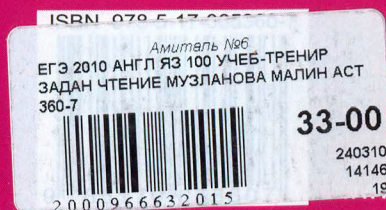


ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН

- Вниманию выпускников школ и абитуриентов предлагаются 100 учебно-тренировочных заданий по разделу «Чтение» единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку.
- Это издание, построенное в строгом соответствии с требованиями ЕГЭ, дает возможность практически выполнить экзаменационные задания и свериться с правильными ответами.
- Кроме тестовых заданий, в сборник вошли:
 - рекомендации по выполнению заданий;
 - ответы ко всем заданиям;
 - образцы экзаменационных бланков.

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ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН

Е.С. Музланова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

100

УЧЕБНО-ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К

ЕГЭ

ЧТЕНИЕ

Е.С. МУЗЛАНОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

100 учебно-тренировочных
заданий для подготовки к ЕГЭ

«ЧТЕНИЕ»



АСТ • Астрель
Москва

ВКТ Владимир

УДК 373:821.111'36
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М89

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Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена. Оно может быть также полезно и учителям, которые найдут в нем необходимый материал для работы на уроках.

В сборнике представлены более 100 учебно-тренировочных заданий по разделу «Чтение», которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Упражнения сгруппированы по типам заданий, которые проверяют различные умения и представляют разные уровни сложности. Перед каждым типом задания приведены рекомендации по его выполнению.

Сборник снабжен ответами ко всем заданиям, что дает возможность использовать его для самостоятельной подготовки к экзамену.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена. Оно составлено с учетом всех особенностей и требований ЕГЭ и ориентировано на адаптацию к тестовым технологиям контроля с учетом их нового формата и содержания.

Одним из главных аспектов, проверяемых на экзамене, является сформированность навыков чтения. Раздел единого экзамена «Чтение» состоит из **трех типов заданий**, включающих 20 вопросов. Задания различаются по типу и относятся к трем уровням сложности: базовому, повышенному и высокому. Учащиеся получают по одному баллу за каждый правильный ответ. Общее время на выполнение заданий этого раздела — 30 минут.

В задании № 1 (B2) у учащихся проверяются навыки понимания основного содержания прочитанных текстов. Это задание базового уровня, в котором требуется определить соответствие между короткими текстами информационного и научно-популярного характера и предложенными заголовками.

Задание № 2 (B3) представляет повышенный уровень, его целью является понимание структурно-смысловых связей в тексте. Экзаменуемый должен подобрать окончания предложений и заполнить пропуски в тексте.

Задание № 3 (A15—A21) является заданием высокого уровня, цель которого — умение полностью понять текст публицистического или художественного характера, понять логические связи в предложении и между частями прочитанного текста, а также сделать выводы из прочитанного. Учащимся предстоит ответить на 7 вопросов, выбрав правильный ответ из 4 предложенных вариантов.

Настоящее пособие содержит **3 раздела**, которые охватывают все перечисленные виды заданий по чтению. Перед каждым типом задания приведены рекомендации по его выполнению. Это поможет учащимся осознанно подойти к выполнению экзаменационных заданий. Для успешной подготовки к экзамену рекомендуется не только выполнить тесты, но также после их выполнения выписать и выучить незнакомые слова.

Сборник снабжен **ключами** ко всем заданиям, что дает возможность использовать его для самостоятельной подготовки к экзамену.

Пособие предназначено, главным образом, для подготовки учащихся выпускных классов школ, гимназий и лицеев к единому государственному экзамену по английскому языку. Однако, оно может быть использовано и на более раннем этапе для подготовки к олимпиадам, а также для углубленного изучения английского языка. Сборник может быть полезен и учителям, которые найдут в нем необходимый материал для своей работы на уроках.

Надеемся, что это пособие поможет быстро и качественно подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку и успешно сдать единый государственный экзамен.

Задание № 1 (B2)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ЗАДАНИЯ № 1 (B2)

1. Цель задания № 1 — подобрать заголовки к представленным коротким текстам.
2. Прочитайте быстро текст, чтобы понять его основное содержание.
3. Не волнуйтесь, если вы не знаете некоторых слов. Возможно, они не играют важной роли в определении общего смысла текста.
4. Подберите заголовок, который наилучшим образом отражает основную идею текста. Помните, что в заголовке не обязательно будут те слова, которые встречаются в тексте. Скорее всего, основная мысль будет выражена другими словами.
5. Не забудьте, что есть лишний заголовок. После того, как вы подобрали заголовки ко всем текстам, убедитесь, что оставшийся заголовок не подходит ни к одному отрывку.
6. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 7 минут.

Задание 1.1.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

A. Staying in Contact
B. Internet Security
C. Digital Divide
D. Obvious Benefits

E. Floating City
F. Contrary to Popular Belief
G. Unknown Sailor
H. Varied Community

1. When the *Oasis of the Seas* sets sail later this year, it will claim the record for the biggest passenger ship, with space for 6,300 passengers, 2,000 more than any other ship. But it will also claim the most rooms with balconies, the biggest onboard swimming pool, and the first at-sea, tree-filled, outdoor park. Those features were possible because of the ship's unique design.

2. More and more people are getting broadband, and high speed net is available almost everywhere, but there are still a significant number of people who refuse to take the first step. As the cost of getting online is going down and internet speeds are increasing, the gap be-

tween those who use the internet and those without access continues to widen. That means these people will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially in their careers.

3. There are more than 40 research projects being carried out at Davis Station in Antarctica. It is home to physicists, biologists, weather observers, mechanics, communication technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, a doctor and a chef. There is also a station leader whose job is to keep everyone happy and productive and to look after all the paperwork. They have good food, comfortable buildings, telephone, entertainment, the internet, but for many months at a time no chance of leaving.

4. The term 'bird brain' has long been a common means of expressing doubts about a person's intelligence. In reality, birds may actually be a great deal more intelligent than humans have given them credit for. Now scientists understand that birds actually use a different part of their brain for intelligence. Observations of different species of birds, both in the wild and in captivity, have shown a great deal of evidence of high levels of avian intelligence.

5. Today cyber cafés are part of the cultural scene in the same way that cinemas and supermarkets are. Home computers are no good if you are out and about or happen to be on holiday somewhere. The cyber café is the obvious place to go if you want to keep in touch with friends and family. These cafés are also popular with foreign students studying abroad. These students feel it's important to keep in touch with everyone at home and e-mail is cheaper than the telephone.

6. When computers and the internet entered the world of education, it has truly experienced a profound revolution. The information found on books remains static but the available information on the internet is updated all the time. Plus, children are very much drawn to electronic gadgets and are learning the medium at a pretty fast pace. The use of computers in addition to books as a learning resource definitely boosts learning.

7. Ellen MacArthur became front page news when, in 2001, she came second in the Vendee Globe round-the-world yacht race. Up until that point most people had never heard of her, even though at one stage during the race it looked as if she might win. Ellen MacArthur spent three months at sea on her own and succeeded where many others, far older and more experienced, had failed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.2.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Health Problem**
- B. Significant Difference**
- C. Fashions in Food**
- D. New Weapon**

- E. The Price of Success**
- F. Holiday Regulations**
- G. Strong Competitor**
- H. Psychological Barrier**

1. Nowadays, potatoes are the 'in' thing so far as health is concerned. In the 60s and 70s we were told to avoid them at all costs for fear of getting fat, but now they have been reinvented by the dieticians as a source of fibre and vitamins. Sensible people, like you and me, have always eaten them because they taste so good.

2. Organizing a holiday isn't the easiest task in the world; there are so many things to think about. Let's keep it simple by assuming that there's no overseas travel to arrange. That doesn't mean that you can also forget about injections and other health precautions entirely. What about sun blocker? What about regular medication prescribed by your doctor? My point, quite frankly, is that planning a holiday can be a real pain although a well-planned holiday can more than reward the pains you go to before you set out.

3. Symantec, McAfee and Trend Micro have the US market for anti-virus software sewed up between them. But here comes Russia's Kaspersky Lab trying to gain a foothold. The Moscow-based company opened a sales office outside of Boston in February and has signed up about 40 resellers. Kaspersky reacts quicker than the giants to new viruses and other forms of malware, and gets fixes out fast.

4. Sitting in the office armchairs all-day long has become the norm for many of us. Stress and rush make us forget about regular food and stuff our stomachs with cheeseburgers and sodas, which don't do any good to our bodies. As a result, we rarely find time for exercises, gyms or balanced nutrition and it's one of the reasons why a lot of people are overweight nowadays. However, it is possible to change your lifestyle and lose your weight if you are willing to.

5. The Internet is a very effective medium for spreading ideas or news. It eliminates geographical boundaries, and Greenpeace is aware of it, and benefits from it. For instance, in 1995, Greenpeace utilised its site to publicise a route that the French use to send nuclear shipments to Japan. They also included the fax number of the French Embassy and of the newspaper Le Monde so that letters of protest could be sent.

6. The biggest problem most people face in learning a new language is their own fear, like Stage Fear. They worry that they won't say things correctly or that they will look stupid so they don't talk at all. Don't do this. Actually, the fastest way to learn anything is to do it — again and again until you get it right. Like anything, learning English requires practice. Don't let your fear stop you from getting what you want.

7. Fuel cells are similar to a battery except unlike batteries, they don't need to be recharged. Fuel causes air pollution and noise, while fuel cells do not cause either. Fuel cells don't cause pollution because they don't create waste like fuel. Fuel cells are also very efficient, so efficient that fuel cells have been providing energy on spacecrafts for a very long time.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.3.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Too Hot for Life**
- B. A Place of Contrasts**
- C. Red for Danger**
- D. Gases in Turmoil**

- E. A Treat for the Amateur**
- F. A Distant Wanderer**
- G. An Unseen Influence**
- H. Fact and Fiction**

1. The solar system is a family of worlds. Nearest to the sun is Mercury, a place where the day is hot enough to melt some metals and the night sufficiently cold to make a rubber ball as brittle as glass. The planet has no atmosphere to scatter light so the sun glares down from a pitch black sky. Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System orbiting the Sun once every 88 days.

2. Venus, on the contrary, has an atmosphere so thick that no one on its surface could ever see the sun. Though the sun is concealed, its energy reaches the planet's surface, turning it into a baking desert where nothing can live. Venus's atmosphere has a lot of carbon dioxide gases in it and its clouds are made mostly of a deadly yellow poison called sulfuric acid.

3. Beyond the earth and its moon we come to the planet Mars. Its famous redness is due to oxidization — a sort of rusting process that has taken place over millions of years. According to a now discredited theory, intelligent creatures on Mars have dug canals to harness the small amounts of water released when the planet's polar ice-caps melt in the Martian spring.

4. Jupiter is a giant ice-ball surrounded by an atmosphere of poisonous gases. It is an atmosphere full of storms and turmoil. Storms start very suddenly on Jupiter and can have winds that are 3 times stronger than the worst hurricane winds on Earth. The biggest storm of all — visible in the form of the Great Red Spot — has lasted for over 200 years and shows no sign of dying away.

5. Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are giant stepping stones leading us into the unseen coldness of outer space. Saturn is the most distinctive planet of the three, since it has the famous rings which almost everyone has heard about. They form a halo round its equator and no one knows quite how they were formed. A spectacular sight when observed through a powerful telescope, they can also be seen and enjoyed with a simple pair of binoculars.

6. Beyond Neptune orbits little Pluto. Too small and too far from the sun to receive much light, it reflects so little that it tells us very little indeed about itself. Its orbit sometimes brings it nearer to the sun than Neptune; at other times it swings out into the blackness of space as if it never means to return. It is now classified as a 'dwarf planet'.

7. Could there be another planet even further away than Pluto? There are clues that the answer to this may be yes. A mysterious gravitational pull is disturbing the orbits of Neptune and Pluto, suggesting that an unseen world awaits discovery. We are still scratching the edges of that region of the solar system, and we expect many surprises await us with the future deeper surveys.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.4.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Circles on the Water**
- B. Ancient Ancestor**
- C. Different Explanations**
- D. Unexpected Invention**

- E. Solution to the Problem**
- F. Hidden Menace**
- G. Artificial Eye**
- H. Significant Benefits**

1. Chocolate chip cookies were actually a mistake! One day in 1903, Ruth Wakefield, while baking a batch of cookies, noticed she was out of bakers' chocolate! As a substitute she broke some semi-sweetened chocolate into small pieces and put them in the dough. She thought that the chocolate would melt in the dough and the dough

would absorb it. When she opened up the oven, she realized she had invented the tasty treat called chocolate chip cookies!

