



Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких текста или диалога, 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. Why didn't the girl study well at school.?

1. She was unable to study.
2. She was a star of the class.
3. She was too busy in the drama club.

Ответ:

2. What profession did the girl choose?

1. A fashion designer.
2. A journalist.
3. A writer.

Ответ:

3. What is the problem with the woman?

1. She hit her head.
2. She's caught a cold.
3. She is very cold.

Ответ:

4. Where does the dialogue take place?

1. In the cinema.
2. On the plane.
3. On the train.

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. The symbolic meaning of colours.
2. The influence on our health.
3. The meaning of colours in the wildlife.
4. The emotional influence of colour.
5. The history of body art.
6. The attitude towards colours changed.

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. Jane was responsible for setting the table and 7. Tom brought 8. Julia's mother made a 9. Al is crazy about sea food and especially 10. Al brought meat or 11. Tom is hungry and wants to have | <p style="text-align: center;">cake.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">salad.</p> |
|--|--|

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. Performers and shows of country music**
- 2. Early history**
- 3. Changing instrumentation**
- 4. Alternative country**
- 5. 1950s in music and 1960s in music**
- 6. What country music is.**
- 7. Singing cowboys**

Country music

- A.** Country music is a popular American musical style that began in the Southern United States in the 1920s. The term *country music* gained popularity in the 1940s in preference to the earlier term *hillbilly music*. The term *country music* is used today to describe many styles and subgenres. Harlan Howard stated «Country music is three chords and the truth.»
- B.** Immigrants to the Maritime Provinces and Southern Appalachian Mountains of North America brought the music and instruments of the Old World along with them for nearly 300 years. They brought some of their most important valuables with them, and to most of them this was an instrument: «Early Scottish settlers enjoyed the fiddle because it could be played to sound sad and mournful or bright and bouncy». The Irish fiddle, the German derived dulcimer, the Italian mandolin, the Spanish guitar and the West African banjo were the most common musical instruments.
- C.** During the 1930s and 1940s cowboy songs or Western music, which had been recorded since the 1920s, were popularized by films made in Hollywood. Some of the popular singing cowboys from the era were Gene Autry, the Sons of the Pioneers and Roy Rogers. And it wasn't only cowboys; cowgirls contributed to the sound in various family groups. Patsy Montana opened the door for female artists with her history making song «I Want To Be a Cowboy's Sweetheart». This would begin a movement toward opportunities for women to have successful solo careers.
- D.** Drums were scorned by early country musicians as being «too loud» and «not pure», but by 1935 Western swing big band leader Bob Wills had added drums to the Texas Playboys. In the mid 1940s, the Grand Ole Opry did not want the Playboys' drummer to appear on stage. Although drums were commonly used by rockabilly groups by 1955, the less-conservative-than-the-Grand Ole Opry Louisiana Hayride kept its infrequently used drummer back stage as late as 1956. By the early 1960s, however, it was rare that a country band didn't have a drummer.
- E.** Rockabilly was most popular with country fans in the 1950s, and 1956 could be called the year of rockabilly in country music. Rockabilly was a mixture of rock-and-roll and hillbilly music. During this period Elvis Presley converted over to country music. He played a huge role in the music industry during this time. Beginning in the mid-1950s and reaching its peak during the early 1960s, the Nashville sound turned country music into a multimillion-dollar industry centered in Nashville, Tennessee.
- F.** In the 1990s alternative country came to refer to a diverse group of musicians and singers operating outside the traditions and industry of mainstream country music. In general, they eschewed the high production values and pop outlook of the Nashville-dominated industry to produce music with a lo-fi sound, frequently infused with a strong punk and alternative aesthetic, bending the traditional rules of country music. Lyrics were often bleak, gothic or socially aware.

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.

THE GUIDEBOOK'S ADVICE

Some of the things that Ford Prefect had in his bag were quite interesting in fact and would have surprised any Earth scientist, which is why he always tried to hide them by keeping a couple of old scripts for plays he pretended he was reading in the top. Besides the scripts he had an Electronic Thumb — a short black stick that he used to give a sign to the flying saucers and to ask them to give him a lift.

