CGE Practice | Task 932

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. Sarah is _____. **Ответ:**
1. live years old
2. three years old.
3. too small to talk.

2. The X-ray room is _____. **Ответ:**
1. on the ground floor.
2. on the sixth floor.
3. on the upper floor.

3. The father is not using a seatbelt as _____. **Ответ:**
1. he has forgotten about it.
2. it is too big for him.
3. it is too tight for him.

4. The sale is _____. **Ответ:**
1. 30 percent.
2. 25 percent.
3. 35 percent.

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. Buildings of the future
2. Different buildings
3. The most prominent building
4. Working conditions
5. Buildings' improvement
6. Back to ancient architecture

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	The holiday the people speak about	_____
7	The number of siblings	_____
8	The number of gifts Fred has to buy	_____
9	Something that Fred manages to save during Christmas	_____
10	The amount of money the girl usually spends on Christmas	_____
11	The activity the girl dislikes during Christmas	_____

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. When do chimps use tools?
2. What does the chimpanzee look like?
3. What is the chimps' habitat?
4. Why do chimps and humans resemble each other?
5. How do chimps get on with each other?
6. How could humans protect chimps?
7. What do chimps eat?

A. Chimpanzees are one of our planet's 'great apes', along with gorillas and orangutans. They have long arms that extend below their knees, short legs and black hair covering almost their entire body. Their faces are flat with big eyes, a small nose and a wide mouth. These amazing animals live in the tropical forests and woodland savannahs of West and Central Africa.

B. Did you know the DNA, the material that determines how a living thing will look and function, of chimps and humans is 98.5% the same? That's how closely related we are! Humans and chimps are also thought to share a common ancestor who lived some seven to 13 million years ago. As a result, we share many similar features, such as expressive faces, big toes and hands that can grasp. We also show similar behaviours, and like us chimps laugh when playing, hug to show affection and are able to walk upright.

C. Chimpanzees are highly social. They live in communities of several dozen animals. Within their communities, chimps sleep, travel and feed in smaller sub-groups of up to ten. These sub-groups can be very flexible, with members changing quickly and regularly. Male and female chimps have individual personalities, with females being more trusting and timid. Grooming is an important part of their social life, helping chimpanzees bond as they remove ticks an dirt from one another's bodies.

D. This intelligent animal is one of the few species we know tools — which biologist Jane Goodall famously observed in 1960. Her groundbreaking discovery led archeologist Louis Leakey to declare. "Now we must redefine 'tool' redefine 'man' or accept chimpanzees as humans" As Goodall observed, chimpanzees shape and use sticks to retrieve insects from their nests or dig grubs out of logs. They use stones to smash open tasty nuts and employ leaves as sponges to soak up drinking water.

E. When it comes to food, chimpanzees aren't exactly fussy! Though they generally prefer fruit and plants. They have a varied diet that also includes insects, eggs, nuts and hundreds of other things. They relish meat, and have been known to kill and eat monkeys, small antelopes and even tortoises, which they slam against trees to break open their shells. Some groups of chimps eat up to 200 different kinds of food, in fact. As for the place, chimps do most of their eating in trees.

F. Once found throughout the tropical forests of West and Central Africa, today only around 200,000 chimpanzees remain in the wild. Sadly, since the early 19lh century populations have declined because of habitat loss, hunting and capture for use in zoos, circuses and medical research. Chimpanzees are protected by national and international laws. Some of their habitat is protected as sanctuaries or reserves, too. Conservation organizations are working to expand these protected areas, while also pushing for an end to the illegal killing and taking of the animals.

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.*

Climatic Change or global warming, is the process of our planet heating up. Scientists estimate that since the Industrial Revolution, human activity has caused the Earth to warm by approximately 1 °C. Unfortunately, rising temperatures don't just mean that we'll get nicer weather! The changing climate will actually make our weather more extreme and unpredictable. As temperatures rise, some areas will get wetter and lots of animals and humans could find they're not able to adapt to their changing climate.

What causes climate change? Over the past 150 years, industrialised countries have been burning large amounts of fossil fuels such oil and gas. The gases released into the atmosphere during this process act like an invisible 'blanket', trapping heat from the sun and warming the Earth. This is known as the "Greenhouse Effect".