2. Computers originally began as calculators. The first calculator was made by Blaise Pascal. It only had eight buttons, and it could only do addition and subtraction. There was a set of wheels, and all of the wheels had the numbers zero through nine on them. The wheels were connected by gears and each turn of one wheel would turn the next wheel one-tenth of a turn. This machine was completed in 1642 when Blaise was twenty-one years old.

3. A helicopter has a big advantage over an airplane, especially when people might be trapped in a tight place like on a mountain, where there is not much space to land, or on the water. They are also used for rescuing people from burning buildings or from trees when there are floods. Without the helicopter as a rescue vehicle, many people would lose their lives because the rescuers would be unable to reach them if they were in a difficult area.

4. Cars have always caused air pollution. In the past, there was a lot more air pollution created by cars than there is today. In the future, there will probably be even less. Two good ways for pursuing the dream of less air pollution are cars that run on solar energy and cars that run on fuel cells. Solar energy and fuel cells don't cause pollution because they do not give off any exhaust.

5. Reporter Rob Spence is planning to have a camera embedded in his eye socket and become a 'bionic reporter'. Spence, who lost one of his eyes when he was young, says he has a prototype in development and that one day the replacement of even healthy eyes with bionic ones may become commonplace. 'It seems shocking now, but it will become more and more normal,' he said.

6. Crop circles have been appearing in fields all over the world for the past 30 years. There have been suggestions that they are made by flying saucers landing and flattening the crops, or even that they are messages left by visiting aliens. Others think they are created by microwave beams from satellites orbiting the Earth. Other more rational suggestions are that crop circles are man-made hoaxes, attempting to convince the public of extra-terrestrial life on Earth.

7. The Egyptian Pyramids have always been surrounded by mystery. When Egyptologists began to open the tombs of the pharaohs, rumours abounded that anyone who raided them would be cursed. Many think a curse was to blame for the death of Lord Carnarvon, who funded the expedition to open King Tutankhamen's tomb in 1923. He died of pneumonia after being bitten by a mosquito a few weeks after the tomb was opened.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.5.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

A. Unsolved Mystery

B. Meteorological Phenomenon

C. Curious Conclusion

D. Group Builders

E. Clever Camouflage

F. Friendly but Dangerous

G. Animal Diseases

H. Feeding To Death

1. Tree squirrels are quite used to humans and many will come close to people hoping they will be fed. However, squirrels deserve our respectful distance. They have very sharp teeth and sharp claws and defend themselves by biting and scratching if they are startled. However, they are fun to observe. So treat them with gentle respect... and they can be wonderful 'wild friends'.

2. Elephants display 'right-handedness', not in their limbs, but in the tusks. Close examination of an elephant's tusks will reveal that one tusk has a blunter tip and is thicker than its less favoured counterpart. The reason for this difference is that in their natural habitat elephants use their tusks for gathering food, and digging for water. Consequently the tusk on their favourite side becomes more developed, but blunter.

3. In October 1987, an attempt to find a famous Loch Ness monster was made with 20 cruisers that swept the loch using sonar equipment, electronically recording all contacts. While the cruisers caught enough salmon to feed an army, there was no sign of Nessie. Most scientists would bet that there is no monster, yet they do seem to hedge themselves and keep an open mind as they await conclusive proof in the form of skeletal evidence or the capture of the monster.

4. Birds used for the production of Foie Gras are trapped in tiny cages, where they hardly have any place to move or flap their wings. Mechanized feeders come at regular intervals to feed them and metal pipes are forced down their gullets several times a day. The overfed birds have difficulty breathing and acquire a range of diseases. Once these birds have reached a point of near-death, they are slaughtered, and their livers end up in restaurants!

5. Animals adapt over time to their environments, some so much so that they begin to look like their surroundings — a helpful evolutionary advantage in the face of potential predators (or while stalk-

ing prey). There are octopi that blend in perfectly with sandy ocean floors, insects that look just like leaves and fish that resemble oceanic plants. There is even an octopus that can mimic nearly twenty other oceanic species to scare off.

6. Humans work together all the time to build incredible structures we could never have dreamed up, let alone construct, on our own — but some animal architecture is arguably even more impressive. There is a spider web built by a variety of species working together that spans much of a public park, an ant colony that extends for thousands of miles and birds nests built by entire flocks living together under one thatched roof.

7. Raining animals ... it sounds ridiculous, right? Nonetheless, it happens — although rarely. Fish, frogs and birds are the most common forms of animal rain. Sometimes the creatures land relatively unscathed but in other cases they are frozen or shredded to pieces. Theories vary in their details but generally it is assumed that certain kinds of strong winds lift up the animals with a volume of water (fish and frogs from ponds, for example) or sweep them out of the sky in the case of birds and then deposit them, often right before a major storm.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.6.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. Behind the Wheel | E. Permanent People |
| B. Pessimistic Predictions | F. Greenhouse Effect |
| C. Intelligent House | G. Easy Shopping |
| D. New Possibilities for Business | H. Future Entertainment |

1. The smart fridge will be connected to the internet as part of a home network that runs your domestic life, interacting with the barcodes on your food, and re-ordering them on-line as you use them. Virtually all domestic appliances will be linked by computer, so that the fridge can communicate with the cooker and rubbish bin, coordinating complex tasks such as cooking a meal.

2. Children of the future will never be able to complain that there's no one to play with. Equipped with virtual reality headsets, they will be taking part in global games, for example, in medieval jousting tournaments. Their opponents, selected by the computer, will probably live on the other side of the world.

3. Cars of the future will take much of the strain out of driving. The intelligent navigation system will be able to choose the best route for you by monitoring an online traffic database for hold-ups, while the cruise control keeps a constant distance from the car in front. And if you exceed the speed limit, the speedometer will give a polite warning to you.

4. Holographic conferencing and virtual reality meetings will allow people to interact with colleagues and clients via computer, without needing to leave the comfort of their own homes. This will also mean that a lot more people will either work freelance from home, or on flexible short-term contracts. The old concept 'jobs for life' will be a thing of the past.

5. In the future it will become harder to tell the difference between the human and the machine. All body parts will be replaceable. A computer will function like the human brain with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves and transfer our spirit so we will be able to live for as long as we want.

6. There will be great changes to the environment particularly because of the rising sea levels. Global warming is expected to cause oceans to rise by one meter, which will increase the risk of flooding. It will happen regardless of any future actions to curb greenhouse gases. Projected climate change will also tend to degrade water quality through higher water temperatures.

7. We will not rely so much on cash as we do now. It will mainly be digital money, the inevitable medium of exchange for an increasingly wired world. We will no longer need to carry a wad of bills or fumble for exact change. Supermarkets will have iris recognition systems so the money for our groceries will automatically be transferred from our bank accounts as we're standing at the checkout.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.7.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

A. Struggle for Survival

B. Ancient Wonder

C. Great Beginning

D. Important Event

E. Tourist Boom

F. Agriculture Success

G. Practical Invention

H. Living Longer

1. Computers have already revolutionized the way we live and work. But it is early days for computers. We do not know how much they are still changing the world. Already, Internet users can buy things and study holiday offers. It's much easier to edit and print documents using a PC. More computer wonders are yet to come.

2. Only a few years before men were walking on the moon, reputable scientists declared that it was impossible. But in 1969 Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule and made his famous statement, 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.' However, progress in this area is slower now. Not as much money goes into research as in the 1960s.

3. Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of mankind than the advance of medical knowledge! Lots of people have benefited from the aspirin and lots of lives have been saved by penicillin. Surgeons can perform the most amazing operations. Average life expectancy in Europe has risen dramatically over the last hundred years.

4. In the past, a holiday used to mean simply a day when you did not work. Now millions of holidaymakers travel to all parts of the world. Perhaps, not all people like to see lots of tourists in their countries, but we must admit that a phenomenon which sees the population of Greece treble is a wonder of the world.

5. It is true that the Olympic Games are now commercialized and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which every country of the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see these countries come together in peace and friendship. We see people from warring countries shake hands. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6. In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, 'Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians'. In Europe farm-

ers have done it and we produce enough food to feed the world. If only politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is still famine.

7. The greatest wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have bombs that could destroy the world but we try our best not to use them. Because of people's effort no government dares to use such weapons. The year 2001 marked the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Peace Prize, the most famous attempt to raise awareness of the issues of war and peace.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.8.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Future Rescuers**
- B. Origin of the Superstition**
- C. Risky Sport**
- D. Oldest Creatures**

- E. Discredited Myth**
- F. Distress Call**
- G. Visible Obstacle**
- H. Significant Difference**

1. 'When men first flew in space, they were amazed to discover that the only men-made object visible from orbit was the Great Wall of China.' This is a nice idea, but it's not true. The Great Wall is mostly grey stone in a grey landscape and, in fact, is very difficult to see even from an aeroplane flying at a mere 15 kilometres above. What can be seen when orbiting the earth are the fires of African desert people and the lights of fishing boats off Japan.

2. The term 'Mayday' is an internationally recognized radio signal which is only used when a ship is in great danger and needs help immediately. The signal is transmitted on a wavelength of 2.182 kHz, which is permanently monitored by rescue services on the shore. The use of this expression has a very straightforward explanation. It came from the French phrase 'm'aidez', which means 'help me'.

3. In 1700, Henri Misson, a Frenchman visiting Britain, asked villagers why they had horseshoes nailed above their doors. They said it was to keep witches away. Horseshoes are made of iron and the strength of the iron was thought to protect from evil. Still today they are thought to bring good luck and many brides carry silver ones at their weddings. The position of the horseshoe is very important. It must point upwards like a cup so that the luck cannot fall out.

4. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking-related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

5. Scientists say that rats can help look for earthquake survivors buried in the ruined buildings. Dogs are already used to search for people, but rats can be even more useful. Like dogs they've got a great sense of smell, but scientists still need to train rats to sniff out people and to carry special radio transmitters to let them know when the survivor is found. Rats may also be trained to find bombs or explosives.

6. Dinosaurs roared for about 150 million years before they disappeared. We humans have only been around for about 2 million years. But cockroaches are 350 million years old and still going strong! Cockroaches can survive in extreme conditions. They can be frozen, then thawed, and walk away as if nothing had happened. They can go for incredibly long time without eating anything. And that is the secret of their success!

7. Founded in 1980, BASE jumping grew out of skydiving. But BASE jumping is much more dangerous than skydiving that is why it is banned in many countries. Legal jumps now happen on specific days and from approved structures. However, like other extreme sports, it's the risk of disaster that makes BASE jumping so exciting.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.9.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Exotic Pets
- B. Going Back in Time
- C. Small Screen Addiction
- D. Body Language

- E. Massive Destruction
- F. Buried Treasure
- G. Reason for Extinction
- H. Intelligent Enemies

1. The VLT (Very Large Telescope) is the world's largest telescope and it is taking scientists further back to the Big Bang than they ever thought possible. In other words, the VLT is a kind of a time ma-

chine, giving astronomers detailed views of events that took place in the earliest days of the cosmos. One day, we will have a much clearer picture of how our planet was born.

2. The latest development in the debate amongst scientists about what killed the prehistoric dinosaurs is the suggestion that acid rain was the cause. Some geologists suggest that a large meteor hitting the earth at 65 kilometres per second would have led to strongly acidic rain falling all over the world. This idea is fascinating but it would mean the dinosaurs would all have died within a very short time.

3. In 1948, a British farmer discovered an interesting lump of metal while ploughing his field. At first he thought the metal bits were parts of an old bed. Then more 'parts of old beds' turned up and the farmer took them to the local museum. 'But these bits are priceless!' exclaimed the keeper of the museum. 'They are Iron Age jewellery and coins!' Over the next 40 years, more and more items were found in the same field.

4. Rats may have had a bit of a hard time over the years but these days lots of people are forgetting about guinea-pigs and hamsters and are buying rats instead. Domestic rats aren't the same as the ones that run around rubbish bins — they're actually quite cute. They are very intelligent and can be trained like dogs. They come in different colours and — a big bonus — they will eat anything!

5. In Western cultures, people look each other in the eye during a conversation to show interest and trust, but in many Asian countries, it's rude to look people in the eye, especially a superior such as a teacher. One of the most basic and powerful signals is when a person crosses his or her arms across the chest. This can indicate that a person is putting up an unconscious barrier between themselves and others.

