CGE Practice | Task 951

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 speaker is calling ... **Ответ:**
1) to request advice.
2) to report a problem.
3) to make a complaint.

2. Mary wants to become... **Ответ:**
1) a doctor as her father.
2) an engineer as her father.
3) a scientist.

3. Carter asks Holly for her notes because ... **Ответ:**
1) he's missed a lot of classes.
2) he's been sleeping at classes.
3)he's lost his notes.

4. In his diary the speaker writes down ... **Ответ:**
1) what happens every day.
2) every little thing.
3) only the most interesting events.

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. Safe transportation
2. Self-protection
3. Proper food
4. Suitable clothes
5. Being well-prepared
6. Right seat

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	Age of the respondent	_____years old.
7	The pet he/she has got	_____
8	Favourite animal	_____
9	The job he/she would like to do in the future School	_____
10	subject he/she is good at	_____
11	Sports activity he/she is going to take up	_____

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. Which type of chopsticks was used for saving health and life?
2. When did the Chinese invent chopsticks?
3. Which chopsticks are great as a present?
4. What is the environment-friendly solution in Japan?
5. What are different types of chopsticks in Asian countries?
6. What is a scientific explanation of the creation of chopsticks?
7. Who is known as the inventor of throwaway chopsticks?

A. Some researchers believe that the Chinese started to use chopsticks because there was not enough fuel in China. There was only a small amount of fuel available for cooking food. But the Chinese found the solution! They cut up the food into small pieces before cooking, so it would cook as quickly as possible and only use a very small amount of fuel. The small pieces of food were well suited for chopsticks.

B. In 1878 the Japanese were the first to make disposable wooden chopsticks. A Japanese schoolteacher named Tadao Shimamoto had packed his lunch and brought it to school but had left behind his pair of chopsticks. Fortunately, his school was in an area of Japan famous for its wood. He explained his problem to one of the local men and he gave him a piece of wood from which Tadao made a pair of chopsticks. Tadao is known as the father of *wari-bashi,* disposable wooden chopsticks.

C. The Japanese made chopsticks from every kind of tree. They even started to put lacquer, a kind of shiny paint, on chopsticks about 400 years ago. The lacquered chopsticks of modern Japan have designs and are beautiful to look at. They are given as special gifts because they are not only beautiful, but durable. The layers of lacquer make them last forever. These chopsticks are made with between 75 and 120 separate layers of lacquer. They are harder than metal and can cost up to $125 a pair.

D. About one-half of disposable chopsticks are produced in Japan; the rest come from China, Indonesia, Korea, and the Philippines. Japan uses about 24 billion pairs of disposable chopsticks a year, which is a lot of wood. In fact, it is enough to build over 10,000 homes. Japan now is trying to eliminate them for environmental reasons. Today, increasing numbers of Japanese are trying to help the environment. They carry their own personal chopsticks to restaurants instead of using disposable ones.

E. People once believed silver chopsticks would turn black if they touched any poison. An emperor who was afraid of being poisoned made his servants test each of the dishes with silver chopsticks before he ate. The emperor himself would not use silver chopsticks to eat; he thought the metal in his mouth was unpleasant. Today we know that silver doesn't react to poisons, but if bad eggs, onions, or garlic are used, the chemicals might change the color of silver chopsticks.

F. Chopsticks spread from China to Vietnam and Korea and eventually reached Japan by the year 500. Over 3,000 years and between different cultures, several variations of chopsticks developed. Chinese chopsticks are nine to ten inches long and round or square at the top end. The Vietnamese did not change the Chinese chopsticks, but the Koreans made their chopsticks a little thinner and then started to make them five inches long for females and eight inches long for males. But no matter what kind of chopsticks people use, chopsticks are here to stay.

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.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The Trench-digger Story

This is adapted from (apparently) a true story.

An elderly couple retired to the countryside - to a small isolated cottage overlooking some rugged and rocky heathland.

One early morning the woman saw from her window a young man dressed in working clothes walking on the heath, about a hundred yards away. He was carrying a spade and a small case, and he disappeared from view behind a copse of trees.

The woman thought no more about it but around the same time the next day she saw the man again, carrying his spade and a small case, and again he disappeared behind the copse.

The woman mentioned this to her husband, who said he was probably a farmer or gamekeeper setting traps or performing some other country practice that would be perfectly normal, and so not to worry.

However, after several more sightings of the young man with the spade over the next two weeks the woman persuaded her husband to take a stroll - early, before the man tended to arrive - to the copse of trees to investigate what he was doing.

There they found a surprisingly long and deep trench, rough and uneven at one end, becoming much neater and tidier towards the other end.

"How strange," the old lady said, "Why dig a trench here - and in such difficult rocky ground?" and her husband agreed.

Just then the young man appeared - earlier than his usual time.

"You're early," said the old woman, making light of their obvious curiosity, "We wondered what you were doing - and we also wondered what was in the case."

"I'm digging a trench," said the man, who continued, realising a bigger explanation was appropriate, "I'm actually learning how to dig a good trench, because the job I'm being interviewed for later today says that experience is essential - so I'm getting the experience. And the case - I've got my lunch in it."

He got the job.

13. An elderly couple lived in a big city.

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

14. One early morning the woman saw a working man dressed in luxurious clothes.

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

15. The woman saw the man again next morning approximately at the same time.

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

16. Her husband knew that the man was a farmer or a gamekeeper.

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

17. The woman and her husband came to the copse of trees early in the morning.

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

18. The man's hobby was digging trenches.

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

19. The man got the job he wanted.

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**.*

	THEY OVERDID IT		
20	The London police were looking for a criminal who _____a bank. One day they caught him and took him to prison.	**ROB**	
21	But while they _____ photographs of him from the front, from the left, from the right, with a hat, without a hat — he suddenly attacked one of the _____and ran away. Then a week later the telephone rang in the police station and somebody said:	**TAKE**	**20**
22		**POLICEMAN**	**21**
			22

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23	'You _____ for Ben Jackson, aren't you?' — 'Yes.' — 'Well, he was at Victoria Station an hour ago. He has probably left London by now.'	**LOOK**	23
24	The city police immediately sent four different _____of the robber to the railway police.	**PHOTO**	24
25	All the trains_____.	**SEARCH**	25
26	In _____ than two hours later they got a telephone call from a small town not far from London.	**LITTLE**	26
27	'We have caught three of the men,' they said _____	**HAPPY**	27
28	'and we hope to catch the _____ very soon.'	**FOUR**	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**.*

	GREAT VALUES OF THE INTERNET		
29	One of the most _____ functions of the Internet is its information function.	**VALUE**	29
30	The Internet keeps people informed about _____	**DIFFER**	30
31	events as well as about the latest _____ in science and culture. Recently a system of distance learning has become popular. You can study foreign languages and even study	**ACHIEVE**	31
32	at universities. Individual _____ program can be developed especially for you.	**EDUCATE**	32
33	The Internet is also _____ used in business. Thanks	**WIDE**	33
34	to the Internet, we have a quick _____ with partners from all corners of the world. You can also conduct negotiations, hear and see your contacts, and exchange graphic and textual information.	**CONNECT**	34

From: Ann@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@mail.ru

Subject: Traditions

... We have a special tradition in our family. The last weekend of every month we cook and have a meal together: my parents, my sister Jenny and me. This week it is pumpkin soup and ginger biscuits….

... How do you spend time together as a family? When do you give each other presents? What do you do to help your parents about the house? ...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

From: Russian_friend@mail.ru

To: Ann@mail.uk

Subject: Traditions

LIVEWORKSHEETS