

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
ИТОГОВАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ**



Е.С. МУЗЛАНОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Раздел «ЧТЕНИЕ»
на едином государственном
экзамене**

**10–11
классы**

**ЕГЭ – ШКОЛЬНИКАМ
И УЧИТЕЛЯМ**

**100
БАЛЛОВ**

Е. С. МУЗЛАНОВА

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Раздел «ЧТЕНИЕ»

на едином государственном
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Пособие состоит из трёх частей, которые охватывают все виды заданий раздела «Чтение» экзаменационной работы в форме ЕГЭ и содержат **60 заданий**. При составлении заданий автором были использованы аутентичные тексты различного характера, информативная насыщенность и современная лексика которых позволит расширить словарный запас учащихся. Для успешной подготовки к экзамену в каждой части даны рекомендации по выполнению заданий. Сборник снабжен **ключами** ко всем заданиям.

Пособие предназначено для подготовки учащихся 10–11 классов образовательных организаций к единому государственному экзамену по английскому языку. Книга будет также полезна и учителям, которые найдут в ней необходимый материал для своей работы на уроках.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ). Одним из главных аспектов на экзамене является проверка сформированности умений понимания основного содержания и полного понимания текстов.

Раздел единого экзамена «Чтение» состоит из **трех заданий**, включающих 20 вопросов. Задания различаются по типу и относятся к трем уровням сложности: *базовому*, *повышенному* и *высокому*. Учащиеся получают по одному баллу за каждый правильный ответ. Общее время на выполнение заданий этого раздела — 30 минут.

В части 1 (задание 10) у учащихся проверяются умения понимания основного содержания прочитанных текстов. Это задание базового уровня, в котором требуется определить соответствие между короткими текстами информационного и научно-популярного характера и предложенными заголовками. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 7 минут.

Часть 2 (задание 11) представляет повышенный уровень, и его целью является понимание структурно-смысловых связей в тексте. Экзаменуемый должен подобрать окончания предложений и заполнить пропуски в тексте. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 8 минут.

Часть 3 (задания 12—18) включает задания высокого уровня, целью которого является проверка умения полностью понять текст публицистического или художественного характера, понять логические связи в предложении и между частями про-

читанного текста, а также сделать выводы из прочитанного. Учащемуся предстоит ответить на семь вопросов, выбрав правильный ответ из четырех предложенных вариантов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 15 минут.

Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий всего раздела — 30 минут.

Максимально возможный первичный балл за весь раздел — 20.

Предлагаемое учебное пособие содержит **60 заданий** всех перечисленных типов. Автором были использованы аутентичные тексты различного характера (научно-популярные, публицистические, прагматические, художественные), информативная насыщенность и современная лексика которых позволит расширить словарный запас учащихся. Важно не только выполнить задание, но также выписать и выучить незнакомые слова. Для успешной подготовки к экзамену в каждом разделе даны рекомендации по выполнению заданий.

Сборник снабжен **ключами** ко всем заданиям, что дает возможность использовать его для самостоятельной работы.

Пособие может быть использовано для подготовки учащихся к олимпиадам, а также для углубленного изучения английского языка. Сборник будет полезен и учителям, которые найдут в нем необходимый материал для своей работы на уроках.

Предлагаемое учебное пособие поможет быстро и качественно подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку и успешно сдать единый государственный экзамен.

В связи с возможными изменениями в формате и количестве заданий рекомендуем в процессе подготовки к экзамену обращаться к материалам сайта официального разработчика экзаменационных заданий — Федерального института педагогических измерений: www.fipi.ru.

ЧАСТЬ 1

ПОНИМАНИЕ ОСНОВНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ТЕКСТА

Первое задание по чтению (**задание 10**) направлено на проверку понимания основного содержания 7 небольших по объему текстов. Это может быть единый текст, разделенный на смысловые абзацы, или отрывки из разных текстов. Ученику предлагается на выбор 8 заголовков, один из которых — лишний. Задача экзаменуемого — подобрать к каждому тексту заголовок, наилучшим образом отражающий основную идею отрывка. За каждое правильно установленное соответствие (т. е. за каждый правильно подобранный заголовок) учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимально возможное количество первичных баллов за это задание — 7.

Тексты обозначаются буквами А—Г, а предлагаемые для выбора заголовки — цифрами 1—8. Под текстами есть табличка, в которую экзаменуемый записывает предварительные ответы. По окончании выполнения этого задания следует перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1 в окошко для задания 10. Не забудьте, что вы должны записать последовательность из 7 цифр без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Рекомендации к выполнению задания 10

- Это задание не требует внимательного, вдумчивого чтения. Используйте приемы просмотрового и поискового чтения.
- Сначала внимательно прочитайте заголовки и подчеркните в них ключевые слова.
- Затем прочитайте весь текст, чтобы понять его основное содержание.

- Не волнуйтесь, если вы не знаете некоторых слов. Возможно, они не играют важной роли в определении общего смысла текста.
- После этого приступайте к подбору заголовков. Прочитав отрывок, определите его основную идею, а затем выберите заголовок, который ближе всего её отражает. Основная идея — это главное, что хотел сказать автор отрывка.
- Помните, что в заголовке не обязательно будут те слова, которые встречаются в тексте. Скорее всего, основная мысль будет выражена другими словами, поэтому при подборе заголовка следует опираться не на слова, а на смысл текста.
- Не забудьте, что в списке есть лишний заголовок. После того, как вы подобрали заголовки ко всем текстам, убедитесь, что оставшийся заголовок не подходит ни к одному отрывку.
- Рекомендуемое время на выполнение данного задания — 7 минут.

Задание 1.1

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Last Minute Offer | 5. Educational Tour |
| 2. Best Catches Without Mistakes | 6. Green Travel |
| 3. Package Holiday | 7. Mountain Adventure |
| 4. A Holiday for Independent Travellers | 8. Underwater Exploration |

A. La Baume is a holiday camping site that caters for tents and caravans. It is divided into two main areas, each with their own pool area and facilities. They are a short walk apart so it is easy to enjoy the

benefits of both. La Baume also boasts a small gift shop, a swimwear shop and a supermarket, which offers most of the goods you would expect from a local convenience store.

B. Explore the UK and Ireland knowing your guides care as deeply about the environment as they do that you have a blast! SHAMROCKER and HAGGIS specialize in authentic tours of Ireland and Scotland. Locals run the companies with the goal of showing you the best of their lands while making as little negative impact as possible.

C. Here's yet another great deal for an Alaska cruise. You'll begin your adventure in Vancouver and call in the ports of Ketchikan and Skagway before disembarking in Seward. If you thought that being able to afford a dream cruise to Alaska was out of reach, think again. Check out this seven-night cruise that starts at only \$349 per person, but you have to jump on it fast since the sailing date's just days away.

