# ВАРИАНТ 3

Раздел 1. Задания по аудированию

Be два pma услышите ueтnpe коротких ди iora, обоsнаиенных бухвами А, В, С, D.

Остановите соответствие ме у дитогами и местами, где они происходит: к каждому дитогу подберите соответствутщее место действия, обоsнаиенное іlифрами. Испоаоsуііте кamnoe место действие иs списка **1-5 только одиіі** раз. В sадании есть одііо nиmiiee uecтo деіісzвііп.

1. In а classroom
2. In а library
3. In а street
4. In а friend’s house
5. At home

Запишите в таблицу впбраннпе иифpы под соответствутщими 6 вами. Ответ:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Диалог: | А |  |  | D |
| Место действия: |  |  |  |  |



BI два pma услышите петь выскаЗиіваний, обо інаиеннах 6 вами А, В, С, D, Е. Установите соответствие между высказтваниими и угверwдениsми иЗ списка: к каждому впскаslваниіо подберите соответствуіощее угверwgение, обоsнаиенное цифрами. Нсполоsуііте кamqoe угверwдение иs сгіиска 1—6 тoлькo oдuii раз. В sапании есть одііо лиіинее yzвep›i енііе.

1. The speaker is proud of his/her school uniforms.
2. The speaker is for rules explaining what clothes students are allowed to wear to school.
3. The speaker thinks that students can wear jeans and T-shirts to school.
4. The speaker felt uncomfortable because she/he had chosen the wrong clothes to wear to school.
5. The speaker thinks that only primary school students should wear uniforms.
6. The speaker thinks that uniforms look bad оп students.

Запиіііите в таблицу выбранные иифpы под соответствутщими бухвами.

Ответ:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Говорящий: | А |  |  | D | Е |
| Утверждение: |  |  |  |  |  |



Bet ycnsIiuHTe pa3roBop pByx nonpOCTKOB. B sanaHHsX 3—8 B none oTBeTa sanHuiHTe opHy LiHQpy, KoTopas cooTBeTcTByeT HoMepy npaBHnbHOrO oTBeTa. BsI ycnsIuiHTe sanHcs pBawpsI.

* 1. The deadline for Theresa’s project is
		1. in a couple of weeks.
		2. in a week.
		3. in two days.

OTBeT:

* 1. The topic of Frank’s project is about
		1. means of transportation.
		2. violence on television.
		3. the amount of hours people spend on television.

OTBeT: 

* 1. Most people agree that
		1. no action needs to be taken.
		2. children take violent behaviour as a role model.
		3. there isn’t too much violence on television.

OTBeT: 

* 1. Most people think that violent scenes should be
		1. banned.
		2. shown at any time.
		3. shown after children are asleep.

OTBeT: 

* 1. Frank’s results may be incorrect because all the respondents
		1. are very young.
		2. have too much in common.
		3. are too different.

OTBeT: 

* 1. In the interview Theresa is going to use
		1. only simple questions.
		2. multiple choice questions.
		3. only short questions.

OTBeT:

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Paines 2. 3aua iiu no szeioixi



HpOuHTaiiTe TeKcTbI H ycTaHoBHTe cooTBeTcTBHe Mewpy TeKcTaMH H Hx saronoBKaMH: K KawpoMy TeKcTy, o6osHaueHHoMy 6yxBaMH A-G, non6epHTe cooTBeTcTBylOUjHH aaronoBOK, o6o3HaueHHbI ) iiHQpaMH 1-8. *HcnOnb3yiiTe* Kawqym llHQpy Tonsxo opxii par. B aapaHHH ecTb 0@Mi nxmiixii **3ilF0Jl0B0K.**

### International language 5. Former British colonies

1. English was not for everyone 6. The Norman conquest of England
2. American English 7. Efficient ways to learn English

### Necessary for communication 8. English-speaking countries

1. The problem of learning languages is very important today. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange of the peoples.
2. Today English is the language of the world. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British

and US colonies.

