# ВАРИАНТ 5

Раздел 1. Задания по аудированию

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D.

Остановите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они nportcxoдяm: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Іlспользуііте каждое место деііствия из списка **1-5 только** одіііі раз. В задании есть одііо **лиіинее место деііствия.**

1. At lunch

### At home

1. In а friend’s house
2. In а restaurant
3. Оп а picnic

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствуіощими буквами.

### Ответ:

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



Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, Е. Остановите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверwдение, обозначенное цифрами. Іlспользуііте каждое утверждение из списка **1—6 только** одіііі раз. В задании есть одііо **лиіинее утвержденііе.**

1. The speaker prefers to wear only designer clothes.
2. The speaker has her/his own philosophy of dressing up.
3. The speaker is very practical about her/his clothes.
4. The speaker is а partygoer who likes to dress smanly.
5. The speaker prefers to wear the same kind of clothes for different events.
6. The speaker likes to be the centre of attention.

Запииlите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

### Ответ:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fоворящиіі: | А |  |  | D | Е |
| Утверждение: |  |  |  |  |  |

BsI ycnsIiLiHTe pmroBop pByx nonpOcTKOB. B aapaHHsX 3—8 B none oTBeTa 3anHifi Te opHy IiHQpy, KoTopas cooTBeTcTByeT HoMepy npaBHnsHoro oTBeTa. BsI ycnsIiiiHTe aanHcs pBawpsI.

### John is sure that the second year at college will be

* + 1. much easier than the first one.
    2. very difficult.
    3. the same as the first year.

OTBeT:

* 1. Sarah works on Sunday mornings because she

### can buy books for her studies.

* + 1. has to pay for her studies.
    2. has some free time.

OTBeT:

### The students must choose

* + 1. two courses.
    2. only one course.
    3. four courses.

OTBeT:

### The best thing about the Medieval Society course is that students have

* + 1. to know Latin.
    2. no requirements for it.
    3. to read books in medieval English.

OTBeT:

### To do the course about the Crusades students must

* + 1. know French.

### read a lot.

* + 1. buy a lot of books.

OTBeT:

* 1. Both Sarah and John

### know Latin well.

* + 1. like to read a lot.
    2. are good enough at French.

OTBeT:

# Paines 2. 3anaii n no uzeiiHlo

FlpOuHTaHTe TeKcT. OnpeqenHTe, KaK e H3 npHBeqe sIx yiBepwqe Hii **10—17** cOoTBeTcTBylOT conepwaH to TeKcTa (1 — **True),** KaK e we cooTBeTcTBylOT (2 — False) o new B TeKcTe we cKma o, To ecTs ma ocHoBa HH TeKcTa enbss qaTs H HOJlOwHTens oro, H OTpHuaTenb oro oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). B none oTBeTa sanHiiiHTe oqHy uHQpy, KoTopas cooTBeTcTByeT HoMepy ripaBHnbHoro oTBeTa.

#### National favourite occupation 5. A National Hobby

1. Sport as a **National Hobby 6. The Art of Tipping**
2. Meeting people for the first time 7. **American Rules of Introduction**

#### Punctuality 8. Reserved Nation?

1. When meeting someone for the first time, it is customary to shake hands, both for men and for women. Hugs are only exchanged between close friends. Kissing is not common, and men never kiss other men. Americans will usually introduce themselves by their first name and last name (such as «Hello, I’m John Smith»), or, if the setting is very casual, by their first name only («Hi, I’m John»). The common response when someone is introduced to you is «Pleased to meet you».
2. Pcople in Britain are generally careful about time. When you are invited to someone’s house, you should either arrive on time or no later than fifteen minutes after the time arranged. If in doubt, give your host a ring. You should be careful about overstaying your welcome. Look out for signs of tiredness in your hosts. You can say, “Well, I think it’s time we were going. ..”

In the US there are only a few situations where tipping is expected. The one you will encounter most often is at restaurants. American restaurants do not add a service charge to the bill. Therefore it is expected that the customer will leave a tip for the server. Common practice is to leave a tip that is equal to 15% of the total bill for acceptable service. Other professions where tipping is expected include hairdressers, taxi drivers, hotel porters, parking valets, and bartenders.

