n Hc aMEHHAR \*1ACTb

BAPHAHT 1

## Paaoen 1. SAQAHHR UO AVQHPOBAHHD



BI>i pBa para ycnmiii Te uezmpe xopOTxiix Zamora, o6oo are mx 6yxBaM A, B, C x D. Yc- TaiioBiiTe cooTBeTcTBiie Mempy niimoraMii ii maHpaMii QiiJII>MOB, O KOTOpomx roBopiiTCll B p more: x xampoMy priory riop6ep Te cooTBeTcTByio ee massacre maHpa, o6ooHaue oe p Qpau . Hcrionsoy Te xampoe aaBa e Kappa ma en cxa 1—5 zonnxo ohm par. B a a ii ecTs Opao nnmaee aaaaaaiie maapa.

##### Thriller. 4. Love story.

1. Detective. 5. Adventure.
2. Fantasy.

3aIIHmiiTe B va67iiiyy Bbi6paxxbie yHQpai nog cOoTaeTcvByio xxH 6yx BaMx.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ,lI,xanor | A | B | C |  |
| Stamp ijixnnoa |  |  |  |  |



OTBeT:



Be pBa para ycnmiiiiiTe rmTI> Bmcxaomaaiiiiii, o6oooaueiiiimx 6yxBaMH A, B, C, D, E. YcTaHo- BiiTe cooTBeTcTBiie uempy BsIcxaamBaiiiiou ii yTaepmpeiiiinMii o cnepyio ero criiicxa: x xampoMy anicxaosIBa to riop6ep Te cooTBeTcTayio ee yTBepmpe

MH. HcoonsoyiiTe xampoe yTBepmpe

**nxiuiiee aepmpeaiie.**

e a en cxa 1—6 zonnxo ohm

1. The speaker talks about a very trendy restaurant.

e, o6oa are oe p Qpa- par. B papa ecTs Oyao

1. The speaker talks about the prospects o/ shopping.
2. The speaker doesn’t think low prices are the main thing.
3. The speaker is disappointed by the service and the quality.
4. The speaker prefers them for a greater variety of goods.
5. The speaker advises the best time for shopping.

3aniiiiiliTe B va67iiiyy Bbi6paiiHbie u;iiQJ3bi nop cOoTBeTcTayio HMii 6yxaaMH.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I’oaopaoi;u?i | A | B | C | D | E |
| Yxaepxt,4easie |  |  |  |  |  |

OTaev:

BsI ycnmmiiTe paoroBop pByx noqpOCTKOB. B oaqaiiiiox 3—8 B none oTBeTa oariiiiiiiiTe oqny p Qpy, xoTopau cooTBeTcTayeT Houepy npaB nsnoro oTaeTa. But ycnniiii Te marines pauper.

 How did Julia learn about the opening of the supermarket?

1) Suzy phoned her. 2) Ann told her. 3) She read about it.

**OTBeT:**

 Julia went to the supermarket because

1) Ann had asked her to buy something.

Z) she wanted to buy something at a lower price.

3) she was looking for an advertisement.

**OTBeT:**

What did Julia buy?

1. Some cosmetics.

OTBeT:

1. A music CD. 3) A nice bag.

6 AHr‹nl?cxnH fi3bIK: 10 TPEHHP0B09H6IX BAPHAHTOB 3K3Af4EHAL(H0HH blX PA60T

 How much did the present cost?

1) £4.00. 2) £4.50.

Owen:

##### 3) I 7.00.

 Suzy decided to go to the supermarket because

1. she hoped to buy a present.
2. they were giving a pop-show there.
3. she had nothing else to do. OvBev:

 When did Suzy and Julia agree to go shopping together?

