

Вариант 13809

№ 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. It's just not honest!
2. It's not all about money.
3. At least there's no harm in it.
4. A common activity is the answer.
5. I'm glad it's done by everyone!
6. It's never too late!
7. Don't trust your first reactions!

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 2.

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Г 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 feels unhappy about changes in her/his former classmates.
2. The speaker thinks that uniforms give students a tidier look.
3. The speaker is unhappy with his rich classmates' attitude to expensive gifts.
4. The speaker says that his school building is inconvenient because of its size.
5. The speaker says that students prefer casual clothes to school uniform.
6. The speaker thinks it depends on the person what type of school is better for her/him.
7. The speaker thinks private school gives better opportunities to study different subjects.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 3.

Вы услышите высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Г 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. Teaching abroad doesn't seem nice to some people.
2. My relative is a role model for me in terms of working abroad.
3. Some countries offer good career opportunities for beginning teachers.
4. Relatives are happy when you decide not to teach abroad.
5. I'm going to spend my gap year teaching English abroad.
6. Teaching as a way to change your life.
7. Don't hesitate to write to the employer if you need the job.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 4.

Вы услышите 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. I can't explain it, but it's ok.
2. Sometimes being alone is what you need.
3. This may be a great career opportunity!
4. There should be more holidays in a year.
5. Seeing your relatives is not always pleasant.
6. I'm so bad at it that it makes me angry!
7. Oh, where are the good old times?

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 5.

Вы услышите 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. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

- 1. Being an early bird helps me to keep fit.
- 2. Exercising doesn't have to be stressful.
- 3. Whatever nature offers is the best.
- 4. It is important for me to feel clean.
- 5. It's a blast from the past, and I like it!
- 6. Competitive sports help lose weight faster.
- 7. Being greedy can help with self-discipline!

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 6.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А–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.

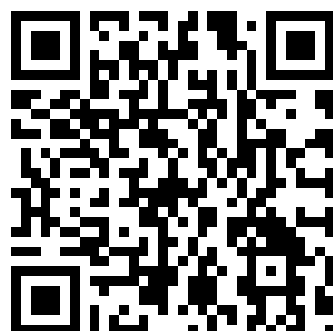
Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

- A) Mary's mother is not interested in Robin Hood.
- B) A vintage inn is an average countryside pub.
- C) Food prices in a vintage inn are rather high.
- D) Vintage inns offer only traditional British cuisine.
- E) Vintage inns are often close to local sights.
- F) The level of service can vary in different vintage inns.
- G) Mary has a map of vintage inns.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 7.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А–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) Patricia studies chemistry.
- B) Patricia and Winston are talking in the library.
- C) Winston lives on the second floor.
- D) Winston doesn't like the smell of bacon.
- E) Patricia cooks her own breakfast every morning.
- F) Patricia enjoys repairing damaged books.
- G) Winston feels shy around people.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 8.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А–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) Mike is five years older than his sister.
- B) The family members live in different parts of the country.
- C) Mike's father had a very happy childhood.
- D) Mike's father retired because of his poor health.
- E) Mike's mother and father first met each other being on holidays.
- F) Mike and his sister do not seem to be very close.
- G) Mike and his sister were brought up in the same way.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 9.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А–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) Derek and Linda are talking at the beginning of the school year.
- B) Linda enjoys keeping a diary.
- C) Derek is nineteen years old.
- D) Linda's great-great grandmother saw George Gershwin at a concert.
- E) Derek is learning to play the piano.
- F) Linda will be singing at a concert on Saturday.
- G) The concert on Saturday will begin late at night.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 10.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А–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.

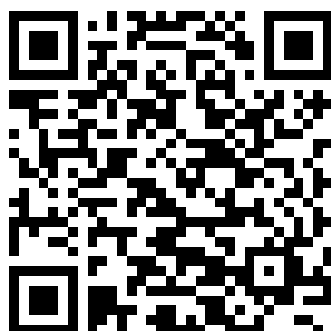
Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

- A) Nickie and Don study at the same university.
- B) Andrews Hall is located in the center of the campus.
- C) Nickie doesn't mind standing in line at the cafeteria.
- D) Nickie loves pizza.
- E) Every room at Andrews Hall houses two students.
- F) Nickie doesn't like the idea of sharing a bathroom with other students.
- G) Don is majoring in Computer Science.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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№ 11.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Dan Welch created...

1. ...the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.
2. ...Pittsburg City anti-poverty program.
3. ...a program of teaching music to kids.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

MusicKids accepts children...

1. ...who are most musically talented.
2. ...from most disadvantaged families.
3. ...who want to participate in competitions.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The word "disparate" in "*in music seemingly disparate things come together*" is closest in its meaning to...

1. ..."different."
2. ..."opposite."
3. ..."similar."

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

When Dan Welch says that music is "*a metaphor for life*" and "*a great place to be*" he means...

1. ...living in peace and harmony with others.
2. ...the importance of being like others.
3. ...being around people who share your views.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Which of the following does Dan Welch NOT mention as one of the things that classical music teaches you?

1. To be patient.

2. To be hard-working.
3. To be sociable.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

When Dan Welch calls music "preventative medicine" he wants to stress that music...

1. ...should be taught from an early age.
2. ...can cure some existing diseases.
3. ...helps to keep your body fit.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

According to Dan Welch, the tuba is...

1. ...too heavy.
2. ...boring.
3. ...lovable.

№ 12.

[Аудиофайл](#)



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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Robert and Amy fell in love with each other...

1. ...after eating out together.
2. ...after a few months of working together.

3. ...when they first met on the film set.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

When Robert decided to propose to Amy, he...

1. ...was sure that Amy would accept his proposal.
2. ...wanted to do it in a proper way.
3. ...knew the exact place in Madrid to do it.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The wedding ceremony in the film reminded Robert and Amy of their own wedding because...

1. ...both weddings took place in the same settings.
2. ...there was an explosion during both weddings.
3. ...there were some of the same people at both weddings.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

According to Amy, she is different from Robert because she...

1. ...is less open to new ideas than her husband.
2. ...comes from a smaller family than Robert.
3. ...has different views on family life.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Amy felt uncomfortable at school because...

1. ...she missed her mother very much.
 2. ...her mother taught at the same school.
 3. ...the teachers and the headmistress disliked her.
-

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

If Amy hadn't become an actress, her parents would have...

1. ...understood and supported her.
2. ...been displeased with her.
3. ...insisted on her joining the family business.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Amy is sure that if you have a child, you...

1. ...can do without having a friend.
2. ...should think more about the future.
3. ...can cope with any problem.

№ 13.

[Аудиофайл](#)



Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What do we learn about Peter Green at the beginning of the interview?

1. He has no experience of working in Hollywood.
2. His parents were quite rich people.
3. His childhood years weren't easy.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

How does Peter describe himself at the beginning of his TV career?

1. Uneducated.
2. Inexperienced.
3. Discouraged.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What helped Peter to get his first TV job?

1. Writing 25 scripts.
2. Meeting a TV boss.
3. Doing things his way.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What did Peter feel while working on his first project?

1. Confidence.
2. Enthusiasm.
3. Uncertainty.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

How does Peter's teaching experience help him be a producer?

1. He learnt teambuilding techniques at school.
2. He knows how to deal with different people.
3. He can be a strict mentor for his team now.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Which of the following is TRUE about Peter at work?

1. He is ready to build up his team.
2. He has a low opinion of TV in general.
3. He never invites any freelancers.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What does Peter dislike about his present job?

1. Having to travel to and from work.
2. Having too many colleagues.
3. Having to work very quickly.

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What do we learn about Peter Green at the beginning of the interview?

1. His childhood years weren't easy.
2. He has no experience of working in Hollywood.
3. His parents were quite rich people.

№ 14.

[Аудиофайл](#)



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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Viral marketing is used to promote...

1. ...only chocolate, health products and football teams.
2. ...things that potential buyers need badly.
3. ...all types of goods, products and other things.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What is TRUE about Viral marketing and advertising?

1. It is inexpensive compared to traditional advertising.
2. It is always more successful than "hard sell" advertising.
3. It randomly contacts huge numbers of people.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What is NOT TRUE about Viral advertising and marketing?

1. It forces people to buy unnecessary things.
2. It only works on teenagers or people with hobbies.
3. It is the practice of placing messages on Internet sites.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

It is called an epidemic when...

1. ...huge numbers of people buy what they really need.
2. ...lots of people become internet friends.
3. ...huge numbers of people pass on a sales message.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Many believe that viral marketing is wrong because...

1. ...it steals peoples secrets.

2. ...hired people pretend to be members of a chat group.
3. ...it puts innocent comments on the internet.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Astroturfing is about...

1. ...sharing and discussing political opinions.
2. ...spontaneous "word of mouth" opinion sharing.
3. ...falsely creating public opinion.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The writer believes the best way to get an opinion is to...

1. ...be cautious about astroturfing techniques.
2. ...hear it in real conversations.
3. ...avoid fake messages.

№ 15.

[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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
-

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.

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.
-

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

1. Honoured by the leader.
2. There's no place like home!
3. Support your countrymen!
4. A place of kindness.
5. Destroying to be destroyed.
6. Life looks better on a full stomach.
7. A place of romance and inspiration.
8. An unageing concept.

A. There are several things that can make travelling away from home either very comfortable or intolerable. One of them is a hotel. Hotels are quite an early human invention. It is believed that the oldest existing hotel in the world was founded in 785 AD in Japan. However, throughout history, other establishments served as hotels as well. Travellers could always rely on monasteries for accommodation. During the Middle Ages, a typical hotel in Europe was an inn, which provided travellers and their horses with lodging and food.

B. Moscow has always welcomed travellers, and therefore has always had many hotels. Some of them remain famous, even if they don't exist anymore. Hotel Rossiya was once the biggest hotel in the world, which was acknowledged by the Guinness Book of Records in the early 1970s. It also had a great location—next to Red Square. Sadly, to free up space for its construction, a lot of valuable historic buildings had to be demolished in the oldest part of Moscow. In 2010, the hotel was pulled down, and now Park Zaryadye is in its place.