6. Earthquakes happen all the time in all parts of the world but we don't notice most of them because they are small. However, big earthquakes are really dangerous. They can make buildings fall down, set off landslides and do other deadly things. The highest death toll caused by an earthquake was in China in 1556, when at least 830,000 people died.

7. According to scientists, Americans watch more TV on average than any other nationality. In fact, many people, particularly children, sit for 35 hours or more per week glued to the box. What's wrong with watching all that TV? Studies have linked it to everything from obesity to aggression in children not to mention that it puts your mind into a sort of sedated state. Habitual television watching, over long periods of time, has been known to cause depression, and anger.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.10.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

A. Space Research

B. A Touch of Magic

C. Great Expectations

D. M-Learning Revolution

E. Wary Birds

F. Viable Alternative

G. Old Custom

H. Attractive Destination

1. The Hebrides, a group of islands off the Scottish coast, offers tourists a diversity of wildlife and scenery with few equals in the UK. And in the waters around them you can find not only dolphins but whales and the mighty sea eagle as well. In places it is possible to see such marine animals from the shore, but to have the best views you need to be on a boat.

2. Mostly it's about hot air — for without that, balloons are just big empty bags with baskets on the bottom. The Montgolfier brothers had great hopes when they made the first manned flight. They thought balloons would take off as a viable means of commercial flight. Instead, they have remained the province of sport, adventure and enjoyment. Yet they still retain the essential characteristics which make them so attractive.

3. Many people still think that to get the chance to go to space you have got to try to become an astronaut. Unfortunately, the chances of succeeding are tiny, simply because there are so few astronauts and there is no prospect of a lot more being employed. However, you need not despair because you will be able to go as a visitor. But the first thing you should do is to save up because the demand is expected to be strong and prices will be high.

4. The natural cautiousness is usual in herons. They prefer to spend the day in areas where they can hunt for fish in peace. They seldom allow close approach and are quick to take to the air when they sense humans are about. Such nervousness is understandable, given that they have suffered from persecution from fish farmers.

5. Crop circles are large circular patterns which have been turning up mysteriously in cornfields all over southern England, and in other parts of the world, since the 1980s. Many people believe they could not have been done by human beings — they say only visitors from outer space could have created such circles. Although scientists are trying to solve this mystery, the scientific explanation has not been found yet.

6. Teachers are used to asking students to turn off their mobile phones but soon they could be a major classroom aid for teaching and learning. Three schools in the Richmond area are taking part in an innovative project in which students will use their mobile phones. Students can use the phones to get access to learning materials as more phones nowadays have links to the Internet.

7. Every year, large crowds of people gather at Cooper's Hill to watch the Cheese Rolling Championship. A group of brave people roll a large cheese down the hill, and then run down after it. In theory, competitors must catch the cheese, but as it can reach speeds up to 70 miles an hour, this rarely happens. Cheese Rolling has been going on for hundreds of years and nobody knows for sure when it first started.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.11.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Gifted Children Always Become Famous**
- B. Awareness of Giftedness**
- C. Special Attitude is Required**
- D. Lack of Challenge May Cause Problems**
- E. Contrary to Popular Belief**
- F. Gifted Children Have No Support**
- G. Identifying the Gifted Child**
- H. Being Gifted is Not Always Easy**

1. Gifted children's behaviour differs from that of their age-mates. Many gifted children learn to read early, with better comprehension of the nuances of language. As much as half of the gifted and talented population has learned to read before entering school. They can work independently at an earlier age and can concentrate for longer periods. They like to learn new things, are willing to examine the unusual, and are highly inquisitive.

2. Being academically gifted is a topic laced with myths and fears, many of which are unfounded. Moreover, academically gifted children often face special problems. So do their parents. Schools treat

those children differently from those whose talents lie in other areas, like music, art, and sports. Gifted children may also be learning disabled, or have another disability while being highly intelligent.

3. Social and emotional difficulties are not directly linked to giftedness. Rather, they result from a lack of understanding by the child of the nature of their intellectual difference. Parents and teachers don't usually discuss this difference with them because of the concern that they may get a 'swelled head'. The risk is that gifted children may view their differences as 'weird' or 'bad' or try to ignore or deny them.

4. Most of the athletes are allowed to develop their special skills at whatever rate best suits them. No one tries to stop them from becoming much better baseball players or swimmers than their classmates. Yet if an academically gifted child tries to do two years of work in one, that's viewed as potentially harmful. Much of the concern focuses on the non-academic areas of these gifted children's development.

5. Researchers emphasize that for the vast majority of academically gifted children those concerns are groundless. In fact, these children are more likely to develop social and even academic problems if they don't feel intellectually challenged. If gifted children don't go to challenging programs, they may not learn how to learn. Eventually, in college or graduate school, they feel emotionally overwhelmed when they can't just coast through their courses anymore.

6. Gifted children represent both a challenge and a resource for schools. Educators have a responsibility to provide programs to meet the educational needs of gifted students who are capable of learning at advanced levels. Ideally, schools should have specifically trained teachers for gifted students to create a challenging and supportive learning environment for these children.

7. Gifted children are often viewed as 'the smart ones' who should know everything. Yet, being gifted does not mean they possess great abilities in every area. Albert Einstein was 4 years old before he spoke a word. Winston Churchill failed the 6th grade, and Leo Tolstoy flunked out of college. What do these three famous people have in common? In fact, they are all considered gifted, and in some cases, geniuses.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 1.12.

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

A. Hazardous Waste
B. Invisible Threat
C. Primary Reason
D. Possible Solutions

E. Global Destruction
F. Disastrous Growth
G. Water Shortage
H. Quick Change

1. Acid rain moves easily, affecting locations far beyond those that let out the pollution. As a result, this global pollution issue causes great debates between countries that fight over polluting each other's environments. The problem is that acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot be seen. Some scientists think that human production is primarily responsible, while others cite natural causes as well.
2. Air pollution has many disastrous effects that need to be curbed. In order to accomplish this, governments, scientists and environmentalists are using or testing a variety of methods aimed at reducing pollution. There are two main types of pollution control. Input controls are usually more effective than output controls. Output controls are also more expensive, making them less desirable to tax payers and polluting industries.
3. Global warming is called the greenhouse effect because the gases that are gathering above the earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse. By trapping heat, the greenhouse effect is warming the planet and threatening the environment. Current fears stem largely from the fact that global warming is occurring at such a rapid pace. Models are predicting that over the next century, the global temperature will rise by several degrees.
4. Individuals often throw out goods without realizing that they could be dangerous for the environment. No matter where people put these materials, there is always a chance that they could find their way into the ground, and eventually into our bodies. Special research is necessary to provide data on the effects of every chemical as well as to learn how combinations of these chemicals affect human health.
5. Only a few factors combine to create the problem of ozone layer depletion. The production and emission of CFCs, chlorofluorocarbons, is by far the leading cause. Many countries have called for the

end of CFC production. However, those industries that do use CFCs do not want to discontinue usage of this highly valuable industrial chemical. So it's important to make people realize the disaster CFCs cause in the stratosphere.

6. Unlike some environmental issues, rainforest depletion has fortunately received significant public and media attention. According to some estimates, 50 million acres of rain forest are cut down every year. Every year, Brazil chops down an area of forest the size of the state of Nebraska. In Indonesia, Zaire, Papua-New Guinea, Malaysia, Burma, the Philippines, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela, rain forests that were once great have been lost.

7. The world's population has been booming for years. The population is now threatening to reach the stage where there are simply too many people for the planet to support. Greater populations pollute and consume more, ruining the environment and creating or intensifying a variety of problems. Also, with the food supply limited, the increase in population will make shortages in many parts of the world even worse.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание № 2 (В3)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ЗАДАНИЯ № 2 (В3)

1. Цель задания № 2 — вставить в пропуски недостающие части предложений.
2. Прочитайте быстро текст, чтобы понять основное содержание.
3. Прочитайте внимательно текст вокруг каждого пропуска, обращая внимание на местоимения, грамматические формы глаголов и запятые.
4. Выберите вариант ответа, который наилучшим образом удовлетворяет содержанию текста.
5. После того, как вы заполнили все пропуски, убедитесь, что оставшийся вариант не подходит ни к одному пропуску.
6. Вновь прочтите весь текст и убедитесь, что дополненные предложения подходят по смыслу.
7. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 8 минут.

Задание 2.1.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1—6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А—G. Одна из частей в списке А—G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described 1 _____. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, 2 _____.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows to surveillance-focused productions such as *Big Brother*. Critics say that the term 'reality television' is somewhat of a misnomer 3 _____. The participants of these shows are often put in exotic locations or abnormal situations and are sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, whereas the events on screen are manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is 4 _____. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, mainly in talent and performance programs such as *Pop Idol*, 5 _____.

Some commentators have said that the name 'reality television' is an inaccurate description for several styles of programme included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as *Big Brother* and *The Real World*, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, 6 _____. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts.

- A. the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000
- B. though frequently *Survivor* and *Big Brother* participants also reach some degree of celebrity
- C. who is rather popular with teenagers
- D. because such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality
- E. as a form of artificial documentary
- F. creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out
- G. due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.2.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer **1** _____. A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so the first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first one, **2** _____. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. The pronunciation of Chinese appears to be very difficult for many foreign learners, too. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning this language will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, **3** _____. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, **4** _____. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many. But the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 grammatical cases. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, **5** _____. Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, **6** _____.

- A. as well as each learner's motivation for learning
- B. because there are many factors to take into consideration
- C. so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it
- D. while others find it very difficult

E. while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy

F. the harder it will be for most people to learn

G. as it might seem

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.3.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–G. Одна из частей в списке А–G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. From the Neolithic period to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village and town. Not only towns and villages but the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, 1 _____. The name for 'city' in Chinese (ch'eng) means 'a wall', and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, 2 _____. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall 3 _____ must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. The building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the construction of the wall, 4 _____.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, 5 _____. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country's trade and cultural exchange with many remote areas. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of those people 6 _____.

A. whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago

B. which was supposed to run throughout the country

C. thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze

- D. which constructed the Great Wall
- E. to mention just a few of the works carried out
- F. to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants
- G. who lived and died along the wall

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.4.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1—6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А—G. Одна из частей в списке А—G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Hogmanay is the Scottish holiday that celebrates the New Year. Observed on December 31, festivities typically spill over into the first couple of days of January. In fact, there's a tradition known as 'first-footing', **1** _____. Of course, the guest must be dark-haired and preferably male. Redheads and women aren't nearly as lucky! This tradition stems from the time when a red- or blonde-haired stranger was probably an invading Norseman. Gifts are given to guests, and one of the popular food items on the Hogmanay menu is the black bun, **2** _____.

In addition to national observance, many local areas have their own customs **3** _____. In the town of Burghead, Moray, an ancient tradition called 'burning the clavie' takes place each year on January 11. The clavie is a big bonfire, fueled primarily by split casks. One of these is joined back together with a big nail, filled with flammable material, and lit on fire. Flaming, it's carried around the village and up to a Roman altar known to residents as the Douro. The bonfire is built around the clavie. When the burnt clavie crumbles, **4** _____.

In Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, the locals make giant balls of tar, paper and chicken wire. These are attached to several feet of chain or wire, and then set on fire. A designated 'swinger' whirls the ball around his head and walks through the village streets to the local harbor. At the end of the festival, any balls still on fire are cast into the water, **5** _____!

The town of Biggar, Lanarkshire, celebrates with a big holiday bonfire. In the early 1940s, one or two locals complained about the size of the fire, and celebration organizers agreed to have a smaller fire. This was erected as promised, but before it was lit, the local traditionalists trucked in cartload after cartload of coal and wood, making a giant pyre, **6** _____!

The Presbyterian church has disapproved of Hogmanay in the past, but the holiday still enjoys a great deal of popularity.

- A. where they are able to follow national traditions
- B. the locals each grab a lit piece to kindle a fire in their own hearth
- C. which then burned for a whopping five days before running out of fuel
- D. which is quite an impressive sight in the dark
- E. when it comes to celebrating Hogmanay
- F. in which the first person to cross a home's threshold brings the residents good luck for the coming year
- G. which is a really rich fruitcake

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.5.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

It was during a radar-related research project around 1946 that Dr. Percy Spencer, while working for Raytheon Corporation, noticed that a candy bar in his pocket melted during the testing of a new vacuum tube called a magnetron. This intrigued Dr. Spencer, 1 _____. This time he placed some popcorn kernels near the tube and watched 2 _____.

