

# Вариант 4

ID: 13787

№ 1.

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

1. The speaker has some time to herself/himself at work.
2. The speaker hasn't given up the job because she/he likes dealing with customers.
3. There is a growing need for the speaker's services.
4. Although the job is boring the speaker does it because it is wellpaid.
5. The speaker enjoys her/his job although she/he doesn't make good money.
6. The speaker agrees to do any job because she/he needs money badly.
7. The speaker likes the environment and the fact that she/he doesn't have to work too quickly.

| Говорящий   | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Утверждение |   |   |   |   |   |   |

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 2.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2— False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3— Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

- A) Bill and Peggy are planning their trip to Moscow.
- B) Bill and Peggy study together at the university.
- C) Peggy has never been to Moscow before.
- D) While in Moscow, Bill rode a bicycle.
- E) Bill is a vegetarian.
- F) Peggy speaks good Russian.
- G) Bill liked literary museums in Moscow.

Запишите в ответ цифры, расположив их в порядке, соответствующем буквам:

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 3-9.

[Аудиофайл](#)



*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Dr. Bennet is a medical doctor who specializes in treating...

1. ...children.
2. ...grown-ups.
3. ...astronauts.

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*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

According to Dr. Bennet, which of the following is NOT what healthcare and spaceflights are similar in?

1. Both include dangerous procedures.
2. Both have complicated structures.
3. Both require considerable financing.

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*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

By saying "Go to the source!" Dr. Bennet means that he had to learn the method from...

1. ...people who had invented it.
2. ...documents that described it.
3. ...a paid-for teaching resource.

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*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

According to Dr. Bennet, in healthcare, simulators are used...

1. ...in the form of a videogame.
2. ...in medical universities.
3. ...by doctors before operations.

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*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

When Dr. Bennet says that "in real life it never rains but pours", he means that in real spaceflights...

1. ...problems that astronauts face are never simple or easy to solve.

2. ...astronauts often have to solve several problems at the same time.
3. ...solving problems is part of a regular daily routine for astronauts.

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*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

According to Dr. Bennet, at NASA...

1. ...the more experienced you are, the less you need to go through simulations.
2. ...astronauts who have just graduated from university don't need simulations.
3. ...frequency of simulations doesn't depend on the experience of the astronaut.

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*Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

According to Dr. Bennet, debriefings at NASA...

1. ...focus on what astronauts did badly in simulations.
2. ...are meant to make astronauts feel more confident.
3. ...are happy events that involve a lot of laughter.

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## **№ 10.**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1. A long way to popularity.
2. Revolutionary materials.
3. Borrowed ideas.
4. A stairway to heaven.
5. Brilliant ideas and brave deeds.
6. It had its finest hour.
7. Extraordinary combinations.
8. Ideas on sale.

**A.** Born in 1743, Thomas Jefferson helped shape the new American nation and also shaped some of the country's most famous buildings. The twentieth century architects who designed the circular Jefferson Memorial in Washington D.C. drew inspiration from Thomas Jefferson's architectural ideas. And from where did Jefferson get his ideas? The Pantheon in Rome! This building with its classical portico became a model that influenced Western architecture for 2,000 years.

**B.** Postmodern architecture evolved from the modernist movement, yet contradicts many of the modernist ideas.

Combining new ideas with traditional forms, postmodernist buildings may startle, surprise, and even amuse. Familiar shapes and details are used in unexpected ways. Philip Johnson's AT&T Headquarters is often cited as an example of postmodernism. Like many buildings in the international style, this skyscraper has a classical facade.

**C.** The Industrial Revolution in Europe brought about a new trend: the use of metals instead of wood and stone in construction. Built in 1889, the Eiffel Tower is perhaps the most famous example of this new use for metal. For 40 years, the Eiffel Tower measured the tallest in the world. The metal latticework, formed with very pure structural iron, makes the tower both extremely light and able to withstand tremendous wind forces.