1. On Friday.
2. On Saturday.
3. On Sunday.

OvaeT:

no oxo uaH II Bsinonne u Japan ii 1—8 tie oa6ypsTe oepeoecT Crow oTaezsI B BJIAHK OT-

**BETOB** 1! 3an in Te oTaeT cnpaBil OT iiouepa cOoTBezcTByio ero aafiaiiiin, namibian c nepBoii

**xaeTovx** . np nepeiioce oTBezoB B a8,a,aiiiiux 1 ii 2 piiQpi aanxciaBaioTcn 6ea npo6enoa, aann-

unix x ,gpyrxx ,gononexzennenix cxoaonoa. Kam,gyio piiQpy niiiuiiTe B oT,gens on xneTouxe B co-

oTBeTczBi4i4 c npiiBe,qiiaiiiiIMI4 B 6naiixe o6paapauii.

Paspen 2. Sgjj,» ne no vTEHHo



HpouiiTaiize TexcTsI ii ycTaHOBiiTe cooTBezcTBiie uempy Texczauii ii iix aaronOBKiiuii: x xan- pony TexcTy, o6oa amen ouy 6yxBauii A—G, nog6epxze coozBezczByx› **xii** aaronOBOK, O6oa a- men£•III p Qpau . Hcnousayiize xampyio nappy zonnxo opxu par. B vagaries ecus opiiii mini- **aiiii** aaronoaox.

1. Living through ages 5. Still a mystery
2. Influenced by fashion 6. A lot to see and to do
3. Young and energetic 7. Welcome to students
4. Old and beautiful 8. Fine scenery
	1. Ireland is situated on the western edge of Europe. It is an island of great beauty with rugged mountains, blue lakes, ancient castles, long sandy beaches and picturesque harbors. The climate is mild and temperate throughout the year. Ireland enjoys one of the cleanest environments in Europe. Its unspoilt countryside provides such leisure ac- tivities as hiking, cycling, golfing and horse-riding.
	2. Over the past two decades, Ireland has become one of the top destinations for En- glish language learning — more than 100,000 visitors come to Ireland every year to study English. One quarter of Ireland’s population is under 25 years of age and Dublin acts as a magnet for young peoplelooking for quality education. The Irish are relaxed, friendly, spontaneous, hospitable people and have a great love of conversation. So, there is no better way of learning a language than to learn it in the country where it is spoken.
	3. Dublin sits in a vast natural harbor. Such a protected harbor appealed to the first settlers 5,000 years ago and traces of their culture have been found around Dublin and its coast. But it was not until the Vikings came sailing down the coast in the mid 9th cen— tury that Dublin became an important town. Next to arrive were the Anglo-Norman ad- venturers. This was the beginning of the long process of colonization that dictated Ire- land’s development over the next seven hundred years.

4PNAHT 1 7

* 1. Now Dublin is changing fast and partly it’s thanks to its youthful population over 50 percent are under the age of twenty-five and that makes the city come alive. To- day Dublin is a city full of charm with a dynamic cultural life, small enough to be friend- ly, yet cosmopolitan in outlook. This is the culture where the heritage of ancient days brings past and present together.
	2. In general, cultural life of Dublin is very rich and you can enjoy visiting different museums, art galleries and exhibitions. But for those looking for peace and quiet there are two public parks in the centre of the city: St. Stephen’s Green and Merrion Square. The city centre has several great shopping areas depending on your budget as well as nu- merous parks and green areas for relaxing in. Dublin is also a sports-mad city and wheth- er you are playing or watching, it has everything for the sports enthusiast.
	3. Step dances are the creation of Irish dancing masters of the late 18th century. Dancing masters would often travel from town to town, teaching basic dancing steps to those interested and able to pay for them. Their appearance was motivated by a desire to learn the ‘fashionable’ dance styles which were coming from France. The dance masters often changed these dances to fit the traditional music and, in doing so, laid the basis for much of today’s traditional Irish dance — ceili, step, and set.
	4. St Patrick is known as the patron saint of Ireland. True, he was not a born Irish. But he has become an integral part of the Irish heritage, mostly through his service across Ireland of the 5th century. Patrick was born in the second half of the 4th century AD. There are different views about the exact year and place of his birth. According to one school of opinion, he was born about 390 A.D., while the other school says it is about 373 AD. Again, his birth place is said to be in either Scotland or Roman England. So, though Patricius was his Romanicized name, he became later known as Patrick.

