



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. STAYING IN CONTACT

2. INTERNET SECURITY

3. DIGITAL DIVIDE

4. OBVIOUS BENEFITS

5. FLOATING CITY

6. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF

7. UNKNOWN SAILOR

8. VARIED COMMUNITY

- A. When the Oasis of the Seas sets sail later this year, it will claim the record for the biggest passenger ship, with space for 6,300 passengers, 2,000 more than any other ship. But it will also claim the most rooms with balconies, the biggest onboard swimming pool, and the first at-sea, tree-filled, outdoor park. Those features were possible because of the ship's unique design.
- B. More and more people are getting broadband, and high-speed net is available almost everywhere, but there are still a significant number of people who refuse to take the first step. As the cost of getting online is going down and Internet speeds are increasing, the gap between those who use the Internet and those without access continues to widen. That means these people will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially in their careers.
- C. There are more than 40 research projects being carried out at Davis Station in Antarctica. It is home to physicists, biologists, weather observers, mechanics, communication technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, a doctor and a chef. There is also a station leader whose job is to keep everyone happy and productive and to look after all the paperwork. They have good food, comfortable buildings, telephone, entertainment, the internet, but for many months at a time no chance of leaving.
- D. The term 'bird brain' has long been a common means of expressing doubts about a person's intelligence. In reality, birds may actually be a great deal more intelligent than humans have given them credit for. Now scientists understand that birds actually use a different part of their brain for intelligence. Observations of different species of birds, both in the wild and in captivity, have shown a great deal of evidence of high levels of avian intelligence.
- E. Today cyber cafes are part of the cultural scene in the same way that cinemas and supermarkets are. Home computers are no good if you are out and about or happen to be on holiday somewhere. The cyber cafe is the obvious place to go if you want to keep in touch with friends and family. These cafes are also popular with foreign students studying abroad. These students feel it's important to keep in touch with everyone at home and e-mail is cheaper than the telephone.
- F. When computers and the Internet entered the world of education, it has truly experienced a profound revolution. The information found on books remains static but the available information on the Internet is updated all the time. Plus, children are very much drawn to electronic gadgets and are learning the medium at a pretty fast pace. The use of computers in addition to books as a learning resource definitely boosts learning.
- G. Ellen Mac Arthur became front page news when, in 2001, she came second in the Vendee Globe round-the-world yacht race. Up until that point most people had never heard of her, even though at one stage during the race it looked as if she might win. Ellen MacArthur spent three months at sea on her own and succeeded where many others, far older and more experienced, had failed.

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.

Hard as it may sound to those overcome by the sheer magnificence of this mountain chain, the majestic Himalayas are surprisingly vulnerable to both natural and man-made processes. The mountain chain is young and, A _____, it is still geologically active. The Indian landmass continues to move towards the Eurasian landmass, B _____. Due to this, the Himalayas are still structurally unstable.

The Himalayas also feature a fragile ecosystem. For centuries, this ecosystem has remained delicately balanced, and it has been responsible for the tremendous biodiversity of the Himalayas. However, in recent years the ecosystem has been disturbed in various parts C _____.

Man has also been responsible to a large extent for some of the environmental problems faced by the mountains. D _____, man has disturbed the natural ecosystems of many parts of the world. The Himalayas have been no exception. Over the centuries, pilgrims and explorers have visited the mountains. However, in the past their numbers were few and the Himalayan ecosystem, fragile as it is, was able to cope with the effects of human exploration in the areas.

But today, the story is different. In the last few decades, an intricate network of roads has been built into the mountains, E _____. This has translated into a tremendous increase in the numbers of people F _____. In addition, the Himalayas are now being exploited, to the hilt in many areas, to provide materials for the growing number of forest-based industries. Thus, it is not a surprise that environmental problems have emerged in the Himalayan region.

1. due to processes both man-made and natural
2. who visit the mountains every year
3. as a result of which the Himalayas rise by a few millimetres every year
4. which has made some of the most remote areas more easily accessible
5. as he strives for industrialization and the so-called higher standard of living
6. as has been proved in recent years
7. that may have disastrous effect.

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.