C. Some hotels in Moscow have played an important part in its political life. The National Hotel, located across the street from the Kremlin, not only witnessed all the major events of the 20th century from the moment it was built in 1902, but also was home to the first head of the Soviet state Vladimir Lenin who lived there together with his wife right after the Revolution before they moved to the Kremlin. A lot of other famous people stayed there at different times, Anna Pavlova, Anatol France and Herbert Wells among them.

D. The Metropol Hotel, located across the street from the Bolshoi Theatre and in close proximity to Red Square, is well-known for its Art Nouveau style and Mikhail Vrubel's famous mosaics. Designed by the British architect William Walcott, the hotel attracted many artistic people. According to a legend, it was here that the poet Sergey Yesenin declared his love for the American pioneer of modern contemporary dance Isadora Duncan before they got married.

E. Marco Polo Hotel is a lot smaller than famous hotels in Moscow. It is located in the quiet Spiridonievsky Lane near the Patriarch's Ponds and is not so easy to find. However, its history is unusual and unique. Built by a wealthy Scottish Muscovite Jane McGill in 1904, it was designed as a hostel for British and American governesses who came to Moscow looking for a job. The poor young girls had to stay somewhere before they found a position in rich families, and Jane McGill provided them with two rooms each.

F. It is always interesting to read first-hand testimonies about the old times. One such piece about a hotel in Moscow can be found in the literary journal that was published by Charles Dickens. In its January issue of 1864, an English visitor to Moscow describes his stay at "the most comfortable hotel in Moscow" belonging to a M. Billet, "a robust Swiss" who had a hotel in "Grossen Loubianka-Varsonofyevsky Pereulok." "His wife being an English woman, we English naturally enough patronised him," wrote the Englishman.

G. An important part of any hotel is its ability to provide travellers with good food. During his journey to Russia, Lewis Carroll, the famous author of *Alice in Wonderland*, stayed in several hotels in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Nijny Novgorod. The one in Nijny Novgorod he described as "a truly villainous place, though no doubt the best in the town," and added: "the feeding was very good, & everything else very bad." No matter what, good food can appease any unsatisfied traveller!

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

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

1. Travel memories.
2. Animal lover magazine.
3. Travel to stars.
4. Star dreams.
5. Popular hobby.
6. Family magazine.
7. People and nature.
8. Animals in danger.

A. Most people who spend a holiday travelling take a camera with them and photograph anything that interests them—sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, men and women, children, ruins of ancient buildings, and even birds and animals. Later looking through their albums they will remember the happy time they have had, the islands, countries and cities they have seen.

B. Of course, different people dream of different things. Someone wishes a calm and quiet life; others imagine their life as a never-ending adventure. The majority dream of something concrete: a villa in some warm place, an account in a Swiss bank, a splendid car... It's interesting to know what the dreams of people who already have all this are. Celebrities, as we know, never hide their unusual hobbies, and often shock us with their extravagant behaviour.

C. It is Junior Baseball Magazine's mission to provide information that enhances the youth baseball experience for the entire family. The player improves his skills and is more successful. The family enjoys the activity more and shares this precious time in their life. Junior Baseball emphasizes good sportsmanship, safety, physical fitness and wholesome family values.

D. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison like industrial, nuclear and chemical waste. The Mediterranean Sea is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following it. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one species of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

E. Lots of people all over the world enjoy collecting stamps. Stamps are like little pictures. Very often they show the flowers or the trees which grow in this or that country, or they can show different kinds of transport of the country. Stamps may also have portraits of famous people on them. Some stamps show art work from the history of the country.

F. "Friend" is the title of my favourite magazine. It consists of 70 pages, with lots of colourful and bright pictures and provides interesting and useful information for people who love animals. The magazine includes numerous articles devoted to various topics connected with domestic animals, ways to take care of them, pet food, animal health and many other topics crucial for any animal lover.

G. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else's. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. What could be more important than human life? Polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke—all these influence not only nature but people as well. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами А-Г. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. Expenses.
2. Ways of behaviour.
3. Nightlife.
4. Favourite food.
5. Place to stay in.
6. Eating out.
7. National languages.
8. Great outdoors.

A. Norway is first of all a land for those who love nature. The breathtaking fjords in the southwest of the country and Europe's largest glacier are Norway's most attractive places, but there are many other reasons to visit this country in the north of Europe. There are wonderful opportunities to enjoy skiing, fishing and rock-climbing. Others can take pleasure in the charm of the Norwegian countryside, with its countless valleys, high mountain lakes and unbelievable views.

B. Many tourists coming to Norway in the summer prefer to stay in a cottage used by northern Norwegian fishermen during the winter cod-fishing season. Equipped with all the necessary facilities, these cottages are leased to holidaymakers, providing an attractive form of accommodation. They will often be actually over the water. Catching your own fish and cooking it on the fire will add a few pleasant moments to your holiday.

C. Norway has a long history of fishing, although much of the high quality shellfish and other species caught off the coast are exported. However, fish remains a common dish, along with meat, potatoes and other root vegetables, although tastes have changed in recent years to involve a wider international choice, including pizzas and burgers. The most popular traditional hot snack is a form of sausage, sold at numerous outlets.

D. Traditionally entertainment in the country is largely home-based, but this has been changing in recent years. Most Norwegians tend to go out only on Fridays and Saturdays, the rest of the week being fairly quiet. This is in no small part due to the high prices of food and drink, and the fact that the working day starts early. And at weekends, it is normal for the Norwegians to enjoy drinks at home before leaving it as late as 11.00 p.m.

E. Restaurants tend to be concentrated in city centres, while in recent years the pub culture has been gradually arriving in Norway. Cities are nowadays well supplied with a wide choice of bars, many of which offer food that has a lower price compared to the restaurants. Most villages of any size have at least one cafe or restaurant where it is possible to drink and eat out.

F. Norwegians are generally sincere and polite, though communication doesn't often come easy—it is usually up to you to break the ice and establish contact. They can be very direct and rarely say 'please', which may seem rude, but it's due to the fact that the Norwegian language rarely uses the word. On the other hand, they say 'thank you' for almost everything. They also tend to address people by their first name even on many formal occasions.

G. Norway is an expensive country. As labour is costly here, anything that can be seen as a 'service' will generally be more expensive than you expect. Transport costs can also be a killer, because the country is large and distances are long. But there is one good point: Norway has a high quality of tap water. So buying bottled drinking water is usually unnecessary and this will save your budget.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

№ 19.

Установите соответствие между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. The history of taming.
2. Comparing the two species.
3. A beautiful place to be saved.
4. Reasons to domesticate cows.
5. The evolution of bison.
6. Born to be wild.
7. Safer than before, but not enough.
8. Failed attempts to protect.

A. It is likely that the modern European bison arose from the steppe bison. Recent research says it appeared as a result of an interbreeding event between the steppe bison and the ancestor of modern cows around 120,000 years ago. At

one point, some steppe bison crossbred with the ancestors of the modern yak. After that, a population of steppe bison crossed the Bering Land Bridge to North America. Then the steppe bison spread through the northern parts of North America, where it lived until around 8,000 years ago..

B. The Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve is one of the smallest in Russia. It covers an area of 4,960 hectares on the terraces of the Oka River valley. This is a unique area with its natural diversity of pine and mixed forests, small rivers, streams and marshes. Here you can observe the life of animals and birds in their natural habitat. The symbol of the reserve is a bison. This is a wild forest bull, which was recently on the verge of extinction. Bison youngsters grown up to two years in the reserve are sent to replenish free-living populations.

C. Though the American and European bisons are close relatives, it is easy to spot clear differences in their behaviour and build. Adult European bisons are slimmer in build and have longer legs. European bisons tend to graze less and walk around more than their American relatives. This difference in behaviour is reflected in their build. The American bison's head hangs lower than the European's does. American bisons are more easily tamed than their European cousins are. They also breed with domestic cattle more readily.

D. American bisons are known for living on the Great Plains. Bisons were hunted close to extinction during the 19th and 20th centuries, but have since rebounded. The European bison owes its survival, in part, to the Chernobyl disaster. Ironically, the Chernobyl Zone has become a kind of wildlife preserve, though poaching has become a threat in recent years. The American Plains bison is no longer listed as endangered, but this does not mean the species is safe. Their fragmented herds call for active conservation measures.

E. In the middle of the 19th century people started realising how important the buffalo was. Reasons for that included not only animal cruelty, but also ecological and future resources. Someone needed to speak out, and over the years they did, but never enough at one time to count. The real extermination of the buffalo was caused by the demands of trade, aided by hunters and Indians. However, the blame really lies with the government, which in all those years permitted a few ignorant Congressmen to block the laws protecting these animals.

F. There have been several attempts to tame the buffalo, but there are a few things that stand in the way. The buffalo is very aggressive by nature; it can run up to 40 mph and can jump vertically in the air almost their entire height. Imagine

trying to teach an angry, prancing sedan to stay still and respect you. All that said, there have been instances of domestic buffalo. This is possible if they are raised from calves to be only with humans. Even then, they seem to be loyal and friendly with a small set of humans, not all humans.

G. At about the same time they domesticated plants, people in Mesopotamia began to domesticate animals for meat, milk, and hides. Hides were used for clothing, storing things and for building tent shelters. Goats were probably the first animals to be domesticated, followed closely by sheep. Later, people began domesticating larger animals, such as oxen or horses, for ploughing and transportation. These are known as beasts of burden. The easiest animals to domesticate are herbivores that graze on grass, because they are the easiest to feed.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

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

1. The show must go on!
2. A woman leads the way.
3. It's only a figure of speech.
4. A good reward for a good job.
5. A long break.
6. Not built in a day.
7. The lucky few.
8. Top secret.

