CGE Practice | Task 934

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. The gloves are _____. **Ответ:**
1) expensive.
2) possible to wash.
3) of a new collection.

2. The speakers are going to _____. **Ответ:**
1) stay at home.
2) go to the swimming pool.
3) go to the department store.

3. The phone message asks you _____. **Ответ:**
1) to call back.
2) to hold on.
3) to leave some data.

4. Which water does the customer buy? **Ответ:**
1) Still.
2) In a large bottle.
3) Expensive.

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. Rescue operations
2. The most risky things
3. An adventurous person
4. More risks
5. A safe vehicle
6. Reasons for risks

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 period of time John is sick	_____years
7	The party of the body John has problem with	_____
8	The method John chose to be healthier	_____
9	Another problem John has because of his sickness	_____
10	The duration of exercising a day	_____minutes
11	The duration of sleep John had every night	_____hours

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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. How has Sámi's life changed?
2. What is a lifestyle of Sami?
3. How do Sami celebrate their national holidays?
4. What are the main traditions of Sami?
5. What is the main occupation of the people?
6. What language do Sámi speak?
7. Where do Sámi live?

A. The Sami are a group of indigenous people that come from the region of Sámi, which stretches across the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Kola Peninsula in Russia. No-one is exactly sure how many Sami people there are, but estimates range from between 50,000-200,000! On the 6 February every year, they celebrate Sámi Peoples Day. They wear traditional clothes, eat traditional food and fly the Sámi flag.

B. Their traditional outfits - known as the Gakti - are worn at parties, festivals, weddings, funerals, and more. The handmade outfits are decorated with different designs so the Sámi can easily tell where another person is from. Traditionally, the Sámi people lived in a group of families called a 'siida'. A traditional Norwegian Sámi home, called a 'gamme', is built with domed wooden beams and covered over with turf. A hole in the roof allows smoke from the fire to escape.

C. The Sámi are best known for reindeer herding. Reindeer meat, is used for cooking, leather and fur is used to make shoes and clothing, and antlers and bones make useful tools and decorative objects. Reindeer are so important to the Sámi way of life, that many people go to a special university to learn how to care for their animals. Like we might have classes in Maths or English, they have classes that teach them how to look after the reindeer herds.

D. There are nine different Sámi languages. A total of nine different but closely related Sami languages are spoken in the Sámi region. Today, three of these languages are in active use in Northern Norway. Sámi people from the south of Northern Norway can talk effortlessly to their nearest Sámi neighbours in Sweden, but cannot communicate with Sámi people from the far north. Thankfully, the word 'reindeer' is the same for all Sámi people, meaning they can communicate with each other about reindeer, no matter what language they're speaking.

E. The Sámi are 'semi-nomadic', meaning they don't stay in the same place all year. Sámi herders migrate with their reindeer during the seasons, heading to the mountains for winter and coming back together with the community in the summer. On the journey Sámi herders will camp in a traditional tent, called a 'lavvo'. A lavvo is a circular frame of poles leaning inwards towards a pointy top – similar in style to the teepees or wigwams used by the indigenous people of America.

F. In the twenty-first century, Sámi culture is meeting the modern world in a new way. No Sámi people live a completely traditional life today, and the everyday lives of many of these indigenous people appear very modern indeed. At the same time, however, interest in joik, duodji and the language itself is increasing rapidly. The Sámi National Theatre Beaivas, rich production of literature, Sámi media and broadcasting are all using the Sámi language in new for a. This indicates that there is a hope for the language and culture.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
Вопрос						

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*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.*

Monchy Primary School in St Lucia

Welcome to Monchy Primary School in St Lucia! This coo! school is situated in Gros-Islet, towards the north side of the island. It opened in 1951, and teaches 192 pupils between the ages of 4-14, split across 11 classes. It's the start of a new school year here, so there's excitement in the air for another year of learning and discovery!

Principal, Jane Jacob-Jean - who attended this school when she was a child - kindly takes us on a tour of Monchy Primary School. This Eastern Caribbean island reaches average temperatures of 31°C and above from mid-August to the end of October, so the classrooms at Monchy Primary School are bright and airy, with big windows. Some classes are even held outside!

The buildings are brightly coloured and decorated, with colourful posters and paintings on the walls that display the trees and fruits native to the island, like bananas! Bananas play a huge part in the economy of St Lucia, as they are the country's biggest export, and many adults go on to work in banana production here. Healthy eating is an important topic at Monchy Primary School.