The next morning Spencer decided to put the magnetron tube near an egg. Spencer and a colleague both watched 3 _____. Spencer's colleague moved in for a closer look just as the egg splattered yolk all over his face. Dr. Spencer concluded that if you can cook an egg that quickly, 4 _____. He began experimenting. Dr. Spencer enclosed the food to be cooked in a metal box that he fed the microwaves into. He had invented what was to revolutionize cooking and form the basis of a multimillion dollar industry — the microwave oven.

In 1947, Raytheon demonstrated the world's first microwave oven and called it a Radarange. The first microwave ovens cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Around 1952–55, Tappan introduced the first home model priced at \$1295. In 1967 Raytheon owned Amana Refrigeration introduced the first countertop microwave oven, 5 _____.

By 1975, sales of microwave ovens had, for the first time, exceeded that of gas ranges. In 1976, the microwave oven became a more commonly owned kitchen appliance than the dishwasher, 6 _____. America's cooking habits were being dramatically changed by the convenience of the microwave oven. Once

considered a luxury, the microwave oven had developed into a practical necessity for a fast-paced world.

- A. as the popcorn sputtered, cracked and popped
- B. so he decided to ask for help
- C. so he tried another experiment
- D. reaching nearly about 52 million US households
- E. which was smaller, safer and more reliable than previous models
- F. as the egg began to tremor and shake
- G. then you could cook other foods as well

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.6.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Every invention has an official birth date. For the Cube this date is 1974 1. The inventor's name is now a household word, Rubik's Cube.

Although 1974 marks the appearance of the Cube, the processes that led to the invention began a few years earlier. At the time, Erno Rubik was a lecturer at the Academy of Applied Arts and Crafts in Budapest.

In the course of his teaching, Erno Rubik preferred to communicate his ideas by the use of actual models, made from wood or plastic, 2. When the Cube was completed, Erno Rubik demonstrated it to his students and let some of his friends play with it. The effect was instantaneous. Once somebody laid his hands on the Cube, 3. The compulsive interest of friends and students in the Cube caught its creator completely by surprise and it was months before any thought was given to the possibility of producing it on an industrial scale.

During 1978 the Cube began to make its way through the hands of fascinated youths into homes and schools 4. The challenge of trying to master the Cube seemed to have a mesmeric effect on an amazing variety of individuals. Grandmothers, bank managers, baseball players, pilots, librarians could be seen working away at their Cubes at any hour of the day. But it was the young, schoolboys and students, 5. Now the Cube is part of a family of puzzles and games which bear the stamp of the genius who created the greatest three dimensional puzzle the world has ever known.

Erno Rubik has not changed much over the years. Working closely with Seven Towns, he is still deeply engaged in creating new games and puzzles, and remains one of the principal beneficiaries of 6 _____.

- A. it was difficult to get it back!
- B. which was the first step on the long road that led finally to the Cube
- C. who proved most adept at solving the puzzle
- D. where it was finally rejected
- E. what proved to be a spectacularly successful invention
- F. when the first working prototype came into being
- G. without any promotion or publicity

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.7.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–G. Одна из частей в списке А–G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Clothing is a distinctly human artefact. Even more than the use of tools, it distinguishes humans from the other creatures on this planet. The basic purpose of clothing was originally practical. By putting on a skin, humans were able to move into regions 1 _____. An example of this use of clothing can be seen among the Eskimos, and other people who live with extreme cold. However, clothing was not only used for protection, but has also been a means of displaying one's status. Thus clothing also developed in countries 2 _____.

Clothing tells us many things about the wearer. It can be used to indicate 3 _____. The most extreme example of this type of clothing is a uniform. A dress code is very important in business. It is a rare businessman 4 _____. Most politicians also try to be neat and well-dressed.

The significance of what we wear is becoming more important 5 _____. There have been cases on holiday islands where the locals have been outraged by foreign visitors — especially female visitors — who wear far less than the minimum that the locals consider decent. Actually, the signals given by clothing as worn by men and women have decreased 6 _____. For example, today most women are very comfortable wearing jeans. Yet the sight of a man in a dress would raise eyebrows in most western cultures.

Clothing is very important in our society. So it is highly unlikely that there will be no use for clothing in the future, unless humanity evolves into a completely new species.

- A. where there is no real practical need for it
- B. because more people started to follow fashion
- C. who does not feel the need to wear a suit and tie
- D. where they otherwise would have been unable to cope with the climate
- E. because many women now wear what were once men's clothes
- F. as the cultures of the world mix
- G. whether a person is a member of a particular group or organisation

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.8.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1—6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А—G. Одна из частей в списке А—G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

On 25 October 1881 a little boy was born in Malaga, Spain. It was a difficult birth and to help him breathe, cigar smoke was blown into his nose! But despite being the youngest ever smoker, this baby grew up to be one of the 20th century's greatest painters — Pablo Picasso.

Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was *lapiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he learned to draw before he could talk.

He was the only son in the family and very good-looking, **1** _____. He hated school and often refused to go unless his dotting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him!

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art, and when in 1891 his father, who was an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teacher at a college, Pablo went with him to the college. He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons **2** _____. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture, and it was so amazingly beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13.

From then onwards there was no stopping him. Many people realized that he was a genius but he disappointed those **3** _____.

He was always breaking the rules of artistic tradition and shocked the public with his strange and powerful pictures. He is probably best known for his 'Cubist' pictures, 4 _____. His paintings of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong place. His work changed our ideas about art 5 _____. *Guernica*, which he painted in 1937, records the bombing of that little Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, and is undisputedly one of the masterpieces of modern painting. .

Picasso died of heart failure during an attack of influenza in 1973. The artist created over 6,000 paintings, drawings and sculptures. Today a 'Picasso' costs several million pounds, 6 _____.

- A. which used only simple geometric shapes
- B. so he was thoroughly spoilt
- C. which is not surprising
- D. that is why he was very hard-working
- E. when he had to leave the room
- F. who wanted him to become a traditional painter
- G. that is why to millions of people modern art means the work of Picasso

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.9.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–G. Одна из частей в списке А–G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for the best original full-length novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland. It aims to represent the greatest in contemporary literature and promotes the finest in fiction by rewarding the best book of the year. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, 1 _____. However, it was better-known as simply the 'Booker Prize'. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping 'Booker'.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted 2 _____. Firstly, the Advisory Committee gives advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize. Then it selects the people 3 _____. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry. A writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions 4 _____. The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics 5 _____. The influence of the prize is so great that the winner will almost certainly see the considerable sales increase, in addition to the £50,000 6 _____. In 1992 a Booker Russian Novel Prize was introduced.

- A. without any further interference from the prize sponsor
- B. so as to maintain the consistent quality of the prize
- C. who will judge the books
- D. so as to sell them
- E. which was the name of the company that sponsored it
- F. that comes with the prize
- G. they think should be included

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.10.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1—6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А—G. Одна из частей в списке А—G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

When you mention the name 'Hovercraft' most people think of a helicopter. If someone sees one from the river bank, the term 'air-boat' comes to their mind because most people are not quite sure 1 _____. Few people know of the personal sized hovercraft 2 _____.

A hovercraft is a vehicle, designed to travel over any smooth surface. Hovercraft are unique among all forms of transportation in their ability to travel equally well over land, ice, and water 3 _____. That is why they are used throughout the world as a means of specialized transport 4 _____. Hovercraft can be powered by one or more engines. The engine drives the fan, which is responsible for creating high pressure air. The air inflates the 'skirt' under the vehicle, causing it to rise above the ground.

The Hovercraft Museum, located in Hampshire, houses the world's largest library of documents, publications, photographs and drawings on hovercraft, 5 _____. The museum also contains a large

collection of original manufacturer's hovercraft models including the world's first working hovercraft model built by Christopher Cockerell.

Cockerell's idea was to build a vehicle floating on a layer of air, 6 _____. To test his hypothesis, he put one smaller can inside a larger can and used a hairdryer to blow air into them. Christopher Cockerell was knighted for his achievement in 1969.

Hovercraft have now become much larger, more efficient and are in widespread use all over the world.

- A. all of which is available for research
- B. where there is the need to travel over multiple types of surfaces
- C. what they are looking at
- D. which would reduce friction between the water and vehicle
- E. so as to entertain the general public
- F. that are used worldwide for recreation, racing and rescue
- G. because they are supported by a cushion of air

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.11.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Hard as it may sound to those overcome by the sheer magnificence of this mountain chain, the majestic Himalayas are surprisingly vulnerable to both natural and man-made processes. The mountain chain is young and, 1 _____, it is still geologically active. The Indian landmass continues to move towards the Eurasian landmass, 2 _____. Due to this, the Himalayas are still structurally unstable.

The Himalayas also feature a fragile ecosystem. For centuries, this ecosystem has remained delicately balanced, and it has been responsible for the tremendous biodiversity of the Himalayas. However, in recent years the ecosystem has been disturbed in various parts 3 _____.

Man has also been responsible to a large extent for some of the environmental problems faced by the mountains. 4 _____, man has disturbed the natural ecosystems of many parts of the world. The Himalayas have been no exception. Over the centuries, pilgrims and explorers have visited the mountains. However, in the past their numbers were few and the Himalayan ecosystem, fragile as it is, was able to cope with the effects of human exploration in the areas.

But today, the story is different. In the last few decades, an intricate network of roads has been built into the mountains, 5 _____ . This has translated into a tremendous increase in the numbers of people 6 _____. In addition, the Himalayas are now being exploited, to the hilt in many areas, to provide materials for the growing number of forest-based industries. Thus, it is not a surprise that environmental problems have emerged in the Himalayan region.

- A. due to processes both man-made and natural
- B. who visit the mountains every year
- C. as a result of which the Himalayas rise by a few millimetres every year
- D. which has made some of the most remote areas more easily accessible
- E. as he strives for industrialization and the so-called higher standard of living
- F. as has been proved in recent years
- G. that may have disastrous effect

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2.12.

B3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–G. Одна из частей в списке А–G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Stonehenge is probably the most important prehistoric monument in Britain. The Stonehenge that we see today is the final stage 1 _____ . But first let us look back 5000 years.

The first Stonehenge was a large earthwork or Henge, comprising a ditch, bank, and the Aubrey holes, all probably built around 3100 BC. The Aubrey holes are round pits in the chalk, about one metre wide and deep, 2 _____. Excavations have revealed cremated human bones in some of the chalk filling, but the holes themselves were probably made not for the purpose of graves but as part of the religious ceremony. Shortly after this stage Stonehenge was abandoned, left untouched for over 1000 years.

The second and most dramatic stage of Stonehenge started around 2150 BC. Some 82 bluestones from south-west Wales were transported to the site. It is thought that these stones, some weighing 4 tonnes each, were dragged on rollers and sledges to the headwaters and then loaded onto rafts. This astonishing journey covered nearly 240 miles. Once at the site, these stones were set up in the centre 3 _____ .

The third stage of Stonehenge, about 2000 BC, saw the arrival of the Sarsen stones, The largest of the Sarsen stones weigh 50 tonnes and transportation by water would have been impossible 4 _____ . These stones were arranged in an outer circle with a continuous run of lintels. Inside the circle, five trilithons were placed in a horseshoe arrangement, 5 _____ .

The final stage took place soon after 1500 BC 6 _____ . The original number of stones in the bluestone circle was probably around sixty. They have long since been removed or broken up. Some remain only as stumps below ground level.

- A. when the bluestones were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle that we see today
- B. to form an incomplete double circle
- C. which form a circle about 284 feet in diameter
- D. which were almost certainly brought from the Marlborough Downs
- E. so the stones could only have been moved using sledges and ropes
- F. whose remains we can still see today
- G. that was completed about 3500 years ago

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание № 3 (A15—A21)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ЗАДАНИЯ № 3 (A15—A21)

1. Цель задания № 3 — выбрать из четырех предложенных вариантов ответа тот, который соответствует содержанию текста.
2. Прочитайте внимательно текст, а затем начните отвечать на вопросы.
3. Не волнуйтесь, если вы не знаете значения каких-либо слов. Возможно, они не понадобятся вам при выборе правильного ответа. Если все же эти слова существенны для ответа на вопрос, попробуйте догадаться об их значении по контексту или словообразовательным элементам.
4. Вопросы следуют в том порядке, в котором они встречаются в тексте.
5. Попытайтесь найти в тексте ответ на вопрос до того, как вы посмотрите на варианты ответов. Рекомендуется отмечать ответы в тексте, чтобы в случае необходимости вы могли быстро найти нужное место в тексте и еще раз проверить ответы.