D. Let us pick you up from selected locations for your day out at the Kennedy Space Centre! Listen to expert narration from our knowledgeable guides as we stop to get a bird's eye view of the Space Shuttle launch pads. See other shows and exhibits at the Visitor Complex, including a chance to meet a real astronaut at the Astronaut Encounter Show. Try your hand at a mission control console and take a virtual moonwalk before returning home!

E. A dive vacation is much more than someone handing you a tank, transporting you to a dive site and saying, "Have Fun". Divers want much more. Today, Aggressor Fleet yachts span the globe in twelve different countries and the list of exotic destinations keeps growing. The yachts have got private staterooms, an onboard chef and a slide film processing lab — amenities that were unheard of on recreational dive boats.

F. Experience the centuries-old Inca Trail trek, the most famous of Peru hiking tours. If you seek to explore the culture, history, and grandeur of the Peruvian Andes, this trip is for you. From the well-preserved ruins of Machu Picchu to lush cloud forests and snow-

covered peaks, this ten-day tour promises the ultimate experience in Peru adventure travel. Whatever itinerary you choose, this vacation is sure to meet your wildest expectations.

G. It is not just the spring that offers great fishing. These Boundary Waters lakes and rivers offer excellent fishing opportunities all season long. Our guides live for fishing these waters and will help you eliminate hours of trial and error on the water. They are there to put you on the fish! Not to mention the addition of a camp cook. Wake in the morning to the smell of fresh brewed coffee and breakfast cooking on the fire.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.2

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Don't Ignore Warning Signs | 5. Turn a Bad Habit into a Good Idea |
| 2. Use Alternative Medicine | 6. Fat People Are at Risk |
| 3. Staying in Shape Is Important | 7. Choose Proper Nutrition |
| 4. Threat to Your Eyesight | 8. Prevention Is Better Than Cure |

A. There are numerous problems associated with obesity. It is not just a cosmetic problem but also a health hazard. Doctors generally agree that the more obese a person is, the more likely he or she is to have health problems. This is because obesity has been linked to several serious medical conditions. People who are overweight can gain significant health benefits from losing weight.

B. Hey, couch potato! Don't feel guilty indulging in serials or reality shows — use the commercials as an excuse to burn calories. There is probably an average of 15 minutes of commercials in an hour-long program. If you exercised through each commercial break during just two hours of TV, you'd already have met the recommended amount of daily exercise necessary to reduce health risks.

C. Regular checkups are a valuable tool in maintaining good health. Taking proper care of your health at the right time can help avoid a lot of problems in the future. The main aim of a checkup is to detect illness at an early stage. It's good to find out that you have a health problem before it is too late so appropriate tests should be done at the right time.

D. Do you mainly exercise for a few weeks in January before you forget your New Year's resolution, and then again when you realise your summer holiday is around the corner? You'd not be alone, but keeping fit is something you should do all year round. You might not be particularly bothered about your appearance or your weight, but keeping fit is as much about what's on the inside as it is what's on the outside.

E. Pain is our body's means to indicate that something is wrong and requires immediate attention. Pain for a short time can be taken care of by a painkiller but if the soreness is lingering for too long, then it requires proper medical expertise. Sometimes life menacing problems have back pain and joint pain as symptoms and can, if neglected, do permanent damage.

F. Think about your car — the higher the grade of the fuel you put in it, the better it runs. Your body works the same way. If you eat healthy foods, you'll be healthier and feel better. Eating well is easy if you're aware of what foods are best for you. But don't worry! Eating healthy food doesn't mean eliminating every single thing you love from your diet.

G. Do you spend more than 3 hours a day working or maybe playing on a computer? If so, you are at a higher risk than casual computer users. Researchers warn that watching a computer screen for six or more

hours a day might be linked to a progressive eye disease. This does not mean, however, that people who work on a computer for less than 3 hours a day will not suffer eye complications due to computer use.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.3

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Gifted Children Always Become Famous | 5. Contrary to Popular Belief |
| 2. Awareness of Giftedness | 6. Gifted Children Have No Support |
| 3. Special Attitude Is Required | 7. Identifying the Gifted Child |
| 4. Lack of Challenge May Cause Problems | 8. Being Gifted Is Not Always Easy |

A. Gifted children's behaviour differs from that of their age-mates. Many gifted children learn to read early, with better comprehension of the nuances of language. As much as half of the gifted and talented population has learned to read before entering school. They can work independently at an earlier age and can concentrate for longer periods. They like to learn new things, are willing to examine the unusual, and are highly inquisitive.

B. Being academically gifted is a topic laced with myths and fears, many of which are unfounded. Moreover, academically gifted children often face special problems. So do their parents. Schools treat those children differently from those whose talents lie in other areas, like music, art, and sports. Gifted children may also be learning disabled, or have another disability while being highly intelligent.

C. Social and emotional difficulties are not directly linked to giftedness. Rather, they result from a lack of understanding by the child of the nature of their intellectual difference. Parents and teachers don't usually discuss this difference with them because of the concern that they may get a "swelled head". The risk is that gifted children may view their differences as "weird" or "bad" or try to ignore or deny them.

D. Most of the athletes are allowed to develop their special skills at whatever rate best suits them. No one tries to stop them from becoming much better baseball players or swimmers than their classmates. Yet if an academically gifted child tries to do two years of work in one, that's viewed as potentially harmful. Much of the concern focuses on the non-academic areas of these gifted children's development.

E. Researchers emphasize that for the vast majority of academically gifted children those concerns are groundless. In fact, these children are more likely to develop social and even academic problems if they don't feel intellectually challenged. If gifted children don't go to challenging programs, they may not learn how to learn. Eventually, in college or graduate school, they feel emotionally overwhelmed when they can't just coast through their courses anymore.

F. Gifted children represent both a challenge and a resource for schools. Educators have a responsibility to provide programs to meet the educational needs of gifted students who are capable of learning at advanced levels. Ideally, schools should have specifically trained teachers for gifted students to create a challenging and supportive learning environment for these children.

G. Gifted children are often viewed as "the smart ones" who should know everything. Yet, being gifted does not mean they possess great abilities in every area. Albert Einstein was 4 years old before he spoke a word. Winston Churchill failed the 6th grade, and Leo Tolstoy flunked out of college. What do these three famous people have in common? In fact, they are all considered gifted, and in some cases, geniuses.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.4

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Studying from Home | 5. Studying and Living at School |
| 2. Personal Development is Important | 6. Specialized Schools |
| 3. Modern Tools for Studying | 7. Assessing Academic Progress |
| 4. Finding the Right Activity for You | 8. High-Tech School |

A. In the earliest days of computers, the only computer education was about computers. We, and computers, have come a long way since those days. Now computers have invaded every aspect of modern life. Education is no exception. Students can use word processors for writing, spreadsheets for mathematics and science, and databases for organizing information. Lately, the Internet has become a recognized way of getting information.

