



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. One of the speakers thinks that...

Ответ:

- 1) the first party was better.
- 2) both parties are boring.
- 3) the second party is better.

2. One of the speakers is worried about...

Ответ:

- 1) the physics exam.
- 2) the preparatory lesson.
- 3) the history exam.

3. One of the speakers is overweight as he/she ...

Ответ:

- 1) trains three times a week.
- 2) has only business lunches.
- 3) eats unhealthily.

4. Due to bad weather passengers travelling to destinations towards London are advised...

Ответ:

- 1) use any available service.
- 2) wait for 10 minutes.
- 3) buy valid tickets.

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. Room sharing
- 2. An ideal house
- 3. The number of rooms
- 4. The best age
- 5. Childhood memories
- 6. Development of freedom

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 day of the week when the girl cleans her house	_____
7	The pets the girl has	_____
8	The place where the girl went for a walk	_____
9	The colour of the animal the girl saw	_____
10	The place the girl visited on Sunday	_____
11	The girl mostly likes paintings	of _____

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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Planning can be better
 2. Sad, but true
 3. Looking for advantages of tender climate
 4. Very unusual indeed</p> | <p>5. Muddy walking routes
 6. An important social duty
 7. A good way to discover local sights</p> |
|---|--|

- A.** Gardening is a well-known favourite. As the weather in Britain is rather mild, British people manage to do gardening almost all the year round. Sometimes this can be just weeding and sometimes, serious vegetable and fruit growing. In fact, the British can always find plenty to do in either a small or a big garden. Every Sunday morning (except for winter) they come out to mow their lawns. The British see an untidy lawn, not only as a sign of laziness, but also as disrespect to others.
- B.** Walking is also very popular. Ask any British person if they have a pair of walking boots and the answer will probably be yes. Except for dry summer days, the beautiful British countryside is muddy, so you need a good pair of walking boots to enjoy your walk. Walking as a leisure activity has a long tradition in England. You can buy a variety of maps and guides to walking routes. Organized walking with a group of like-minded people and a good guide is also very popular.
- C.** And, of course, the famous British eccentricity is the cause of such sports as extreme ironing. Extreme ironing is a serious sport where teams of people compete at who can do their ironing in more extreme conditions (for example, under the water or riding a bicycle). Extreme ironing is now an international sport with serious competitions and organized events.
- D.** Of course, not all British people keep fit by engaging in extreme sports. Many go to the gym, swimming pool or fitness classes. However, it has to be said that the British are not the sportiest nation in the world. You see, watching TV often gets in the way. Increasingly, British people spend their free time watching TV. The only comforting thing is that they are not on their own — most of the world seems to be doing the same!
- E.** As far as actually going away on holiday, many British people choose to spend their holidays abroad, preferably somewhere warm and dry. Spain, France and Greece are regular countries due to convenient location and kind climate. It's a good idea for changing the scenery and enjoying new places without too much trouble.
- F.** Unlike the popular belief, winter is a very busy time for companies selling holidays. People get so fed up with bad weather and stress that they just cannot wait to get away. Some people also buy holidays for the summer or even next year during the festive season as it can work out significantly cheaper than buying closer to the time of travel.

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.*

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born on the 18th July 1918 in the village of Mvezo, in an area of South Africa called Transkei. As a youngster, little Nelson was actually called Rolihlahla — it wasn't until he was seven that a teacher at school gave him the name 'Nelson', and it stuck!

Nelson studied hard at school and later attended the University of Fort Hare, the South African Native College. He studied law at the University of the Witwatersrand, before qualifying as a lawyer in 1942. aged 24.

South Africa is home to many different peoples and cultures. But, sadly, at the time that Nelson Mandela was growing up, there was a huge racial divide in the country.

White people ran the country, and they generally led privileged lives with good jobs and access to good schools and healthcare. Most black people, however, worked in low-paid jobs, and lived in poor communities with poor facilities. They had far fewer rights, too — they weren't even allowed to vote in elections!