3anxmxve B za6nxpy Bm6paaxaie gx)pia cop coovBevcvByio I4Mx 6yxBaMx. OzBev:

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

**Hpouxzaiize** zexcz. Oopepenxze, xaitiie **na opiiaepiinamx yzaepmpeaiiii 10—17 coozaez-** cznyioz copepmaaiiio zexcza (1 — **True),** virtue ue coozaezczayx›z (2 — **False) ii** o •iéu a zexcze ne cxaaaao, zo ecus aa ocaoaaaiix zexcza seaman ,ft,&Tb Bit oouo **iiizeusaoro, tin ozpiipaTeusuoro** ozaeza (3 — Not stated). B ooze ozBeza **aaoxniiiTe opny piiQpy,** xozopan coozaezczByez nouepy **npaaiinsaoro** ozBeza.

##### Seat Belts: Do We Beally need Them?

In many countries now seat belts are compulsory for the driver and front seat passen- gers at least.

Most doctors believe that seat belts save people from being neriously hurt in a crash, but there are some people who still think that it is more dangerous to wear a seat belt than not to wear one.

They say that a seat belt may trap one in a car that is burning, or that has fallen into

a river or the sea and is sinking, so that one is burnt to death or drowned.

But less than half of one per cent of car accidents lead to fire or sinking, and in any case, a seat belt may easily save a person from being knocked unconscious in an accident, so that he or she is able to undo the seat belt immediately and get out of a car that is on fire or sinking.

People who object to seat belts &so sometimes say that without one, one may be thrown right out of a car in a crash, but doctors will tell you that that is the last thing one wants to happen: if one is thrown out of a car, one hits something, usually the road, and usually hard and at speed. It is better to remain inside a car in the case of a crash.

8 AHrnn?icxnI? R3bIK: 10 TPEHHPOBO9HblX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAL(H0HHbIX PA6OT

##### There is also the question oS personal Sreedom; some people say that it is an attack on their Sreedom to Soree them to wear a seat belt, whether they want to or not. But even in a democracy there are a lot oS things a person is denied the right to do though he or she wants to do them. I may, Sor example, want to play music loudly at night; it interseres with my freedom if I am not allowed to do this. But my neighbours have their own rights to Sreedom, just as I have. They want to be free to sleep quietly at night, and if I stop them doing so, I am intersering with their Sreedom.

How does this asfeet seat belts? In what way does it interfere with the rights of others if someone refuses to wear a seat belt7 Well, first oS all because common sense tells us that a driver without a seat belt has less control of a car if there is an accident, so that he or she is more likely to be a danger to others, who aster all also have the right to be pro- tected as much as possible Srom accident.

 All people agree that seat belts are a good thing.

##### True 2) False 3) Not stated

**OmBei:**

#####  Most doctors are among those who support wearing seat belts.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OzBev:

Cars get on Sire at least once a month.

1) True 2) False

Ovaev:

##### Not stated

 Wearing a seatbelt you can get Sewer injuries.

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ozaev:

 Personal freedom means doing whatever you want.

##### 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**Oizem:**

 Not wearing seat belts can seriously affect other people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OzBez:

 Drivers without seat belts get into accidents more often.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ozzez:

#####  In some democratic countries people wearing seat belts is not compulsory.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ovaev:

Ho oxo ua tin amnonHe tin a aaiil4 9—17 ue aa6ypnze oepeaeczii exon oziiezni a BJIAHK OTBETOB №1! 3anxmuze ozBez cnpaea oz aooepa coozBezczayio Zero a antic, mammas c nep- non xuezo•ixu. flpii nepe oce ozaezoa B aB,qaniiii 9 itxtbpm aaniicmBax›zcn 6ea npo6eaoa, aans- zi•ix u ypyrux yononairrenaaiax cuwiiouoii. K Nyx› qiiQpy ouiiiirre a orpeunaoii xuezouxe a co- ozaezczBi£ii c npiiBepieaniuii a 6uaiixe o6paaq ii.