B. There are many advantages to distance learning. For homeschoolers, it's a great way to safely get a head start on college before completing high school. In addition, many students don't have the ability to leave home for maybe family or work obligations. Another huge advantage is the cost savings. Through distance learning, you avoid room and board fees that will have to be paid by a traditional student.

C. In Great Britain many children go to boarding schools. A good boarding school can be an excellent placement for an orphaned child, because everyone is treated equally and fairly there. Many parents with non-traditional careers or those undergoing difficult transitions like divorce find boarding schools excellent alternatives. Boarding school can help children grow in independence, and friendships formed in boarding school often last a lifetime.

D. Considered by many to be a diamond in the rough of the Parkside area, the school boasts a curriculum that encourages technological literacy. The 170 local 9th grade students don't carry any books or pencils. The school supplies every student with their own laptop. They create multimedia presentations with Microsoft PowerPoint, receive assignments via e-mail, and conduct research online. So far, the unique program has had positive results.

E. Chorister's schools are educational establishments which have a special emphasis on religious choir singing. These schools are usually attached to a cathedral, church or chapel, where the school choir sings. Choir schools do not exclusively educate choristers: about 15,000 pupils are taught at chorister schools in the UK, but only around 1,000 of those are choristers. Tony Blair, for example, attended The Chorister School but was not himself a chorister.

F. For the majority of college and university students, involvement in extracurricular activities plays an essential role in the collegiate experience. Students become involved in extracurricular activities not only for entertainment, social, and enjoyment purposes, but most importantly, to gain and improve skills. A wide and diversified range of extracurricular activities exists on US campuses, meeting a variety of student interests.

G. The test is an important benchmark in ensuring that students will be successful in meeting the challenges they will face either in college or the workplace. If they are not able to meet the standards of the exam, how can we expect them to be successful in life? Examinations can be traumatic for both students and their teachers. But just because nobody really enjoys them, we should not disregard them as a necessary part of the education process.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.5

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

1. Hazardous Waste

2. Invisible Threat

3. Primary Reason

4. Possible Solutions

5. Global Destruction

6. Disastrous Growth

7. Water Shortage

8. Quick Change

A Acid rain moves easily, affecting locations far beyond those that let out the pollution. As a result, this global pollution issue causes great debates between countries that fight over polluting each other's environments. The problem is that acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot be seen. Some scientists think that human production is primarily responsible, while others cite natural causes as well.

B. Air pollution has many disastrous effects that need to be curbed. In order to accomplish this, governments, scientists and environmentalists are using or testing a variety of methods aimed at reducing pollution. There are two main types of pollution control. Input controls are usually more effective than output controls. Output controls are also more expensive, making them less desirable to tax payers and polluting industries.

C. Global warming is called the greenhouse effect because the gases that are gathering above the earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse. By trapping heat, the greenhouse effect is warming the planet and threatening the environment. Current fears stem largely from the fact that global warming is occurring at such a rapid pace. Models are predicting that over the next century, the global temperature will rise by several degrees.

D. Individuals often throw out goods without realizing that they could be dangerous for the environment. No matter where people put these materials, there is always a chance that they could find their way into the ground, and eventually into our bodies. Special research is necessary to provide data on the effects of every chemical as well as to learn how combinations of these chemicals affect human health.

E. Only a few factors combine to create the problem of ozone layer depletion. The production and emission of CFCs, chlorofluorocarbons, is by far the leading cause. Many countries have called for the end of CFC production. However, those industries that do use CFCs do not want to discontinue usage of this highly valuable industrial chemical. So it's important to make people realize the disaster CFCs cause in the stratosphere.

F. Unlike some environmental issues, rainforest depletion has fortunately received significant public and media attention. According to some estimates, 50 million acres of rain forest are cut down every year. Every year, Brazil chops down an area of forest the size of the state of Nebraska. In Indonesia, Zaire, Papua-New Guinea, Malaysia, Burma, the Philippines, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela, rain forests that were once great have been lost.

G. The world's population has been booming for years. The population is now threatening to reach the stage where there are simply too many people for the planet to support. Greater populations pollute and consume more, ruining the environment and creating or intensifying a variety of problems. Also, with the food supply limited, the increase in population will make shortages in many parts of the world even worse.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.6

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

1. Changing Habits

2. Eating Out

3. Foreign Food

4. Diet Dangers

5. Popular but Useless

6. Plan Your Diet Carefully

7. Eating Together

8. Food Safety

A. A quick look at junk food facts tells us junk food and diets do not go hand in hand. Junk foods are also called “empty calorie” foods and have no nutritional value. Nevertheless, they are enjoyed by lots of people because of their simplicity to manufacture, consume and, of course, their taste. Chocolates, burgers, pizzas, potato wafers and fries will surely find their way into everyone’s heart.

B. Thai cuisine is one of the healthiest foods you can eat. In fact, several Thai dishes, such as Tom Yum Soup, are currently under scientific study for their incredible health benefits. Of course, it’s already known that many of the fresh herbs and spices used in Thai cooking — such as turmeric, galangal, coriander, lemongrass, and fresh chillies — have immune-boosting and disease-fighting power.

C. Vegetarian diets can be very healthy, but eating a balanced diet when you are vegetarian usually requires a little extra attention. Because vegetarians eliminate certain foods from their diets, they often need to work to add foods into their diet that will provide the nutrients found in meat products. If properly planned, vegetarian diets can provide all the nutrients you need.

D. It’s actually easy to make good choices at a fast-food restaurant or the cafeteria. Most cafeterias and fast-food places offer healthy choices that are also tasty, like grilled chicken or salads. Be mindful

of portion sizes and high fat add-ons, like dressings, sauces or cheese. Most restaurant portions are larger than the average serving of food at home. Ask for half portions or take half of your dish home.

E. Family meals are making a comeback. Shared family meals are more likely to be nutritious, and kids who eat regularly with their families are less likely to snack on unhealthy foods and more likely to eat fruits and vegetables. Teens who take part in regular family meals are less likely to smoke, drink alcohol, or use drugs. Beyond health and nutrition, family meals provide a valuable opportunity to reconnect.

F. Families are cooking more meals at home, cutting back on take away in the face of the economic downturn. In addition to cutting back on take away and eating out, families have begun cooking more vegetarian meals and were adding vegetables, lentils and baked beans to allow them to cut back on meat quantity. Consumers also indicate that they are likely to prepare meals that can be spread across more than one mealtime.