Forests absorb huge amounts of carbon dioxide – another greenhouse gas - from the air and release oxygen back into it. The Amazon rainforest is so large and efficient at doing this that it acts like our planet's air conditioner – limiting climate change. Sadly, many rainforests are being cut out to make wood, palm oil and to clear the way for farmland and roads.

The Earth has had many tropical climates and ice ages over the billions of years that it's been in existence, so why is now so different? Well, this is because for the last 150 years, human activity has meant we're releasing a huge amount of harmful gases into the Earth's atmosphere, and records show that the global temperatures are rising more rapidly since this time.

Climate change is already affecting wildlife all over the world, but certain species are suffering more than others. Polar animals — whose natural habitat is melting in the warmer temperatures — are particularly at risk. In fact, experts believe that the Arctic sea ice is melting at a shocking rate — 9% per decade! Polar bears need sea ice to be able to hunt, raise their young and have places to rest after long periods of swimming. Certain seal species, like ringed seals make caves in the snow and ice to raise their pups, feed and mate.

It's not just polar animals which are in trouble. Apes like orangutans, which live in the rainforests of Indonesia, are under threat as their habitat is cut down, and more droughts cause more bushfires.

Climate change won't just affect animals it's already having an impact on people, too. Most affected are some of the people who grow the food we eat every day. Farming communities, especially in developing countries, are facing higher temperatures, increased rain, floods and droughts.

Buying farm products can help make sure a farmer is paid a fair wage. This means they can cover their costs, earn enough money to have a decent standard of living, and invest in their farms to keep their crop healthy, without needing to resort to cheap methods of farming which can further damage the environment.

Small changes in your own home can make a difference, too. Try switching to energy-saving lightbulbs, walking instead of using a car, turning off electrical items when you are not using them, recycling and reducing your food waste. All these little things can make a difference.

13. Global warming means more difficult weather conditions.

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

14. Greenhouse effect happens because of industrial gases.

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

15. It is impossible to stop cutting down the forests.

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

16. Human activity has changed greatly lately.

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

17. Polar hears and other Arctic species will have to change their habitat because of temperature rising.

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

18. Farmers benefit from climate change as there are more rains.

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

19. Small eco-friendly steps could lead to more positive ecological changes.

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**.*

	The Bronze Age is the name given to the period of time between Stone and Iron Ages. Between 1000 BC and		
20	2000 BC different _____ around the world entered The	SOCIETY	
21	Bronze Age. In Britain The Bronze Age _____ around 2100 BC and ended around 600 BC	START	
22	Bronze is a mixture of tin and copper. It is _____ than either of the metals from which it is made. The Bronze Age is a time period when bronze replaced stone as the popular material for making tools and weapons.	HARD	**20** **21** **22**
23	This led to improvements in agriculture and _____ with it changes in the way people lived. Some groups of Bronze	BRING	**23** **24**
24	Age people _____ early writing and other important advances.	DEVELOP	**25**
25	Bronze could be used to make a greater range of tools and weapons than _____ possible previously. Irrigation and the metal plough transformed the development of	BE	**26** **27**
26	agriculture and meant that where the climate _____, it was possible to farm year-round. Forest clearance led to	PERMIT	**28**
27	the development of large farms. Fields _____ by walls.	SEPARATE	
28	Different cultures entered the Broils Age at differing times. Some of the best-known Bronze Age civilisations include _____ of the ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Mycenae, and Indus Valley and the Shang Dynasty in China.	THAT	

*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**.*

	The Silk Road was a 4000-mile trade route that extended from Eastern Europe to China. It got the		
29	name when a German _____ named F. Richthofen coined the term because of the popularity of the silk trade.	GEOGRAPHY	
	The Silk Road was a complex route that included		**29**
30	land and sea routes that _____ had to cross in order to do business in faraway places. The actual route	TRADE	**30** **31**
31	often changed when raids, natural disasters, etc. threatened the _____ of those making the journey.	SAFE	**32**
32	Silk was very _____.	VALUE	**33**
	However, it was not the only product carried by the Chinese along the Silk Road. Spices were important on		**34**
33	the Silk Road. The most _____ city on the Silk Road was Samarkand. It was famous for its craftsmen,	IMPRESS	
34	_____, poets, and for its aqueduct that provided water for 200,000 people.	ASTRONOMY	