**D.** By the early 1800s, Belfast had become a major port at the beating heart of the region's industry. The launching of the Titanic from the ship ways was attended by an estimated 100,000 people, showing how important this event was for Belfast. Many more impressive ships would leave the yard in the coming years before the decline of the shipbuilding industry began in the 1950s, but the Titanic marked the zenith of the great shipbuilding era in Belfast.

**E.** Thomas Andrews was the chief naval architect at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast during the early 1900s. He brought the idea of 'Olympic class' ocean liners to life. The most famous of these was Titanic, which he joined on its first voyage. His actions when the ship sank on 15 April 1912 are believed to have saved many lives, but at the cost of his own. In his home town of Comber, the life of Thomas Andrews is commemorated by the Memorial Hall, opened in 1915.

**F.** An e-book or "electronic book" is available digitally downloaded, and accessed through a device such as a computer, a smart phone or, popularly, a portable e-book reader. In 1971, Michael Hart began storing vast contents of libraries in electronic formats. Hart named his efforts Project Gutenberg, after the inventor of the printing press. Libraries were early adopters of the technology. But it took nearly thirty years for the idea of the e-book to take firm hold with the consumer.

**G.** The Frankfurt Book Fair is held in October of each year. It usually hosts more than 7,300 exhibitors from 100 countries ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe. For the American book publishing industry, the Frankfurt Book Fair is predominantly a trade fair, that is, a professional meeting place for publishers, editors, librarians, book subsidiary rights managers, booksellers, film producers, authors and many others who are involved in the creation and licensing of book content.

| Текст     | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Заголовок |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Antarctica tourism

Antarctica does not have any permanent residents, just short-term visitors. There are two groups who can have an impact: tourists and those **A** \_\_\_\_\_. While tourists may only spend a relatively short time on landings, usually just a few hours, it is a high-impact time compared to scientists or support workers **B** \_\_\_\_\_ base. Tourists also by their nature will want to visit the most picturesque and wildlife-rich areas of Antarctica. Areas that are easily accessible by small boats **C** \_\_\_\_\_ are relatively rare in Antarctica. So despite its enormous size, tourists become concentrated in a few areas **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Even a smaller tour ship carries far more people than the entire staff of most Antarctic bases. One aspect of Antarctic tourism that restricts visitor numbers is the limited tourist season. This limitation is placed by the weather, **E** \_\_\_\_\_. The limited tourist season, however, coincides with the breeding season for most Antarctic wildlife, with the potential for disturbance. Tourism in Antarctica is at present self-regulated by the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators. It was founded in 1991. Now it has over 100 members. This is an organization **F** \_\_\_\_\_ operators. Such guidelines limit the size of the ships that can cruise the Antarctic waters, and also how many people can be landed at sites.

- 1. that sets strict guidelines for its member tour
- 2. who go as part of scientific programmes
- 3. that take tourists from their ship to shore
- 4. where short periods of quite warm weather
- 5. and in particular by the movements of sea ice
- 6. who spend most of their time on a polar
- 7. where most of the landings take place

| Пропуск           | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Часть предложения |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Getting What He Deserved?