G. In recent years it has become common practice for celebrities and stars to publicize food products. Businesses take advantage of consumers' mentality of "following the stars" and invite celebrities and stars to perform "false advertising" so as to mislead or even deceive consumers. The law stipulates that those who publicize "faulty food products" will share responsibility with food producers and sellers.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.7

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

1. Capital Punishment

2. Shoplifting

3. Crime Prevention

4. Kidnapping

5. Frightening Changes

6. Long-Term Effect

7. Virtual Crime

8. Guilty or Not Guilty?

A. The presumption of innocence is a legal right that the accused in criminal trials has in many modern countries. The burden of proof is thus on the prosecution. It has to collect and present enough compelling evidence to convince the jury of the fact that beyond a reasonable doubt the accused has broken the law. In case of remaining doubts, the accused is to be acquitted.

B. Sarah and Lisa always enjoyed hanging out at the mall. But one Saturday, after shopping for jeans, Sarah pulled a new shirt out of her bag. Lisa didn't remember seeing her buy it. "I didn't," Sarah told her. "I lifted it." Lisa was upset and puzzled. Stealing didn't seem like something Sarah would do. Sometimes people do not realize the consequences of this crime.

C. Even families living in so-called "safe" neighbourhoods are concerned. They may feel safe today, but there is always a reminder that violence can intrude at any moment. Polly Klaas and her family no doubt felt safe in Petaluma, California. But on October 1, 1993, she was abducted from her suburban home during a sleepover. If she can be abducted and murdered, so can nearly any other child.

D. The Internet is a great place to find information, make friends, keep in touch with others, and do business. There always are other sides as long as there is a criminal element. As our world becomes more computerized and ever more interconnected, different kinds of computer crimes will continue to grow. These include break-ins of computers to get trade secrets or illegal entry for the thrill and challenge.

E. Movie violence these days is louder and bloodier than ever before. When a bad guy was shot in a black-and-white Western, the most we saw was a puff of smoke and a few drops of fake blood. Now

the sights, sounds, and special effects often jar us more than the real thing. Slow motion and pyrotechnics conspire to make movies and TV shows more gruesome than ever.

F. University of Illinois psychologist Leonard Eron studied children at age eight and then again at eighteen. He found that television habits established at the age of eight influenced aggressive behaviour through childhood and adolescent years. The more violent were the programs preferred by boys in the third grade, the more aggressive was their behaviour, both at that time and ten years later.

G. In the debate about execution and human dignity, supporters and opponents of the death penalty have found very little common ground. Since the 18th century, those who wish to abolish the death penalty have stressed the significance of requiring governments to recognize the importance of each individual. However, supporters of this penal practice see nothing wrong with governments deliberately killing terrible people who commit terrible crimes.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.8

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

- 1. The Best Way of Learning**
- 2. Key Factor in Learning**
- 3. Linguistic Interference**
- 4. Universal Language**

- 5. Online Learning**
- 6. Language Extinction**
- 7. Learning by Imitation**
- 8. Sign Language**

A. Young children have a genetic ability to learn language. They come into the world as eager learning machines, and language acquisition is a major aspect of this learning. How children actually learn language is not entirely clear, however. Most linguists believe that they do it primarily by listening to and trying to communicate with adult speakers. Initially, this means that they copy the way adults use words and grammar.

B. Learning a second or third language is easier in early childhood than later. It is particularly important to learn correct pronunciation as young as possible. At any age, learning by constant contact with native speakers in their own society is the quickest and the most effective method. It is superior to taking foreign language classes because it forces you to concentrate on it all of the time.

C. Learning a second language can be affected by the patterns of the first language. There can be some blending of phonemes. For instance, most Americans who learn French in high school or college pronounce French words with a distinctive American accent. Grammar can also be affected. English speakers who learn both French and Spanish sometimes combine grammatical rules of both when speaking either of them.

D. Until just a few years ago, language study was limited to the classroom or personal tutor, or home study by book. In the last few decades technology has given us a much needed audio option — first vinyl records, then cassettes and CDs. Now technology has given us a new format — the Internet. Options to learn a language by Internet are still limited but the potential is not.

E. What is important when learning a language? If you have the desire and persistence, time is the only factor that you may have to work with. How much time you can devote to learning will play a role in how quickly you can learn the language. Just remember how exciting it will be and how rewarding you will feel at the accomplishment.

F. Rather than have businessmen, diplomats, scientists and tourists from every country learning all the major languages that they want to learn or need to learn, Esperantists would have everyone just

learn one second language — Esperanto. Then everyone could communicate with everyone, everywhere. The major ‘national’ languages could keep their special characteristics for anyone who wanted to learn them. This is the essence of the ‘Esperanto Movement’.

G. More than half of the world’s 7,000 languages are expected to die out by the end of the century, often taking with them irreplaceable knowledge about the natural world. When a species dies out, sometimes fossils can be found, remains uncovered. But when a human language disappears, there’s rarely any key left behind. Each loss becomes a linguistic black hole, where an entire way of knowing the world disappears.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.9

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Time to Relax | 5. Positive Results |
| 2. Safety First | 6. Rewarding Hobby |
| 3. Exciting Prospect | 7. Discovering the World Around You |
| 4. Addictive Pastime | 8. Changing Influence |

A. Boating can be a very relaxing pastime. It isn’t entirely limited to just cruising around. You can also set up water-skis and enjoy water-skiing. While boating is fun, however, it is also a hobby where you

need to be very careful. Too many boaters die each year, mainly by falling overboard and drowning. It is important that you use common sense as well as always take lifejackets with you.

B. Painting is one of the most relaxing pastimes. Most people take up painting in oils or watercolours, others start with acrylics or pastels, but whatever your choice, it will be the beginning of a voyage of discovery. When you look at things that are familiar to you, you'll see them in a different light. Learning something new almost every day will encourage you to keep going.

C. Fishing can be enjoyed at any age, individually or in groups, with little more investment than a cane pole and a few hooks. Within an hour from most homes, there is usually a place to fish. Perhaps the greatest appeal in fishing is the opportunity to get outdoors and have a rest. It's an enjoyable pastime that can be used as a way to clear your head and forget about everyday problems.

D. For centuries gardening has been an extremely popular pastime across the British Isles and here you can find some of the most superb garden exhibits in the world. For countless people, gardening offers a peaceful and relaxing pastime that can create some very picturesque or beneficial results, depending on the kind of gardening taken up. Caring for your own garden will bring enjoyment and save you money at the grocery store.

E. Parents and teachers worry about games having negative effects on children and a great deal has been written about games leading to violent behaviour and addiction. However, not everything about gaming is negative. Games help children who are ill or have injuries. Absorption in a game distracts the mind from pain and discomfort. Many hospitals are encouraging children and others undergoing painful treatments to play games.

F. In these virtual worlds, you can choose an avatar or character that represents you. The latest games offer the ability to customize these characters in unlimited ways; you can change your character's hairstyle, facial features, size, weight, and clothing. How about the ability to change your voice to match your online personality? That is currently not a standard feature in games but technology will provide a solution.