Any architect, builder or scientist can speculate about what the house of the future might be like. But Grace can tell you. Grace is a talking house. Her high-tech gadgets and innovative uses of everyday objects, along with advances in design and construction, will change the way we think about our homes. Grace isn't the only one exploring how technology can make our homes more efficient, safe, comfortable and fun. Here is a survey of home innovators' best ideas.

Grace is not a real house. More formally known as the Microsoft Home, she exists inside an office building on the company's campus in Redmond. But once inside, it's easy to imagine you're in a trendy, futuristic home.

Picture this: you enter the house, and Grace's voice, coming from hidden speakers, relays your messages. In the kitchen, you set a bag of flour on the sleekly engineered stone counter. Grace sees what you're doing, and projects a list of flour-based recipes on the counter. Once you choose

one, Grace recites a list of ingredients. She even knows what's in the pantry, thanks to RFID technology (the kind of system that lets you go through a toll plaza without stopping).

The day when your house will be like a family member is not that far off, says Pam Heath, a manager in Consumer Strategy and Prototyping at Microsoft. This notion of seamless computing, in which technology is everywhere yet nowhere (except when we want it), underlies most future-home thinking. At the Andersen window company in Minnesota, advanced technology manager Jay Libby envisions windows made of smart glass that can be transformed into a TV. 'Nobody wants a television set,' says Libby. 'You want the service it provides.' If he gets his way, the TV will disappear into the view, and the term picture window will be redefined.

Home entertainment is just one consideration for the future. At the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, scientists are designing systems that will allow older people to continue living independently. So Grandma's home can be intelligently wired to recognize her patterns of wake, sleep and movement; family members would be notified of any changes via computer. Does spying on Grandma sound creepy? Director Beth Mynatt says that 'a good bit of our research has been working on how to convey information without sacrificing privacy and autonomy. We also don't want to create inappropriate anxiety. Maybe she just took a quiet day to read, and the system would have to recognize that.'

If we're going to live in our homes longer, they'll need to be more flexible. Future homes will likely be manufactured in factories and then assembled on-site. Already, some homes are made out of pre-fab walls called structural insulated panels. These boards wrapped around a foam core eliminate the need for conventional stud framing. The hefty wall panels are then lowered into place by a crane.

Like cars, houses will come with tools to monitor and adjust everything from furnace efficiency to ventilation. And today's computer-aided design programs make it easier to match the design to the specifics of the site and the homeowner's lifestyle.

Besides offering speed, strength and accuracy, panellised construction is extremely airtight because the foam core completely seals the home. Insulspan president Frank Baker calls it 'a total energy envelope.' He ought to know because his own 5,000-square-foot panellised home costs less than \$500 a year to heat.

At some point, homes will have to embrace alternative energy sources, such as solar panels that look like regular roof shingles. The technology uses a solar-sensitive material called thin-film triple-junction amorphous silicon, which is sandwiched inside conventional-looking shingles and wired into the home's electric system. Today, these systems are rare and expensive, but they'll start to look more attractive as electricity costs climb.

Windows are a challenge, because even the best glass can't insulate like a wall. So, in the future, some windows will likely be made of lightweight particles called aerogels, which insulate like foam but transmit light.

It's easy to get carried away with visions of homes that heat themselves, keep us company and remind us to call the folks. 'But technology never drives the aesthetic,' says architect Sarah Susanka, author of *Home by Design*. 'That's why those weird-looking 'houses of the future' never come into being. People will always want their house to look and feel like a home.'

(Adapted from 'Home, Smart Home' by Max Alexander)

12. Grace is

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) a futuristic fashion house. | 3) a Microsoft office. |
| 2) a sample of innovations. | 4) a real house. |

13. The aim of Grace is

- 1) to free people from cooking.
- 2) to introduce new entertainment facilities.
- 3) to change people's attitude to homes.
- 4) to have someone to talk to.

14. In paragraph 4 'seamless computing' means that

- 1) you cannot feel the presence of computers.
- 2) computers are connected seamlessly.
- 3) computers are nowhere.
- 4) computing is meaningless.