A. When British people decide to change their place of residence, they sometimes use the expression 'to move house' and say something like "I'm moving house next week". This idiom often baffles foreigners who realize that no houses referred to are going to change their location. It is a person who is moving, not the house! But then again, when it comes to idioms, logic rarely works. It's only in real life that houses don't move. Or... do they?

B. There have been several cases in history when houses were indeed moved to different locations. Perhaps the very first one to be moved was the 25-meter-tall bell tower of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Bologna which was protruding in the middle of the street making it difficult for pedestrians to walk around it. In 1455, a young engineer Aristotle Fioravanti succeeded in moving the tower 13 meters and earned 50 gold ducats for that!

C. Moscow is one of the few cities in the world that can boast of a great number of moved buildings—all in all, about 70! The very first relocation took place in 1897 during the expansion of the Nikolayevskaya Railway. In the way of the new railway stood a 2-storeyed house belonging to Jane McGill, a well-known British woman and an honoured citizen of Moscow. She agreed for the house to be moved 100 meters to the west and even paid for it herself.

D. In 1935, when a new Plan for the Reconstruction of Moscow was adopted, it became clear that in order to make old streets wider and to build new ones, many old buildings had to be destroyed. This is what happened to many buildings in Gorky Street—now Tverskaya. But not to all of them. The old Moscow Governor's Palace—the Mossviet building, now the Mayor's office—survived, as did several others, because they were moved to make room!

E. "A House Has Moved!" is a famous children's poem by the famous Soviet children's writer Agnia Bartho. It features not only the fact of a building being moved, but also that it was being moved while everyone who lived in it... kept living in it. Soviet engineers took pride in their precise technology of moving buildings so smoothly that people who lived in them wouldn't even notice it. It was usually done at night and the exact date was always unknown!

F. To achieve such a miracle, buildings had to be cut from their foundations, put on special rollers and placed on a bed of rails similar to those used on railroads. Engineers used flexible pipes and cables to ensure that the water system, sewerage, electricity, radio and telephone lines continued to work during the move. When an eye hospital was being moved in such a fashion, the doctors continued performing operations on their patients!

G. In 1983, part of the famous 'MHAT'—Moscow Academic Art Theatre—building was moved to make the stage bigger. Since then, no buildings in Moscow had been moved until July 2020, when a 19th century water tower was moved 130 meters not far from Savelovsky railway station to make room for a new residential building. It's great that the old technology has not been forgotten and is still used to save historic buildings from destruction.

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.

Mobile phones

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a happy new year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone. A_____.

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and provided only 20 minutes talktime. The networks themselves were small; Vodafone had just a dozen masts covering London. Nobody had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact B_____.

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular C_____. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people. The boom was a result of increased competition which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold.

When the government introduced more competition, companies started cutting prices to attract more customers. Cellnet, for example, changed its prices, D_____. It also introduced local call tariffs.

The way that handsets themselves were marketed was also changing and it was Finland's Nokia who made E_____. In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the mobile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset.

The mobile phone industry has spent the later part of the past decade reducing its monthly charge F_____, which has culminated in the fight between the iPhone and a succession of touch screen rivals.

1. trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text
2. that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people
3. and relying instead on actual call charges
4. that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century
5. the leap from phones as technology to phones as fashion items
6. and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK
7. the move to digital technology, connecting machines to wireless networks

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

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.

Hemingway in Cuba

History and Cuba go hand in hand. About 16 kilometres east of Havana, Cuba's capital, lies the small town of San Francisco de Paula. A _____ located. It was the part-time residence of Ernest Hemingway for 20 years. He lived there between 1939 and 1959. B _____ during that period.

Upon Hemingway's death, Finca La Vigia was turned into a museum—the museum of Ernest Hemingway. The house remains as Hemingway left it, with more than 8,000 books on display, as well as artwork, hunting trophies, the author's typewriter, and other personal belongings. Visitors are not allowed inside, but it is possible to peek in through the windows. C _____ during rainy weather. One can also wander through the garden to see Hemingway's fishing boat, *Pilar*. D _____. The garden is also home to a pet cemetery, the final resting place for some of his beloved cats.

Hemingway fans should also visit the small fishing village of Cojimar, about 20 minutes east of Havana by taxi. During the 1950s, Hemingway visited Cojimar often E _____. *The Old Man and the Sea*. He also kept his fishing boat, *Pilar*, there, and could often be seen socialising with locals in the streets of the village.

These days, tourists come to the village to visit the square named in his honour F _____. Perhaps inspired by Hemingway's legacy, many artists from Havana and other parts of Cuba are drawn there.

1. despite all the troubles in Cuba
2. unless the house is closed up
3. where Hemingway was brought up
4. where the estate of Finca La Vigia is
5. and made it the setting for his novel
6. which he had kept in the local village
7. and see the statue of the famous writer

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

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.

Night Dwellers

Did you know that when you go to bed at night, many animals are just beginning to stir? These animals sleep during much of the day and come out at night to hunt for food. Animals who are active during the hours of darkness are called nocturnal animals. Owls, raccoons, skunks, moths, mice, and bats are just a few of these animals.

You might think A_____ to find their way around in the dark, but it isn't. Some of them have eyes that are specially formed to make use of moonlight and starlight. Their eyes are almost like mirrors B_____ to see quite well. Other animals rely on their noses. Mice, for example, use their sense of smell C_____. Some animals rely on their ears. An owl can hear the soft rustling sound made by a mouse D_____.

Go outside on a summer evening and sit quietly. Perhaps you will see or hear some nocturnal animals. Listen for the chirp of crickets. Watch the sky for a bat swooping after mosquitoes. Look around a porch light for moths and other insects E_____. You might discover F_____ to your very own backyard!

1. as it slips through the grass
2. that animals use their flexible tails
3. that it would be difficult for nocturnal animals
4. that magnify the light and enable them
5. that night-time brings a lot of action
6. that may be attracted to the glow
7. to guide them to food sources

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

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.

Arizona's world class cruise

Spectacular Canyon Lake is situated in the heart of the Superstition Mountains in Arizona, giving home to the Dolly Steamboat. The Dolly Steamboat, A _____, now cruises the secluded inner waterways of this beautiful lake. It is worth exploring this favourite destination of President Theodore Roosevelt who declared, "The Apache Trail and surrounding area combines the grandeur of the Alps, the glory of the Rockies, the magnificence of the Grand Canyon and then adds something B _____." You will marvel as you travel up to the national forest, which provides the most inspiring and beautiful panorama C _____. Every trip brings new discoveries of rock formations, geological history, and the flora and fauna distinct to the deserts of Arizona.

Once aboard the Dolly Steamboat, you may view the majestic desert big horn sheep, bald eagles and a host bird of other wildlife, waterfowl, D _____. Experience the unique sound harmony that is created by the waters of Canyon Lake. Stretch out and relax at one of the tables or stand next to the railings on the deck. There is plenty of leg room on the Dolly. You will get a unique chance to listen to the captain E _____.

All the passengers are treated with outstanding service and personal attention to every need. Feel free to ask questions, move about and mingle with the crew. So enjoy an unforgettable vacation cruise and see F _____, like a ride on Arizona's Dolly Steamboat.

1. that nature has ever created in the wild
2. that none of the others have
3. hovering over the magnificent lake
4. who retells the legends of the mysterious past
5. for yourself why there is nothing quite
6. who pays much attention to children's safety
7. continuing a tradition of cruising since 1925

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

№ 25.

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

Mikhail Lomonosov and Moscow State University

Mikhail Lomonosov was one of the intellectual titans of XVIII century. His interests ranged from history, rhetoric, art and poetry А_____. Alexander Pushkin described him as В _____, whose lifelong passion was learning.

Lomonosov's activity is a manifestation of the enormous potential of the Russian scientific community. Peter I reformed Russia, which allowed the country to reach the standard of С_____ many spheres. Great importance was placed on education. St.Petersburg Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter I, established a university and a grammar school to educate intellectuals and researchers the country needed; however, these educational establishments could not fulfill the task they took on. It was Michail Lomonosov D_____ of establishing a university in Moscow. An influential courtier and the Е_____ Count Shuvalov supported Lomonosov's plans for a new university and presented them to the Empress.

In 1755, on 25 January—St. Tatiana's Day according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar—Elizaveta signed the decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. The opening ceremony took place on 26 April, when Elizaveta's coronation day was celebrated. Since 1755 25 January and 26 April F_____ Moscow University; the annual conference where students present the results of their research work is traditionally held in April.

1. who suggested in his letter to Count Shuvalov the idea
2. to mechanics, chemistry and mineralogy
3. a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind
4. favourite of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, the patron of arts and science
5. the contemporary European powers in
6. are marked by special events and festivities at
7. famous among all educated people

Пропуск	А	Б	С	Д	Е	Ф
Часть предложения						

№ 26.

Scholastic Aptitude Test

The Scholastic Aptitude Test or the SAT is a standardized test used in the United States for college admissions. High school students usually take the SAT at the end of their junior year (11 grade) of High School or at the beginning of their senior year (12 grade). Students are able to re-take the test as many times as they like on any of the test dates, which occur 6–8 times a year. The test is administered all over the world, and most big cities have at least one testing center.

The SAT is developed and run by College Board, an American non-profit organization created to provide teenagers with access to higher education. It was founded in 1899 and was originally called the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB). Not only does it develop standardized testing, it also develops the Advances Placement (AP) Program. AP classes are offered in most High Schools in the U.S. and provide students with university level classes. These classes allow students to gain college credit and skip some of the basic courses at the university.

Today, the SAT is made up of three main parts: Evidence-Based Reading and Writing, Mathematics and the Essay, but over its long history, the SAT has undergone several changes in format, types of questions and scoring. The first standardized exam was administered by the CEEB in 1901. It consisted of a series of essay questions on topics such as Greek, Latin and Physics, it was completed over the course of 5 days. After the development of the IQ test in 1905, the SAT changed its approach to the test, now testing not specific knowledge, but aptitude for learning. By 1961 the SAT was taken by over 800 thousand students annually.

