. Time discrepancy
7. No doubts it's happening really
8. How often do people dream?

- A. The fascination of dreams has been felt by all people at every stage of human history. In primitive societies it is sometimes believed that the soul leaves the body during sleep and actually visits the scenes of the dream. In general, however, the view that dreams are illusory experiences is universally accepted.
- B. To the psychologist, the dream is a simple form of natural expression which occurs only when the activity of the brain is depressed by sleep or by the influence of anesthetics or drugs. It has much in common with the fantasies and daydreams of waking life, and differs from them mainly in being expressed in a dramatic form in which the dreamer himself appears to play a part.
- C. When dreaming, moreover, one tends to believe fully in the «reality» of the dream world, however inconsistent, illogical and bizarre it may be. It is only when one awakes that the happenings of the dream dissolve into a half-forgotten tissue of fantasy.
- D. Although most dreams appear to arise spontaneously, there is no doubt that dream-activity may be provoked by external influences. «Suffocation» dreams, for instance, can usually be traced to partial interference with breathing, and a dream of racing fire-engines may be set off by the ringing of an alarm-clock. Internal influences, too, provoke vivid dreams, as so many sufferers from indigestion will testify.
- E. Experiments have been carried out in which a sleeper is pricked by a pin and asked on awakening to relate any dream which he experienced. In such cases it is commonly found that the painful sensation has provoked a vivid dream. Thus, a mild prick may induce the dream of fighting a duel and receiving a severe wound. It will be apparent that although the dream is provoked by the external stimulus (that is the prick), its content (that is the due!) is largely determined by the associations to which it gives rise in the mind of the sleeper.
- F. The sense of time is often said to be greatly altered in dreams. There is some evidence that dream happenings which seem to occupy a very considerable time occur, in fact, within the space of a few seconds. Thus, a dreamer who is awakened by the striking of a clock may report quite elaborate dream which appear to have been provoked by the first stroke. Similar distortions in time sense may also be induced in the waking state by certain drugs, such as hashish or opium; and they are probably due to chemical changes in the activity of the brain.
- G. People differ very much in the frequency of their dreams. Some claim to dream every night, others — very occasionally. Although it is probable that there exist real individual differences in the capacity to dream, it must be born in mind that some people appear to forget their dreams much more rapidly than others and are therefore apt to claim that they seldom dream.

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.

The National Leprechaun Museum is a -museum dedicated to leprechauns. It claims to be the first leprechaun museum in the world.

Tom O'Rahilly designed the museum and is its director. O'Rahilly commenced working on his museum in 2003. He views it A_____ designed to give visitors «the leprechaun experience» rather than simply a «commercial venture». Sara Gogarty is the museum's development and marketing manager.

Visitors to the museum undergo a guided tour involving several different rooms and B_____. The basics of leprechaun folklore are explained, including what it is that defines a leprechaun. A history of leprechaun references in popular culture is included, including Walt Disney's visit to Ireland C_____.

There is a tunnel full of optical illusions, a wooden replica of the Giant's Causeway in County Antrim and a room where items such as furniture become unusually large D_____ that the human has become smaller in size. Another room is sheltered by umbrellas from falling rain, while the next room contains a rainbow, followed by a room with a crock of gold and a tree stump. The tale of one man's attempt E_____ is also told. References to other creatures F_____ and it is explained that «Fairies move in clouds of dust», with fairy dust included as well. At the end of the tour visitors arrive at a shop where they can purchase goods such as T-shirts and umbrellas.

1. which led to his film Darby O'Gill and the Little People
2. as a «story-telling» tourist attraction
3. to give the effect
4. to help the museum break through the recession
5. are included in the tour
6. to catch a leprechaun
7. voice overs are also used

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

(By J.M. Barrie)

For a moment after Mr. and Mrs. Darling left the house the night-lights by the beds of the three children continued to burn clearly. They were nice little night-lights, and one cannot help wishing that they could have kept awake to see Peter; but Wendy's light blinked and gave such a yawn that the other two yawned also, and before they could close their mouths all the three went out.

There was another light in the room now, a thousand times brighter than the night-lights, and in the time, we have taken to say this, it had been in all the drawers in the nursery, looking for Peter's shadow.

It was not really a light; it was a fairy, no longer than your hand. Her name was Tinker Bell. A moment after the fairy's entrance the window was blown open by the breathing of the little stars, and Peter dropped in. He had carried Tinker Bell part of the way, and his hand was still messy with the fairy dust.

Tinker said that Peter's shadow was in the big box. She meant the chest of drawers, and Peter jumped at the drawers, scattering their contents to the floor with both hands. In a moment he had recovered his shadow, and in his delight, he forgot that he had shut Tinker Bell up in the drawer.