6. Выберите вариант ответа, который наилучшим образом удовлетворяет содержанию текста. Помните, что слова в правильном ответе не всегда совпадают со словами текста.
7. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 15 минут.

Задание 3.1.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The warden led us in single file along a narrow line of paving slabs that ran past the huts. Every so often, four steps led to a front door. We could hear people inside, shouting at children.

‘The overcrowding has to be believed,’ he said as he shook his head forlornly.

We squeezed to one side as a sullen woman passed us, carrying a bucket of coal. She had the look of someone who was old before her time.

The warden went up the last set of steps, opened the door with a jangling bunch of keys, took one off the ring and handed it to me.

‘There you are. Home Sweet Home. There’s a bath in that hut by the trees; get the key from me when you want one,’ he said, and he came down the steps, leaving us room to go up. ‘I hope you can make a go of it,’ he said. ‘At least we’ve got you a bit of furniture.’

We walked into a square ‘cell’ with a table and two chairs and a two-seater settee. No two of anything were the same; it all looked like furniture from a charity shop, which I suppose it was. There was a double hotplate on top of a low cupboard, and a dead black stove against the back wall with a scuttle beside it containing a few lumps of fuel. The adjoining ‘cell’ had a double bed with a pink plastic mattress cover, glistening like wet salmon. There was a cupboard that hung open because the door catch had gone. Inside the cupboard were two meagre blankets.

The bedroom was freezing. I struggled to shut the top flap of the window, but it was jammed open by rust. There were bits of yellowing sellotape all round the wall near it, where previous inmates had tried to block the draught with cardboard.

I sat on the bed with my head in my hands, wondering how long we would have to spend here before we found a real home, and noticing, as I glanced sideways into the front room, that a thin film of dust was blowing under the front door.

We took the plastic cover off the mattress because it looked worse than the stains underneath. The blankets smelled, but we had to keep warm somehow.

We had been in this place exactly a week when, on returning in the evening, we went up to our front door and heard children's voices and a transistor radio. We peered round the door at a jumble of people and things and colours. The people turned round and we all looked at each other. The muddle resolved itself into a huge woman and a little man, and two small children. They had a lot of stuff, mostly carrier bags and laundry bags with clothes spilling out, and a couple of buckets full of kitchen equipment which we'd have been glad to have ourselves.

They didn't want to share with us any more than we did with them, but that's what the warden had told them to do. We argued about it, though it seemed ridiculous to quarrel over accommodation which none of us really wanted anyway.

A15 The place is

- 1) a prison.
- 2) a hostel for the homeless.
- 3) a holiday camp.
- 4) old people's bungalows.

A16 The warden seems to think that the couple's accommodation is

- 1) cosy.
- 2) unpleasant.
- 3) spacious enough.
- 4) well furnished.

A17 The main thing the author notices about the furniture is that

- 1) it looks or smells dirty.
- 2) most of it is in poor condition.
- 3) it is very cheap.
- 4) nothing matches anything else.

A18 The main reason the author feels cold in the bedroom is that

- 1) there isn't enough fuel for the stove.
- 2) the window lets in a lot of draught.
- 3) there aren't enough blankets.
- 4) the door lets in a lot of draught.

A19 The author feels

- 1) unhappy.
- 2) optimistic.
- 3) determined to make the best of the situation.
- 4) angry.

A20 Taking the plastic cover off the mattress

- 1) releases the smell of the blankets.
- 2) improves the appearance of the bed.
- 3) helps the couple to keep warm.
- 4) makes the bed look worse.

A21

The four other people are in the accommodation

- 1) by mistake.
- 2) because they have been told to share their kitchen equipment.
- 3) because they have been forced to share the accommodation.
- 4) because a week is up and it is their turn to live there.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.2.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

It is Saturday night at the Brooklyn Museum of Art in New York, a large important-looking nineteenth-century building. Since six o'clock, entry to the museum has been free of charge. People are shouting in the galleries, but the guards, who seem to be unusually relaxed, take no notice. On the ground floor, in the galleries devoted to African art, children are playing hide-and-seek while their parents sip beer from plastic cups. Some teenage girls wander by, leaving a trail of perfume, and head through the sculpture exhibition to a temporary dance floor where a DJ is playing reggae music. Watching the scene is Bryan, a young teacher from a local school.

What brings him out tonight? 'I'm here for the reggae, of course,' he says. 'When I heard they were playing that I thought, 'I have to be there.' And obviously a lot of people feel the same way.' Besides the DJ, the museum has laid on gallery talks, a Martin Scorsese film, a puppet show and a samba band.

The Brooklyn Museum of Art wasn't always so trendy. For decades, it put on excellent exhibitions that few came to see. Guidebooks described the enormous building as 'an undiscovered treat'. Had it been over in the city's fashionable Upper East Side, of course, the museum would have been packing **them** in.

Even when they put on dull exhibitions, New York's top museums can count on a steady stream of visitors — mostly tourists. But Brooklyn, one of New York's toughest districts, isn't on the standard tourist route. When the museum was built, it was in a wealthy suburb, but these days the surrounding streets are home to recent immigrants, mostly poor folk from the Caribbean.

Two years ago, in an effort to revive itself, the museum appointed a new director, Arnold Lehman, who was born in Brooklyn. Lehman was convinced that the museum should forget about trying to attract visitors from the other side of town and try to appeal instead to people from the surrounding area. 'The neighbourhood's changed,' he explains,

'but this is where the museum is, and we can't — and won't — pretend we're somewhere else.'

The free evening events, called 'First Saturdays', are Lehman's way of reaching out to people. They are certainly popular: the crush of visitors has forced the museum to move the dance floor from the entrance hall to the car park. Lehman is delighted with the result: 'It's remarkable to hear people say, 'I live four blocks away, and I've never been in this building before'. The great thing for me is when you see teenage boys looking at art in the galleries without being handcuffed to their parents,' he says. What's more, the annual number of visitors to the museum has roughly doubled, from 250,000 to half a million since the scheme was introduced. Similar institutions across the country are now calling, wanting to know how much it costs 'to throw a good party'. The answer, incidentally, is about \$25,000 per event. 'And worth every dime,' says Lehman.

Tonight, a woman called Akasha, who seems to vindicate the new direction the museum has taken, is standing on the edge of the dance floor. Akasha walked to the museum from her home, but hasn't been here since primary school, when a teacher organized a trip to see an exhibition. 'The free concert is why I came,' she admits, 'but I must come back and look round the museum,' Others who come to dance find their way into the galleries almost by accident — like Jean-Michel, who lost his friends in the crush of dancers and thought he might as well take a look at the art.

The real achievement of First Saturdays is, therefore, both more significant and more profound than the increased visitor numbers suggest. Most people visit art museums because they want to have a special 'artistic' experience. The Brooklyn Museum of Art has introduced thousands of people to the idea that museum-going can be a perfectly ordinary part of their lives.

A15 The man called Bryan has been attracted to the museum this evening by

- 1) the chance to meet new people.
- 2) the type of music being played.
- 3) the range of entertainment on offer.
- 4) the fact that it costs nothing to get in.

A16 In the past, the museum attracted few visitors because of

- 1) the poor quality of the exhibitions it put on.
- 2) the negative way it was described in reviews.
- 3) the part of the city where it was located.
- 4) the limited space it had for exhibitions.

A17 In paragraph 3 'them' refers to

- 1) museums.
- 2) guidebooks.
- 3) visitors.
- 4) exhibitions.

A18 When Arthur Lehman became director of the museum, he decided

- 1) to concentrate on art from Brooklyn.
- 2) to change the type of things exhibited.
- 3) to improve the appearance of the building.
- 4) to get local people interested in the museum.

A19 Arthur Lehman is pleased about 'Free Saturdays' because

- 1) young people are showing an interest in art.
- 2) other museums are now trying to copy the idea.
- 3) the idea has made money for the museum.
- 4) the music and dancing has been particularly popular.

A20 The man called Jean-Michel

- 1) had heard about the museum from friends.
- 2) was profoundly affected by the art he saw.
- 3) hadn't actually visited the museum for years.
- 4) didn't come with the intention of looking at the art.

A21 In the last paragraph, the writer shows that she

- 1) is unsure about the real value of 'First Saturdays'.
- 2) admires what the museum has managed to do.
- 3) doubts that the scheme will have long-term success.
- 4) is surprised by the way visitors have reacted to the art.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.3.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

At 33, Matt Roberts is Britain's leading personal trainer. His clients include the rich and the famous: people like supermodel Naomi Campbell and Mel C, the singer with the pop group Spice Girls. He has already published two books about fitness and he is about to launch his own range of health and fitness products.

Unlike many of his clients, Matt has always been sporty. His father, John Roberts, played professional football for top London club Arsenal in the early seventies, and Matt looked set to follow in his footsteps. Then, during an athletics match at school, his plans suddenly changed when he was knocked on the head by a stray discus.

Doctors ruled out team sports from then on, and for a few months he got no exercise at all. This gave Matt a brief taste of what it's like to be out of condition. After that, he decided to focus on another activity he had always excelled at: sprinting.

Matt trained hard and once even represented England, but already by the age of 16, he had **set his sights on** becoming a fitness trainer with his own gym. He recalls: 'When my injury meant I wasn't getting any exercise, I just wasn't myself. It's the same for people who are overweight or unfit, they aren't themselves.' For Matt remains convinced that fitness is the basis of a full and happy life.

After leaving school, Matt went to the USA. This was a lucky move because his arrival coincided with the rise in the fashion for personal trainers amongst celebrities, and he became one of the pioneers in the field. His first big break came when a rock star who was preparing for a world tour employed him full-time. 'It was a great experience,' Matt recalls, 'coming up with the entire health package for somebody. But intense.' He's careful, however, even now, not to give away his employer's identity. And it is this acceptance of the confidential nature of their relationship that his clients value highly, perhaps even more than the training itself. So it comes as no surprise that news of his skills spread through word-of-mouth recommendations.

After six months, Matt moved back to London, where he built up a base of clients whom he trained in their homes, before spotting the premises he was looking for in the city's fashionable Mayfair district. As he was only 22, the banks wouldn't lend Matt the start-up money he needed and suppliers wouldn't lease equipment. But Matt worked hard to save the capital and moved into what would be the first of his chain of gyms.

'It's great to see results in clients,' Matt says. 'I see myself more as a training partner. I don't think the pupil-teacher thing works with most 55 people.' He's probably right there, but it's clear to me that the best trainers are also psychologists of a kind, achieving the kind of mental transformation that changes a couch potato into a gymnast, helping us find the inner athlete just waiting to burst free.

But then there are trainers and trainers. The £40-an-hour trainer down your local gym may not offer quite the same results as Matt, who charges between £80 and £110. What's more, he says he only knows of seven or eight really good trainers in the UK, adding 'although of course there might be a lot of good people I haven't come across'.

But if you can't afford a top trainer, you could, of course, try Matt's 90-Day Fitness Plan. As his editor insists, 'He's the real thing! As you read Matt's books, you can almost hear him pushing you on.' Matt Roberts seems determined to broadcast the good news about health and fitness beyond his client base — which is a sincere, if also a profitable, objective. One can't help but think, however, that even the best exercise book is bound to be less effective than one-to-one sessions with the man himself.