A lot of changes were made to the SAT between 1994 and 2005: the use of

calculators became permitted, the reading passages were chosen to mimic texts students might encounter in college, the scoring system was changed from 1600 to 2400, and an essay section was introduced. Some of these changes were reversed in 2016: the scoring system changed back to 1600 and the essay became optional.

In recent years, the SAT has been criticized for not being a good reflection of students' academic ability. The test puts a lot of emphasis on speed and time management, prioritizing it over knowledge and reasoning. The reading section contains 52 questions based on 5 reading passages and has a time limit of 65 minutes. Even without the time it takes to read and understand each passage, this gives a student a little over a minute to answer each question, some of which are quite difficult. The other sections are no better. The whole exam takes 4 hours and 5 minutes to complete, and the breaks between its four sections are very short: a 10-minute break between the Reading and Writing sections, 5 minutes between Writing and Math, and only 2 minutes between Math and the essay. Because of these issues, more and more universities are becoming "test-optional", meaning that they do not require their students to submit standardized test scores.

In the summer of 2018, there was a scandal regarding the August SAT. The test got leaked to the Internet a few days before the exam. Because of this College Board threatened to cancel all the scores. This news resulted in a lot of panicked high school seniors, who would not have time to re-take the test before their college applications were due. A lot of desperate students turned to the ACT (American College Testing), the SAT's main rival, as an alternative standardized test.

Students can take the SAT...

1. ...only one time.
2. ...up to six times.
3. ...up to eight times.
4. ...more than 8 times.

College Board does NOT develop...

1. ...the SAT exam variants.
2. ...advanced placement courses.
3. ...university course programs.
4. ...the format of the SAT.

The first SAT exam was held in...

1. ...1899.
2. ...1901.
3. ...1905.
4. ...1961.

The word "aptitude" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to the word...

1. ...ability.
2. ...knowledge.
3. ...skills.
4. ...desire.

In 2010, students who were taking the SAT...

1. ...were not allowed to use calculators.
2. ...had a choice whether to write an essay.
3. ...could get a maximum of 1600 points.
4. ...had to read university-level texts.

Paragraph 5 implies that...

1. ...the SAT is not a good system to rate the student's true level.
2. ...it is important for college students to manage time efficiently.
3. ...universities prefer students who can solve problems quickly.
4. ...the SAT should be shorter than the 4 hours 5 minutes it is now.

The word "rival" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to the word...

1. ...supporter.
2. ...competitor.
3. ...contractor.
4. ...employer.

№ 27.

The culture shock of being an international student

For any student, moving away from home can be a bit scary. But I did not expect student life in Scotland to be all that different from my home of the Netherlands. After all, we get the same news and TV shows online. Many students find the northwest climate can affect them a lot. You may find the grayness and dampness, especially during the winter months, difficult to get used to. However, when I moved from Amsterdam to study at the University of Stirling, I began to realise that a few minor issues were catching me off balance. I was suffering a minor cultural shock.

In my first year, I quickly found out my English was not as good as I had assumed. Most of my roommates were born and raised in Scotland, and I constantly found myself having to ask people to repeat themselves. Their Scottish accents did not help and I was mispronouncing names and places all the time. I also got confused about minor cultural things. Much to my flatmates' amusement, it took me two Christmases to figure out that mince pies are not actually filled with minced beef.

The linguistic barrier meant that public transport was tricky at first. I found the lack of information about bus prices and how and where to get tickets really surprising. It turned a simple 15-minute journey into a daunting task.

Then I had to adjust to a new social life. I was surprised by the campus culture in the UK—in the Netherlands, most universities don't have one main campus where you can attend university, as well as live and exercise all in the same place. But here, you never have to leave campus if you don't want to. I had to adapt to everyone being so close to each other all the time.

Parties are different here too. In the Netherlands, the less effort you put into getting ready, the better. I'd normally slip on my trusty Converse shoes, along with some clothes I could get away with wearing to class tomorrow, and wear minimal make-up. But, in my experience, partying is more formal in the UK. Your make-up needs to be flawless and your hair needs to be immaculate. You'll preferably be wearing a dress and heels, too. I was constantly having to borrow clothes off my friends just to fit in. Parties finish early and everyone just wanders off, whereas in my country that would be the time I'd leave the house.

But it is not all early closing times and strange pastries. Social behaviours may also confuse, surprise or offend you. For example, you may find people appear cold, distant or always in a hurry. Cultures are built on deeply-embedded sets of values, norms, assumptions and beliefs. It can be surprising and sometimes distressing to find that people do not share some of your most deeply held ideas, as most of us take our core values and beliefs for granted and assume they are universally held.

However, I have found lots of pleasant surprises in the UK too—and so have many other international students I know. My friend Agnes was taken aback by how sociable people are. She says she was shocked when complete strangers started talking to her at the bus stop. I, personally, was surprised by how smartly male students in Stirling dress compared to my home country.

Culture shock can knock your confidence in the beginning. But you are not alone in taking time to adapt, and soon you start to come to grips with all experiences. Studies suggest that taking a gap year or studying abroad can positively influence your brain to make you more outgoing and open to new ideas. Looking back, most of the ones I experienced made good stories to tell my friends.

When she moved to Scotland, the student was mostly confused by...

1. ...television shows.
2. ...small unexpected things.
3. ...the local food.
4. ...the weather.

Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for author's culture shock?

1. Local food.

2. Traffic jams.
3. Living on campus.
4. Language problems.

The word "daunting" in "...a daunting task" (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to...

1. ...discouraging.
2. ...extremely easy.
3. ...impossible.
4. ...comfortable.

In paragraph 4 "Then I had to adjust to..." the author stresses that it was difficult for her to get used to...

1. ...doing sports where she lived.
2. ...having few social activities.
3. ...living in the same place all the time.
4. ...always being around the same people.

According to the author, parties she got used to in the Netherlands...

1. ...required greater expenses.
2. ...made her feel uncomfortable.
3. ...started and finished earlier.
4. ...allowed for casual clothing.

Which of the following statements, according to the author, is TRUE about international students in Stirling?

1. They don't dress up as well as locals.
2. They don't talk to strangers.
3. They may experience many positive cultural surprises.
4. Their eating habits are different.

The expression "the ones" in "...most of the ones I experienced..." (paragraph 8) refers to...

1. ...culture shocks.
2. ...studies abroad.
3. ...feelings about friends.
4. ...gap years.

№ 28.

American Sign Language

Hearing loss is a partial or total inability to hear. It affects about a billion people on earth. Around a hundred million of these are completely deaf and require special ways of communicating. One of these ways is sign language. Sign language is a language that uses hand gestures that are modified by facial expressions. Hand gestures are mainly used for words, while most grammar comes from facial expressions. American Sign Language or ASL is a language used by the Deaf community in the USA.

ASL is surrounded by a lot of myths and misconceptions. One of the most common myths is that it is simply a visual code for English and not a real language. In fact, ASL and English are two completely separate languages, each with their own grammar. Although ASL does sometimes use fingerspelling, when each letter of a word is spelled out by a particular gesture, it is mostly used for names. Another popular misconception is that ASL is a universal language understood by all signers in the world. Actually, there are hundreds of sign languages, all naturally developed by the Deaf communities in different countries.

It is interesting that ASL is specific to the USA, while other English-speaking countries, such as the UK or Australia have their own sign languages. In a way, due to its history, ASL is closer to French Sign Language than it is to British Sign Language.

The origins of ASL can be traced back to a couple of influences. In the 1600s the first regional sign languages naturally developed in the American colonies.

They appeared in places like Martha's Vineyard, where a large number of deaf people happened to be part of the community. Another major influence was French Sign Language. In 1817 Laurent Clerc, a deaf teacher from France, and Thomas Gallaudet, a hearing American educator, founded the first American school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. The blending of regional sign language and French Sign Language formed the basis of ASL today.

In the 19th century ASL flourished through Deaf schools, which had great success utilizing a combination of ASL and written English. However, a change in Deaf education occurred in 1880 that is still affecting the Deaf community today. In the 2nd International Congress on Deaf Education that met in Milan and where no deaf people were allowed to participate in the discussion of sign language, the majority voted in favor of oral education for all deaf children. This meant teaching them to read lips and imitate speech. It was believed that the exaggerated facial expressions, which include movements of eyes, eyebrows, mouth, tongue and lips and are part of any sign language, were unpleasant to hearing people and could even horrify them. In addition, sign languages were thought to have no grammar.

In the following 40 years over 80% of the Deaf schools in the USA, as well as in many other countries, switched to an oral method of instruction. This became known as "the dark ages for Deaf education in America". The number of deaf teachers in the schools dropped significantly, as they were considered inferior, unable to teach the children speech. Students were not allowed to use ASL during the lessons. Fortunately, the children in these schools still used ASL between and after classes to exchange information and just talk to each other. The effectiveness of the oral approach remained a contentious issue for the next century and a half, with a resurgence of ASL in the 1960s.

Sign language like ASL is...

1. ...a visual representation of a language.
2. ...a natural language in its own right.
3. ...an artificially developed system of signs.
4. ...a system of spelling words by hand gestures.

The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is that...

1. ...hearing people have a hard time understanding how sign languages work.
2. ...some particular aspects of sign languages are more important than others.
3. ...fingerspelling is the main principle that all sign languages are based on.
4. ...sign language understood by all people in the world should be developed.

According to the article, those who know ASL can communicate with deaf people from...

1. ...all around the world.
2. ...English-speaking countries.
3. ...the United States of America.
4. ...French-speaking countries.

Deaf education in the USA began about...

1. ...400 years ago.
2. ...300 years ago.
3. ...200 years ago.
4. ...100 years ago.

According to the article, the decisions of the 2nd International Congress on Deaf Education...