BAPHAHT 1

9

Paapen 3. 3AQAHHe nO rPAuMATHKE H IiEKCHKE

Hpou zande up ae,qiia me name zexczm. Hpeo6paoyiize cuoaa, uaneuaza me oaruaaumux 6yxB It a xoupe czpox, o6oaaaue aux xouepaux 18—26, max, uzo6m oa rpauuazxuecx cooz- BezczBOB&3Ix co,sepmau x› zexcza. 3anonn ze nponyex non exai u cuoaau . Kant,5mii npo- nycn coozaezezByez oz,sensxouy o apex› 18—26.

### Pablo Picasso

##### Many people realized that Pablo Picasso was a genius but he disappoint-

 ed those who wanted to become a traditional painter. He was HE always breaking the rules of **artistic** traditions and shocked public with his

 strange and powerful pictures. He is probably known for his GOOD ‘Cubist’ pictures, which used only simple geometric shapes. **His** paintings

 of people often up of triangles and squares with their features MAKE in the wrong place. **His work** changed our ideas about art and, nowadays, to

millions of people modern art the work of Picasso.

### George Bernard Shaw

Bernard Shaw, an outstanding Irish playwright and critic,

MEAN

 in Dublin on July 26, 1856 to a poor protestant family. BEAR

##### Later the family to London. There he started writing MOVE

novels and plays. Between 1892 and 1930 he over twenty WRITE plays, both tragedies and comedies.

 One of the plays is ‘Pygmalion’. In many countries of the POPULAR

world this play always a great success with the public. BE

Hpou canoe up Bepéoomii more zexcz. **Hpeo6paayiize cnoBa, oaneuazaiiiii** e aarnaaiii u **6yxaauli** B xouge czpox, o6oa amen i x **iiouepaM 27—32,** zm, uzo6i one rpauuaz uecx **ii nexciiuecxu** coozBezczBOBanx copepma trio zexcza. 3anon time npooycxii non **eaamMli** Cno- B£tM . Ka Apr n npooycx coozaezczayez ozpensiiouy aapa to **27—32.**

**Difficult Problems**

#####  The use of animals for purposes is a difficult ethical prob- SCIENCE lem. Many people owe their lives to modern drugs or surgical techniques

 that first were tested on animals. Some of these would not DEVELOP have been possible without animal experiments. People who campaign for

animal rights are usually young and , and have not yet needed HEALTH

the benefits of medical progress. Perhaps it is ethically to ACCEPT sacrifice animals for the sake of medical research, as long as the animals do

 not suffer. But that point of view rises another difficult ques- THEORY

tion: what can be considered as ? SUFFER

Ho oxomiaaiMl Bi noniieiiiin a aa ii 18—32 tie aa6ypsze nepeueczii CBO ozBezi B BJIAHK **OTBETOB** N• 1! i3amiiiiiize ozBez cnpaBa oz iioMepa coozBezczByx› ero a **aauu, uauiiuau** c nep- **BOii** nnezouxii. Hpii nepe oce ozBezoB 6yxBm 3amicmBaiozcu fiea n otienoa, **aanuzaix** ii ypyriix yononaxzensai x exoaonoa. **Kampyio 6yxay niiiunze B ozpensooii** xnezouxe a coozaezcza

