



watch TV on it.

E. So what stuff can it do?

F. Where'd you get it?

A36 EACBDF FCAEDB CFABED CFAEDB FCAEBD

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему

1) In his compelling account of juvenile justice, «Age of Culpability,» Gideon Yaffe provides a philosophically rigorous justification for the **claim** that «children should be given a break when they do wrong; they ought to be treated more leniently than adults.»

2) While his claim may be conventional, his reasoning is highly novel. Yaffe rejects the notion that children deserve «a break,» or lenient punishments, because children and adults are intrinsically different. Rather, children deserve leniency because children are denied the vote and cannot author their laws to the same degree that adults can. Yaffe concludes that children are less complicit in their governing structures and are «diminished in culpability» for their wrongdoing compared to adults.

3) But Yaffe adds contestable caveats to his otherwise intriguing argument. This rationale, he **notes**, does not apply to other groups in the polity that also lack the vote. Specifically, immigrants do not deserve a break, although immigrants are also denied the vote. Central to his argument is the «not my laws» complaint: when someone lacks opportunities to author her laws, she can legitimately complain that the laws are not her own and that she has fewer «legal reasons» to follow those laws.

4) In turn, her culpability diminishes, and the state should punish her leniently. According to Yaffe, children can legitimately launch the «not my laws» complaint because they cannot vote. Therefore, they deserve «a break.» Visitors, however, cannot legitimately launch the «not my laws» complaint. As a result, visitors must comply with laws even if they are not complicit in authoring the laws.

5) According to Yaffe, visitors cannot launch the «not my laws» complaint because visitors to a country are analogous to visitors to a home. Just as house guests would violate rules of etiquette by claiming that they did not have to obey house rules since they did not choose those rules, visitors to a country cannot complain that the country's norms are not theirs and therefore do not apply to them."

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа в соответствии с содержанием приведенного выше текста

A37 In his compelling account of juvenile justice, «Age of Culpability,» Gideon Yaffe ... a philosophically rigorous justification for the claim that «children should be given a break».

asks for gives inquires

A38 Yaffe ... the notion that children deserve «a break,» or lenient punishments.

puts up with... says 'yes' to... says 'no' to...

A39 Specifically, immigrants ... a break, although immigrants are also denied the vote.

must be awarded mustn't be given must be given

A40 When someone ... opportunities to author her laws, she can legitimately complain that the laws are not her own and that she has fewer «legal reasons» to follow those laws.

has missed few chances has not a lot of chances has a lot of chances

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте

A41 claim (§ 1)

drawback absence statement

A42 notes (§ 3)

set up remarks closes

Заполните пропуски A43—A45 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (1—4). Два фрагмента являются лишними.

In December 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognized the universal human right to food. (A43) ... While food and water are of vital importance to the security of individual nations, over 700 million people lack adequate access to these basic resources. (A44) ...



According to Lagi et al., decreased access to food and water helped stir social unrest and political instability across North Africa and the Middle East during the Arab Spring. An abundance of literature shows that although poor access to basic natural resources is not the major cause of conflict; it is a threat multiplier that can kindle conflict within or between states. (A45) ... Unstable social-political factors are instead generally regarded as the dominant cause behind conflict. It can therefore be said that combined with prior political instability, vulnerable regions that experience decreased food and water availability may be especially prone to an outbreak of conflict. Anticipating further escalation of instability is becoming increasingly important to intelligence agencies as they seek to prepare policymakers to avoid and/or mitigate these threats.

Stresses from climate change will likely be non-linear, unpredictable, geographically and time variant. Fortunately, new advances in remote sensing satellite technologies offer intelligence agencies a heightened ability to predict, prepare, and alarm policymakers for both short-term and long-term meteorological events.

- 1) One generalization that can be made across the spectrum of privatization models is that whenever a resource is labelled a commodity, the objective to sell it for a profit invariably undermines the aquatic ecology of the source.
- 2) Juvenile delinquency refers to antisocial or illegal behavior by children or adolescents and is considered a serious problem all over the world. It is caused by social, economic and cultural factors.
- 3) Alarmingly, anthropogenic induced climate change is expected to further undermine human security through a reduction of available food and water across particular geographic areas.
- 4) However, academics, military strategists, and policymakers hotly debate the linkage between resource security and conflict, and are far from achieving broad consensus.
- 5) Most recently in July 2010, the U.N. General Assembly adopted resolution 64/292 that recognized the human right to water as well.

Заполните пропуски A46—A48 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (1—4). Два фрагмента являются лишними.