1. ...were made with the intention to promote Deaf culture.
2. ...led to further development of sign languages worldwide.
3. ...enriched use of sign language with lip-reading and speech.
4. ...discouraged use of sign languages in deaf communities.

"The dark ages for Deaf education in America" began in...

1. ...1817.

2. ...1880.
3. ...1920.
4. ...1960.

Which of the following does the author of the article NOT mention as a negative result of the Congress in Milan?

1. Fewer deaf teachers teaching children in Deaf schools.
2. More schools teaching deaf children to imitate speech.
3. Children using sign language for personal interaction.
4. A ban on using sign language during lessons in schools.

№ 29.

What Do You See in a Logo?

The typical person is bombarded by hundreds of logos each day. We see them on signs, vehicles, television, and even on the clothes we wear. Logos are distinct images used to represent brands. There are logos such as the famous Nike "swoosh", the colorful rings to identify the Olympic Games, and the Mercedes three-pointed star in the circle, just to name a few. All of these logos are designed to attract our attention. They also help us remember a product or service connected to that image. However, research conducted at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) supports the idea that remembering what a logo looks like is a very difficult task.

In 2015 researchers at UCLA gave 85 students a simple assignment. They had to draw the Apple logo purely from memory. Most of the students were Apple users, so they had the opportunity to look at the logo every day. Surprisingly, only one student in the study could accurately draw the logo from memory. Many of the sketches the other students made were flawed. Some of them drew the basics right but missed minor details of the design—no bite out of the apple or the wrong number of leaves. At first the researchers thought the problem might be that the students were just not very good at drawing. They decided to ask the students to look at several different images and choose the logo that was most accurate. Less than half of the students could detect the correct image.

The UCLA Apple study is not the first time our ability to remember the details of images has been tested with the same result. So why is it so difficult for people to recall the details of images, such as logos, that they see every day? Researchers have developed a theory they think might help to explain this blind spot in our memories.

Logos are typically designed to be simple and easy to recognize with a quick glance. Yet the frequent exposure to these logos can actually make our brains overlook them. This process is known as "attentional saturation". It would be challenging to try to remember every single thing that crosses our path. We take in so much information every day that the brain works to spot information that does not need to be stored. It allows this unimportant information to fade from our memory. Our brains actually signal us to ignore information we do not think we will need to remember.

The details of product logos are just the kind of information our brains tell us we do not need. This may be discouraging to logo designers and to companies that use these eye-catching logos. But there are still many business experts who believe in the importance of a recognizable logo.

Even though the brain is accustomed to ignoring unnecessary details, it is also programmed for recognition. When we see images such as logos over and over again, we become familiar with them. This constant exposure leads to something scientists refer to as gist memory. "Gist memory" means that our brain remembers the basic idea without all of the details. This general sense of memory has its own benefits. When we see that "swoosh" or the apple with a bite out of it, we are acquainted with the image. We may not be able to draw a perfect outline of the logo, but we are able to recognize the image. When people are able to recognize an image, it can make them feel like they really know the product behind the logo. In fact, familiarity with a prevalent logo can even make people feel more comfortable about purchasing or using certain products.

The author of the article mentions common name brands in the first paragraph to...

1. ...prove a point.
2. ...give an example.
3. ...offer an opinion.
4. ...support the idea.

What is the second paragraph mainly about?

1. The results of the research study.
2. The popularity of Apple products.
3. The elements of the Apple logo.
4. The students poor drawing skills.

What example of "attentional saturation" does the author give in the article?

1. Companies use memorable logos to represent their brands.
2. Business experts believe that brand logos are important.
3. Students couldnt remember details of a familiar image.
4. Researchers gave students a simple task to complete.

The word **spot** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to the word...

1. ...notice.
2. ...place.
3. ...ignore.
4. ...learn.

"Gist memory" occurs when the brain...

1. ...pays attention to specific details.
2. ...gets acquainted with a new image.
3. ...connects the image to the product.
4. ...notices the general shape or idea.

According to the last paragraph, people are more likely to buy a product if they...

1. ...notice a clever logo design and want to try a new product.
2. ...see a colourful label and want to read the information on it.
3. ...recognize the logo and think that they know the product well.
4. ...glance quickly at a brand and are attracted to the packaging.

How does the author organize the article?

1. By describing problems of logos and then offering ideas on improving them.
2. By presenting research on logos and then showing how the human brain works.
3. By listing familiar logos and showing their role in advertising campaigns.
4. By comparing common logos and then identifying the most effective ones.

Nº 30.

Internet

Internet is one of the greatest tools we have today. Billions of bits of information, unlimited ways to connect, games to play, videos to watch, things to learn. There's something for everyone. We Facebook, tumble, stumble, and tweet more now than ever. Social media is connecting us in incredible ways. You can create communities of like-minded people that would never meet before on the Internet. But, due to this, we are spending copious amounts of time on the World Wide Web, and it's slowly changing who you are as a person.

I went for a long period of time where I didn't read a book. I finally got around to picking up a few new books and as soon as I started reading them, I struggled. I couldn't hold concentration like I used to. I would read a whole paragraph with my mind elsewhere or had this constant anxious feeling to do something else, even when there was absolutely nothing else to do. My mind would jump from one thought to another and I barely could read a chapter in one sitting. A talked to a few people about this, and I even looked to the trusty Internet for my solution. I found that I'm not alone, many people report the same type of concentration shift. The reason for this is the information overload via Internet.

We take in 34 gigabytes of information each day now. That is 5 times more than we did 20 years ago. There is so much going on in our minds that we rarely spend any time on one particular bit of information because there is always something

new and more intriguing just around the corner. When we land on a webpage, we spend the average of about 50 seconds, if that, and know that there are at least 5 other links we can click on the page. We can still concentrate, but our minds would much rather be focused on a series of things, not one thought.

Not only is it altering our concentration on reading long works, but it's changing "how" we read. We no longer read; we skim. This is our way of adapting to this information overload. It would take too long to process all this information and we don't need everything. We sift through the information and get to the main point or relevant material.

The way things are written online is changing for us as well. For anyone who has written a blog post, it's a much different style of writing compared to novels and even newspaper articles. The things we read online are as clear and concise as possible. Adjectives are a thing of the past. The information is usually already condensed for you, and is separated into neat headlines that make it easy to scan the page in a few seconds. We don't focus on comprehension anymore, we know what we're looking for and we find it quickly.

The way we are reading things is just the start, the way we are thinking is changing too. Before, we had calm linear thoughts, one thing led to another. Now, our thoughts are jumping back and forth between so many things. We have one thought, which leads to four or five other non-related thoughts, and then some time later we return to the original thought. This is a direct result of our attention being focused on so many things for so little time on the web. There is always a link that can take us somewhere new and start a new train of thoughts.

We've developed a much more fluid way of thinking. And it's not a bad thing. It's making us more creative. You are much more efficient at combing and filtering through ideas, which in essence is what inspiration is. Linear thought is very organized and does not leave room for new ideas.

So, the Internet has become an essential part of our daily lives. But it's also important to disconnect for a while and to take care of your body and mind. Create a balance of time online and in the real world, so you can reap the positive cognitive abilities the Internet is giving you and avoid forming an unhealthy set of habits that will cost you later in life.

According to the author, Internet changes people because...

1. ...it adds lots of friends.
2. ...it helps to create new communities.
3. ...they spend too much time online.
4. ...of the amount of information it provides.

Why does Internet, according to the author, influence reading concentration?

1. The information there changes too fast.
2. It leaves less time for reading.
3. The bits of information there are very short.
4. It provides excessive information.

Which of the following is NOT a feature of an online text?

1. Clarity.
2. Reduced size.
3. Lots of descriptive words.
4. Informative headline.

The way people read has changed because...

1. ...they don't need all the information they read about.
2. ...they lost interest in serious literature.
3. ...they had to adjust to new conditions.
4. ...they had to read faster.

According to the author the new way of thinking helps people...

1. ...browse the Internet effectively.
2. ...develop creativity.
3. ...filter useless information.
4. ...choose right things.

The author calls for...

1. ...allowing more time for personal life.
2. ...giving equal attention to real world and Internet.
3. ...developing thinking abilities.
4. ...a healthy life style.

It can be implied from the text that the author's attitude towards Internet is sooner...

1. ...positive.
2. ...skeptical.
3. ...negative.
4. ...neutral.

№ 31.

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

The name of Alaska

Do you know the origin of the place named Alaska? The name Alaska comes from the Aleut word *alaxsxaq*, _____ "object toward which the action of the sea is directed" — that is, the mainland.

№ 32.

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

Mount Everest

Mount Everest is 8,863 meters above sea level. It is part of the Himalayan range in South Asia.

Despite its awesome height, the mountain _____ many times.

№ 33.

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

New Seven Wonders of the World: Teotihuacan

Teotihuacan is an enormous archaeological site in Mexico. It contains some of the _____ pyramids in America.

№ 34.

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

Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill was a great political leader and a very clever man. Many British people think since then there _____ a prime minister better than him.

№ 35.

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

Natural Wonders: Meteor Crater

Some of the natural wonders are known for their beauty. The Meteor Crater is not one of them. It looks like a big hole in the desert. It _____ by a meteorite hitting the earth thousands of years ago.

№ 36.

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

_____, in 1959, it became the official flag of Alaska. The blue background is for the sky and the forget-me-not, the state flower.

№ 37.

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

Millions of kids worldwide _____ this cartoon since it was made.

№ 38.

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

The game spread quickly. Soon New Zealand's national team appeared. It _____ the "All Blacks" and not because of the colour of the players' skin.

№ 39.

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

Born in 1835 as Samuel Clemens, Twain lived through the Civil War and joined the Confederate Army. His various

careers _____ riverboat pilot, prospector, and newspaper agent.

№ 40.

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

Until the 1940 it was considered that trousers were not suitable for ladies. However, during World War II, _____ working at factories started wearing long pants.

№ 41.