Many children that go to school here are from poor backgrounds, and so school is a place for them to learn and eat a good, healthy meal. There's a lunch programme, supported by the Ministry of Education in St Lucia. Working with the St Lucian Ministry of Agriculture, pupils learn how to grow their own vegetables, such as lettuces, in a greenhouse on site - amazing! The school kids here say that getting to eating breakfast with their friends before class is one of the reasons they love coming to school!

The school day in St Lucia may be much longer than what you're used to! For many kids, the day begins at 7.30 am and ends at 5 pm -check out the school timetable below.

7,30 am -_ 8:45 am: Breakfast club!

9 30 am: The bell signals the start of the school day.

10,15 am – 10,30 am: School assembly! The whole school meets on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to hear announcements and pray together. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, class prayer time replaces assembly.

10.30 am: Break time! Children play games including their own version of football and traditional St Lucian games such as 'Boom Chest' – where kids throw small objects, such as shells, into the air and try to bounce them off their chest!

10.45 am: Language classes – children study English and literacy.

12 pm: Lunch!

Afternoon: More lessons! ICT, PE, Music and French classes take place in the afternoon, sometimes outside, under the shade of the trees.

3 pm - 4 pm: After school club! Pupils can stay after school to take part in extra activities, such as the community orchestra, where they learn songs to perform for tourists and staff at the hotel, as a thank you for the breakfast club.

4 pm. – 5 pm. - Homework club! To make sure everyone gets home safely, school finishes at 5 pm so there is still time for kids to make their way home during daylight hours.

The school plays a really important part in the local community. Without the school, wouldn't have access to healthy food, or anyone to look after them and keep them safe while their parents are at work. The school library and the computer lab are open to and enjoyed by the whole community, not just the pupils.

13. The director of the school went to it as a child.

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

14. Some classes are spent outside because of the lack of space.

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

15. Banana growth is spread in Si Lucia.

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

16. The School pays much attention to healthy and happy eating.

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

17. Sharing breakfast with classmates and teachers is very important for the pupils of Monchy Primary School.

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

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18. The School does not have any extra curriculum activities after classes.

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

19. All school facilities are only for pupils.

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	One day, Miss Ellis gave her pupils a new assignment: an assignment of happiness. Her pupils were to see what _____ when they tried to bring happiness to those around them. As part of their assignment. all the students did really delightful, wonderful things.	HAPPEN	
21	Several days after the assignment _____ out, Carla turned up carrying a big sack.	HAND	**20**
22	"Here in this bag, I have all the happiness I _____ so far," she said, smiling. On seeing this, everyone was filled with	COLLECT	**21**
23	expectation, but Carla _____ to show anyone what was in	NOT WANT	**22**
24	the sack. Instead, she pulled out several small _____ and gave one of them to her teacher. When Miss Ellis took the box, Carla took an instant camera out of her own pocket.	BOX	**23**
	"Open it, Miss Ellis."		**24**
25	While the teacher was slowly opening the box, Carla _____ with the camera at the ready. Then the teacher	STAND	**25**
26	looked inside. A big smile _____ on her face, and at that moment Carla snapped a photo. Carla's photo popped out the camera, and she offered it to Miss Ellis along with a sheet of paper. The teacher read the paper in silence, and when she had finished, she gestured over at the sack.	SHINE	**26**
			27
			28
	"Oh, so it's..."		
27	"Yes!" interrupted Carla when she _____the knot which sealed the sack, "It's a great big pile of smiles!"	UNDO	
28	She opened the sack and many photos of different smiles fell out, and all of _____were so beautiful.	THEY	

*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	Monkeys are _____ adaptive animals and do well in different environments. They eat a	HIGH	
30	wide _____ of foods, but for most of the species, fruits make up the majority of their diets. Nearly all monkey species are very sociable and do not	VARY	**29**
31	prosper in _____.	ISOLATE	**30**
32	In the groups of monkeys, _____ is very important. A monkey's brain is very large, and they are extremely intelligent animals, able to	COMMUNICATE	**31**
33	solve problems, use their minds in _____ ways, and use tools to create nests, to drink water, and to defend themselves.	MYSTERY	**32**
	Most species of monkeys do not have many problems with predators.		**33**
34	_____, humans continue to be the biggest threat to many of the monkey species.	FORTUNE	**34**

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You have received a letter from your English–speaking pen friend, Harry.

...I've just joined our school Drama club. We give performances in English and in French. Our parents and classmates think that our performances are very good. After all, school is not only about learning...

…What do you like most about your school? What school clubs do you have? Have you joined any of your school clubs, why? …

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

ВНИМАНИЕ! Все бланки и листы с контрольными измерительными материалами рассматриваются в комплекте.

LIVEWORKSHEETS