G. Gaming is enjoying a revolution. Not just in the fact that it is a growing business in itself, but also that it is rapidly becoming a leading means for communication and social interaction among people from all over the world. Young adults are at the forefront of the future for gaming and recent research shows that the role of gaming in young adults' lives is evolving rapidly.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.10

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Remembering the 3D's | 5. Staying Focused |
| 2. Having Self-Belief | 6. Investing Money |
| 3. Taking Action | 7. Having Commitment |
| 4. Choosing a Course of Action | 8. Setting Goals |

A. One of the first steps in the process of becoming successful is to make the decision to achieve something. All of us know that nothing can move forward until that first decision to do so is made. The initial action is always the decision to go ahead, which many people tend to overlook. So, decide on moving forward, put your decision down in writing, just to keep it in focus, and then carry on from there.

B. Having clarity of vision and purpose is perhaps one of the most important factors of achieving success. The fact is that most people simply have no idea about what they really want. Clarity means understanding exactly what you want and how it will affect your life. Once you acquire clarity of vision and purpose, the next vital step of becoming successful is determining aims you want to achieve.

C. You should be able to accomplish what you set out to do with unwavering concentration. Life is full of distractions — TV, family, e-mail and telephones — all of which can be completely overwhelming. How can you concentrate on your goals? Willpower is one of the factors although willpower alone will not be sufficient to achieve your aims. One of the best ways is to make a plan and then stick to it.

D. Before beginning any new activity, examine it to see if it will help in moving you nearer to your goals. If a certain activity can be put away for a later time, defer it. If that activity can be done by somebody else, delegate it. And if it does not really need to be done at all, it can be deleted. This kind of close examination of each activity will help in keeping you focused on the things that are really important.

E. Success often involves being willing to pay the price that everything has. The price may not be in monetary terms. It could be sacrifice, effort, time, and also money, or maybe something else. The point is that in order to become successful, you must be ready to work hard and to put all your effort into achieving your purpose. Success takes a lot of dedication.

F. Lack of confidence is one of the biggest hurdles that many people need to get over in order to become successful. People often think they are not good enough or not smart enough, which can actually prevent them from finding the success they seek. It is common knowledge that if you think you can do something, you will, and conversely, if you think that it cannot be done, it will lead to failure.

G. Nothing can be achieved until action is taken to achieve it. After all the above steps of taking a decision, setting goals, making plans and choosing a strategy, you will need to go ahead and act on what you want to achieve. By putting your plan of action into play, you will get to what you set out to achieve — becoming successful!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.11

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Various Applications | 5. A Sport or a Hobby? |
| 2. Changing Styles | 6. Unexpected Victory |
| 3. Benefits of Sport | 7. Breaking World Record |
| 4. Choosing Proper Equipment | 8. Challenging Sport |

A. Playing sports is a great way to make exercise fun and help children to develop healthy habits. Sports can also help children improve their agility, balance, and coordination. Participating in sports can help build a child's self-esteem. Studies show that children who play sports work harder in the classroom. Children also learn problem-solving skills and time management skills when they are part of a team.

B. Late last week BMX legend, Kevin Robinson, made history by flying higher than any human has ever gone on a BMX bike as part of Red Bull Experiment in New York City! Thousands of fans and spectators were on-site to catch all the action. This awesome feat had been a lifelong dream of Kevin's which until now no one else has ever been able to pull off!

C. American tennis star Venus Williams has lost her place at the Madrid Open when she was beaten in the second-round part of the contest by Russian teenager Alisa Kleybanova. Williams is the current world number three and her 19-year-old opponent was unseeded so the defeat came as a big shock. Williams said she thought Kleybanova had won «by just being aggressive from both sides of the court.

D. Skateboarding traces its roots to the seventies but it really reached the peak of its popularity in the mid-eighties to the present when major skateboard manufacturers propelled it to new heights. First,

they started with half-pipe and vert ramp skateboarding. As the years went by, the focus shifted to street skateboarding, which brought about a few changes in deck shape and wheel size.

E. While the majority of scuba diving is recreation, there are those that do it for a living as well. Scientific exploration and research is another area with a lot of scuba diving demand. They spend a lot of time in the water watching sea life cycles, and how microorganisms fit the whole underwater environment. There are also others that work in constructing underwater platforms that are often used for research as well as offshore oil.

F. Surfing is a sport which is undertaken by almost every individual in the US. This term is often referred to as a surface water sport in which the person surfing is carried along the face of a breaking ocean wave standing on a surfboard. Surfboards can also be used on rivers on standing waves. Some people practise this as a hobby while others become professional surfers.

G. If you're interested in snowboarding, you will need to find out which length and width board is best for you. Both of these factors are critical to the success of snowboarding. Be aware that shorter boards are easier to manoeuvre, therefore making them great if you are just learning to snowboard. When it comes to width, it is important to consider foot size when choosing the width of a board.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.12

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

- 1. Unexpected Tech Failure**
- 2. Military Use**
- 3. World Without Drivers**
- 4. Health Benefits**

- 5. Saving Time And Money**
- 6. Other Side of the Coin**
- 7. Robotic Future**
- 8. Specialised Vehicles**

A. Globally released worldwide, Microsoft Vista hit the markets in early 2007. Its ideology was to enhance the security system of the personal computer. But the security features weren't all that better than its previous versions', according to many software critics. Vista is also not compatible on all sorts of PC's and runs slower compared to Windows XP. All of this prevented Vista from being a better version and it never took off like the company had hoped.

B. A couple centuries ago, if you wanted to record a moment for posterity, you sat around for hours or days while someone painted it. Up until ten years ago, you were at the mercy of photo developers charging 20 cents or more to help preserve your memories. Now you can record countless images and store them electronically for all of eternity at virtually no cost per picture.

C. With technology advancing at the pace it is today, we have to believe that by the end of the century we won't be driving our cars around the city. Rather, we will just be sitting on the then historic driver's seat and doing some work. While the concept looks futuristic, industrial designer Kubik Petr believes that nothing seems impossible with modern technology at hand.

D. The Kenguru is designed only for the disabled. Previously car manufacturers would design cars for the disabled but not specifically for them. This Hungarian company is taking it to the next step, the disabled will be able to open the rear of the car and just roll in the driving position, secure their wheelchair — without ever having to leave their chair.

E. Technology certainly offers us innumerable comforts within our world, especially when it comes to people who have extreme medical conditions and need the help of science and technology to live

comfortable within their everyday lives. The creation of robot limbs allows a person to walk again. The introduction of synthetic body parts such as a heart pump can help a person to live longer.

F. Everyone knows that being a soldier is a dangerous job. Walking through minefields, deactivating unexploded bombs or clearing out hostile buildings, for example, are some of the riskiest tasks. What if we could send robots to do these jobs instead of humans? Then, if something went wrong, we'd only lose the money it cost to build the robot instead of losing a human life.