1. Many visitors who come to Britain often say that it is very difficult to make friends with British people because they are cold and reserved. This is not true. What is true is that different cultures have different ways of showing affection. British people are not likely to tell their whole life story to a complete stranger or even share their problems and worries with a friend. The reason is that they don’t want to trouble other people with their problems.
2. Britain’s national sport is not, as most people think, football but the Lottery. It may also be surprising to know that the people who gamble most on the Lottery are not well-off but mostly working class people who hope that by winning the Lottery they will change their lives. Even though everyone who buys a lottery ticket knows that the chances of them becoming a millionaire are incredibly slim, it doesn’t stop British people from spending huge money on lottery tickets and trying their luck every week.
3. You can ‘break the ice’ with strangers by talking about the weather. “Shame about the weather”, “Is it still raining?” or “Bit chilly today, don’t you think?” Another good topic for conversation is work. However, English people do not like talking about the politics except in a general way. And you should avoid asking them what political party they vote for. It is not appropriate to ask people about their age or how much they earn.

Like everybody else, British people like doing things outside work. Gardening is a well- known favourite. As the weather in Britain is relatively mild, British people manage to do

gardening almost all the year round. Sometimes this can be just doinga bit of weeding, and sometimes serious vcgetablc and fruit growing. Mowing grass is also very important. Every Sunday morning (except for winter) people come out to mow their lawns.

3ariHiiiHTe B Ta6nHiiy BbI6paHHbIe iiHQ]3bI riOp cOoTBeTcTByioiuH8lH 6yxBaMH.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TeKcT | A | B |  | D | E |  | G |
| 3aronoBOK |  |  |  |  |  |  | |

HpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. Onpepe uHTe, KaKHe u3 npHBepeHHsix yrBepwpeHHii **10—17** COoTneTc rByioT copepwaHHio TeKcTa (1 — **True),** KaKHe He coo+BeTcTByioi (2 — False) H o ueM B TeKcTe He cKa3aHo, To ecTs Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcTa Hesses paTb HH IIOJlOwHTensHoro, HH OTpHuaTensHoro oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). B none oTBeTa 3anHiiiHTe onriy iiHQpy, KoTopas cooTBeTc+Byer HoMepy npaBHnsHoro oTBeTa.

A World of its Own

Madagascar is an island - the world’s fourth largest, at over 225 000 square miles- but an island nevertheless. Nature has blessed Madagascar with exceptional riches. 90 per cent of its flora and fauna is found nowhere. Thc spcctacle of its carrot-shaped baobab trees and ghostly lemurs make even the most well-travelled visitors wide-eyed w'ith amazement and delight.

Its rare beauty hides the desperate situation of its peoplc. The typical kladagascan lives on about a dollar a day, even though you wouldn’t guess this front the attitude of the Malagasy, the island’s main ethnic group, who are a cheerful and optimistic race. Since the first humans arrived in Madagascar some 2300 years ago, loggcrs and developers have desti oyed nearly 90 per cent of the island’s original forest habitat, harvcsting it or burning it down to create room for crops and cattle.

Considering that Madagascar’s population is growing by three pei cent a yeai’, this tension between rich and poor residents is increasing clay by clay. Alanued ecologists ha› e named Madagascar a biodiver-city hot spot, deploring the practice of‘ slash-and-burn agricu1tui’e. In 2002 the global environmeiital community rejoiced w'lien green-friendly i'Vtai‘c Ravalomanana was elected president. Only seven years latci‘, in the spring of 2009, the military replaced Ravalomanana with a formei iadio disc ockey who sccmed to have little interest in protecting the environment.

Needing money, the new go›'ernment revcrsed a ban on the export of precious hardwoods, waking it legal to sell wood from trees which had ali’eiidy been cut dow n or had fallen during the cyclones that regularly hit the island. Yet in reality they did little to control the loggers who continued to rob the forests of new wood. The main targets of the environmental crime are the rosewood tree and the cbony tiee. The wood from these majestic trc-es is in high demand: in China it is used to make exotic imperial-style furniture foe the new iniddlc class; in Europe and America it is a valued material in the manufacture of expensive musical instruments.