Like many others, Nelson Mandela felt that everyone deserved to be treated the same, regardless of their skin colour. And so, in 1944 he joined the African National Congress (ANC) - a political group that strived for equal rights for whites and blacks.

Nelson Mandela became an important figure in the ANC helping set up and lead a section for young people called the ANC youth League. He later travelled the country to gain support for non-violent protests against the National Party's racist laws. And even though they preferred using peaceful protests in their struggle for equality. In 1963, the police raided a farm, near the city of Johannesburg. The result? The following year, Nelson and seven other men were charged for plotting to overthrow the government and given life sentences. Nelson would spend the next 27 years behind bars.

Over time, Nelson Mandela became a famous prisoner, and there were calls all around the world to 'Free Nelson Mandela!'. For decades countries around the world had put pressure on South Africa to end apartheid, but now the anti-apartheid movement had more support than ever. And change for the better finally came in 1989. The president of South Africa in 1990 set him free!

In 1991, Nelson became President of the ANC and worked with the president of South Africa to bring an end to apartheid, and introduce equal rights for everyone. Their work towards making South Africa a more peaceful place won them the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

At the 1994 general election, all races in South Africa were allowed to vote. And Nelson's hard work for so many years finally paid off. The ANC won, and Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president.

As President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela improved the living *standards and facilities* of South Africa's black population, who had suffered for decades under apartheid. He also worked hard to make South Africa a country of equality, where people of all races and colours of skin lived together in peace.

In 1999, Nelson Mandela retired as President and his successor was called Mbeki. But whilst he left politics behind, he continued to be an important figure around the world as a symbol of peace and equality.

13. Nelson is a school nickname for Mandela.

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

14. The situation in the country changed for the better while Nelson was studying.

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

15. The African National Congress was a political group which struggled against discrimination.

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

16. Members of the African National Congress discussed how to avoid military protests.

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

17. Nelson was put into prison for a lot of years.

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

18. Nelson became President of the ANC the same year as the president of South Africa.

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

19. Nelson Mandela fought for the rights of black people.

- 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	Mrs. Evans went to a large local cinema one summer afternoon. Half-way through the film there was the usual interval, so people _____ buy sweets, chocolates and ice-cream.	CAN	20
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21	Mrs. Evans rarely _____ anything in the cinema, but that time she was feeling hot, so she thought,	BUY	21
22	"I _____ an ice-cream to cool me. I certainly need it".	HAVE	22
23	Quite a lot of people _____ to buy ice-creams from the girl who was selling them, so Mrs. Evans waited for her turn.	WAIT	23
24	There _____ a small boy in front of her. He was	BE	24
25	much _____ than the other children there.	YOUNG	25
26	When it was his turn, he offered the girl ten pence and asked for an ice-cream, but it _____ twenty pence, so the girl smiled and said, "I want another ten pence, please".	COST	26
27	The small boy put the coin back in his _____ pocket, put his hand in the other pocket, took put another ten pence coin and offered that to the girl.	ONE	27
28	Mrs. Evans was so amused that she paid the other ten pence_____ .	SHE	28

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	People around the world always liked tattoos. Europeans learned about tattoos around 1770.	FAME	29
30	A _____ English explorer named Captain Cook went to Tahiti. He saw people with tattoos there.	DECORATE	30
31	The Tahitians called these _____ <i>tatou</i> . From this, we get the word <i>tattoo</i> .	SAIL	31
32	The Tahitians taught Cook and his _____ how to make tattoos.		32
33	Cook and his crew returned to England, and other people liked their tattoos. Soon tattoos spread to the rest of Europe.	DIFFER	33
34	Today many _____ types of people have tattoos.	ATTRACT	34
35	For some tattoos are _____, others tend to think they are strange.		
36	Some people decorate not only their bodies, but their lips, ears, necks and teeth to be _____ .	BEAUTY	

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