There were seven or eight of us in the line, waiting to pay the cashier for our lunches. We were all in a hurry because that's the way of the American business-day lunch. At the front of the line there was a pretty woman with a small boy of about eight. He was a cute little fellow wearing black jeans, white sneakers and a blue pullover sweater. A shock of dark hair fell over his eyes. He looked very much like his mother. The boy had a charming face with chiseled features but he was depressed. As the woman fumbled in her purse, looking for money to pay her check, the kid noticed a display of candy bars beside the cash register and immediately wanted one. "You can't have any candy," said his mother. "You had a pie with your lunch." She took out her handkerchief, then put it back and went on fumbling in her purse. "But I want some candy," said the kid. His tone was surprisingly insistent. Almost aggressive. The mother continued her search for money in her purse, and the kid continued to whine about the candy. Then he began to stamp his feet and shout. The rest of us in line were beginning to get fidgety. We bunched a little closer together and several folks began mumbling under their breath. "Ought to snatch him bald," said one man quietly. The kid by now was reaching for the candy display in open opposition to his mother. She grabbed his arm and pulled it away, but not before he clutched a Snickers bar in his hand. "Put it back," she said. "No!" shouted the child. It was an arrogant "No!" The line bunched even more closely together, and the man who had suggested snatching the kid bald appeared ready to do so himself. So much for the kid's shock of dark hair, I thought. But the mother moved suddenly and with purpose. She paid the cashier, took back her change and dropped it into her purse. Then with one quick motion, she grabbed hold of the child's pullover sweater and lifted him off the floor. The moment his sneakers came back to earth, she turned his back toward her and began flailing him. A look of disbelief came across the kid's face. His eyes filled with tears. He tried to break away but that made his mother flail him again.

When she had finished administering the punishment, she turned the child around and pointed a finger squarely in his sobbing face. With a voice strong and certain, she said, "The next time I tell you do something, young man, will you do it?"

The child looked at the floor. Meekly and sincerely, he replied, "Yes, ma'am."

The mother turned to go. The child returned the Snickers bar without further hesitation and marched dutifully out behind her.

The people in a line broke into spontaneous applause.

"Did the kid deserve the punishment he had? What would I do if I were his mother? She may have been absolutely right for all I know. I have no children. I have no right to argue with the mother" I thought. "There is nothing I can do but wait. Perhaps the best way to get an idea of normal behavior of children is to get married and raise a few."

The people in the cafe were all in a hurry because...

1. ...they had to buy their lunch far away from the office.
2. ...they wanted to be the first in line to pay for the food.
3. ...it was the way they normally behaved at lunch time.
4. ...they had to buy their lunch before the cashier left for her lunch.

The woman was fumbling in her purse because she wanted to...

1. ...pay for her food.
2. ...buy a candy bar.
3. ...find her phone.
4. ...pay with a check.

The mother would not let the child buy a candy bar because she...

1. ...didn't have enough money to pay for it.
2. ...was unreasonably strict with the little kid.
3. ...thought that he had enough candy already.
4. ...didn't trust the quality of the candy from the display.

The boy was persistent in getting what he wanted and the people in the line...

1. ...supported him.
2. ...started to show irritation.
3. ...started to shout at the kid.
4. ...remained indifferent to the incident.

Judging by the child's reaction to the punishment we can say that...

1. ...it did not teach him anything.
2. ...he wasn't used to being punished.
3. ...he was indifferent to being punished.
4. ...he wasn't ready to change his behavior.

The people in a line broke into spontaneous applause because the child...

1. ...was forced to obey.
2. ...managed to get his way.
3. ...had already eaten the candy bar.
4. ...manipulated his mother skillfully.

Reflecting on the incident the narrator thought that...

1. ...the mother had overreacted.

2. ...the mother was right in her reaction.
3. ...he/she wanted his/her own children badly.
4. ...one should be a parent to have a right to judge.

**№ 19.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **TRAIN** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**The Big Marathon**

It was the day of the city marathon. Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ for it for more than six months and was now ready. Unfortunately, the weather was not the best for the occasion.

**№ 20.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **MURDER** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

However, Paul has always maintained that he remained on good terms and that he still misses Lennon, who \_\_\_\_\_ tragically in 1980. What is even less well-known is that Paul and John played together again long after The Beatles had played their last song.

**№ 21.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **CATCH** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The fashion quickly \_\_\_\_\_ on.

**№ 22.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **EASY** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

To make living on a mountaintop \_\_\_\_\_, the Inca built large stair steps called terraces around the city.

**№ 23.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **WATCH** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

When their parents left, Alex and Connie sat down and started watching Alex's favourite TV show. While they \_\_\_\_\_, Alex said, "I'm in charge today, and this is why you have to do everything I tell you." Connie burst into tears, stood right in front of the TV and wouldn't move.