c **opiiBepiiuai MII B 6Jlauxe o6paapauii.**

10 AHr‹n?cxn? A3bIK‹ 10 TPEHf1P0B09H blX BAPf1AHT0B 3K3ANEHAL(H0HH blX PA60T

## Paugen 4. SAQAHNE 130 I3NCbMV

,i1,nn ozaeza ma a **aaue 33 iicoonsayiize BJIAHIt OTBETOB** № **2. Hpii aainou eaiiii** a **aiiiin 33** oco6oe curvature ofipazuze na zo, zoo **Baiuii** ozaezai 6y,iI openiiaazscn zousxo no aanucno, cpeuaaiimu ma fiJIAHKE OTBETOB N **2. Hiixaxue aaoucii** uepaoaiixa we 6ypyz iizmaazsco oxcoepzoM. **O6paziize aaiiuaaiie zaxse ma iieo6xopiiuoczs co6uiopeaiio yxaaaiiao-**

ro o69>eua nxcssa. **HIIC£•Ma** epoczazou oro o6'T•eM£1, a max te races zexcza **nI4C1•Ma, npeai main-**

atas zpe6yeui ii o6xiiu, tie openiiaaiozco.

 You have 30 minutes to do this task.

##### You have reeeived a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Timothy.

.It’s my third week at the language school. The programmes are full and very interesting, but most of the learning is done in the classrooms. I can’t say that I’m disappointed, but I’d like to have more practice and experience the language culture outside the classrooms.

How do you study English? Where do you practise it? Do you think that it’s necessary to go abroad to develop your language skills?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

BAPHAHT 2

Paagen 1. SAQAHHR NO AYQHPOBAHHR



But pBa paaa ycnsiiii Te ueTnipe xopOTxiix Zamora, o6oo aue six 6yxBau A, B, C D. YcTaiioBiize coozBezcTBiie Mempy piimoraMii ii rampant Qiini•MOB, O xozoponix roBopiizco B ,ff,iimore: x xampoMy priory nop6ep ze coozaeTcTByio ee aoBa e Kappa, o6oaoaue oe p Qpau . Hcnonsay Te x poe aaBa e Kappa na cincxa 1—5 zonsxo oyiia paa. B aapa ecTs opno niiiuiiee iiaoBaiiiie tanpa.

1. Action. 3. Detective.
2. Melodrama. 4. Adventure.

##### Fantasy.

3anxiliHve a va6nHpy aaI6paHHnIe u¡HQpai nop eOoTBeTeTByio m 6yxBaitH.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ,II,xanor | A | B | C | D |
| Htaep Qxnsna |  |  |  |  |

OTaeT:

But pBa paoa **ycnniiiiiiTe** nuTs Bi•icxaosiBaiiii , O6ooiiaueiiiinix 6yxBauii A, B, C, D, E. YcTaiio-

**BiiTe cooTBeTczBiie uempy BnicxaoI>IBIlHIInuii ii yTBepmpeiiiinuii** x xampouy BnicxaosiBa **iiio** oop6epiiTe **cooTBeTcTByio ee yTBepmpe MII.** Hcnonsoyiize xampoe yTBepmpe

niimaee yraepmpeaiie.

**its** cnepyio ero cniicxa: **iie,** o6oo aueii oe piiQpa- paa. B oapa ecTs opao

* 1. The speaker advises not to lose common sense.

e o cn cxa 1—6 zonsxo ohm

* 1. The speaker admits that sometimes it’s easier online.
	2. The speaker warns not to forget the safety.
	3. The speaker thinks that it’s rather boring.
	4. The speaker is sure that reality is better.
	5. The speaker knows that most are not too honest.

3anxuiiiTe B Ta6n py Bsi6paHxaIe i$xQj3I>I nOp eOoTaeTezByio HvH 6yxaazt .

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| roaopn xii | A | B | C | D | E |
| Yzaepm,qeexe |  |  |  |  |  |

OTBeT:

But ycnmiuiiTe paoroBop pByx ppyoeii. B o a iiux 3—8 B none oTBeTa oaniiiiiiiTe only yii‹}ipy, xOTopau cooTBeTcTByeT iioMepy opaBiinsiioro oTBeTa. Bet ycnsiiuiiTe manxcs pBampsi.

