CGE Practice | Task 949

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 shop assignee offers _____. **Ответ:**
1) a refund.
2) a discount.
3) an exchange.

2. The customer wants to buy a watch _____. **Ответ:**
1) as a present.
2) for himself.
3) for investment.

3. If a person falls ill, he_____. **Ответ:**
1) must stay home
2) must not touch the eyes, nose and mouth.
3) must not cough in public places

4. The customer wants_____. **Ответ:**
1) to order a book.
2) to borrow a book.
3) to buy a book

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 most valuable thing
2. Fashion magazines
3. Different interests
4. Attitude towards fashion
5. Uniform necessity
6. National costumes

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 place where Grace will go tomorrow	_____
7	Kevin always feels	_____on the plane.
8	The number of hours to get to the destination by plane	_____
9	The people Grace is travelling with	_____
10	The number of pets Grace has	_____
11	The time Grace can bring her animals	_____

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. Dragon of the East
2. European beliefs
3. Greek mythology
4. Overview
5. Flying dragons
6. Origin and etymology
7. Modern depictions

Dragons

A. Dragons are usually shown in modern times with a body like a huge lizard or a snake with two pairs of lizard-type legs and able to emit fire from their mouths. The European dragon has bat-type wings growing from its back. A dragon-like creature with no front legs is known as a wyvern. Following discovery of how pterosaurs walked on the ground, some dragons have been portrayed without front legs and using the wings as front legs pterosaur-fashion when on the ground. They are sometimes portrayed as having especially large eyes or watching treasure very diligently, a feature that is the origin of the word dragon (Greek *drakein* meaning "to see clearly").

B. The word dragon entered the English language in the early 13th century from Old French dragon, which in turn comes from Latin *draconem* (nominative *draco*) meaning «huge serpent, dragon» from the Greek word, *drakon* (genitive *drakontos*,) «serpent, giant sea fish», which is believed to have come from an earlier stem *drak* —, a stem of *derkesthai*, "to see clearly, "from Proto-Indo-European *derk* — "to see" or "the one with the (deadly) glance." The Greek and Latin term referred to any great serpent, not necessarily mythological, and this usage was also current in English up to the 18th century.

C. The earliest depiction of the oriental dragon was the Chinese dragon with examples dating back to the 16th century BC. Archaeologist Zhou Chong-Fa believes that the Chinese word for dragon is an imitation of the sound thunder makes. The Chinese name for dragon is pronounced «long» in Mandarin Chinese or "*luhng*" in the Cantonese. Sometime after the 9th century AD, Japan adopted the Chinese dragon through the spread of Buddhism.

D. In Ancient Greece the first mention of a «dragon» is derived from the Iliad where Agamemnon is described as having a blue dragon motif on his sword belt and a three-headed dragon emblem on his breast plate. However, the Greek word used could also mean «snake». In 217 A.D., Flavius Philostratus discussed dragons in India in The Life of Apollonius of Tyana. The Loeb Classical Library translation mentions that «In most respects the tusks resemble the largest swine's, but they are slighter in build and twisted, and have a point as unabraded as sharks' teeth.»

E. European dragons exist in folklore and mythology among the overlapping cultures of Europe. Dragons are generally depicted as living in rivers or having an underground lair or cave. They are commonly described as having hard or armoured hide, and are rarely described as flying, despite often depicted with wings. Dragons are usually depicted as malevolent though there are exceptions (such as Y DdraigGoch, the Red Dragon of Wales).

F. In the early 20th century sculpture of the Norwegian artist Gustav Vigeland, inspired by Medieval art, dragons are a frequent theme — as symbols of sin but also as a nature force, fighting against man. There are numerous examples of dragons in modern media, especially the fantasy genre. In the 1937 fantasy novels by J.R.R. Tolkien, later in the Harry Potter novels by J. K. Rowling depict dragons.

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.*

New Zealand

What is the name of the country which has volcanoes and rivers of ice, deer and sea-elephants? It is New Zealand, called the Land of the Long White Cloud by the Maoris.

New Zealand is an island country. It is made up of some islands: the North and South Islands and Steward Island, a small land mass just to the south of the South Island. Most of its people live in North Island, and that is where you find big volcanoes like Egmont and Tongariro and the boiling pools and geysers and lakes of bubbling mud. Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington are the biggest cities. Wellington is the capital.