The locals are caught in a trap. Poverty and high value of rosesood at 3000 dollars per cubic metre it is ten times as valuable as oak — have driven them to cut dow n trees that arch traditionally believed to be sacred. It is dangcrous and back-breaking work. Using hand axes, in a few hours they bi’ing down a tree that has stood tall for many centures. Then they cut the tiecs into two-metre logs and drag these several kilometers to the nearest river. The rare hardwood trees are not the only casualties. In order to transport the heavy rosewood logs downriver, rafts must be built from other wood. For each raft the loggers cut down four or five lighter trees from near the riverside, causing the earth to erode and silt up the rivers. At the same time animals’ natural habitat has been disturbed, putting their survival at risk.

In this bleak landscape what can bring hope? One man’s work may offer a possible route out of the darkness. Oliver Behra who first came to Madagascar from France in 1987 believes that the only solution is to give local people economic alternatives. Almost single-handedly, he

has stopped deforestation in the Vohimana forest by encouraging the locals instead to collect medicinal plants, which they never imagined had any monetary value, and sell them overseas to companies like Chanel. The village lemur hunter has been retrained to act as a guide for tourists obsessed with lemurs. The same tourists also pay to visit the wild orchid conservatory that Behra has set up. Can small-scale and sensitive initiatives like this compete with the rosewood mafia of Madagascar? Only time will tell.

10 Madagascar has the most unusual environment in the world.

1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

UI The Madagascan people are very poor.

1) True 2) False

OTBeT:

3) Not stated

Most forests were destroyed 2300 years ago in the fire brought by first developers.

l) True 2) False 3) Not statcd

OTseT: 

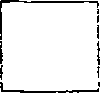
13 Former President Maic Ravalomanana was ecologically-minded.

1. Tr:ac 2) 3) No1 stated

Or BeT: 

14 the new got ernment passed a law allowing )aeople to scll hardwood 1‘roni fallen trees.

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBCT: 

15 Foi‘ most loggers cutting down hardwood tree.s is against thcii’ beliefs.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT: 

16 Othei’ types of tree are cut down to build boats for Madagascans.

1 ) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT : 

17 The forest offers locals other legal and effective ways to make money.

1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

Paines 3. 3aoa iiii no rpaMMilzHxe ii nexciixe

HpOuHTaiiTe np BepeHHbI ) Home TeKcT. HpeofipmyiiTe cnoBa, HaneuaTIIHHsIe sarJI8BHbIMH 6yzBIIMH B KoHue c oK, O6osHaueHHsIX HoMepavH 18-26, TaK, uTO6sI oHH rpavMaTHuecK cOoTBeTcTBOBmH copepwaH io TeKcTa. 38HOJIHHTe nponycr non eHHbIMH CnoBaM . K8W,IjbI ) nporiycK cOoTBeTcTByeT oTqenbHoMy sapaHHio 18-26.

“Curiouser and curiouser,” cried Alice. She was so surprised that

1. for the moment she quite how to speak good English.
2. “Now I much bigger, like a very large telescope!
3. Good bye, !” for when she looked down at them, they seemed to be almost out of sight.

“Oh, my poor little things, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now?

1. I shall be a great deal too far off to trouble

FORGET GET

## FOOT

I

1. about you, so you must manage the way you can.” GOOD

### “But I must be kind to them,” Alice.thought,” or perhaps they won’t

1. walk the way I want them to go! Let me see: I them GIVE a new pair of boots every Christmas”.
2. And she went on planning how she the boots SEND for a Christmas present to her own feet.
3. But at the moment her head against the roof of STRIKE

the hall.

1. And she at once up a little golden key and hurried TAKE off to the garden door.
   * ‘curiouser’ — there is a mistake in the sentence. It must be ‘more curious’.