15. Grandma's home will allow family members

- 1) to live together with their grandparents.
- 2) to feel free from spying.
- 3) to convey information without sacrificing privacy.
- 4) to get information about their older relatives.

16. Structural insulated panels will make our homes

- 1) cheaper.
- 2) lighter.
- 3) more beautiful.
- 4) warmer.

17. People will have to embrace alternative energy sources because

- 1) solar panels look like regular roof shingles.
- 2) solar panels are very popular today.
- 3) people need more electricity.
- 4) electricity is getting more and more expensive

18. According to architect Sarah Susanka, houses of the future never come into being because

- 1) they are rather expensive.
- 2) they look strange and unattractive.
- 3) they are difficult to construct.
- 4) they are too technological.

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!)

A Strange Visitor		
	One morning Mr. Sherlock Holmes was sitting in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr. Watson was standing near	
19	the window _____ at a walking stick.	LOOK
20	This stick _____ by a strange visitor the day before.	FORGET
21	The words 'To Dr. Mortimer' _____ on it.	WRITE
	Dr. Watson had already been examining it for half an hour but he couldn't say anything about it.	
22	Suddenly Sherlock Holmes _____, 'The owner of this stick has a dog which is larger than a terrier. I have noticed the marks of a dog's teeth on the stick.'	SAY
23	'Probably the dog often _____ the stick behind the master,' he added. 'I wonder why this man wanted to visit us,'	CARRY
24	asked Dr. Watson. 'Well, we _____ soon,' answered Sherlock Holmes. 'I can hear the bell ringing.'	KNOW

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.

Teenagers and Money		
25	Teenagers need _____ from their parents, family and friends in order to be able to achieve their goals.	ENCOURAGE
26	However, parents should not spoil their children by giving them money whenever it is needed. This will create the wrong _____ that money can be taken for granted when living with parents.	IMPRESS
27	Letting young people know that they have to work in order to earn a living makes them _____. What is more, teenagers should also be taught how to spend money _____.	DEPEND
28	They should only buy what they can afford and should not live beyond their monthly budget.	WISE
29	_____ control is important so as to prevent a teenager from running into debt when they get older.	FINANCE

30-36. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30-36. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30-36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

A Day on the Tennis Court

Our next opponent in the tennis league, Richmond, came to the match with a dreadful record of 0 wins, 5 losses. The interesting thing about Richmond was their captain. Every captain has a different personality in this league, but I have been warned about Mikhail being a '30 _____'.

We hosted Richmond on Saturday. Some of their players, who had paid large 31 _____ to be a member of their club, seemed annoyed that they had to play on our public courts, a far 32 _____ from the quality of the typical private club. As their players took the court, Mikhail grabbed a measuring tape out of his bag and measured the height of the net. He complained that the net was a half inch too high and demanded that we drop it. I felt 33 _____ saying,

'Look, your team is 0—5, does it really 34 _____?', but instead I lowered the net to his satisfaction.

Due to Mikhail's complaints, we started the match about fifteen minutes late. Later in the match, four points into a game, Mikhail called out the score '40—15.'

'No, no. The score is 30 all,' I said, approaching the net. My partner nodded in agreement.

After a long argument and attempt to recall all of the points in the game, we could only remember three points. I said, 'The rule in this case is that we play from 30—15, the specific points in the game we all agree on.'

'No,' Mikhail said, shaking his head. 'As server, it's my call and I say the score is 40—15. That's the rule.'

Mikhail went on to win his service game. Then, I started my next service game by shouting the score '40— 35 _____'. When Mikhail put both hands on his hips in clear protest, I said, 'As server, it's my call.' And the congeniality went down from there.

We went on to win the match. Afterwards, I learned Mikhail is one of those league players who always have an 36 _____ for a loss.

(30)	1. hurtful	2. boastful	3. handful	4. cupful
(31)	1. dues	2. fee	3. price	4. expenses
(32)	1. distance	2. way	3. cry	4. fly
(33)	1. want	2. need	3. love	4. like
(34)	1. mean	2. matter	3. important	4. necessary
(35)	1. love	2. like	3. zero	4. naught
(36)	1. answer	2. apology	3. excuse	4. objection