New research continues to shed light on the intersection between environmental scarcity and conflict. (A46) ...

This article highlights the advancement of remote sensing satellites as a viable tool for intelligence agencies to predict conflict and instability. (A47) It uses two historical case studies to examine the challenges intelligence agencies have with predicting such conflict. These challenges included the need for a fully-comprehensive intelligence collection methodology in anticipation for interstate conflict over shared water resources and unreliable climate models for predicting severe intrastate conflict-inducing drought. This article argues that inferior geospatial technologies in the past have not offered policymakers a widespread advantage in predicting resource conflicts. (A48)

- 1) Information campaigns should be planned that youth to be aware of the detrimental effects of violence on the family, community and society, to teach them how to communicate without violence.
- 2) It does this by comparing the traditional intelligence gathering practices to the new capabilities remote sensing satellites grant in predicting conflict induced by resource competition or scarcity.
- 3) Prior to developing policy recommendations a review of the existing literature was conducted, as well as a close examination of the 'Water for life: Action plan' published by the Province of Alberta.
- 4) However, new technologies and methods offer governments the opportunity to do so in the future.
- 5) However, intelligence practitioners and policymakers will most likely seek out solutions to these challenges as they worsen over the coming decades with climate change.



Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить.

ECONOMY, DESTROY, LARGE, FAIL

Alberta's resource power lies within the energy sector; in particular, the oil and gas industry. However, this same energy sector is contributing heavily to the (B1) of the landscape and is contaminating the environment. This destructive pattern may seem unrelated to the province's economy, but a closer look shows that they are, in fact, closely connected. This is (B2) due to a (B3) by both the industry and political leaders to have a vision for the (B4) future.

Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов

I'm writing (B5) response to your advertisement (B6) a Digital Marketing Executive. My name is Susan Nelson and I'm (B7) Social Media Marketing Assistant. I have had this job for the (B8) two years and I believe I am the person you need for your new role.

Прочитайте текст. Выпишите по два лишних слова порядка их предъявления в тексте.

B9 Currently, approximately 25 per cent of Hawthorne College students who work abroad during summer breaks. This report aims to show the benefits and drawbacks of working overseas in the order to decide whether the college should recommend the experience to its students.

О답ет:

B10 According to the students being interviewed, working overseas during summer holidays can bring several benefits. Most of all, students can improve their foreign language skills by working in a non-English speaking country. This may help to them get a better job in the future. Additionally, learning about a different culture and way of life makes people more open-minded.

О답ет:

Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках

B11 I'm speaking (по памяти), but I believe it was last December.

B12 I (воспользовался) advantage of the good weather to paint the house yesterday.

ЧАСТЬ С

(задания нового образца)

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо слова, данные в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста:

Today, little is left of the most famous of all America's(C1). Here and there, in Illinois or in Kentucky, sections of the famous road still display the(C2) 66; but 66, where it does survive, is no longer a key element in a(C3) highway system as it once was — just a local highway(C4) neighboring towns. The development of America's transcontinental system of divided-highway "interstates" during the 1950's and 1960's(C5) that the Mother Road rapidly became obsolete, and in 1977, fifty-one years after it was created, U.S. 66 officially ceased to exist. By then, almost everyone wanting to "motor west"(C6) the main east-west interstates, I-40, I-60 or I-80.

**HIGH
SIGNATURE**

**CONTINENT
LINK**

MEANING

USER

Прочитайте текст, выпишите из каждой строки слово, которое является лишним:

State Exam Practice



C7 When, bit by bit, 4-lane interstates replaced the old highway, his business
C8 collapsed so very rapidly for many of those who had helped so many
C9 travelers on their way. In agricultural regions, not towns and communities
C10 could survive without the road, but also in the sparsely-populated desert
C11 areas, many small communities just had disappeared. Today, for
C12 instance, nothing more but a solitary palm tree and a wooden signboard
C13 marks the site of the one-time Bagdad, California. Elsewhere, an empty
C14 roofless stone buildings that were once neither garages or hotels stand
C15 abandoned to the wind and the elements. On some of sections of the old
C16 road, where cars pass by at the rate of one an hour or less, are still there.

Прочитайте текст, заполните каждые из пропусков только одним, подходящим по смыслу словом:

Perhaps in coming years, (C17) may be a few more; the story of Route 66 is coming to (C18) recognized as history, and a few adventurous travellers are driving along sections of it, reliving the spirit of the past. Yet few, very few, travel the whole road, or what is left of (C19). Even in an air-conditioned Cadillac, Route 66 remains what Woody Guthrie called "..... (C20) mighty hard road."