English is not only the national or official language of some thirty states which represent different cultures, but it is also the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and other political organisations. It is the language of literature, education, modern music, international tourism.

1. What did the Norman Conquest do to England? It gave it French kings and nobles who brought with them the French language. After the Norman Conquest there were three languages in England. There was Latin, the language of the church in which all learned men wrote and spoke. Then there was French, the language which the kings and nobles spoke and wrote. Finally, there was the English language which remained the language of poor people who did not understand French or Latin but spoke only English.
2. So far there is no universal or ideal method of learning languages. Everybody has his own way. Sometimes it is boring to study grammar or to learn new words. But it is well known that reading original books in English, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of native speakers.
3. The conquest of England by the Normans began in 1066 with the battle of Hastings, where the English fought against the Normans. The conquest was complete in 1086.

\'ho were these Normans who conquered England? They were Vikings or 'Norsemen', men from the North. Some 150 years before the conquest of England they came to a pan of France, opposite England, a part which we now call Normandy.

The beginning of 1600th as the English colonization of Nonh America and the creation of an American dialect. Some pronunciations and usages didn’t change when they reached the American shore. In certain respects, American English is closer to the English of

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Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some "Americanisms" are actually originally British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost at home (e.g., fall as a synonym for autumn, trash for rubbish, loan as a verb instead of lend).

3ilHHiii Te B Ta6nHiiy BsI6J3aiiiisIe iiHQj3hI nOp cOoTBeTcTByiollJHMH 6yxBaM .

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TeKcT: | A | B |  |  | E | F | G |
| 3aronoBOKi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

HpOuHTaHTe TeKcT. OripepenHTe, KaKHe 3 npHBeneHHsIx yrBepmpeHHii **10—17** cOoTBeTcTByioT copep aHHio TeKcTa (1 — True), KaKHe tie cooTBeTcTBylOT (2 — False) H o ueM B TeKcTe He cKmaHo, To ecTs ma ocHOB£tHHH TeKcTa Hers3s naTb HH HO.9OwHTenbHoro, HH OTpHiiaTensHoro oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). B none oTBeTa sariHliiHTe opiiy iiiiQpy, KoTOpas cOoTBeTcTByeT HoMepy npaBHnI>Horo oTBeTa.

**Graffiti** — A Dangerous Way of Life

While scrawling graffiti is seen as a crime in the UK, yet in the US it has become a recognized art form.

Just a few weeks ago eight graffiti gang members were convicted of causing £5,000 worth of damage on the London Underground. They are among more than 70 hard-core graffiti artists thought to be operating in London today. Most are aged under 20.

Graffiti artists, or ‘graffers’, operate in many British towns. They often work at night, covering walls, trains and railway stations with brightly painted murals or scrawls in spray paint and marker pen.

Some people regard graffiti as a form of vandalism and a menace. London Underground says that railusers find it ugly and offensive. It spends £2m a year dealing with graffiti, and has even introduced trains with graffiti-resistant paint. “We don’t think it’s artistic or creative it’s vandalism. It’s a huge nuisance to our customers, and it’s ugly and offensive,” says Serena Holley, a spokeswoman for the London Underground. “It creates a sense of anarchy and chaos,” says Richard Mandel, a barrister who prosecuted the graffiti gang. “Passengers feel as if the whole rail system is out of control.”

British Transport Police has a graffiti unit designed to catch graffers in the act. It spent five months tracking down the recently prosecuted gang.

Graffiti art can also be a dangerous pastime. The London Underground says that some teenagers have died in accidents during nocturnal graffiti ‘raids’.

However, others say that graffiti at its best is an art form. Art galleries in London and New York have exhibited work by increasingly famous graffiti artists. “Of course graffiti is art. There’s no question about that,” says David Grob, director of the Grob Gallery in London. Even some of those who think graffiti is wrong admit that graffers are talented. “It’s just that their artistic talent is channeled in the wrong direction,” says Barry Kogan, a barrister who represented Declan Rooney, one of the gang members.