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

In 1983 it was adapted into a TV miniseries _____ Richard Chamberlain and Rachel Ward.

№ 42.

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

80% of Australians believe Australia has a strong culture and identity characterised by honesty, sports and multiculturalism based on research _____ by the Australia Day Council of NSW in 2008.

№ 43.

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

This "war" was the _____ in history. It lasted a total of 38 minutes!

№ 44.

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

Between 1AD and 250AD Teotihuacan _____ an important religious and economic centre when the construction of the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon had been finished.

№ 45.

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

Puzzled, he looked several times from the brontosaurus to _____.

№ 46.

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

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel invented dynamite in the 1860s. He was hoping that it _____ construction safer and more efficient by making it easier for builders to break through rock. To his horror, however, people started using dynamite for warfare and killing each other. Nobel felt a deep sense of guilt and responsibility.

№ 47.

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

Solar Energy

Today, many people are interested in taking care of the environment, and their answer is solar energy. Unlike traditional energy sources, solar energy _____ any pollution.

№ 48.

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

Albert Einstein, the Nobel Prize Winner in physics

Albert's interest in science began when he was five years old. His father _____ him a magnetic compass and the boy wanted to know why the needle was moving.

№ 49.

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

Amazingly I became quite good at it. Finally, on my last Sports Day—two days before my last ever school day—I came _____ in the Hammer Throw, stood on a podium and was presented with a bronze medal!

№ 50.

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

Supermarket Contest

The Super Grocery Store organized a competition for kids. Whoever could guess the correct number of jellybeans in the big jar _____ a prize.

№ 51.

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

Roald Dahl

Roald Dahl, a famous British writer, was Norwegian by birth. Dahl _____ after the Polar explorer Roald Amundsen, a national hero in Norway at the time. During the Second World War Dahl served in the Royal Air Force as a fighter pilot.

№ 52.

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

It is interesting to know why a sweater is called so. In fact, a knitted woolen sweater as we know it today _____ in Europe in the 19th century.

№ 53.

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

Maslenitsa

Have you ever celebrated Maslenitsa? It is one of the _____ festivals in Russia. It signals the end of winter and welcomes the coming of spring.

№ 54.

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

College life

We are a family of five. My _____ sister, Heather, is in her second year in college. This year she could not find a book she needed.

№ 55.

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

Mother's Day

We are a family of four: my mom, my dad, my brother and I. One morning my dad started _____ breakfast.

№ 56.

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

It was located at a place outside Paris, _____ Versailles.

№ 57.

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

Daedalus looked out over the waves of the sea, and he realised that even if they managed to slip out of the tower and find a little boat, they would not be able to sail far. One of King Minos's _____ would spot and catch them very soon.

№ 58.

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

Some of them are pretty boring but it could be _____. At least there is a lot of choice and it can make a nice change from the unnatural quantities of homework or even from natural quantities of computer games and TV!

№ 59.

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

So, Big Tex _____ at the entrance. Now, every fall, Big Tex greets visitors to the state fair with a smile, a nod, and a wink.

№ 60.

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

Burj Khalifa is a beautiful construction with some observation decks, hotels, offices and residences _____ there.

№ 61.

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

City Living

Humans have lived together in cities since ancient times, but even in 1800 urban areas were home to just 3 per cent of the world's population.

The _____ explosion of urbanization that accompanied the Industrial Revolution saw that figure rise 15 per cent in the space of 100 years.

№ 62.

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

UK: Conservation and Environment

Going for a walk is the most popular leisure activity in Britain. Despite its high _____ density and widespread urbanization, the UK has many unspoilt rural and coastal areas.

№ 63.

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

The Loneliest Island

In the middle of the cold South Atlantic Ocean, one island stands alone. It lies near Antarctica. But it is far enough away that early explorers had _____ finding it.

№ 64.

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

Highway Problems

Highways have changed the way Americans live. While highways may have improved travel in some ways, they have also caused many problems. Highways are bad for the environment. Today, more than 244 million cars travel on highways and burn gasoline, which creates air pollution. Highways are always _____. Cars often travel at high speeds on highways. It is easy for accidents to happen..

№ 65.

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

Ferapontov Monastery in Vologda

Ferapontov monastery was founded in 1398. This was when Ferapont the Reverend established a new settlement on a lake not far from Vologda. There were many villages around this _____ place and soon people started to come to him for advice.

№ 66.

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

We also get the impression that it was a rather short period of time when people painted on cave walls, something like several hundred years. However, in _____ it is not just hundreds but thousands of years!

№ 67.

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

To begin with, driving up the east coast of Tasmania is one of the most _____ things you can do there.

№ 68.

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

Some green snakes, for example, are practically _____ among the green leaves and trees.

№ 69.

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

However, it was never used as a fortress. In 1824, it became a place of public _____.

№ 70.

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

For more than 3 years, supported by the Academy, Repin lived in Italy and France where he was exposed to_____ Impressionist painting. This influenced his use of light and colour but he never became an impressionist.

№ 71.

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

It was one of the first facilities to invite _____ into the galleries to interpret animal behaviour.

№ 72.

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

The Royal Society for the _____ of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) is one of the largest charities in Britain.

№ 73.

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

It took 82 years to build the cathedral—Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone in 1908, and the cathedral's _____ didn't technically stop until 1990.

№ 74.

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

These parties are almost always _____, there is no dress code and in summer, when the weather is fine, people may hold a barbecue in the garden.

№ 75.

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

It is one of Asia's most cosmopolitan cities with _____ temples and palaces, authentic canals, busy markets and a vibrant nightlife that has something for everyone.

№ 76.

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

And in fact, they are quite _____ if you know where to look. Not all of them depict animals, either. In one of the caves that was discovered in Argentina, the whole wall is covered with hand prints.

№ 77.

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

It is a popular destination for numerous immigrants to New Zealand. Expats have an overall good experience when staying in Auckland. Most expats find it very easy to communicate with the locals, who are very _____.

№ 78.

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

Snakes that live in deserts are usually the same colour as sand, which helps them _____ quickly in case of danger.

№ 79.

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

The main task is to check their financial figures are correct and it is true that this part is tough work. But in _____ my job is to advise and help them.

№ 80.

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

But the customer was happy — and that was the _____ of potato chips!

№ 81.

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

Having _____ studied them, scientists came to the conclusion that these were the hands of women.

№ 82.

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

_____ manufacturing of potato chips began in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895.

№ 83.

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

When a fire broke out in the museum in September 2017, it wasn't so much the fate of its magnificent art _____ that worried people.

№ 84.

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

In 1896 Castle Clinton became the city Aquarium and thousands of _____ rushed to see fish that came from the waters around New York.

№ 85.

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

It is also the home of Hollywood, the center of America's movie _____.

№ 86.

The man on the trail

It was a cold grey day when the man walked into the main Yukon trail. He climbed the snow-covered river bank where a trail went through the pine forest. It was a high bank, and the man paused to breathe at the top and 30_____ at the sky. It was nine o'clock in the morning. There was no sun or even the promise of sunshine. 31_____ there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day, but the sun was absent from the sky. This fact did not worry the man because he could hardly 32_____ a day when he had seen the sun.

The man had come a long way alone, and he was really proud 33_____ himself. The old man from the village warned him how cold it sometimes got in this country. He said that no man should travel alone in this season. Despite all the problems on the way, the man 34_____ to save himself.

The Yukon River was hidden under three feet of ice with as many feet of snow on top. It was all pure white. North and south, as far as the eye could see, it was white. There was only a thin dark line that curved to the south. This dark line was the trail—the main trail. It led south 500 miles to the Chilcoot Pass. It led north 75 miles to Dawson and still farther on to the north a thousand miles more. However, all this—the distant trail, no sun in the sky, and the great cold—had no 35_____ on the man. It was not because he was long 36_____ with it. On the contrary, he was a newcomer in the land, and this was his first winter.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Observed.
2. Noticed.
3. Watched.
4. Looked.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Therefore.
2. Otherwise.
3. Although.
4. However.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Review.
2. Remember.
3. Revise.
4. Remind.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Of.
2. On.
3. At.
4. By.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Succeeded.
2. Achieved.
3. Managed.
4. Completed.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Result.
2. Effect.
3. Change.
4. Mark.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Certain.
2. Familiar.
3. Common.
4. General.

№ 87.

Dinner

Amos Finnister was a private detective. In all his years as a policeman and a private investigator, he had learned about people. He gained a psychological insight into most as he 30_____ them do foolish things. He was at ease with people from all walks of life, and in consequence they were at ease with him.

And this was most apparent on Friday evening, when Major Cedric Crawford dined with him at the Ritz restaurant. Amos 31_____ to dine there when he lived in New York.

By the time they were halfway through dinner, Amos had the major laughing and sharing stories, some of which were funny. By the time they had eaten the main course, Amos felt comfortable enough to 32_____ the answer to an important question. "I wonder if you have ever come across Tabitha James."

Cedric 33_____ knowing Tabitha with no sign of embarrassment or reluctance. "To 34_____ the truth, I knew her quite well, actually. She was a close friend of a fellow guards officer, Sebastian Lawford. She fell in love with him at first sight. They were going to marry but unfortunately that did not come to pass."

"And why was that, Major, do you know?"

"Oh, yes, I'm afraid I do. Tabitha had contracted pneumonia but 35_____ no attention to her illness. Before I knew it, she was dead and gone. As for Sebastian, he rejoined the army when the war broke out and was killed. A sad story, isn't it?" Amos nodded. So much depended 36_____ this information.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Watched.
2. Stared.
3. Looked.
4. Gazed.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Took.
2. Used.
3. Held.
4. Kept.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Seek.
2. Ask.
3. Pose.
4. Search.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Agreed.
2. Admitted.
3. Accepted.
4. Adopted.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Say.
2. Tell.
3. Speak.
4. Talk.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Paid.
2. Brought.
3. Turned.
4. Took.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Of.
2. At.
3. In.
4. On.