 The party is going to be

1. on Friday.
2. on Saturday.
3. on Sunday.

**OTBeT:**

 The party is going to take place

* 1. at a restaurant. 2) at Steve’s house.

OvBeT:

1. at his cousin’s house.

#####  What clothing are the guests supposed to wear to the party?

* 1. Indian costume.
	2. Fancy dress to their liking.

##### Official clothes.

**OTBeT:**

 What kind of music are they going to have at the party?

##### 1) Played by a disk jockey. 2) Live. 3) Tape-recorded.

OTBeT:

12 AHrlix?icxx?i fi3blK‹ 10 TPEHHP0B09HblX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAgH0HHbIX PA60T

 What kind of birthday cake is Steve going to have?

##### In the shape of a guitar. 3) In the shape of a motorcycle.

1. Decorated with an ice-cream motorcycle.

OTBeT:

What time will Lisa arrive?

1) At 7.30. 2) At 8.00.

**OTBeT:**

Ho oxo ua

Bi non e u Thamrin 1—8 xe oa6ypsTe nepeuecT CBOii ozBezni B BJIAHK OT-

##### 3) At 8.30.

BETOB №1! 3£iniiiuiiTe ozBez cnpaBa oT iiouepa coozBezczByx› ero spawns, aauiiiiau e riepBoii xneTouxii. Hpii nepeiioce oTBeToB B oH,o,auiiux 1 ii 2 piiQpm oarMIC£.IBI1iozeo 6ea npo6enoa, aans- unix ii ppyriix pononaxzeunanix cxoeouoa. Kampyio p Qpy misuse B ozpensaoii xnezouxe B co- ozBezcTBliii c ripiiaepéoHI>IMII B 6JlaHxe o6paopauii.

Pasgen 2. SgQ,» na no vTEHHD



HpOuiizaiize zexczsi ii yezauoBiiTe eooTBezcTBiie uempy zexczauii ii iix oaronoBKliMii: K xan- pony Texczy, o6OoHaueiiHouy 6yxBauii A—G, nop6epiize eoozBeTcTByio tin oaronOBOK, O6oo a- ueHHslii ztiiQpaM . Hcrionsoyiize xampyio poQpy rocoxo opxu paa. B Bii,O,IlH ecTs opxn com- mit oaronoaox.

##### Thanks to new technology 5. Happy next year

1. A custom for a sweet-tooth 6. Not allowed for some time
2. The upside down world 7. Watch out or give the money
3. Nice for people in love 8. Christmas is coming
	1. Houses are decorated with coloured paper ribbons and chains. Holly with red ber- ries is put on the wallfi and looks very colourful. A piece of mistletoe (a plant) is hung from the ceiling. It is said to be lucky to kiss under the mistletoe hanging from the ceil- ing. As you can understand, a lot of people who may not usually kiss each other take the chance given by a piece of mistletoe!
	2. One of the delicacies the British have enjoyed for almost 900 years is the mince pie. This is a sort of small cake with a delicious mixture of spices and fruit. It was the Cru- saders who introduced it when they brought back new aromatic spices from the Holy Land. In the 17th century Oliver Cromwell tried to ban the eating of mince pies (as well as singing of carols) — but people continued to eat (and sing) in secret.
	3. Christmas Day is a family day when families try to be together. In past years, the Queen has broadcast a radio message from her study at Sandringham House. Since 1959 she has been recording her message every year some weeks before Christmas, so it could be broadcast on Christmas Day by radio in all parts of the British Commonwealth.
	4. In the USA many towns have a public tree place in some square or park or outside the town hall. This custom began first in America when an illuminated tree was set up in 1909 in Pasadena, California. Now we can observe the ceremony of putting up the Christmas tree in Rockefeller Center in the heart of New York City, as well as in the main square of every town in the country. The nation’s main Christmas tree is set up in Washington, D.C. on the parade ground near the White House. A few days before Christ- mas the President of the United States presses a button to light the tree. This is the sig- nal for lighting trees across the land.
	5. The custom of breaking a wishbone (of a chicken or turkey) comes from the Ro- mans who used them for fortune telling. They examined the bones of sacrificed birds, which they thought were messengers from their gods. Looking for signs of future