G. Cutting edge technologies offer the hope for a better world, bringing welcome solutions to everything from disease to environmental damage. But these same technologies can also bring danger by aiding criminals and terrorists, invading personal privacy and even potentially creating diseases and damaging the environment. The more powerful and pervasive technology becomes, the more dangerous it becomes as well.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.13

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Use Silence | 5. Distinct and Audible Speech |
| 2. Gestures and Posture | 6. Consider Context |
| 3. Audience Awareness | 7. Speaking Through Eyes |
| 4. Sensible Dress | 8. Strategic Listening |

A. The first thing that a good speaker does is looks at the audience and takes a pause before beginning his speech. This helps to create a good impression on the audience. Throughout the speech, the speaker should maintain eye contact with the listeners, otherwise they will feel that they are being ignored and it is quite likely that they also ignore whatever he is trying to convey.

B. Proper variation in emotion and tempo of the voice improves the quality of performance. Accurate pronunciation of words with due stresses wherever required must be done. One more important thing while communicating is that your voice must be clear and loud enough for the audience to hear it. A loud voice can be a strong point for being an effective speaker.

C. Concentrate on your ideas and do not get distracted by the activities performed by the audience, for example, smiling or whispering. To make your communication successful get the clue about the listeners and their interests. Think over the age, sex and background of the people. See whether the audience is patient enough to handle you for hours. Check out if they are friendly or hostile.

D. Facial expressions reveal what thoughts are running through a person's mind. So while communicating, make sure that your facial expressions reveal your interest for the subject on which you are communicating. The body movements while speaking must coordinate with your convincing power. They must add to the things which are more effectively caught visually than verbally.

E. If you are trying to improve your own communication, concentrate on ways to make your nonverbal signals match the level of formality necessitated by the situation. Some situations require more formal behaviour that might be interpreted very differently in any other setting. So when you are communicating with others, always take into account the situation in which the communication occurs.

F. Don't be afraid to pause and breathe. Listeners need time to reflect on what you are saying. Just like we need "white space" and punctuation on the written page, we need pauses when we speak.

Talking non-stop is a huge drawback. Having the confidence to pause for a few seconds in between sentences commands attention rather than diverts it.

G. The appearance plays an important role in presenting ourselves to society. The people who wear clothes suitable to their body structure look attractive. A person's physical appearance creates a definite impact on the communication process. Our clothes should not be too modern for the people whom we are interacting with. However, they should be able to create a positive impression on them.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.14

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

1. Necessary Components

5. Health Risks

2. Important Conclusion

6. Moderation Is the Key!

3. Useful Advice

7. Diet and Exercise

4. Significant Difference

8. Benefits of Good Nutrition

A. Developing healthy eating habits is simpler and easier than you might think. You will look and feel better if you make a habit of eating healthfully. You will have more energy and your immune system will be stronger. When you eat a diet rich in fruits and vegetables you are lowering your risk of heart disease, cancers and many other serious health ailments. Healthy eating habits are your ticket to a healthier body and mind.

B. A four-week clinical trial that tested the new regimen found that overweight adults who consumed a high-protein, entirely vegan diet were able to lose about the same amount of weight as a comparison group of dieters on a high-carbohydrate, low-fat vegetarian dairy diet. But while those on the high-carbohydrate dairy diet experienced drops of 12 percent in their cholesterol, those on the high-protein vegan diet saw cholesterol reductions of 20 percent.

C. “The idea preyed on me for a long time. If the Atkins Diet looks good, and it’s got so much saturated fat and cholesterol in it, suppose we took that out and put vegetarian protein sources in, which may lower cholesterol,” Dr. Jenkins said. “We know that nuts lower cholesterol and prevent heart disease, and soy is eaten in the Far East, where they don’t get much heart disease. So we put these foods together as protein and fat sources.”

D. The first official warning about the dangers of the Atkins diet was issued by the government amid concern about the rising number of people opting for the high-fat, high-protein diet. Cutting out starchy foods can be bad for your health because you could be missing out on a range of nutrients. Low-carbohydrate diets tend to be high in fat, and this could increase your chances of developing coronary heart disease.

E. Earlier this year, a large study that compared different kinds of diets — including low-fat and low-carbohydrate plans — found that the method didn’t matter as long as people cut calories. That study also found that after two years, most people had regained at least some of the weight they had lost. Dr. Tuttle said that while different weight loss plans offer people different “tricks” and strategies, ultimately, “It really comes down to calories in and calories out.”

F. When you think about nutrition, be aware of serving sizes. Many people will eat everything on their plate, regardless of how hungry they actually are. If you know you tend to clean your plate, make an effort to reduce your serving size. If you’re eating out or dining at a friend’s house, don’t be shy about asking for smaller portion sizes. Too much of any one food is a bad thing. There are no bad foods, just bad eating habits.

G. Your body has to stay well hydrated to perform at its best and to properly process all the nutrients in the food you eat. Drink at least 8 glasses of water a day. You may need even more water if you are in a hot environment or if you are exercising. If you are trying to lose weight, add plenty of ice to each glass of water. Your body will burn energy to warm the water up to body temperature.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.15

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

1. Staying in Contact

2. Internet Security

3. Digital Divide

4. Obvious Benefits

5. Floating City

6. Contrary to Popular Belief

7. Unknown Sailor

8. Varied Community

A. When the *Oasis of the Seas* sets sail later this year, it will claim the record for the biggest passenger ship, with space for 6,300 passengers, 2,000 more than any other ship. But it will also claim the most rooms with balconies, the biggest onboard swimming pool, and the first at-sea, tree-filled, outdoor park. Those features were possible because of the ship's unique design.

B. More and more people are getting broadband, and high speed net is available almost everywhere, but there are still a significant number of people who refuse to take the first step. As the cost of getting online is going down and Internet speeds are increasing, the gap between those who use the Internet and those without

access continues to widen. That means these people will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially in their careers.

C. There are more than 40 research projects being carried out at Davis Station in Antarctica. It is home to physicists, biologists, weather observers, mechanics, communication technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, a doctor and a chef. There is also a station leader whose job is to keep everyone happy and productive and to look after all the paperwork. They have good food, comfortable buildings, telephone, entertainment, the internet, but for many months at a time no chance of leaving.

D. The term 'bird brain' has long been a common means of expressing doubts about a person's intelligence. In reality, birds may actually be a great deal more intelligent than humans have given them credit for. Now scientists understand that birds actually use a different part of their brain for intelligence. Observations of different species of birds, both in the wild and in captivity, have shown a great deal of evidence of high levels of avian intelligence.

E. Today cyber cafés are part of the cultural scene in the same way that cinemas and supermarkets are. Home computers are no good if you are out and about or happen to be on holiday somewhere. The cyber café is the obvious place to go if you want to keep in touch with friends and family. These cafés are also popular with foreign students studying abroad. These students feel it's important to keep in touch with everyone at home and e-mail is cheaper than the telephone.