- A15** Matt decided not to follow a career in football because
- 1) he realised it was a dangerous sport.
 - 2) he was advised against it for medical reasons.
 - 3) he discovered he was better suited to athletics.
 - 4) he didn't want to do the same thing as his father.
- A16** The expression 'set his sights on' in paragraph 3 refers to
- 1) a place Matt had seen.
 - 2) a job Matt had tried.
 - 3) something Matt had learnt to do.
 - 4) something Matt hoped to achieve.
- A17** According to the article, when Matt went to the USA
- 1) he was able to take advantage of a new trend.
 - 2) he was the first trainer to attract celebrity clients.
 - 3) he was sure of finding work as a personal trainer.
 - 4) he made good contacts amongst fashionable trainers.
- A18** In the writer's view, Matt's early clients appreciated most of all that
- 1) he wasn't well-known himself.
 - 2) he respected their need for privacy.
 - 3) he was recommended by their friends.
 - 4) he provided a personal training package.
- A19** In London, Matt trained his clients in their homes at first because
- 1) that was what they preferred.
 - 2) his gym was not in a fashionable area.
 - 3) he couldn't afford to set up his own gym.
 - 4) they were able to provide their own equipment.
- A20** What approach to training does Matt adopt?
- 1) He seeks to change people's attitudes.
 - 2) He tries to teach people the best methods.
 - 3) He works with people to achieve results.
 - 4) He expects people to follow his example.
- A21** In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that
- 1) Matt believes in the benefits of using his books.
 - 2) Matt has plans to televise his books in the future.
 - 3) Matt's books are amongst the best on the market.
 - 4) Matt's books should be used together with a trainer.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.4.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

That night as Easton walked home through the rain he felt very depressed. It had been a very bad summer for most people and he had not fared better than the rest. A few weeks with one firm, a few days with another, then out of a job, then on again for a month perhaps, and so on.

William Easton was a man of medium height, about 23 years old, with fair hair and moustache and blue eyes. His clothes, though shabby, were clean and neat but the holes in his shoes made it painful to walk.

He was married: his wife was a young woman whose acquaintance he had made when he happened to be employed with others painting the outside of the house where she was a general servant. Easton had been in no hurry to marry for he knew that, taking good times with bad, his wages did not average a pound a week. However, after going out for 18 months they were finally married.

That was a year ago.

As a single man he had never troubled much if he happened to be out of work. He always had enough to live on and pocket money besides, but now that he was married it was different; the fear of being 'out' haunted him all the time.

He had started for Rushton and Co. on the previous Monday after having been idle for three weeks and, as the house where he was working had to be done right through, he had congratulated himself on having secured a job that would last till Christmas; but he now began to fear that what had happened to Jack Linden — a master craftsman — might also happen to himself at any time. He would have to be very careful not to offend Bill Crass in any way. He was afraid that the latter did not like him very much as it was. He knew that Crass could get him the sack at any time and would not scruple to do so if he wanted to make room for some pal of his.

Crass, the foreman, was quite without special abilities; he was if anything inferior to the majority of the men he supervised. Even so, he pretended to know everything, and the vague references he was in the habit of making to 'tones' and 'shades' and 'harmony' had so impressed Frederick Hunter that the latter was completely taken in. It was by pushing himself forward in this way that Crass had managed to get himself put in charge of the work.

Although Crass did as little as possible himself, he took care to work the others hard. Any man who failed to satisfy him was reported to Hunter as being 'no good' or 'too slow for a funeral' and was then dispensed with at the end of the week. Knowing this, all the workers feared and hated the wily Crass.

Some, by giving him pipefuls of tobacco and pints of beer, managed to stay in Crass's favour and often kept their jobs when better men were dismissed.

As he walked home through the rain thinking of these things, Easton realized that it was not possible to foresee what a day or even an hour might bring.

- A15** As he walked home, Easton felt depressed because
- 1) it had been a bad summer for most people, including him.
 - 2) he was afraid of losing his job.
 - 3) he had recently got married, despite his low wages.
 - 4) his shoes were worn out and his feet were hurting.
- A16** The fifth paragraph mentions Easton's fear of being 'out'. Is this a fear of
- 1) being unemployed?
 - 2) not having any money?
 - 3) having nowhere to live?
 - 4) falling out with his wife?
- A17** The most senior person mentioned in the passage is
- 1) Jack Linden.
 - 2) Frederick Hunter.
 - 3) Bill Crass.
 - 4) William Easton.
- A18** Crass got his position because Hunter thought he was good at
- 1) using language.
 - 2) managing other people.
 - 3) understanding colour schemes.
 - 4) repairing or decorating houses.
- A19** To keep his job, anyone working under Crass had to
- 1) work hard.
 - 2) give him presents.
 - 3) take care not to offend him.
 - 4) make room for his pals.
- A20** Crass was
- 1) a skilful worker but lazy.
 - 2) not very skilful but hard working.
 - 3) not very skilful and also lazy.
 - 4) a skilful man and a hard worker.
- A21** A good title for the passage would be
- 1) Foreman Crass.
 - 2) An Uncertain Future.
 - 3) Too Slow for a Funeral.
 - 4) A Miserable Walk.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.5.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The evidence for harmony in the family may not be obvious in some households. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held image of sullen teenagers locked in their room after endless family rows.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly reveals that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past: more than half of 13 to 18-year-olds get on with their brothers and sisters; and one in three has not argued with their parents during the past twelve months. Eighty-five per cent of 13 to 18-year-olds agree with the statement 'I'm happy with my family life,' while a majority said their lives were 'happy', 'fun' and 'carefree'. Only one in ten said they definitely did not get on with their parents.

'We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families,' said one member of the research team. 'They're expected to be rebellious and selfish but actually they have other things on their minds; they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more negotiation and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to participate in the family decision-making process. They don't want to rock the boat.'

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends rather than subordinates. There are actual statements to back this up. 'My parents are happy to discuss things with me and make compromises,' says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall. 'I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing, or which girl I'm going out with. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it.'

Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. 'Looking back on the last ten years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation... or you might have called it bribery. But as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that. I don't think they were that flexible with their children.' But maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that ideas of adolescence being a difficult time are not rooted in real facts. A psychologist comments, 'Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in our social history when teenagers were identified as different beings. But that idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents really only

happened during that one time in the 1960s when everyone rebelled. The normal situation throughout history has been a smooth transition from helping out with the family business to taking it over.'

'The present generation has grown up in a period of economic growth, and as a result teenagers appear to believe much more in individualism and self-reliance than in the past. That has contributed to their confidence in the fairness of life, and thus to a general peace within the family unit.'

But is life really fair? Nine out of ten young people think 'if you work hard enough, you will get just rewards.' However, some recognised that this was not actually inevitable — and not always fair. 'If you have fewer opportunities and live in an inner city,' one 15-year-old boy told researchers, 'you've got to work 110 per cent. Otherwise you can work 50 per cent and get away with it.'

But greater family stability has to be a good place for young people to start out in life, and the findings of the study support this. In spite of some gloomy forecasts about the decline of the family, the future looks good!

A15 The most important result of the study into teenage attitudes is that

- 1) it confirms previous findings.
- 2) it gives actual figures for its results.
- 3) it shows that most teenagers do not get on with their parents.
- 4) it identifies unexpected facts about family relationships.

A16 The research team was surprised that young people today

- 1) worry about being rebellious.
- 2) think that education is important.
- 3) do not negotiate with their parents.
- 4) discuss things with their friends.

A17 According to the results of the survey, parents today differ from their own parents because they

- 1) listen to what their children say.
- 2) talk to their children more than before.
- 3) respect their children more as equals.
- 4) always compromise with their children.

A18 Daniel Lazall and Susan Crome

- 1) have very different opinions about parents.
- 2) could both negotiate with their parents.
- 3) had no limits placed on what they were allowed to do.
- 4) are both irresponsible.

A19 The writer says that 'the positive view of family life should not be unexpected' because

- 1) a happy family is the normal situation.
- 2) our surprise comes from a specific time in the past.
- 3) parents allow children a lot of freedom nowadays.
- 4) children can be bribed to behave well.

A20 What do some young people think about life today?

- 1) It always gives everyone a fair chance.
- 2) Making money is the most important goal.
- 3) Some people have to work longer than others.
- 4) Not everyone has equal opportunities.

A21 The purpose of the article is to

- 1) help people improve family relationships.
- 2) show young people how to choose a career.
- 3) demonstrate that popular ideas about relationships may be false.
- 4) suggest ways of educating children in developing relationships.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.6.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

There was a small breeze when Christine came out for her lunch as she usually did, even when it was raining, instead of going up to the store canteen. You could never get a table to yourself there, and whoever sat with you always wanted to complain about the shop, the customers, the management or the canteen food. Everyone at Goldwyn's seemed to have a complaint of some kind, although it was one of the best London stores to work for, and many of the staff had been there for years — some of them were long past retiring age. This was because the management let them stay on even when they were really past it, like poor old Martha, who was always trying to sell people dresses that were much too old for them.

Christine herself had been in the book department for more than four years. She had started as a junior, knocking over piles of books and breaking the till once a week in her efforts to serve customers quickly. Now she was Head Salesperson and moved calmly around the department between the bright new paperbacks, knowing that book

customers liked to take their time, unlike the people who stampeded through the other parts of the shop with never a moment to spare.

She knew every book in the place and all about the new ones before they came out. She was said to be Mr Parker's right-hand person — and heaven knows he needed one — and was sometimes asked into his office to meet a favoured publisher's representative.

The book department, partly due to Mr Parker's weak administration and partly because it was thought to be sophisticated, was the only department in Goldwyn's where you did not have to wear black. This led to some confusion as to who was an assistant and who was a customer, not untypical of bookshops, and accounted for the distressed look of people who picked up a book they wanted but were afraid of having their elbows grasped by the store detective before they could find someone to take their money.

Christine was wearing her grey suit today. She liked the grey suit. She had liked it for a long time, because she had accepted her aunt's advice that it was better to buy an expensive suit that would last than to keep buying cheap suits that looked very smart for a few weeks, until they began to wrinkle at the elbows and sag at the seat. The grey suit had been what the shop had called a 'classic', which meant that nobody would ever turn round in the street to look at it, but it would stand having its skirt taken up or let down according to the swings of fashion.

Christine liked her work, as much as one can like any job that imprisons one from nine till five-thirty. She liked Goldwyn's, but she was always glad to get away from it at lunchtime, even though it meant queuing for a table at one of the restaurants and teashops that fed the local shop-workers. Here people tended to eat with one eye on their watches and had a taste for things like pasta and puddings which were the most filling at the least cost. But Christine, once seated, enjoyed a leisurely, if lonely, sandwich.

Alice, who was her junior, was always meeting people at lunchtime. Even if it was only a man who had picked up her handkerchief in the cafeteria, she made it sound exciting, like an adventure. Alice and the other junior, Helen, were always giggling in the classics section where the customers did not go much. If Christine came along, they would suddenly look serious and pretend to be straightening books. Christine thought this should have made her feel very old, but it didn't. She was so much happier than she had been at the giggling age. She liked her authority in the book department. Sometimes, outside, she insecurely wondered how she stood in relation to the rest of the world. At Goldwyn's she was someone.

A15 Christine preferred not to have lunch at work because she wanted to avoid

- 1) her colleagues.
- 2) the canteen food.
- 3) the customers.
- 4) the management.

- A16** Christine was particularly valuable to Mr Parker because
- 1) publishers' representatives liked her.
 - 2) she had good relations with customers.
 - 3) she had knowledge which he lacked.
 - 4) she knew which books would sell.

- A17** In paragraph 2 'This' refers to
- 1) Mr Parker's attitude to customers.
 - 2) the assistants' free choice of clothes.
 - 3) a confusing situation.
 - 4) the book department.

- A18** Customers in the book department sometimes looked uncomfortable because
- 1) it was unlike other bookshops.
 - 2) the assistants watched them closely.
 - 3) there were no prices on the books.
 - 4) they didn't know who to pay.

- A19** Which word most accurately describes Christine's grey suit?
- 1) fashionable.
 - 2) inexpensive.
 - 3) original.
 - 4) practical.

- A20** The disadvantage for Christine of the places she went to for lunch was
- 1) the fact that they were crowded.
 - 2) the speed with which she had to eat.
 - 3) the type of food they served.
 - 4) the type of people who ate there.

- A21** How did Christine regard the junior members of staff?
- 1) She found them amusing.
 - 2) She found them annoying.
 - 3) They made her feel important.
 - 4) They made her feel old.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.7.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Kevin Cookson, a 23-year-old engineering student, has been keen on windsurfing for many years. Recently, he set a new record for travelling all the way round the coast of Great Britain on a windsurf board. 'I don't really know why I did it,' says Kevin, 'just for the fun of it, I suppose. It was there to be done, that was all.'

Despite lacking both the obsessive ambition and the funds that normally go with attempts to break records, Kevin made the journey in eight weeks and six days, knocking one week off the previous record set in 1984.

Leaving from Exmouth in the south-west of England, Kevin travelled up the west coast of England and Wales, before going round the top of Scotland and then coming back down the other side. The journey officially covered 2,896 kilometres, although given the changes of direction to find the right wind paths, the actual distance Kevin travelled is probably closer to 4,000 kilometres.

