

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

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. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. I eat a lot trying to forget my problems.
2. I cannot lose weight as I combine exercising and eating unhealthy food.
3. I have gained weight after changing my habits.
4. I would like to lose weight without changing my habits radically.
5. I feel very unhappy because I cannot help eating unhealthy food.
6. I expected to gain weight but in fact I haven't.
7. I don't have any weight problems in spite of eating whatever I want.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 — **False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — **Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** Sally likes “Alice in Wonderland” more now, as she understands it better.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A2** Sally's father loved "Alice in Wonderland" when he was a kid.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A3** The Mad Hatter's character makes Sally think of her own personality.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A4** “Alice in Wonderland” did not make a good impression upon Susan.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A5** Sally is sure that not everything is openly expressed in the book.

- [illegible]

- A6** Susan has seen all the film adaptations of “Alice in Wonderland”.

- [illegible]

- A7** Sally respects Disney for not changing anything in the story.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ студента. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** The narrator says that the Union is a body which
- 1) includes both — the students and the teachers.
 - 2) is of a political character.
 - 3) does not represent all groups of students.
- A9** According to the narrator the behavior of the Union members shows
- 1) a high level of intellect.
 - 2) a lack of maturity.
 - 3) a sense of responsibility.
- A10** The narrator ran for the office because
- 1) he had supporters.
 - 2) he wanted the position.
 - 3) he was sure he would make it.
- A11** The narrator is not happy about the Union because the members
- 1) are not aware of the current political situation in the world.
 - 2) are too young to understand the interests of mature students.
 - 3) tend to discuss their private affairs and problems.
- A12** The narrator thinks that the Union should
- 1) be abolished.
 - 2) do its work better.
 - 3) attract more attention.
- A13** The narrator believes that the Union members are interested in
- 1) getting more money for their work.
 - 2) increasing their experience.
 - 3) having fun together.
- A14** For the narrator the university is a place to
- 1) entertain himself.
 - 2) study hard.
 - 3) make friends.

По окончании выполнения заданий B1 и A1–A14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания B1, A1–A14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задание B1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

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

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.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study.

Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled A _____ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion B _____, suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

"In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone," said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. "I was interested in C _____."

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes D _____. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. "Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed E _____, but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle," said Davila Ross. "What this shows is strong evidence to suggest F _____."

1. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
3. that laughter is a uniquely human trait
4. that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos
5. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
6. while their caretakers tickled them
7. to trace the origin of laughter back

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

Scarcely had we settled into the Strawberry-pink Villa before my mother decided that I was running wild, and that it was necessary for me to have some sort of education. As usual when a problem arose, the entire family flung itself with enthusiasm into the task of solving it. Each member had his or her own idea of what was best for me.

Sitting under the open window in the twilight, I had listened with interest, not unmixed with indignation, to the family discussion of my fate. Finally my mother decided that George would be a good teacher for me. Now it was settled, I wondered vaguely who George was, and why it was so necessary for me to have lessons. But the dusk was thick with flower-scents, and the olive-groves were dark, mysterious, and fascinating. I forgot about the imminent danger of being educated, and went off with Roger to hunt for glow-worms in the sprawling brambles.

Later I discovered that George was my brother's friend and he had come to Corfu to write. There was nothing very unusual about this, for all Larry's acquaintances in those days were either authors, poets, or painters.

My new teacher came over to the villa to discuss my education with Mother, and we were introduced. We regarded each other with suspicion. George was a very tall and extremely thin man with a brown beard and a pair of large spectacles. He had a deep, melancholy voice, a dry and sarcastic sense of humor. However, he was not upset by the fact that there were no school-books available on the island; he simply looked through his own library and appeared on the appointed day armed with his own selection of books. He patiently taught me Geography from the maps in the back of an ancient copy of Pears Encyclopedia, English from books that ranged from Wilde to Gibbon, French from the book called "Le Petit Larousse", and mathematics from memory. From my point of view the most important thing was that we devoted some of our time to natural history, and George carefully taught me how to observe and how to note down observations in a diary. At once my enthusiastic interest in nature became focused, for I found that by writing things down I could learn and remember much more. The only morning that I was ever on time for my lessons were those which were given up to natural history.