WHT 2 13

events, they broke the wishbone and the person with the longest piece could make a wish which may bring him luck or good fortune.

* 1. Christmas in Australia is not like anywhere else since December is one o/ the hot- test months of the year. But the Australians have a great time anyway. Those who live near the coast go to the beach on Christmas day. They have a swim, play cricket or vol- leyball, surf or just sit around with family and friends enjoying Christmas dinner. Santa Claus arrives on a sur/board — quite a change from sliding down a ehimneyl
	2. Christmas earoling is particularly popular in Wales where it is called eistedd/odde and is o/ten accompanied by a harp. In some rural areas a villager is chosen to be the Mari Lwyd. This person travels around the town dressed in white and carrying a horse’s skull on a long pole. Anyone given the ‘bite’ by the horse’s jaws must pay a fine.

8ariHHixve B va6niiyy Bm6paHiiiae i;xQpia nop eoozBevczByio lx 6yxBa>x.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Texcz | A | B | C | D | E | F |  |
| 3aronoaox |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OTBev:

Hpou **zaiiTe** zexcz. OnpepeniiTe, xaxse ma **up Bepéuumx yzBepmpeii**

**10—17** coozaez-

cTayxiT copepma trio TexcTa (1 — **True),** xaxiie tie cooTBezcTByioz (2 — False) ii o uéu B TexcTe we cxaailHO, To ecTs Ha oc oBa tin Texcza iiensan pf1T£• He nonom Tens oro, its ozpiipaTens oro ozaeTa (3 — Not **stated).** B ooze oTBeTa aao in Te only Qpy, xozopau coozaezczByez ouepy npaB us orO oTBeTa.

Audrey Hepburn

Audrey Kathleen van Heemstra Hepburn-Ruston was born in Brussels on May 4, 1929 in the family of a wealthy English banker and a Dutch baroness. She spent her early childhood travelling between England, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Her parents di- vorced when she was six. Then came the war. Her mother moved with Audrey to her par- ents’ home in the neutral Netherlands. The following year the country was invaded by the Nazis. It was a difficult time for the whole family. There was very little food. Audrey and her family had to dig vegetables from the hard frozen ground, for some time they survived on flour made from tulip bulbs.

Audrey’s greatest love was music. She wanted to be a dancer, and she studied dancing since she was five. In 1948, Audrey and her mother moved to London. Audrey went to a ballet school. She worked hard at her dancing. She had no time for boyfriends. But one day the ballet school teacher told her, ‘I’m sorry, but you’ll never be a famous dancer. You’re too tall.’

Audrey was sad, but then something happened. She was given a small part in a big London musical. She quickly found jobs in other musicals. Everybody liked this thin girl with a pretty face and wide smile.

When Audrey was twenty, she had small parts in several movies and during the film- ing of a movie she met a famous novelist and sereenwriter Colette. Colette wanted to find a girl for the Broadway musical of her book, Gigi. When she saw Audrey, she said. ‘She is Gigi! Half-woman, half-boy.’ This role won Hepburn a Theatre World Award in 1952. The same year a Hollywood movie producer offered her the part of a prineess in a big new movie, *Roman Holiday.* The film was a great success and Audrey won an Oscar for

Best Actress.