South Island is larger than North Island and has the highest mountains. There you can find the snow-capped Southern Alps, rising 3.764 metres to the tip of Mount Cook (named after Captain Cook, of course, because he visited the islands before sailing on westwards and discovering the eastern coast of Australia).

South Island is very beautiful with its Alps and lakes, its glaciers and fiords. Have you ever heard of Milford Sound? That is one of the most picturesque of the fiords, with cliffs rising straight up out of the water, the whole scene reflected in the water. Down there, too, are the Sunderland Falls, where water drops six hundred metres, making these falls one of the highest waterfalls in the whole world. So, you can see there is plenty to look at in New Zealand. And plenty of things to do for tourists, because New Zealand is also famous for its fishing, snow sports, mountaineering, sailing and hiking.

The climate is pleasant at all seasons, without much difference between winter and summer. New Zealand does not have the terrible heat of Australian summers; the oceans temper its climate and the mountains bring down quite a lot of rain.

What do the people do? Farm mostly. Dairy products, meat and wool are the main exports. New Zealand ranks second only to Australia as an exporter of wool. There are many factories there too, with hydro-electric stations to produce the power for them.

North Island is where you find the Maoris, the fine people who lived in these islands hundreds of years before the white man came. Most of them live near Auckland.

The Maoris, a Polynesian people, are the aborigines of New Zealand. After long stays in Indonesia and the South Pacific, which they explored for many years, they made their great journey to New Zealand about the middle of the 14th century. They sailed in double canoes open to all weathers. They knew the winds, the ocean currents and the stars, and this earned them the name of Vikings of the Sunrise.

The capital of New Zealand since 1865, and one of its busiest ports, Wellington is at southern end of North Island, lying among hills on the western side of a natural harbour. It is the third largest city in New Zealand. Auckland (the former capital) is the first largest city, and Christchurch is the second.

13. New Zealand is made up of three islands.

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

14. Captain Cook discovered New Zealand.

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

15. Sunderland Falls is the second highest waterfall in the world.

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

16. The climate of New Zealand is mild due to the oceans.

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

17. New Zealand is the main exporter of wool in the world.

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

18. The Maoris were great sailors in Polynesia.

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

19. The capital of New Zealand is the largest city.

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**.*

	DIARIES		
	Once upon a time a personal diary was something you kept hidden away. It was where you wrote down		
20	your _____ thoughts and feelings, knowing that no	**PRIVATE**	
21	one else would read it. Then along _____ the Internet, and now the idea of a private diary seems to	**COME**	
22	be old-fashioned. _____ days many teenagers write diaries just for other people to read. In the USA alone,	**THIS**	**20**
23	one in five teenagers _____ their own web page. Their	**HAVE**	**21**
24	sites contain stories, poems and _____ with pictures and, of course, diaries. Many teenagers like writing online diaries because they feel free to write anything.	**FILL**	**22**
			23
			24
25	However, some people _____ not sure that online diaries are a good idea. 'Teenagers need to be careful what they write on the website', says Patricia, a	**BE**	**25**
			26
26	mother of three, who _____ her web site.	**RUN**	**27**
27	'It's playing with fire. You _____ who is visiting your web site and whether they will try to find you. And there are always people who find pleasure in	**NOT KNOW**	**28**
28	finding and spoiling the _____ moments of your life described in the diaries', she adds.	**DEAR**	

*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**.*

	Following the recent earthquake, Chinese wildlife experts have moved eight giant panda bears from the Wolong Nature Reserve in Sichuan province to Beijing Zoo.		
29	These _____ black and white animals are all less than two years old.	ATTRACT	
30	The public _____ sees so many young panda bears in the same place.	RARE	**29**
	So there has been a lot of interest from the		**30**
31	_____ media.	NATIONAL	**31**
32	It seems that everyone thinks that panda bears are _____	FASCINATE	**32**
	Perhaps, it is because there are so few of them. But in fact, pandas aren't as rare as they used to be. Their numbers have grown fairly fast since the Chinese		**33**
33	organised the first _____habitat for panda bears in 1958.	NATURE	**34**
34	New research methods mean it is less _____ to find the bears, and we can track the number of animals much more accurately than we could before. Although they are still few in number, their chances for the future are better than they have been for many years.	DIFFICULTY	