Every morning at nine George would come into the little dining-room of the villa, sit at the table methodically arranging the books. He would droop over the exercise-book pensively, pulling at his beard. Then in his large, clear writing he would set the task for me to solve.

"If it took two caterpillars a week to eat eight leaves, how long would four caterpillars take to eat the same number? Now, apply yourself to that".

While I was struggling with the apparently insoluble problem of the caterpillar appetites, George was practicing some dancing moves in the hall as at that time he was engaged in learning some of the local dances, for which he had a passion. Through all this I would be watching him, fascinated, the exercise-book lying forgotten in front of me. Mathematics was not one of our successful subjects.

In geography we made better progress, for George was able to give a more zoological tinge to the lesson. We drew giant maps and then filled in the various places of interest, together with drawings of the most exciting animals and birds to be found there.

A15 In paragraph 1 "I was running wild" means that the boy

- 1) hardly spent any time at home.
- 2) led an uncontrolled life.
- 3) became very angry.
- 4) had an unhealthy lifestyle.

A16 How did the boy's family react to the problem of his education?

- 1) Actively discussed the situation.
- 2) Avoided any disputes on this topic.
- 3) Showed no desire in solving it.
- 4) Felt indifferent.

A17 George was

- 1) a teacher.
- 2) a dancer.
- 3) a writer.
- 4) a mathematician.

A18 How did the boy and George feel when they first met?

- 1) They treated the situation with humor.
- 2) They were upset about their studies.
- 3) They didn't trust each other.
- 4) They liked each other very much.

A19 Why did the boy enjoy his lessons of natural history?

- 1) He remembered much more from those lessons.
- 2) He got very interested in the subject.
- 3) He learned how to focus on the lesson.
- 4) He finally learnt how to write.

A20 The boy couldn't solve the mathematics problem because he

- 1) didn't like to make any effort.
- 2) was not interested in caterpillars.
- 3) refused to do mathematics in general.
- 4) was distracted by his teacher's dances.

A21 The geography lessons were more successful because

- 1) George knew geography better than mathematics.
- 2) the boy was fond of drawing maps of the continents.
- 3) the boy knew lots of interesting places already.
- 4) George also managed to involve the boy's interest in fauna.

По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3 и A15–A21** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15–A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B2 и B3** цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.

Excuses, excuses ...

- B4** For years my husband, Tom, and I had complained bitterly about the lack of sidewalks in our village. We didn't have enough exercise but we _____ jog because there were no sidewalks. NOT CAN
- B5** Tom had often told _____, «If only we had sidewalks, we would jog or walk daily and become models of fitness». I
- B6** So we were thrilled when a community sidewalk project was announced, and watched eagerly as paving neared completion. Then the _____ thing happened: wishful thinking and reality collided. BAD
- B7** «Well, dear,» Tom said. «What'll we use as an excuse for not walking now?» I said I _____ of some excuse. THINK

Memorial Day

- B8** In the USA, Memorial Day is the last Monday in May. Memorial Day _____ a national holiday in 1971. DECLARE
- B9** But the tradition of honoring those who died in defense of _____ country goes back to the Civil War. The tradition to hold memorial services, visit the cemeteries, decorate the graves with flowers and wreaths originated in Waterloo, New York, in 1866. THEY
- B10** Since then, the tradition _____. Nowadays, on Memorial Day Americans honor not only soldiers who perished in wars but those loved ones who have died. CHANGE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, одно-коренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

Animals

- B11** The importance of animals in British life is reflected in many ways. In the past, landowners liked to be portrayed with their dogs and horses. _____ pictures of this kind can be seen in art galleries and private residences. COUNT
- B12** Animals are _____ used in advertising in magazines and on television. WIDE
- B13** The Royal Society for the _____ of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) is one of the largest charities in Britain. PREVENT
- B14** RSPCA is a part of a more general _____ in support of animal rights that has emerged recently in Britain and the USA. MOVE
- B15** Animal rights organizations use _____ tactics: picketing stores that sell furs, harassing hunters in the wild, or breaking into laboratories to free animals. VARY
- B16** Their main aim is to ban the cruel treatment and killing of animals both in laboratory experiments and in factory farming. The irresponsible and neglectful treatment of animals by some zoo and pet _____ is also their concern. OWN

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22–A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22–A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Before Christmas

Vicky gave this party every year, just before Christmas. She **A22** _____ to do it before the war and she was doing it now, when the war was over. It was always the same people who came. It struck her suddenly how clannish they all were, but

then the Deravenels in particular were somewhat addicted to their family. Vicky knew that she could always depend [A23] _____ her relatives in a crisis.