**№ 24.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **NOT KNOW** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Miss Fisher, one of the teachers, called them all William, and we \_\_\_\_\_ which one she was talking to.

**№ 25.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **THANKFUL** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**When was the parachute invented?**

Have you ever felt like jumping out of a plane? Plenty of people have, but \_\_\_\_\_ most of them did it after parachutes had been invented.

**№ 26.**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **CHEMISTRY** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

He made the course interesting with his many small \_\_\_\_\_ explosions and crazy quizzes.

**№ 27.**

Образуйте от слова **JOURNAL** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The author of the puzzle was Arthur Wynne, a \_\_\_\_\_ born in Liverpool, England.

**№ 28.**

Образуйте от слова **NATURAL** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The Eskimos have fifty words for types of snow, though there is no word for just plain snow. \_\_\_\_\_, African languages have no native word for snow.

**№ 29.**

Образуйте от слова **ACCOMPLISH** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

"This is awesome!" he yelled as he enjoyed his amazing \_\_\_\_\_.

№ 37.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ethan:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>From: Ethan@mail.uk</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>To: Russian_friend@ege.ru</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Subject: Hobbies</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>...I have recently got a new hobby — somebody gave me a telescope for my birthday, and I've started stargazing! What kind of hobbies do you have? How much time do you set aside for your hobbies? What hobbies do you share with your friends, if any?</i> |
| <i>By the way, last week I went to the Natural History Museum...</i>                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Write a letter to Ethan.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask 3 **questions** about his visit to the Natural History Museum.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

**№ 38.**

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers relax after a busy day in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project**

| Ways                       | Number of respondents (%) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Having a hobby             | 38                        |
| Spending time with friends | 31                        |
| Sleeping                   | 15                        |
| Walking in the open air    | 10                        |
| Eating tasty food          | 6                         |

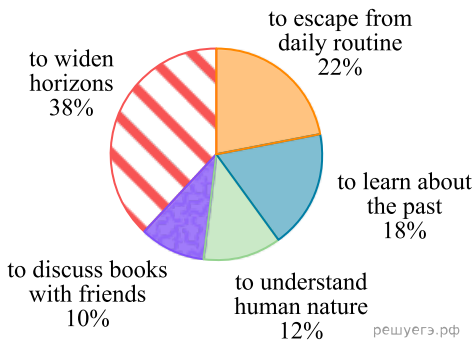
**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with having a rest and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of relaxing well in our lives.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people in Zetland should study literature**. You have found some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the pie chart below).

**Comment on the data in the pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that one can face studying literature and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of studying literature.

**Nº 39.**

Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Nelson never wore an eye-patch. He didn't wear anything at all over his damaged right eye. Though he had an eye-shade built into his hat to protect his good left eye from the sun. Nelson didn't have a blind eye. His right one was badly damaged at the siege in 1794. A French cannon ball threw sand and debris into it, but it still looked normal — so normal, in fact, he had difficulty convincing the Royal Navy he was eligible for a disability pension.

There is no contemporary portrait of Nelson wearing an eye-patch, and despite what most people recall having seen, the prominent column shows him without an eye-patch. It was only after his death that the eye-patch was used to add pathos to portraits. He used the damaged eye to his advantage. At the battle of Copenhagen, he ignored the recall signal issued by his superior.

**Nº 40.**

Study the advertisement.



You are considering going to the karaoke bar and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following.

1. Location.
2. Opening hours.
3. Entrance fee.
4. Styles of music played.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

№ 41.

**Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer five questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.**

**Tapescript for Task 3**

**Interviewer:** Hello everybody! It's *Teenagers Round the World Channel*. Our guest today is a teenager from Russia and we are going to discuss music. We'd like to know our guest's point of view on this issue. Please answer five questions. So, let's get started.