Audrey starred in about 30 films, among them were *War and Peace* (1956), *Break-* Resi nI *Ti f fany’s* (1961), Qty *Z’oir Lody* (1964), Hois to *Steal a Million* (1965). But she always made it clear that family was more important for her than work. She was mar- ried twice and had two sons. After her second son was born in 1970, she said: ‘I don’t want to make any more movies. I’m happy as a good wife and mother.’ However, her second marriage ended in divorce just like the first one.

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##### Since 1970 Audrey lived a quiet life in her house in Switzerland raising her two sons. She only made two or three more movies, and they were not very good. She made them because she needed money.

When she became older, she wanted to do something more important with her life. She started to work for the United Nations. She was officially appointed UNICEF Good- will Ambassador. She visited the poorest and most dangerous countries in the world. In 1992, she travelled to Africa for the last time. When she came back, she was seriously ill. The doctors thought it was some infection, but it was cancer. On January 20, 1993, Au- drey Hepburn died. She was sixty-four.

Audrey was one of the few actresses who became the symbol of their time, whose look was imitated by thousands of girls. She became and stayed the symbol of elegance, glam- our, charm, and grace. As one of film critics said ‘In this cruel and imperfect world Au- drey was living proof that God could still create perfection.’

 The first years of Audrey’s childhood were full of hardships.

1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ovaev:

 The Netherlands was never occupied by the Fascist troops.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OvaeT:

Audrey had a great talent for dancing.

1) True 2) False

OvaeT:

 Audrey Hepburn won several Oscars.

##### 1) True 2) False

Ovaev:

3) Not stated

1. Not stated

#####  Audrey Hepburn put her acting career higher than anything else.

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ovaev:

 In the second part of her life Audrey spent much time in charity activities.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ovaev:

 She started working for the UN because she needed money.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTaev:

 Audrey Hepburn had a great personality and seemed perfect in everything.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OvaeT:

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#### Celebrating Mother’s Day

##### One of the ways to celebrate Mother’s Day is to give your GDDD mom the day off. Let her take it easy and relax while all the other members of

the family the work.

Many families begin Mother’s Day with breakfast in bed. Dad and the kids think that it the most pleasant and healthy way to let mom sleep BE late as they go to the kitchen and prepare her favourite meal. It can consist of

anything your mom . LIKE

After the food , try to do your best to arrange everything COOK nicely on the tray. Don’t forget the vase with the single flower. When every-

thing ready, carefully carry the tray to the bedroom. Cards and BE

##### small presents from the can be placed on the tray before it is **CHILD**

presented to mom, who at that moment soundly and is not SLEEP woken up either by the alarm clock or by the noise from the kitchen.

If you are eager to show what you already and can’t wait any DO longer, switch quietly mom’s favourite music on and enjoy the results of your surprise preparations.



Reading Booko Nowadays

In an epoch of technical progress, reading books is losing its v&ue. Little by little radio, television and internet are beginning to force books from our

 life. If in the past a lot of the greatest poets and writers, DAY such as Pushkin, Yesenin, Bulgakov created their **works,** in our days such

masters of words are absent. We begin to consider some detective and love ADYAN- stories of poor quality as **‘literary works’. It’s** a big for **TAGE**

all mankind.

A book is a friend for a man. Reading is the thing which **FAITH**

helps us to develop our soul, teaches us to get to know our life. The heroes of books, by their examples, help us to avoid mistakes. A good book is a wise

company, which can give us advice. **USE**

Reading develops our memory; our speech becomes richer, more literate EX-

and . PRESS

Reading books in a foreign languages, we can get to know the culture and

traditions of native , improve our language and broaden our SPEAK outlook.

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 You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your **English-speaking** pen friend, Susan.

I have just returned from the cinema I watched a new film with Leonardo DiCaprio. I can’t understand why my sister is so crazy about him. She thinks he is smart and cool. Though, I admit some of his films are interesting.

And what actors do you admire? What films have you seen with them? Do your friends share your interests?

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.