№ 88.

William and Philippa

William and Philippa were students. Some people, it is said, fall in love at first 30_____, but that was not what happened to them. They hated each other from the moment they met. This mutual hatred began at the first tutorial of their freshman term. Both had 31_____ with major scholarships to read English language and literature. Each had been reliably assured by their schoolteachers

that they would be the star pupil of their year. 32_____ students had such prospects.

Their tutor, Simon Jakes of New College, was amused by the competition that so quickly developed between his two brightest pupils. He skillfully used their hatred to bring out the best in both of them. He never 33_____ it. By the end of their first year, they were far ahead of other students.

In their second year, they became even more hostile. When they were both awarded A-plus for their essays on Shakespeare, it didn't help. Simon Jakes told his colleagues that he had never had a brighter pair up in the same year. They taught each other most of the time and he 34_____ acted as a referee. It 35_____ as no surprise to anyone that, as the examiners felt unable on this occasion to award the prize to just one person, they 36_____ decided that it should be shared by William and Philippa.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Glimpse.
2. View.
3. Sight.
4. Look.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Reached.
2. Arrived.
3. Completed.
4. Achieved.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Few.
2. Little.
3. Much.
4. Many.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Disappointed.
2. Apologized.
3. Regretted.
4. Dissatisfied.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Rarely.
2. Hardly.
3. Nearly.
4. Merely.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Went.
2. Got.
3. Came.
4. Fell.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Nevertheless.
2. Although.
3. However.
4. Therefore.

Consuela

Victor Rosenheim, an American banker, was Consuela's third husband. At first 30_____ they looked happy. The gossip columns, however, were suggesting that the former Colombian model was already searching for the next husband. The Rosenheims flew into London from their home in New York. The purpose of their trip was twofold. There was always the chance that Mr. Rosenheim would take over a small merchant bank, while Mrs. Rosenheim intended to occupy her time looking 31_____ a suitable birthday present— for herself. 32_____ people have been able to discover exactly which birthday Consuela would officially be celebrating.

After a sleepless night, Victor Rosenheim 33_____ to get up early for an important meeting in the City, while Consuela remained in bed toying with her breakfast. After breakfast Consuela 34_____ a couple of phone calls and then she disappeared into the bathroom.

Fifty minutes later she emerged from her suite dressed in a pink Chanel suit. She stepped out of the hotel and into the morning sun to begin her search for the birthday present.

She spent some time in Aspreys considering the latest slimline watches, a gold statue of a tiger with jade eyes and a Faberge egg. She 35_____ that her close friend, Tina, was not with her, she needed her advice badly. From there she walked to a 36_____ shop, which despite a determined salesman who showed her almost everything the shop had to offer, she still left empty-handed.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Look.
2. Sight.
3. glimpse.
4. view.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. For.
2. After.
3. Into.
4. At.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Many.
2. Much.
3. Little.
4. Few.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Achieved.
2. Managed.
3. Fulfilled.
4. Succeeded.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Took.
2. Did.
3. Made.
4. Held.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Regretted.
2. Disappointed.
3. Apologized.
4. Dissatisfied.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Next.
2. Close.
3. Near.
4. Nearby.

№ 90.

Becky

Becky met Professor Alan Dobson at the lecture. His lecture was devoted to the British role after the war. Becky had fallen in love with Alan even before he started to speak. It was love at first 30_____. He was very handsome with a head of thick grey hair and large blue eyes. His athletic build belied his age, and 31_____ that he must spend almost as many hours in the gym as in the library.

The second he began to 32_____, Becky was captivated by Dobson's energy, and within moments he had everyone in the auditorium sitting on the edge of their seats. Students began furiously writing 33_____ his every word. Speaking without notes, the professor nimbly switched from subject to subject, the role of Downing Street after the war, the dollar as the new world currency, oil becoming the commodity that would dominate the second half of the century and the future role of the British monarchy.

When his lecture came to an end, Becky's only regret was that he'd scarcely 34_____ on transport, with just a passing mention of how the airplane would change the new world order, both for business and tourism. She wanted him to expand his views on the future of the British shipping industry. But like a seasoned pro, he 35_____ his audience that he had written a book on the subject. Becky wouldn't be waiting for Christmas to get hold of a copy. It made her think about Ben, and hope his book 36_____ was going as well in France.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Sight.
2. View.
3. Look.
4. Glimpse.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Offered.
2. Suggested.
3. Assumed.
4. Proposed.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Tell.
2. Speak.
3. Chat.
4. Mention.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Down.
2. After.
3. Over.
4. Into.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Talked.
2. Touched.
3. Dealt.
4. Dwelt.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Remembered.
2. Recollected.
3. Revised.
4. Reminded.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Trip.
2. Travel.
3. Journey.
4. Tour.

№ 91.

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

From: Friend@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Welcome
<i>...I have finally chosen the college I will try to enter next summer. Which university would you like to go to after school? What would you like to study? What backup plans have you made, if you dont get accepted? Oh, by the way, do you remember Lucy, my dog? Shes just had six puppies!!!...</i>

Write an email to David.

In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about his dog and/or its puppies.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

№ 92.

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

From: Friend@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Welcome
<i>...When I forget to take an umbrella in summer, it always rains. What's the weather like in summer where you live? What do you usually do when it rains? How do you protect yourself from bad weather? I bought new shoes two days ago, but now I think I should take them back to the store...</i>

Write an email to Joan.

In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about her new shoes.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

№ 93.

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

From: Friend@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Welcome
<i>...Last week our science teacher took my class on a school trip to the Natural History Museum in Washington D.C. It was fantastic! Where do your teachers take you on school trips? How often do you go? What school trip was the most memorable and why? By the way, my parrot has learned to say "Good morning!" every time the alarm clock goes off! It took me quite a while to teach it!...</i>

Write an email to Sophie.

In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about Sophie's parrot.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Nº 94.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Paula.

From: Friend@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Welcome
<i>My friend and I have just decided to enter the "Go Green in the City" competition. We are going to create a project on the energy management. Have you ever taken part in green projects? What alternative forms of energy are developed in Russia? Do you prefer using public transport or a private car and why? Last week I visited Granny who lives in Edinburgh...</i>

Write a letter to Paula.

In your letter:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about her trip.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Nº 95.

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

From: Sammy@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Healthy Lifestyle
<i>...I have decided to start leading a healthier lifestyle and eating healthier food like fruits and vegetables. What do you like to do to keep healthy? What kind of healthy food do you eat? How do your family members support you in this? By the way, I've just started attending the new school I transferred to...</i>

Write a letter to Sammy.

In your message:

- answer his questions;
- ask 3 questions about his new school.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

№ 96.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2). Укажите его номер и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on reasons for doing sports 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.

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
to keep fit	41
to cope with stress	25
to spend time with friends	23
to spend time outdoors	7
to be trendy	4

Write 200–250 words.

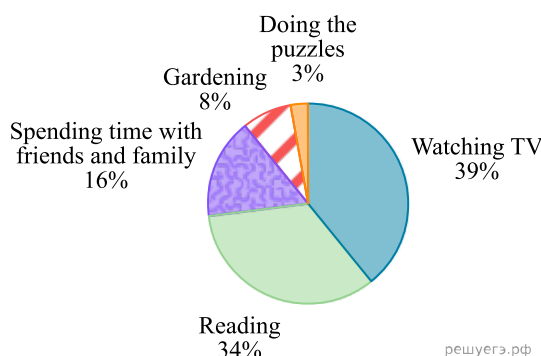
Use the following plan:

- 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 doing sports and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of doing sports.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on leisure activities most popular among senior citizens in Zetland. 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 diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

Leisure activities most popular among senior citizens in Zetland



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 taking up a leisure activity and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the role of leisure activities in the life of senior citizens.

№ 97.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2). Укажите его номер и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on advantages of living in a city 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.

Advantages of living in a city	Number of respondents (%)
Better opportunities for work and study	37
Having all the modern conveniences	25
Various entertainment and events	22
Better roads and infrastructure	10
Better facilities for sports and art education	6

Write 200–250 words.

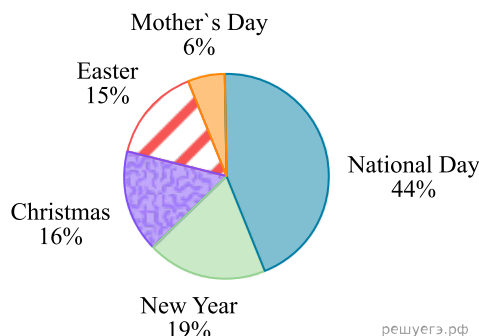
Use the following plan:

- 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 one can face living in a city and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on life in a big city.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on what traditional holiday is considered the most important in Zetland. 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 diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

What traditional holiday is considered the most important in Zetland?



Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

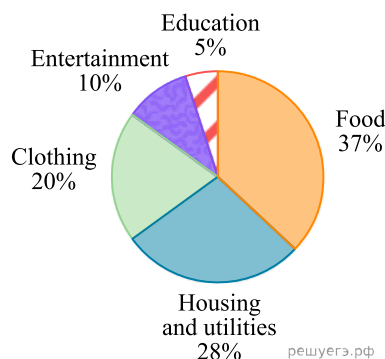
- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with celebrating traditional holidays and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion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

Nº 98.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on the largest items of family budget in Zetland. 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.

What items of family budget are the largest in Zetland?



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 planning the family budget and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of well-planned family budget.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on the advantages of working from home 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 pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

What are the advantages of working from home?

The advantages of working from home	Number of respondents (%)
Comfortable Workspace	41
No Traffic Jams	21
Flexible Schedule	16
More Free Time	15
No Colleagues Around	7

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 teleworking and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the influence teleworking has over modern society.

Nº 99.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on the most popular jobs among young people 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 personal opinion on the subject of the project.

The most popular	Number of readers (%)
A government official	31
An engineer	28
An IT specialist	21
A doctor	15
A lawyer	5

Write 200–250 words.