There is a difference between ‘good graffiti’ and vandalism, says Dean Colman, a 24- year-old graffiti artist. “I’d never spray private property, like someone’s house. Some graffiti are disgusting. There’s a big difference between that and graffiti which can brighten up grey walls.”

Dean makes a living as a graffiti artist. His days of illegal spraying are behind him, he says. He has worked on a television programme about graffiti, designed a series of government posters, and decorated nightclubs. He has exhibited his work at Battersea Arts Centre in London, and he has taught graffiti-spraying in youth clubs.

Dean sees himself as an artist, and thinks that graffiti art does not get due recognition. “There’s no graffiti art in the Tate Gallery and there should be,” he says. “Graffiti is a valid as any other art form.”

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10 Most graffiti artists are teenagers.

1. True 2) False

OTBeT:

1. Not stated

UI The attitude of London Underground is that graffiti is irritating but they have other more serious problems to worry about.

* 1. True 2) False

OTBeT:

3) Not stated

1. The British Transport Police spent a lot of time trying to catch a group of graffiti artists.
	1. True

OTBeT:

* 1. False
	2. Not stated
1. The British Transport Police have killed some graffers’ by accident.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Graffiti works are on display in some art galleries.
	1. True 2) False

OTBeT:

3) Not stated

1. Bary Kogan thinks that graffiti artists should use their abilities in other ways.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Dean Colman works as a professional graffiti artist.
	1. True 2) False

OTBeT:

3) Not stated

1. Colman would like to see graffiti taken more seriously by the art world.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:



# Paaoer 3. 3ana tin no rpaooaziixe ii nexciixe

IJpouuTaiiTe npuBeqeHHbI Home TexcT. IJpeo6pmyiiTe cnoBa, HaneuaTilHHbIe 3arnaBHbIMH 6yzBilMH B KoHiie cTpOK, O6O3HaueHHbi x Ho iepaMH **18-26,** TilK, 9TO6bI OHH FQilMMilTHuecxH cOoTBeTcTBOBmH copepwaHHio TeKcTa. 3anouHHTe nponycKH nony'ieHHbIMH CJJOBIIMH. IlUQbI() nponycx cOoTBeTcTByeT oTpensHoMy 3andHHlO **18-26.**

I was left a little money and a collection of old books by my Uncle Albert when he passed away last year.



1. When the books , I went through them DELIVER to decide which ones to keep and which ones should be given away

or sold.

1. Then I across a book on Greek mythology which COME had been published in 1892.

It looked like a very rare and valuable book, but the problem w’as

1. that it to have belonged to my uncle at all! NOT/SEEM It had been borrowed from London University Library.
2. A few month \_ , I went to London on business.



1. I decided that the thing I could do was to return the book to London University Library.
2. I went to the library and gave it to the librarian, who very worried.

Uncle Albert had borrowed the book in 1923 and according to their

1. records there a £4000 as a fine!

LATE

**GOOD**

# LOOK

BE

1. That was the same amount my uncle me! LEAVE

Fortunately, they said the huge fine would be canceled now that

1. I had returned the book to owner. I felt so relieved. IT

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IJpOuHTaiiTC npHBeneH sI ) HH›xe TexcT. IJpeo6pmyiiTe caoBa, aneuaTaH vie sarnaB I>IMH 6yI(BiIMH B KoHue cTpOK, O6osHaue HI>iX HouepaMH 27—32, TaK, uTO6I>I OHH rpaMMaTHuecKH H aeKcHuecxH cOoTBeTcTBOBmH conep›xaH to TeKcTa. 3anoaHHTe nponycxH noa e I>IMH cnoBau . KiIz(,IJI>Iii nponycK cOoTBeTcTByeT oTpensiioMy 3apaHHio 27—32.