**Interviewer:** Who do you believe to be the greatest musician? Why?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** What is your favourite music genre?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you think classical music is still relevant in the modern world?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Should children have music lessons at schools?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you share similar preferences in music with your friends?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Thank you very much for your interview.

№ 42.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Transport in a City". You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of getting around the city by bike and by metro;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of getting around the city by bike and by metro;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project — which way of transportation you prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**



## Ответы

| Номер | Задание                                                                                                                                                        | Ответ                          |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1     | <a href="#">1372</a>                                                                                                                                           | 542317                         |
| 2     | <a href="#">3748</a>                                                                                                                                           | 2313321                        |
| 3-9   | <a href="#">4547</a>   <a href="#">4592</a>   <a href="#">4593</a>   <a href="#">4594</a>   <a href="#">4551</a>   <a href="#">4596</a>   <a href="#">4597</a> | 1 1 3 2 2 3 3                  |
| 10    | <a href="#">1787</a>                                                                                                                                           | 3726518                        |
| 11    | <a href="#">14632</a>                                                                                                                                          | 263751                         |
| 12-18 | <a href="#">438</a>   <a href="#">485</a>   <a href="#">440</a>   <a href="#">441</a>   <a href="#">442</a>   <a href="#">443</a>   <a href="#">444</a>        | 3 1 3 2 2 1 4                  |
| 19    | <a href="#">7518</a>                                                                                                                                           | hadbeentraining hadtrained     |
| 20    | <a href="#">1514</a>                                                                                                                                           | wasmurdered                    |
| 21    | <a href="#">5455</a>                                                                                                                                           | caught                         |
| 22    | <a href="#">14397</a>                                                                                                                                          | easier                         |
| 23    | <a href="#">13907</a>                                                                                                                                          | werewatching                   |
| 24    | <a href="#">2162</a>                                                                                                                                           | didnotknow                     |
| 25    | <a href="#">1888</a>                                                                                                                                           | thankfully                     |
| 26    | <a href="#">1981</a>                                                                                                                                           | chemical                       |
| 27    | <a href="#">188</a>                                                                                                                                            | journalist                     |
| 28    | <a href="#">925</a>                                                                                                                                            | naturally                      |
| 29    | <a href="#">13234</a>                                                                                                                                          | accomplishment accomplishments |

№ 37.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

**Пояснение.** Dear Ethan,

Thank you for your message! Its great that youve started stargazing with your new telescope— it sounds like a fascinating hobby. As for me, I have a few hobbies. I really enjoy reading, especially fantasy books, and I like playing the piano. I usually set aside 2-3 hours a week for these activities, mostly in the evenings when I want to relax.

I also share my love for books with my friends. We often talk about the stories weve read and recommend new books to each other.

By the way, you mentioned visiting the Natural History Museum. What was your favorite exhibit? Did you learn anything new during your visit? Were there any special activities or shows at the museum?

Looking forward to hearing from you!

Best wishes,

Peter

№ 38.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

**Пояснение.** 38.1. Spending free time has always been fun for teenagers. While doing a project on how teenagers relax after a busy day in Zetland, I have found a table containing some relevant data that I am going to comment on. According to the table, approximately third of all the teenagers in Zetland choose having a hobby or spending time with friends as their favourite pastime (38% and 31% respectively). Sleeping comes third in popularity with 15% of the surveyed. Surprisingly, only 6% of the respondents like eating tasty food in order to relax after a busy day, and it is the least preferred free time activity. The data analysis reveals that walking in the open air, chosen by 10% of the adolescents, is almost three times less popular than hanging out with friends. It is quite understandable why walking in parks and gardens is less preferable: modern teenagers like meeting in the shopping centres, cafes and cinemas. Although modern teenagers are quite active in spending their free time, they seem to neglect reading and other ways of broadening their horizons, so it seems to be a problem. To solve this problem local authorities could promote reading in public places like parks or youth centres by involving celebrities into this activity. Thus, reading and discussing could regain their popularity as a way of relaxing after a busy day. In conclusion, I believe relaxing well is very important in our lives. Working hard is good but having a rest is essential. (248 words)