He also had a device which looked rather like a large electronic calculator. This had about a hundred small buttons and a screen about four square inches big. It looked very complicated, and this was why it was printed "Don't Panic" on the cover of it in large friendly letters. This device was in fact one of the most remarkable books that ever came out — The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. It was designed as an electronic book but not in the normal book form, because if printed on paper it will occupy several large buildings that are a bit inconvenient to carry around.

Beneath that in Ford Prefect's bag were also a few pens, a notepad, and a bath towel from Marks and Spencer. The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy has a few things to say on the subject of towels. A towel, it says, is about the most useful thing that a hitch hiker can have. Partly it has great practical value — you can wrap it around you for warmth when you find yourself alone on some foreign planet; you can lie on it on the brilliant sand of the beaches; you can sleep under it beneath the stars when the weather affords; use it to sail a mini raft down the river; wet it for use in hand-to-hand-combat; wrap it round your head to protect yourself from the smell of the swamps; you can wave your towel as an emergency signal, and of course dry yourself off with it if it still seems to be clean enough.

More importantly, a towel has immense psychological value. For some reason, if an ordinary person discovers that after travelling for a long time a hitch hiker still has his towel with him, he will automatically assume that he also has a toothbrush, matches, soap, tin of biscuits, flask, compass, map, gnat spray, raincoat, tent and so forth. Furthermore, he will then happily lend the hitch hiker any useful item that could have been lost in a journey. Because after all an ordinary person will always think that a man who travelled through the galaxy and still has his towel with him deserves some respect from the others.

13. Ford Prefect didn't have anything unusual in his bag.

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

14. Ford was using the scripts for plays just to hide some things in his bag.

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

15. The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy was a very popular book.

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

16. The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy was easy to use.

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

17. A towel, as the guidebook says, is absolutely useless for the hitch hiker.

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

18. The guidebook says that you can use the towel to sail down the river.

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

19. The hitch hiker who has a towel with him deserves some respect.

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**.

| | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|----|
| 20 | This is a story that Charlie Chaplin liked to tell. It happened after the great actor _____ world-famous. A theatre announced that a competition | BECOME | |
| 21 | would be held to see who _____ act like Charlie | CAN | 20 |
| 22 | Chaplin, _____ taking part had to dress like | THESE | 21 |
| | Chaplin, walk like Chaplin and act one of the roles of | | 22 |
| | a Chaplin films. When | | 23 |
| 23 | Charlie Chaplin heard about the competition he | ONESELF | 24 |
| 24 | decided, as a joke, to take part in the competition | KEEP | 25 |
| | _____. | | 26 |
| 25 | Naturally, he _____ his plan a secret from | ANNOUNCE | 26 |
| 26 | everybody. When the results of the competition | NOT KNOW | 27 |
| 27 | _____ Chaplin said: | ONE | 27 |
| 28 | "I _____ whether to feel angry or only | GOOD | 28 |
| | surprised. I didn't win the _____ prize. But after | | |
| | thinking about it, I decided that it would be _____ | | |
| | to laugh." | | |

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 | London is the capital of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. London is one of the biggest and most _____ cities in the world. | INTEREST | 29 |
| 30 | Traditionally it is divided into the West End and the East End. The West End is _____ for its avenues most | FAME | 30 |
| 31 | of which are _____ lined with plane trees, big stores, | BEAUTY | 31 |
| 32 | rich mansions, _____ restaurants, hotels, theatres and | EXPENSE | 32 |
| 33 | night clubs. | | 33 |
| 34 | The East End used to be a poor area filled with warehouses, factories, slums and _____ houses. | MISERY | 34 |
| | Quite a lot of people lived from hand to mouth here. For | | |
| | the recent years this area has turned into a new housing | DEVELOP | |
| | _____ | | |

Press **FINISH** below