F. When computers and the Internet entered the world of education, it has truly experienced a profound revolution. The information found on books remains static but the available information on the Internet is updated all the time. Plus, children are very much drawn to electronic gadgets and are learning the medium at a pretty fast pace. The use of computers in addition to books as a learning resource definitely boosts learning.

G. Ellen MacArthur became front page news when, in 2001, she came second in the Vendée Globe round-the-world yacht race. Up until that point most people had never heard of her, even though at one

stage during the race it looked as if she might win. Ellen MacArthur spent three months at sea on her own and succeeded where many others, far older and more experienced, had failed.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.16

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

1. Health Problem

2. Significant Difference

3. Fashions in Food

4. New Weapon

5. The Price of Success

6. Holiday Regulations

7. Strong Competitor

8. Psychological Barrier

A. Nowadays, potatoes are the 'in' thing so far as health is concerned. In the 60s and 70s we were told to avoid them at all costs for fear of getting fat, but now they have been reinvented by the dieticians as a source of fibre and vitamins. Sensible people, like you and me, have always eaten them because they taste so good.

B. Organizing a holiday isn't the easiest task in the world; there are so many things to think about. Let's keep it simple by assuming that there's no overseas travel to arrange. That doesn't mean that you can also forget about injections and other health precautions entirely. What about sun blocker? What about regular medication prescribed by your doctor? My point, quite frankly, is that planning a holiday can be a real pain although a well-planned holiday can more than reward the pains you go to before you set out.

C. Symantec, McAfee and Trend Micro have the US market for anti-virus software sewed up between them. But here comes Russia's Kaspersky Lab trying to gain a foothold. The Moscow-based company opened a sales office outside of Boston in February and has signed up about 40 resellers. Kaspersky reacts quicker than the giants to new viruses and other forms of malware, and gets fixes out fast.

D. Sitting in the office armchairs all-day long has become the norm for many of us. Stress and rush make us forget about regular food and stuff our stomachs with cheeseburgers and sodas, which don't do any good to our bodies. As a result, we rarely find time for exercises, gyms or balanced nutrition and it's one of the reasons why a lot of people are overweight nowadays. However, it is possible to change your lifestyle and lose your weight if you are willing to.

E. The Internet is a very effective medium for spreading ideas or news. It eliminates geographical boundaries, and Greenpeace is aware of it, and benefits from it. For instance, in 1995, Greenpeace utilised its site to publicise a route that the French use to send nuclear shipments to Japan. They also included the fax number of the French Embassy and of the newspaper Le Monde so that letters of protest could be sent.

F. The biggest problem most people face in learning a new language is their own fear, like Stage Fear. They worry that they won't say things correctly or that they will look stupid so they don't talk at all. Don't do this. Actually, the fastest way to learn anything is to do it — again and again until you get it right. Like anything, learning English requires practice. Don't let your fear stop you from getting what you want.

G. Fuel cells are similar to a battery except unlike batteries, they don't need to be recharged. Fuel causes air pollution and noise, while fuel cells do not cause either. Fuel cells don't cause pollution because they don't create waste like fuel. Fuel cells are also very efficient, so efficient that fuel cells have been providing energy on spacecrafts for a very long time.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.17

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

1. Struggle for Survival

2. Ancient Wonder

3. Great Beginning

4. Important Event

5. Tourist Boom

6. Agriculture Success

7. Practical Invention

8. Living Longer

A. Computers have already revolutionized the way we live and work. But it is early days for computers. We do not know how much they are still changing the world. Already, Internet users can buy things and study holiday offers. It's much easier to edit and print documents using a PC. More computer wonders are yet to come.

B. Only a few years before men were walking on the moon, reputable scientists declared that it was impossible. But in 1969 Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule and made his famous statement, 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.' However, progress in this area is slower now. Not as much money goes into research as in the 1960s.

C. Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of mankind than the advance of medical knowledge! Lots of people have benefited from the aspirin and lots of lives have been saved by penicillin. Surgeons can perform the most amazing operations. Average life expectancy in Europe has risen dramatically over the last hundred years.

D. In the past, a holiday used to mean simply a day when you did not work. Now millions of holidaymakers travel to all parts of the world. Perhaps, not all people like to see lots of tourists in their countries, but we must admit that a phenomenon which sees the population of Greece treble is a wonder of the world.

E. It is true that the Olympic Games are now commercialized and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which every country of the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see these countries come together in peace and friendship. We see people from warring countries shake hands. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

F. In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, 'Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians'. In Europe farmers have done it and we produce enough food to feed the world. If only politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is still famine.

G. The greatest wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have bombs that could destroy the world but we try our best not to use them. Because of people's effort no government dares to use such weapons. The year 2001 marked the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Peace Prize, the most famous attempt to raise awareness of the issues of war and peace.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.18

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

1. Future Rescuers
2. Origin of the Superstition
3. Risky Sport
4. Oldest Creatures

5. Discredited Myth
6. Distress Call
7. Visible Obstacle
8. Significant Difference

A. 'When men first flew in space, they were amazed to discover that the only men-made object visible from orbit was the Great Wall of China.' This is a nice idea, but it's not true. The Great Wall is mostly grey stone in a grey landscape and, in fact, is very difficult to see even from an aeroplane flying at a mere 15 kilometres above. What can be seen when orbiting the earth are the fires of African desert people and the lights of fishing boats off Japan.

B. The term 'Mayday' is an internationally recognized radio signal which is only used when a ship is in great danger and needs help immediately. The signal is transmitted on a wavelength of 2.182 kHz, which is permanently monitored by rescue services on the shore. The use of this expression has a very straightforward explanation. It came from the French phrase 'm'aidez', which means 'help me'.

C. In 1700, Henri Misson, a Frenchman visiting Britain, asked villagers why they had horseshoes nailed above their doors. They said it was to keep witches away. Horseshoes are made of iron and the strength of the iron was thought to protect from evil. Still today they are thought to bring good luck and many brides carry silver ones at their weddings. The position of the horseshoe is very important. It must point upwards like a cup so that the luck cannot fall out.

D. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking-related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

E. Scientists say that rats can help look for earthquake survivors buried in the ruined buildings. Dogs are already used to search for people, but rats can be even more useful. Like dogs they've got a great sense of smell, but scientists still need to train rats to sniff out people and to carry special radio transmitters to let them know when the survivor is found. Rats may also be trained to find bombs or explosives.

F. Dinosaurs roared for about 150 million years before they disappeared. We humans have only been around for about 2 million years. But cockroaches are 350 million years old and still going strong!

Cockroaches can survive in extreme conditions. They can be frozen, then thawed, and walk away as if nothing had happened. They can go for incredibly long time without eating anything. And that is the secret of their success!