Kevin fitted his fitness training in around his final year university examinations. 'I didn't have that much time to prepare,' he explains. 'But I often went running and supplemented that with trips to the gym to do weight training. I found I got a lot better during the trip itself actually. At the start, I was tired and needed a rest after four hours, but by the end I found I could do ten hours in a row no trouble.'

Kevin had a budget of £7,000 to cover the whole expedition. The previous record had been set with a budget twice that size, while a recent unsuccessful attempt had cost £40,000. Budgets have to meet the cost of fuel, food and accommodation for the support team, as well as the windsurfer's own equipment and expenses.

Previous contenders had been accompanied by a boat on which they slept at night, as well as a fleet of vehicles on land to carry their supplies. Kevin made do with an inflatable rubber boat and an old van manned by four friends who followed his progress. Overnight arrangements had to be found along the way. Apart from the odd occasion when they enjoyed the hospitality of friends, the team made use of the camping equipment carried in the van, and slept on the beach.

When asked if his athlete's diet was a closely kept secret, Kevin replied that he ate a lot of pasta and relied on the odd tin of tuna to keep up his energy. 'Basically, we had anything that was on special offer in the nearest supermarket,' he confided.

Such a prolonged period of **gruelling** windsurfing made relaxation important, however, and for this, Kevin favoured the pub method. This also provided social opportunities. 'The people we met were re-

ally encouraging,' he recalls. 'They thought what we were doing was really great. It was hard work, but we had a lot of fun along the way.'

Kevin has been windsurfing since he was thirteen years old and is also a highly-ranked competitor at national level. 'I don't know where I'm ranked now,' he says, 'because I've missed a lot of important competitions this year. But what I did has more than made up for that and I'll be doing my best to be up there amongst the winners once I get back into the competitive sport next season.'

Given his unique achievement this year, Kevin seems well-placed to take on the world's top windsurfers.

A15 Kevin decided to try and break the record because

- 1) he enjoyed the challenge.
- 2) it had always been his ambition.
- 3) it was a way of making money.
- 4) he was invited to do it by others.

A16 Before making the trip, Kevin

- 1) spent a lot of time practising on water.
- 2) could already windsurf all day without a break.
- 3) had only a limited amount of time for training.
- 4) spent most of his time working out in a gym.

A17 Unlike earlier attempts at the record

- 1) Kevin had no support team.
- 2) Kevin used better equipment.
- 3) only one vehicle was used.
- 4) it took less time to organize.

A18 Most of the time Kevin slept

- 1) on a boat.
- 2) in a tent.
- 3) in the van.
- 4) in friends' houses.

A19 Kevin says about his diet that

- 1) he didn't keep to his plan.
- 2) variety was important.
- 3) certain foods were essential.
- 4) it was largely left to chance.

A20 In paragraph 8 '**gruelling**' means

- 1) extremely fast.
- 2) quite lonely.
- 3) highly uncomfortable.
- 4) very tiring.

A21 How does Kevin feel about regular windsurfing competitions?

- 1) They no longer interest him.
- 2) He's sure he can do well in them.
- 3) He regrets missing them.
- 4) He has no plans to enter any.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.8.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Most children at the tender age of six or so are full of most impractical scheme for becoming policemen, firemen or train drivers when they grow up. But when I was that age, I could not be bothered with such mundane ambitions. I knew exactly what I wanted to do, I was going to have my own zoo. At the time, this did not seem to me, and still does not seem, a very unreasonable idea. My friends and relatives, who had long found me strange because I showed little interest in anything that did not have fur or feathers, accepted this as just another manifestation of my strangeness. They felt that, if they ignored my often-repeated remarks about owning my own zoo, I would eventually grow out of it.

As the years passed, however, to the **bewilderment** of those friends and relatives, my resolve to have my own zoo grew greater and greater and eventually, after going on a number of exhibitions to bring back animals for other zoos, I felt the time was ripe to acquire my own.

From my latest trip to West Africa, I had brought back a considerable collection of animals which were living, temporarily I assured her, in my sister's suburban garden in Bournemouth. But after a number of unsuccessful attempts to convince local councils in various areas to support my plans, I began to investigate the possibility of starting my zoo on the island of Jersey in the English Channel.

I was given an introduction to a man named Hugh Fraser who, I was told, was a broad-minded, kindly soul. He would show me around the island and point out suitable sites. So, I flew to Jersey and was met by Hugh Fraser who drove us to his family home, probably one of the most beautiful old houses on the island. There was a huge walled garden with lots of outbuildings all built in the beautiful local stone which was the colour of autumn leaves glowing in the sunshine. Turning to my wife, I said: 'What a marvellous place for a zoo.'

If my host had promptly fainted on the spot, I could not have blamed him. The thought of creating the average person's idea of a zoo, with all the grey cement and iron bars, in such a lovely spot was horrible. To my astonishment, however, Hugh Fraser did not faint, but merely cocked an enquiring eyebrow at me and asked whether I really meant what I said. Slightly embarrassed, I replied that I had meant it, but added hastily that I realised that it was impossible. Hugh said he did not think it was as impossible as all that.

He went on to explain that the house and grounds were too big for him to keep up as a private individual, and so he wanted to move to a smaller place in England. Would I care to consider renting the property for the purpose of establishing my zoo? I could not imagine

more attractive surroundings for my purpose, and by the time lunch was over, the bargain had been sealed.

The alarm displayed by all who knew me when this was announced can be imagined. The only exception to the general chorus of disapproval was my sister. Although she thought it a mad scheme, at least it would rid her back garden of the assorted jungle creatures that were beginning to put a great strain on her relationship with her neighbours.

- A15** The writer's friends and family
- 1) encouraged him in his childhood ambition.
 - 2) took no notice of his childhood ambition.
 - 3) tried to talk him out of his childhood ambition.
 - 4) tried to interest him in other things.
- A16** In paragraph 2 the word '**bewilderment**' means that the writer's friends and relatives
- 1) were pleasantly surprised by him.
 - 2) became increasingly angry with him.
 - 3) were shown to be right about his ideas.
 - 4) didn't really understand his ambitions.
- A17** The writer didn't start a zoo in England because
- 1) nobody wanted to help him.
 - 2) he had too many animals.
 - 3) his sister was against it.
 - 4) he couldn't get permission.
- A18** The writer was introduced to Hugh Fraser because
- 1) Hugh knew a lot about zoos.
 - 2) Hugh owned a number of houses.
 - 3) Hugh knew the island very well.
 - 4) Hugh had offered land for rent.
- A19** When the writer made a comment about the walled garden, Hugh
- 1) was horrified at the prospect.
 - 2) was surprised by the suggestion.
 - 3) was too embarrassed to reply.
 - 4) was interested in the idea.
- A20** The writer particularly liked the place he chose for the zoo because of
- 1) its size.
 - 2) its price.
 - 3) its setting.
 - 4) its facilities.
- A21** When the writer's sister learned about the establishment of the zoo in Jersey, she felt
- 1) alarmed.
 - 2) relieved.
 - 3) supportive.
 - 4) disappointed.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.9.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Young sculptor Suzy Jordan is fast developing an international reputation for her beautifully-crafted figures which are made from a mixture of clay and metal. People love dancers, particularly ballet dancers, and Suzy has a fascination for them too. 'I used to long to be a dancer when I was younger,' she says. 'There's something amazing about all those graceful movements that, unknown to the audience, can be so painful for the dancers. I'm glad I didn't go in for it, but just watching them gives me so many ideas.'

Suzy has been in touch with some leading ballet companies to see if they'll allow her to sit and draw their dancers during rehearsal time. Her dream is to join forces with them, do a series of life-size sculptures and then hold an exhibition in the foyer of the theatre where the dancers perform.

Most of her sculpture is of figures. 'If I get the chance to sculpt from life, it's really great because I can work more quickly and I'm not guessing shapes or turning to reference books,' she told us. But most of her work has to be done from drawings. After graduating from Art School, Suzy taught drawing for a number of years before setting up as a sculptor, so at least she has the necessary skills.

Most of Suzy's works are individually commissioned and one piece can take as long as four or five months to complete. All of the work is done in a small shed in the garden of her family home in the country. This tiny space, about 3 square metres, contains her main **worktop**, plus all her other gear. Suzy uses terracotta clay to her sculptures and applies a mixture of lacquer and crushed metal powder, usually bronze, on top. This makes her pieces less expensive than solid bronze figures would be. She then adds a layer of resin or wax to give her work an aged look.

One of Suzy's biggest commissions came from a school in Sweden. They wanted three specially-designed life-size figures to suspend from the ceiling in their gymnasium. Hard to imagine how she did it, but each one was made in her garden shed. They had to be made of plaster so that they wouldn't be too heavy to hang up. Suzy travelled to Sweden with the sculptures to help direct their installation. One of the drawbacks of working to commissions rather than on mass produced pieces is having to work out what sort of price to charge. 'I used to be such a softie,' she confides. 'If someone fell in love with something I'd made, I'd accept a lower offer or let them pay for it in instalments, just so that it went to a good home. But I've learnt not to do that anymore.'

Suzy's work starts at around £100 for the smallest figures, but large sculptures can cost as much as £3000 each. But as she doesn't

make copies of her work, each person has an original, so they must be worth having as an investment. As she explains, 'All artists want some kind of recognition for their work. I don't think many of us do it for the money. I have a friend who says she can't wait to see my work in ten years and see how it's progressed. I'm very lucky to be doing the sort of work where that kind of progression shows.'

- A15** When Suzy speaks about dancers, she feels
- 1) upset by how much they suffer.
 - 2) inspired by the way they move.
 - 3) sad that she didn't train to be one.
 - 4) impressed by how they react to audiences.
- A16** Suzy has contacted certain ballet companies because she'd like to
- 1) find a job in a theatre.
 - 2) sell sculptures to them.
 - 3) be invited to performances.
 - 4) co-operate in a joint project.
- A17** Suzy would prefer not to work from drawings because
- 1) it takes a long time to do.
 - 2) books advise against it.
 - 3) she's not good at drawing.
 - 4) she'd like to develop new skills.
- A18** In paragraph 4 a 'worktop' is
- 1) a type of building.
 - 2) a piece of equipment.
 - 3) a surface to work on.
 - 4) an article of clothing.
- A19** Suzy does not make her figures wholly from metal because
- 1) they would look too new.
 - 2) they would cost too much.
 - 3) it would make them too heavy.
 - 4) it would require more space.
- A20** Suzy's attitude towards her work has changed because
- 1) she now produces larger quantities.
 - 2) she now only works to commission.
 - 3) she no longer has problems selling it.
 - 4) she has become more businesslike.
- A21** Suzy finds her work satisfying because
- 1) each piece is unique.
 - 2) she makes a good living.
 - 3) people appreciate what she does.
 - 4) her work is rising in value.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.10.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Lisa Tyler was weary after a long, hard day at the pottery factory where she works. But as she approached her home, her heart lightened; soon she would be having a nice cup of tea, putting her feet up and watching *Friends*, her favourite TV series. But first, she needed to change out of her work clothes and pick up her three-year-old son from his grandmother's house nearby.

As Lisa walked up her garden path, she noticed a light flashing on and off in an upstairs bedroom. A shiver went down her back. What if it was a burglar? Quietly, she crept round to the back of the house to see if there was any sign of a break-in. Sure enough, a window was open and someone's coat was hanging on the gatepost!

Well, 26-year-old Lisa didn't fancy coming face to face with a burglar, so she ran to a neighbour's house and rang the police. But as she sat waiting for the police to arrive, Lisa's curiosity got the better of her and she decided to go back and see what was going on. That's when she saw a leg coming out of the downstairs front window. It was a man climbing out. Lisa gasped in shock. The burglar was carrying her portable television!

At this point, **Lisa saw red**. She didn't have many possessions and she'd saved long and hard to buy that set. Besides, nobody was going to stop her watching *Friends*.

'Oh, no you don't,' she muttered under her breath, as the fury swelled inside her. Without even stopping to think, she tore across the garden and started shouting at the burglar. 'Give me my TV — drop it now!' she screamed.

Ignoring her, the man fled across the garden. So Lisa threw herself at him and successfully rugby-tackled him to the ground. The burglar struggled to escape, but Lisa hung on like the best kind of guard dog despite being punched and kicked. As she looked up, she realised that she recognised the burglar's face. She was so surprised that she lost her grip and the burglar got away, leaving the TV behind in the garden.