But the shadow didn't want to go back to Peter and Peter was appalled. He tried to stick it on with soap from the bathroom, but that also failed. Peter sat on the floor and cried.

His sobs woke Wendy, and she sat up in bed. She was not alarmed to see a stranger crying on the nursery floor; she was only pleasantly interested.

«Boy, » she said politely, «why are you crying? »

Peter could be exceeding polite also, having learned the grand manner at fairy ceremonies, and he rose and bowed to her beautifully. She was much pleased, and bowed beautifully to him from the bed.

«What's your name? » he asked. Wendy answered.

«I was crying because I can't get my shadow to stick on. »

12. In the second sentence the words «all the three went out» stand for

- 1) all the three left the room.
- 2) all the three broke down.
- 3) all the three stopped shining.
- 4) all the three fell asleep.

13. When the night-lights went out ____

- 1) the room became absolutely dark.
- 2) another source of light could be seen.
- 3) only stars illuminated the room. *
- 4) Wendy awoke.

14. Peter Pen entered the room ____

- 1) a moment after the fairy's entrance.
- 2) before the fairy's appearance.
- 3) simultaneously with the fairy.
- 4) ten minutes later than the fairy.

15. Peter's hands were messy with the fairy dust because he

- 1) had picked a flower.
- 2) had tried to catch the fairy.
- 3) hadn't cleaned his hands.
- 4) had carried the fairy in his hands.

16. Peter shut Tinker Bell up in the drawer _

- 1) just by chance.
- 2) because he was afraid of her.
- 3) to protect her.
- 4) because he was offended.

17. Wendy was wakened because ____

- 1) Peter burst out crying.
- 2) Tinker Bell started knocking.
- 3) the shadow was making noise.
- 4) something fell down in the bathroom.

18. When Wendy saw Peter in her bedroom _

- 1) she was afraid.
- 2) she couldn't say a word.
- 3) she was surprised.
- 4) she cried loudly.

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!)**

19	All children, except one, grow up. They soon know that they will grow up, and the way Wendy _____ was this.	KNOW
20	One day when she was two years old, she _____ in a garden, and she plucked another flower and ran with it to her mother. I suppose she must have looked rather delightful,	PLAY
21	for Mrs. Darling put her hand to her heart and _____ , «Oh, why can't you remain like this for ever! » Henceforth Wendy knew that she must grow up.	CRY
22	You always know after you _____ two.	BE
23	Two is the beginning of the end. Mrs. Darling was a lovely lady, with a romantic mind and such a sweet _____ mouth. The way Mr. Darling won her was this: the many	MOCK
24	gentlemen who had _____ boys when she was a girl discovered simultaneously that they loved her, and they all ran to her house to propose to her except Mr. Darling, who took a cab and nipped in first, and so he got her	BE

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>Mary Errey created a board game called «Word Up» for learners of English. Now she explains where the name of the game came from. There was a hit song called «Word Up» in the 80s by an _____ 25 group called Cameo.</p> <p>They were African Americans and _____ 26 the phrase was a part of their particular idiom, and still is I believe. It's used either as a sort of general greeting, especially among men, or as a way to indicate _____ 27 with someone. So this was how I first heard it, and when I was trying to come up with a name for the game it got added to the list of _____ 28 .</p> <p>And in the end it seemed like the best one I had. It had reference to language, obviously, but didn't sound too _____ 29 or academic. It was short and simple, so I thought it'd be easy to remember, and it had a positive ring to it. So that was the one I settled on.</p>	<p>AMERICA</p> <p>APPARENT</p> <p>AGREE</p> <p>POSSIBLE</p> <p>BOOK</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.

One school district is trying **(30)** _____ new. They are changing the amount of time their kindergarteners are in school. Many kindergarten classes are only three and a half hours long each day. This district is having their kindergarteners **(31)** _____ for five hours each day. This district wants to try the longer days to see if it will help their students become better **(32)** _____ for the first grade.

Teachers hope that this **(33)** _____ time will give students a chance to learn more. Teachers want their kindergarteners to be able to read and do **(34)** _____ math problems before they go into the first grade.

One parent thinks that her son is doing very well. She said that his writing really improved **(35)** _____ his school day got longer. She even said that his attention got better too.

Some people think that a full day in kindergarten is too long for such young children. They believe that the kids get too tired. They do not think that kindergarteners should be in school for so long.

In any way it will be decided later if they continue with the longer days or go **(36)** _____ to the way it was.

(30) 1) somebody 2) something 3) some 4) somewhere

(31) 1) remain 2) stay 3) delay 4) become

(32) 1) prepared 2) prevented 3) provided 4) presented

(33) 1) super 2) above 3) over 4) extra

(34) 1) symbol 2) super 3) sample 4) simple

(35) 1) once 2) ones 3) upon 4) even

(36) 1) beyond 2) back 3) behind 4) forward