1. Romania is a very interesting and picturesque country.

Romania’s name itself suggests what makes it from its neighbours. The connection with the Imperial Romc comes from the language which sounds like Italian.

1. The country is about the size of Great Britain. It has a of 23 million, of whom ninety perccnt are Romanians.

DIFFER

POPULATE

1. The scenery is varied: areas with summer MOUNTAIN and winter rcsorts, a very marvellous stretch of the Danube descends

towards the Iron Gate.

1. There are many castles, palaces and monasteries with frescoes in Romania.

IMPRESS

1. There are also towns from the 13th century. HISTORY Black Sea beach resorts.
2. And if this is not enough, there are more than 160 spas centres

offcring cures for cvery illness known to man. NEAR

## Paaoen 4. 3auaHiie no niicsuy

Qcs oTBeTa Ha 3apaH e 33 cnOnI>3yiiTe oTnenI>HI>IH JIHCT. HJ3H BI>inonHeHH 3apaH s 33 oco6oe BH It4aHHe o6paT Te Ha To, uTo BarriH oTBeTI>i 6ynyr one BaTI>cs TOJII>xO no san cIlM, cpcnaHHblsi Ha oTpenI>HOM UHCTOM n cTe. HHKaK e can cH uepHoB xa He 6ypyr yuHTI>iBaTI>cs oKcnepTosi. O6paTHTC BHHMa He TaKwe Ha Heo6xOn MOCTI> CO6JliopeH s y aaarI oro o6reMa HHCI>MiI. H cI>Ma HenocTaTouHoro o6reMa, a TaK›xe uacTI> TexcTa n cI>ua, npeBI>irriaiowas Tpe6yeMI>IH o6reM, He omen BiIlOTCIi.

 33 You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You has e received a letter from your English-speaking friend, Alan.

*...People say there is no ylace like home, but I wouldn’t call myself a stay-at-home type. I like visiting new places and meeting new people very much.*

*..Do you like travelling? How do you travel. with parents, friends or school? What’s vour favourite way of travelling? Why?...*

Write him a letter and answer his questions.

Write **100** - **120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

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## Paauen 5. 3auaHHu no roaopeHHxi

Task 1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the teat silently, and then **be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you** will not have more than 2 minutes **for reading** aloud.



Parents are too weak-willed, exhausted to insist that their children turn off the television. ‘TV Allowance’ is an electronic disciplinarian that permits each member of the family a specific amount of viewing time and tums off the set when it runs out. The machine was invented by an amateur scientist from Florida who said that his family life was being destroyed by battles with his children over the amount of time they spent in front of the box. A recent survey revealed that the average American teenager spends three hours a day in front of the television. The authorities on child care suppose that ‘TV Allowance’ can reduce harmonious family relations. Some satisfied customers have reported that they have successfully persuaded their children to look for other forms of entertainment with the help of ‘TV Allowance’.

Task 2. **You are going** to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six **questions. Give full answers to the questions.**

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Tape script for Task 2

Electronic assistant: Hello! It’s the electronic assistant of the Open Music Club. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about music. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don’t have to give your name. So, let’s get started.

Electronic assistant: How old are you?

### Student:

Electronic assistant: How often do you listen to music? Student:

Electronic assistant: What music is the most popular with teenagers nowadays?

### Student:

Electronic assistant: Do you have any favourite singers/musicians/groups at the moment and which ones?

Student:

Electronic **assistant:** Why do you think people like music?

Student:

**Electronic assistant:** Are there any musical instruments that you would like to learn? Student:

Electronic assistant: This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

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Task 3. You are going to give a talk about animal protection. You will have to start in I.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10-12 sentences).



Remember to say:

* why sonic animals have become extinct;
* to what extent it is right to keep animals in zoos:
* what people can do to protect endangered species of animals.

You have to talk continuously.

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