By the time the police and her father arrived, Lisa was in tears. 'I can't believe you were so foolish, Lisa,' scolded her father. 'You could have been killed.'

'I know, but at least he didn't get my TV,' she replied.

Lisa later remembered the name of the burglar, who had been in the same year as her at school. He was later caught and jailed for 15 months after admitting burglary and assault. In May last year, Lisa was given a Certificate of Appreciation by Staffordshire Police,

for her 'outstanding courage and public action'. But in the future she intends to leave household security to a new member of her family, Chan, who is a real guard dog.

A15 As she walked home from work Lisa was feeling

- 1) tired.
- 2) anxious.
- 3) depressed.
- 4) relieved.

A16 Lisa realised there was a burglar in her house because

- 1) something had been broken.
- 2) something had been left outside.
- 3) something was in the wrong place.
- 4) something was moving inside.

A17 Lisa didn't wait in her neighbour's house until the police arrived because

- 1) she was worried about losing her television.
- 2) she wanted to know what was happening.
- 3) she noticed something from her neighbour's window.
- 4) she realised that the burglar was leaving.

A18 In paragraph 4 '**Lisa saw red**' means

- 1) she got impatient.
- 2) she felt frightened.
- 3) she got angry.
- 4) she felt brave.

A19 When Lisa shouted at the burglar, he

- 1) tried to explain why he was there.
- 2) fell over as he ran towards her.
- 3) pretended not to have heard her.
- 4) dropped the TV and attacked her.

A20 When Lisa's father arrived, he

- 1) told her off.
- 2) comforted her.
- 3) praised her.
- 4) argued with her.

A21 The burglar was later caught because

- 1) Lisa was able to describe him.
- 2) he was found at another burglary.
- 3) Lisa realised she could identify him.
- 4) he was already known to the police.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.11.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

My room faces the sun in the morning and on clear summer mornings it wakes me bright and fresh, no matter what time I stayed up till. I get up and make breakfast, watch TV, have a shower. If it's before six in the morning, I usually have a cup of tea and go back to bed where I doze until seven. If I stay at my sister's, I sleep until the kids wake me or until she comes rolling in, poured from the back of some taxi, whichever is earlier. I'm an early riser, and a dead sleeper.

This morning I wake up with a twitch, like the alarm clock in my head has given me a little electric jolt. It isn't sunny outside. I pull back the curtains and the sky is dark grey, the same colour as the sea and it looks like the sun won't appear before tomorrow. Today is Dad's birthday. Every year on my Dad's birthday I draw a picture of him and each year he looks a bit different. I'm an artist. There, I said it. It's not that I draw a straighter line or a truer circle, as they try to teach us to do at school. I just get the message across more clearly than other people. More truthfully. I know it.

I read a lot of books too, mainly about artists, and I go through phases when I like a certain artist or a movement. And I try to paint like them. When my dad comes back, I'll be able to say 'this is you when I was twelve and I was in love with Monet' or 'this is you on your thirty-eighth birthday, when I was fourteen and I wanted to paint like Dante Gabriel Rossetti.' And he'll look at each painting and know that I loved him and never forgot him.

At the moment I'm into lines, simple lines. It's a development of a six month obsession I had with calligraphy, which came out of a phase I had with cartoons, which came from Liechtenstein and Warhol, and so on all the way back. So I get out my charcoals, and a couple of sticks of chalk and I pin a heavy sheet of grey A3 paper onto a board and rest it on my knee as I sit on the bed.

On Saturday mornings when my Mum worked, he'd take me to town and I'd drag him around the art shops. On my eighth birthday he bought me an easel, a real one, not a kiddie's. On my ninth birthday he bought me oils. On my sixth birthday he bought me a box of 99 crayons. 'Draw me,' he'd say. 'Oh, Dad, I can't.' Some mornings I'd wake up and there'd be a book on my pillow about Picasso, or Chagall.

I should go to school, I really should. I'm not one of those kids who are scared to go. I don't get bullied and I'm **not thick**. I just can't find a good reason to waste my day in a classroom studying physics or citizenship or Buddhism. I could learn them in a library. Phil, the head

of year eleven, will bollock me for it tomorrow, if I go in. I'll tell Phil the truth, it was my Dad's birthday and I spent it with him.

So I spend some time thinking about his hair, which I think is probably no more grey than it was last year. I know hair doesn't age at the same speed every year, but I make his hair longer this year. And in my mind's eye I give him an extra few pounds too. But I keep the smile fixed in my head, maybe a little muted, like it is when he's happy but distracted, or trying to understand me when I'm babbling to him.

It's head and shoulders, so I'll put him in a T-shirt that shows his neck and throat and how strong he is and how his eyes sparkle and how his brows are dead level straight and still black. I try to think of how much I want to show and how much I want to tell. Then I pick up a charcoal stick and do it. I pick up a chalk to add a suggestion of colour to his eyes, then another chalk for his mouth. And there he is. Dad.

A15 That morning the narrator was woken up by

- 1) the kids.
- 2) his sister.
- 3) nobody.
- 4) an alarm clock.

A16 The narrator considers himself to be an artist because

- 1) he can draw a straighter line and a truer circle.
- 2) he gets lots of messages from other people.
- 3) he can speak to people more truthfully.
- 4) he is able to convey his ideas better than other people.

A17 The narrator's manner of painting

- 1) is similar to Monet's.
- 2) is like Dante Gabriel Rossetti's.
- 3) comes from Liechtenstein and Warhol.
- 4) is constantly changing.

A18 The narrator was encouraged to paint by

- 1) his mother.
- 2) his father.
- 3) his brother.
- 4) his friend Phil.

A19 The narrator doesn't want to go to school because

- 1) he prefers to study on his own.
- 2) he doesn't like some subjects.
- 3) he is bullied at school.
- 4) he is scared to go there.

A20 In paragraph 6 'I'm not thick' means that the narrator is

- 1) healthy.
- 2) clever.
- 3) strong.
- 4) hard-working.

A21 Compared to the previous year, the narrator's father

- 1) has much greyer hair. 3) is a bit fatter.
2) has a happier smile. 4) is much stronger.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 3.12.

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

After graduating from medical school, Eugene Alford built a lucrative career as an ear, nose, and throat specialist and a facial plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital. In the summers, he and his wife Mary, a dentist and former paediatric nurse, would join a church-sponsored medical mission to Honduras, where he operated on the needy in a rural clinic.

At home, Alford treated many prominent Houston residents, but he also waived his fee for less fortunate patients. Carolyn Thomas, for instance, went to see him with a large gauze bandage over a cavity in her face. She had been shot by her boyfriend, who had also killed her mother. The bullet had blown away Thomas' nose, upper jaw, and right eye. Reconstruction would have cost a million dollars, but Alford, his medical team, and his hospital did it for free.

Whenever Alford needed to relax after a particularly **gruelling** period of work, he'd drive to his ranch in Bellville and lose himself in farm chores. He didn't make it out there as often as he would have liked. As a plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital, he had performed 800 operations over the previous year and was booked solid for months ahead.

So on a chilly Sunday a few days after Christmas, Alford headed out through the pine bush, intending to clear a trail for deer hunting. As he cut through underbrush in the south pasture, Alford brought the tractor to a halt in front of a dead white oak standing in his path. He nudged the trunk with the tractor's front-end loader, expecting the tree to topple neatly to the ground. Instead the top half of the oak swayed towards him. In seconds, more than a ton of hardwood slammed down on him, crushing his spine.

Pinned to the steering wheel, Alford could barely breathe. He tried to hit the brakes, but his legs failed to respond. When he found he could move his hands, he turned off the ignition, then with great effort pulled his cell phone from his shirt pocket and called his wife on speed dial. 'Mary,' he gasped, 'a tree fell on me. I'm going to die.' 'Don't quit!' she shouted. 'We're coming to get you!' Alford

was still conscious when his neighbours Kevin and Snuffy, alerted by Mary, hauled the tree off him. A rescue helicopter touched down minutes later, and Alford advised the paramedics on which drugs to administer to him. Then he blacked out.

He was flown to the trauma unit at Medical Centre in Houston, then quickly transferred to Methodist. The operation was successful, but the patient was still in danger. After almost two weeks in the ICU, Alford awoke, and his condition improved enough for him to be taken to a rehabilitation unit, where he began physical therapy and learned to use a wheelchair. In February 2008, six weeks after the accident, Alford returned to his 100-year-old home in Houston. At first, he was so weak that he could sit up only when strapped into a wheelchair.

Before the accident, Alford had been a solidly built six-footer and was used to being in charge. Now, entirely dependent on others, he fell into despair. 'If it weren't for my wife and kids, I would have killed myself,' he says. But then the love started pouring in. Alford's brother maintained a blog to provide updates about Alford's recovery. Over the next three months, he received 40,000 messages from colleagues, former patients, acquaintances, even strangers. The outpouring raised his spirits. It also gave Mary a new perspective on him. For years, Alford's schedule of 15-hour days hadn't left him much time for her and the kids. 'I'd just about decided you liked work more than us,' Mary told him one day over lunch. 'But now I realize you didn't want to leave the hospital because there were so many folks that needed you. You couldn't just abandon them.'

The couple refurbished their house with ramps, a wheelchair-accessible bathroom, and an elevator. They bought an extended-cab pickup truck and fitted it with a wheelchair hoist, a swivelling driver's seat, and hand controls so Alford could drive himself.

But Alford's goal was to make such adjustments temporary. After a month of physical therapy, he graduated from an electric to a manual wheelchair. The daily workouts built strength in his back and muscles, improving his ability to hold himself upright. Soon he was able to stand with the aid of a tubular steel frame; seated in his chair, he could now draw his legs toward his chest.

In May, Alford began the next phase of treatment. By putting a paralyzed patient through his paces, therapists hoped to grow new neuromuscular connections. After three months of this routine, Alford's coordination had improved markedly. He felt ready to pick up a scalpel again, with the hospital's approval. Alford still goes for four hours of rehab every morning and spends his evenings stretching and riding a motorized stationary bike to keep muscle spasms at bay. But in the hours between, he sees patients or performs surgeries—as many as five a week.

He's eager to do more complex surgeries and plans to increase his workload. Walking remains uncertain. 'I always tell him if I had a crystal ball, I'd be a millionaire,' says Marcie Kern, one of his physical therapists. Still, the doctor considers himself a lucky man.

- A15** Eugene Alford
- 1) treated only prominent Houston residents.
 - 2) did some charity work.
 - 3) had fixed fees.
 - 4) often visited his ranch in Bellville.

- A16** In paragraph 3 ‘**gruelling**’ means
- 1) extremely boring.
 - 2) quite exciting.
 - 3) very tiring.
 - 4) highly uncomfortable.

- A17** As a result of the accident, the oak broke Alford’s
- 1) neck.
 - 2) legs.
 - 3) back.
 - 4) chest.

- A18** Before the accident, Alford
- 1) was in charge of the hospital.
 - 2) liked his work more than his family.
 - 3) worked 15 hours a week.
 - 4) could not spend much time with his wife and children.

- A19** To make Alford feel more comfortable
- 1) the family equipped their house with necessary facilities.
 - 2) his 100-year-old house was redecorated.
 - 3) the family bought a new house.
 - 4) his old pickup truck was fitted with a wheelchair hoist.

- A20** After physical therapy and daily workouts
- 1) Alford didn’t need a wheelchair.
 - 2) Alford’s stamina came back.
 - 3) Alford started to perform simple operations.
 - 4) Alford’s coordination improved markedly.

- A21** At present Alford
- 1) feels sorry for himself.
 - 2) is planning to practise medicine as well as he used to.
 - 3) is going to start walking.
 - 4) wants to become a millionaire.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

ОТВЕТЫ К ЗАДАНИЯМ

№ варианта	Задание 1 (B2)	Задание 2 (B3)	Задание 3 (A15—A21)
1	ECHFADG	EADGBF	2242123
2	CEGADHB	BFDACE	2334142
3	BAHDEFG	CFBAEG	2412331
4	DBHEGCF	FGEBDC	2123332
5	FCAHEDB	CAFGED	4232243
6	CHADEBG	FBAGCE	1324413
7	GCHEDFA	DAGCFE	1332342
8	EFBHADC	BEFAGC	2413432
9	BGFADEC	EGCABF	2413243
10	HCFEBDG	CFGBAD	1423313
11	GHBFDCE	FCAEDB	3442123
12	BDHACEF	GCBEFA	2334122

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Тесты

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