HpOuHTaiiTe npHBepeHHsIll Hume TeKcT. IJpeo6pmyiiTe cnoBa, HaneuaTaHHsIe sarnaBHsIMH 6yxBaMH B KoHue cTpOx, O6osHaueHHi•IX HoMepaMH **27—32, TaK,** uTO6i•I oH rpaMMaTHuecKH H neKcHuecKH cOoTBeTcTBOBmH copepwaHHio TeKcTa. 3anonHHTe nponycKH non eHHi•IMH cnoBaMH. KawpbIii nponycx cOoTBeTcTByeT oTpensHoMy sapaHHio **27—32.**

### Since childhood I have always thought of my future career. All members of my family are professional musicians, but

1. I was
2. I wanted to change the world by becoming a

### I persuaded my parents to buy me some laboratory equipment so that I could do some experiments at home. This was not such a good idea!

1. , I wasn’t very good at science, and not at all skilful when it came to doing experiments.
2. I remember when I made a attempt to create a new perfume for my friend. The mixture of ingredients I used was wrong, because there was a small explosion followed by a lot of smoke and a horrible smell.
3. After that I decided to study to get the right

### qualification to become a chemist.

1. I had a big about it with my family who still wanted me to study music — but I won in the end.

Pauper 4. 3apaxiie no nntsMy

### DIFFER

SCIENCE

FORTUNATELY

### DISASTER

**PROPER**

ARGUE

Qcs oTBeTa Ha 3apaHHe 33 HcnonssyiiTe oTqensHhI JIHCT. H]9H Bf•IrionHeHHH sapaHHs 33 oco6oe BHHMaH e o6paTHTe Ha To, uTo BaiiiH oTBeTi•I 6yq oueHHBaTscs TOJIhKO no sanHcsM, cqenaHHsIM Ha oTqensHOM UHGTOM nHcTe. HHKaK e sanHcH uepHoBHKa He 6yq HTsIBaTi•cs oKcnepToM. O6paTHTe BHHMaHHe TaKwe Ha Heo6xOpHMOGTh CO6JlioneHHs yxmaHHoro o6reMa nHci•Ma. H ci•Ma HenocTaTouHoro o6reMa, a TaKwe uacTs TeKcTa nHcbMa, npeBi•Iiiiaioiuas Tpe6yeMsIii o6reM, He oueHHBaioTcs.

### 33 You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend, Samuel.

*I’ve just passed my school-leaving exams and now I’m getting ready to enter the college. I want to study computing.*

*Have you ever thought of your future profession yet? Do you think it is a right profession nowadays? Why? Are you infiuenced by your parents or your friends in choosing a profession?...*

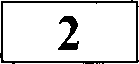
### Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