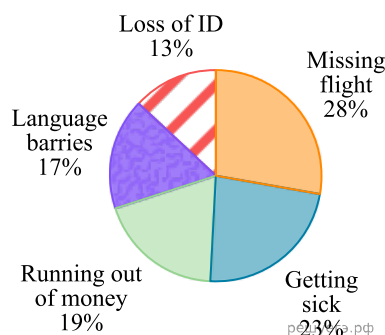
Use the following plan:

- 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 choosing jobs and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the most popular job.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on what worries Zetlanders most while travelling. 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 diagram and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.

What worries Zetlanders most while travelling?



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 while travelling and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the role of travelling nowadays.

№ 100.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2). Укажите его номер и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on how teenagers in Zetland spend their free time. 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.

Activities	Number of teenagers (%)
Hanging out with friends	47
Watching movies	20
Doing online shopping	16
Cooking	12
Reading the same book and discussing it	5

Write 200–250 words.

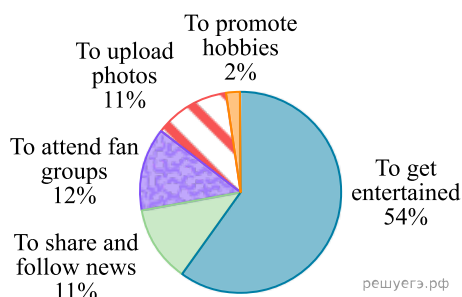
Use the following plan:

- 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 spending free time and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the best way of spending free time.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on what teenagers in Zetland use social networks for. 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 diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

What teenagers in Zetland use social networks for



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 using social networks and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the role of social networks in our life.

Nº 101.

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.

Is French toast from France? Yes and no. Dipping bread in eggs and frying it is a pretty universal solution to making stale bread go further. The French certainly had a medieval version and this later became a name that has been enthusiastically adopted for the de luxe versions. The earliest recorded recipe for the dish occurs in the work of the Roman cook in the first century AD. In his book *The Art of Cooking*, he writes, rather casually, that it's just another sweet dish.

However, the dish was also sometimes referred to as 'Poor Knights of Windsor'. One theory offered in explanation is that the most expensive part of a medieval banquet was dessert — spices and nuts were costly imports. Although titled, not all knights were rich, so a dish of fried eggy-bread served with jam or honey would have fulfilled the requirements of etiquette without breaking the bank.

Nº 102.

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.

Wetlands are areas of land that lie between dry land and water, such as swamps and bogs. When people think of wetlands, they may picture mud, annoying mosquitoes, and unpleasant odors. Many wetlands have been destroyed— drained, filled in, or used as garbage dumps— because people did not understand their value. However, wetlands are a vital natural resource. Like rainforests and coral reefs, wetlands are home to a wide variety of animals, plants, and fish. Some species, such as the wood stork, are endangered due to wetland destruction. Without wetlands, these animals will lose their habitat and may disappear. Wetlands also act like sponges, absorbing floodwaters, rain, and melting snow, which helps protect both people and land from flooding. Because wetlands are at risk, animals, plants, and even human communities face danger as well.

Nº 103.

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.

Only seven prisoners were freed by the storming of the Bastille. In France, 14 July, Bastille Day, is a national holiday and a glorious national symbol. From the rousing paintings of the scene, you might think hundreds of proud revolutionaries flooded into the streets waving tricolours. In fact, only just over half a dozen people were being held at the time of the siege.

One hundred lives were lost in the attack, including that of the governor, whose head was carried through Paris on a pike. Soldiers invalided out of regular service – and conditions were fairly comfortable for most inmates, with relaxed visiting hours and furnished lodgings. The painter Jean Fragonard's sketch of visiting day in 1785 shows fashionable ladies promenading around the courtyard with the prisoners, who were given a generous spending allowance, plenty of tobacco and alcohol, and were allowed to keep pets.

Nº 104.

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.

A fork is a common tool used in eating in many countries around the world. It usually has three or four stiff metal points that are attached to a handle. Although bigger forks made of bone, bronze or even silver were used in cooking as early as 4,000 years ago, the personal table fork was probably invented around the 4th century AD in the Middle East. The first European country to adopt the fork was Italy where it became really popular among rich people around the 14th century and by the 16th century had become more or less common. From Italy the new fashion of eating spread into Spain and France. Northern Europe was not so fast to accept a new tool. People considered it 'unmanly' and 'too delicate'. It was only in the 18th century that the fork became popular in Great Britain. As for North America, the fork made its way there around the time of the American Revolution.

Nº 105.

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.

Celebrating New Year's is a universal tradition, but countries see the New Year in with different customs. You are probably familiar with the New Year's Eve traditions of your own country, but do you know what the holiday looks like elsewhere around the globe? While many countries have fireworks, some also have their own unique traditions and customs. Heres a taste of some of the ways different countries usher in the New Year. Spanish New Year's Eve usually starts with a traditional family dinner, but perhaps the most notable tradition is the countdown to midnight. Just before the clock strikes midnight, 12 grapes should be eaten as quickly as possible. In Russia a popular tradition is to bid farewell to the last year and welcome in the new one. Shortly before midnight, many Russians tune in to watch the president's speech on TV or watch popular New Year shows.

Nº 106.

Study the advertisement.



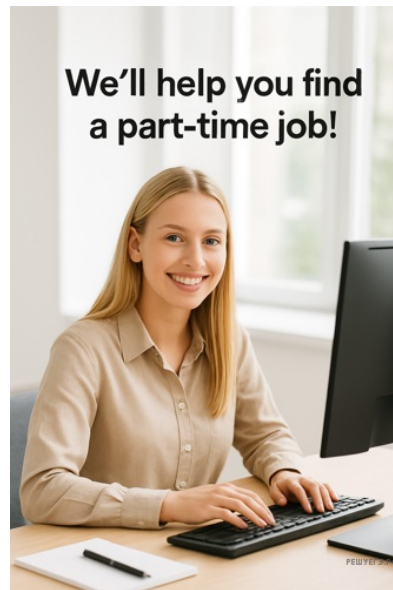
You are considering using an engineering service and youd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out the following.

1. Services that they provide.
2. If you can get a discount card.
3. If they work at weekends.
4. Number of clients per day.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

Nº 107.

Study the advertisement.



You are considering finding a part-time job 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. Kinds of jobs.
2. Salary.
3. Skills needed.
4. Minimum age.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

Nº 108.

Study the advertisement.



You are considering buying the tablet and youd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out the following.

1. Functions of the device.
2. Battery life.
3. Discount.
4. Things you get in the kit.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

№ 109.

Study the advertisement.



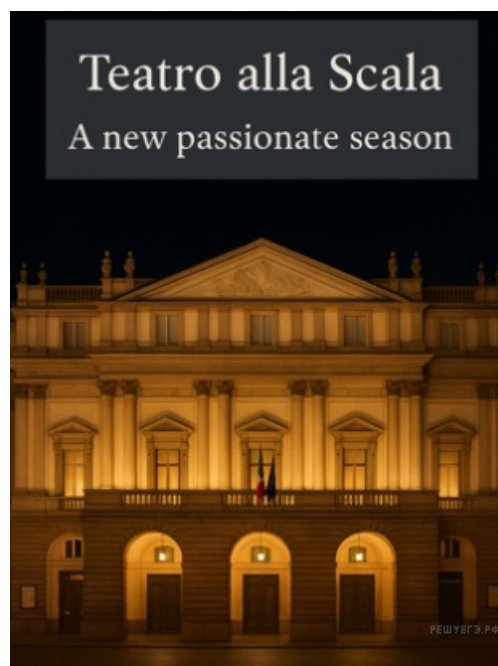
You are considering buying a cake and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following.

1. Types of cakes on sale.
2. Cakes with fresh berries.
3. Weight.
4. Price.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

№ 110.

Study the advertisement.



You are considering visiting Alla Scala theater and youd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out the following.

1. Current performances.
2. Tickets price.
3. Location of the theater.
4. If you can go backstage.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

№ 111.

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.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 112.

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.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 113.

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 public holidays. We'd like to know our guest's point of view on this issue. Please answer five questions. So, let's get started.

Interviewer: What is your favourite public holiday?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What is the most interesting tradition to celebrate a holiday in your country?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What holiday do you think is not important?

Student: _____

Interviewer: Do you like any holidays in other countries?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What holiday would you invent if you had a chance?

Student: _____

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your interview.

№ 114.

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.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 115.

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.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 116.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Comedy or Horror?". You have found some photos to illustrate it but for technical reasons you cannot send them now. Leave a voice message to your friend explaining your choice of the photos and sharing some ideas about the project. 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 watching these two types of films;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of watching these two types of films;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project— which type of film youd prefer to watch and why.

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



Photo 1



Photo 2

Nº 117.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Photography". You have found some photos to illustrate it but for technical reasons you cannot send them now. Leave a voice message to your friend explaining your choice of the photos and sharing some ideas about the project. 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 these two types of photography;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of these two types of photography;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project— which type of photography you would choose if you needed a good photograph of yourself.

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



Photo1



Photo2

Nº 118.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Communication." 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 the two types of communication;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two types of communication;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project— which way of communication 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

№ 119.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Weekend Activities". You have found some photos to illustrate it but for technical reasons you cannot send them now. Leave a voice message to your friend explaining your choice of the photos and sharing some ideas about the project. 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 these two types of weekend activities;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of these two types of weekend activities;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project— which type of weekend activities you prefer and why.

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



Photo1



Photo2

Nº 120.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Classical Music for Everyone". You have found some photos to illustrate it but for technical reasons you cannot send them now. Leave a voice message to your friend explaining your choice of the photos and sharing some ideas about the project. 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 listening to these two types of classical music performances;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of listening to these two types of classical music performances;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project— which type of classical music performance youd prefer to listen to and why.

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



Photo 1



Photo 2