38.2. Nowadays literature becomes more and more popular and many people are fond of it. The aim of the project I am currently working on is to find out why people in Zetland should study literature. As part of my project, I have found and analyzed some relevant data presented in the diagram. According to the data, people in Zetland have quite a wide range of reasons when it comes to studying literature. It is clear, that the vast majority of the respondents think about widening horizons as well as escaping from daily routine (38% and 22% respectively). At the same time learning about the past is also quite popular with the surveyed, 18% of them have named it as the aim of reading. It is worth mentioning that the opportunity to understand human nature encourages people to read more than the possibility to discuss books with friends. To my mind, psychological literature becomes very popular nowadays and people prefer reading these books alone. However, there are various problems that people can face studying literature. For instance, reading classical books needs a company to discuss them with. One solution to this problem is to organize discussing clubs for readers there they can meet professors and theater actors, read together and talk about serious literature. In conclusion, I firmly believe that studying literature is significant for people. I hope people will be able to learn more reading different book genres as well as studying biographies of the authors. (246 words)

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№ 39.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

**Пояснение.** Полезно вначале прочитать текст задания про себя; выделить трудные для произношения слова; разметить интонацию; прочитать текст шепотом, а потом вслух, обращая внимание на слитность и беглость речи. Читая текст, избегайте необоснованных пауз в речи, верно расставляйте ударения и правильно используйте интонацию, не нарушайте нормы произношения слов.

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№ 40.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

**Пояснение.** Приведем пример вопросов.

1. Where is the bar located?
  2. What are the bars opening hours?
  3. Is there an entrance fee in the bar?
  4. What styles of music are typically played in the bar?
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№ 41.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

**Пояснение.**

1. I believe that Mozart is the greatest musician of all time. His works are considered genius by all generations that lives after his death, and his work still inspires tens of thousands.

2. I prefer classical music to every other music genre. The classical music is the predecessor of all popular music of today, and the ideas of every other genre can be found in it.

3. I believe that classical music is still relevant. With the rise of music that corrupts the minds of young people, classical music is the only way that true beauty can be shown to modern children.

4. Children absolutely should study music at schools. Knowledge in music is essential for any educated person.

5. Sadly, my friends do not share my interest in classical music. However, they are knowledgeable in it and have a degree of respect towards it.

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№ 42.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

**Пояснение.** Hey, Kate. You know what? I've just found two pictures suitable for our project "Transport in a City". Let me tell you a bit more about them.

These pictures are relevant to our project because there are different ways of getting around the city. In the first photo there is a man going by bike. I suppose, he is travelling along a bicycle lane. In the second picture there is an underground. There are lots of people on the station and a train. It can be rush hour. There are some differences to illustrate our project better. Obviously, both of the pictures show different kinds of transport. The main difference is between the transport itself. Metro is a kind of public transport, while bicycle is a private one.

In my opinion, both means of transport have their advantages. For instance, getting around the city by bike people can admire wonderful views of the city. As for underground, this kind of city transport is the fastest. Of course, the two means of transport have disadvantages too. For example, unpleasant weather conditions such as heavy rain or snowfall can make traveling by bike really awful. Meanwhile, metro is usually overcrowded.

As for me, I can say that I prefer underground, because it is very convenient as there are no traffic jams. Also, I always read books or listen to music while travelling by metro so that I can relax after a busy day.

So, shall we use these photos in our project? Call me when you're ready to discuss if we can use them. Bye-bye.

Высказывание должно быть логично; содержать вступительную и заключительную фразы, соответствующие теме. Средства логической связи должны быть использованы верно. Необходимо избегать необоснованных пауз в речи, верно расставлять ударения, правильно использовать интонацию, не нарушать нормы произношения слов.

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