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

Paaoen 5. 3aqaHHu no roaopeHHio



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

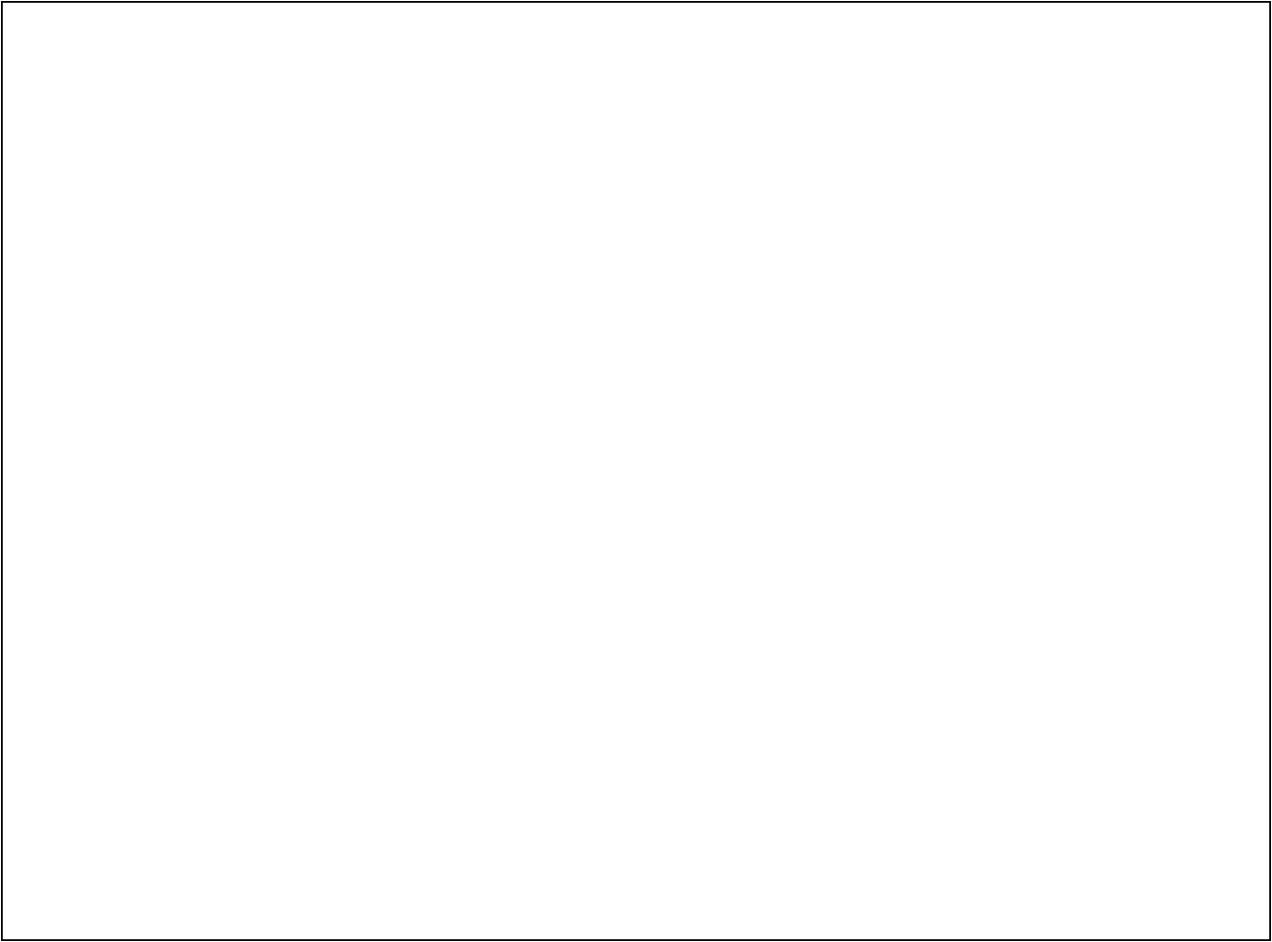


In recent history, there have been some amazing inventions which have changed our lives. The aeroplane has made international travel faster and easier. The computer can store the contents of a library. And you probably know the names of some famous inventors like Henry Ford or Steve Jobs. But for every famous invention and inventor there are many everyday objects which we don’t notice and we don’t know who invented them. Take the inventor Nils Bohlin who invented the modern-day car seatbelt. His invention has saved millions of lives. There were other types of seatbelt, but he developed the first one which went across the chest and across the legs and then joined at the same place. Amazingly, this was a very simple idea which no one had tried before — and that’s probably true of so many great inventions.

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 Rainbow Shopping Mall. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how people feel about shopping. 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 many times a week do you do the shopping?

#### Student:

Electronic assistant: What do teenagers usually buy while shopping? Student:

Electronic assistant: What facilities in shopping malls are available in the place where you live?

Student:

**Electronic assistant:** When was the last time you really enjoyed going shopping and what did you buy?

Student:

Electronic assistant: Have you ever had any bad experiences while shopping? Student:

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



Tash 3. You are going to give a **talk about** national holidays. You **will** have to start in 1.5

**minutes and** speak for not more **than** 2 minutes (10-1 2 sentences).



Remember to say:

* + why people celebrate national holidays;
  + what the most important holidays in the UK and the USA you know;
  + what customs and traditions connected with the celebration of your favourite holiday are.

You have to talk continuously.