She was [A24] _____ the guests greet each other and share the news. Vicky thought of her sister-in-law Kathleen, not present tonight. Vicky missed her presence. When Will had arrived tonight, he had [A25] _____ that Kathleen was really sick. "But not Spanish flu," he had added swiftly, observing the look of apprehension crossing her face, "just a heavy cold."

Fenella's voice brought her out of her reverie, and she looked across at her old friend, who was saying, "How is Charlie feeling?"

"He's relieved he is safely home, but his wounds still hurt and he feels depressed ..." She looked at Fenella as if [A26] _____ advice.

"Mr. Ridgely made a remark to me the other day that he wished there was somewhere wounded soldiers could go, to have some sort of recreation, talk to other soldiers," said Fenella.

"That's an interesting idea" Vicky glanced at the others, [A27] _____ a brow. "Don't you agree?"

"To [A28] _____ the truth, I do," Stephen answered, always ready to back his wife in her project. "I think such a place would be quite marvelous for the wounded men who are now coming home." Fenella nodded.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| [A22] | 1) used | 2) kept | 3) held | 4) took |
| [A23] | 1) on | 2) at | 3) in | 4) of |
| [A24] | 1) looking | 2) staring | 3) watching | 4) gazing |
| [A25] | 1) admitted | 2) adopted | 3) agreed | 4) accepted |
| [A26] | 1) searching | 2) posing | 3) asking | 4) seeking |
| [A27] | 1) falling | 2) heaving | 3) rising | 4) raising |
| [A28] | 1) say | 2) tell | 3) speak | 4) talk |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, — не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Moira, who writes:

Today I've cooked the Irish stew and everyone loved it. I like cooking and can make it my profession one day. Do you like cooking — what in particular or why not? What is a Russian traditional meal like? Do Russians really eat borsch and kasha every day?

Next week I'm going to visit my grandparents in Brighton...

Write a letter to Moira.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her grandparents.

Write **100 — 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

The most important thing in life is love.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200 — 250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1 Task 1

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.


If you want a new job or career, the Web is the place to start. Here are websites and advice from career coaches that can help you figure out the work you want to do, the best places to do it and the skills you'll need to acquire to get that job.

Most career counselors agree that finding work that you're passionate about is one of the critical factors behind career success. That's why so many career coaches love diagnostic tools that measure your personality traits, skill level, professional interests and job potential.

The Web is exploding with tests and assessments you can take without having to go to a career counsellor's office. One of the best is Self-Directed-Search.com. It is based on the theory that people and work environments can be classified into several types: realistic, investigative, artistic, social, enterprising and conventional. The test determines which three types describe you and suggests occupations that could be a good match.

2 Task 2

Study the advertisement.

Sale	
Child's bicycle (suitable for teens). Reasonable condition. Needs some basic maintenance work: Bargain at £15.00 Telephone after 6 p.m. 020 7432 4568	

You are considering buying this bike. Now you are calling to find out more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

1) how old

- 2) trade-mark
- 3) try to reduce price
- 4) materials and colour
- 5) day and time to look at

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3 Task 3

Imagine that while travelling you took some photos. Choose one photo to present to your friends.

1.



2.



3.



You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes. In your task remember to speak about:

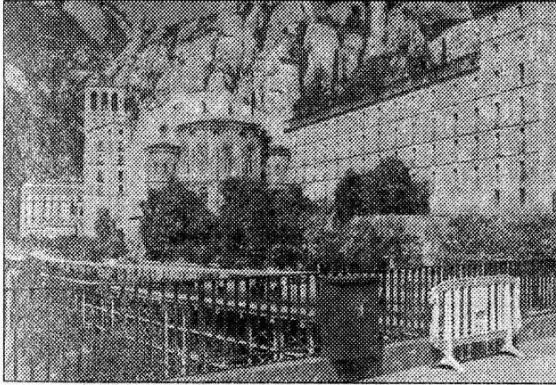
- when you took the photo
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you took the photo
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

**You have to talk continuously, starting with:
I've chosen photo number...**

Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the churches presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

1.



2.