G. Founded in 1980, BASE jumping grew out of skydiving. But BASE jumping is much more dangerous than skydiving that is why it is banned in many countries. Legal jumps now happen on specific days and from approved structures. However, like other extreme sports, it's the risk of disaster that makes BASE jumping so exciting.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.19

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Exotic Pets | 5. Massive Destruction |
| 2. Going Back in Time | 6. Buried Treasure |
| 3. Small Screen Addiction | 7. Reason for Extinction |
| 4. Body Language | 8. Intelligent Enemies |

A. The VLT (Very Large Telescope) is the world's largest telescope and it is taking scientists further back to the Big Bang than they ever thought possible. In other words, the VLT is a kind of a time machine, giving astronomers detailed views of events that took place in the earliest days of the cosmos. One day, we will have a much clearer picture of how our planet was born.

B. The latest development in the debate amongst scientists about what killed the prehistoric dinosaurs is the suggestion that acid rain was the cause. Some geologists suggest that a large meteor hitting the

earth at 65 kilometres per second would have led to strongly acidic rain falling all over the world. This idea is fascinating but it would mean the dinosaurs would all have died within a very short time.

C. In 1948, a British farmer discovered an interesting lump of metal while ploughing his field. At first he thought the metal bits were parts of an old bed. Then more 'parts of old beds' turned up and the farmer took them to the local museum. 'But these bits are priceless!' exclaimed the keeper of the museum. 'They are Iron Age jewellery and coins!' Over the next 40 years, more and more items were found in the same field.

D. Rats may have had a bit of a hard time over the years but these days lots of people are forgetting about guinea-pigs and hamsters and are buying rats instead. Domestic rats aren't the same as the ones that run around rubbish bins — they're actually quite cute. They are very intelligent and can be trained like dogs. They come in different colours and — a big bonus — they will eat anything!

E. In Western cultures, people look each other in the eye during a conversation to show interest and trust, but in many Asian countries, it's rude to look people in the eye, especially a superior such as a teacher. One of the most basic and powerful signals is when a person crosses his or her arms across the chest. This can indicate that a person is putting up an unconscious barrier between themselves and others.

F. Earthquakes happen all the time in all parts of the world but we don't notice most of them because they are small. However, big earthquakes are really dangerous. They can make buildings fall down, set off landslides and do other deadly things. The highest death toll caused by an earthquake was in China in 1556, when at least 830,000 people died.

G. According to scientists, Americans watch more TV on average than any other nationality. In fact, many people, particularly children, sit for 35 hours or more per week glued to the box. What's wrong with watching all that TV? Studies have linked it to everything from obesity to aggression in children not to mention

that it puts your mind into a sort of sedated state. Habitual television watching, over long periods of time, has been known to cause depression, and anger.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 1.20

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Space Research | 5. Wary Birds |
| 2. A Touch of Magic | 6. Viable Alternative |
| 3. Great Expectations | 7. Old Custom |
| 4. M-Learning Revolution | 8. Attractive Destination |

A. The Hebrides, a group of islands off the Scottish coast, offers tourists a diversity of wildlife and scenery with few equals in the UK. And in the waters around them you can find not only dolphins but whales and the mighty sea eagle as well. In some places it is possible to see such marine animals from the shore, but to have the best views you need to be on a boat.

B. Mostly it's about hot air — for without that, balloons are just big empty bags with baskets on the bottom. The Montgolfier brothers had great hopes when they made the first manned flight. They thought balloons would take off as a viable means of commercial flight. Instead, they have remained the province of sport, adventure and enjoyment. Yet they still retain the essential characteristics which make them so attractive.

C. Many people still think that to get the chance to go to space you have got to try to become an astronaut. Unfortunately, the chances of succeeding are tiny, simply because there are so few astronauts and there is no prospect of a lot more being employed. However, you need not despair because you will be able to go as a visitor. But the first thing you should do is to save up because the demand is expected to be strong and prices will be high.

D. The natural cautiousness is usual in herons. They prefer to spend the day in areas where they can hunt for fish in peace. They seldom allow close approach and are quick to take to the air when they sense humans are about. Such nervousness is understandable, given that they have suffered from persecution from fish farmers.

E. Crop circles are large circular patterns which have been turning up mysteriously in cornfields all over southern England, and in other parts of the world, since the 1980s. Many people believe they could not have been done by human beings — they say only visitors from outer space could have created such circles. Although scientists are trying to solve this mystery, the scientific explanation has not been found yet.

F. Teachers are used to asking students to turn off their mobile phones but soon they could be a major classroom aid for teaching and learning. Three schools in the Richmond area are taking part in an innovative project in which students will use their mobile phones. Students can use the phones to get access to learning materials as more phones nowadays have links to the Internet.

G. Every year, large crowds of people gather at Cooper’s Hill to watch the Cheese Rolling Championship. A group of brave people roll a large cheese down the hill, and then run down after it. In theory, competitors must catch the cheese, but as it can reach speeds up to 70 miles an hour, this rarely happens. Cheese Rolling has been going on for hundreds of years and nobody knows for sure when it first started.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

ЧАСТЬ 2

ПОНИМАНИЕ СТРУКТУРНО-СМЫСЛОВЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ ТЕКСТА

Второе задание по чтению (**задание 11**) направлено на проверку понимания структурно-смысловых связей. Это средний по объему текст, в котором пропущены части предложений. Всего в тексте 6 пропусков. Ученику предлагается на выбор 7 возможных фрагментов предложений, из которых один — лишний. Задача экзаменуемого — подобрать к каждому пропуску фрагмент предложения, соответствующий тексту как по содержанию, так и по грамматической структуре. За каждое правильно установленное соответствие (т.е. за каждый правильно подобранный заголовок) учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимально возможное количество первичных баллов за это задание — 6.

Пропуски в тексте обозначаются буквами **A—F**, а предлагаемые для выбора фрагменты предложений — цифрами **1—7**. Под заданием есть табличка, в которую экзаменуемый записывает предварительные ответы. По окончании выполнения этого задания следует перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1 в окошко для задания 11. Не забудьте, что вы должны записать последовательность из 6 цифр без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Рекомендации к выполнению задания 11

- Проанализируйте грамматическую структуру каждого фрагмента 1—7, подчеркните слова, определяющие структурно-смысловую взаимосвязь фрагмента с остальным текстом. Прежде всего, к таким словам относятся местоимения, союзы, глаголы.

- Быстро прочитайте весь текст, чтобы понять его основное содержание.
- Прочитайте внимательно текст вокруг каждого пропуска, обращая особое внимание на местоимения, грамматические формы глаголов и запятые. Подумайте, какой части предложения не хватает.
- Выберите из списка фрагментов тот, который грамматически подходит к данному пропуску. Если таких фрагментов несколько, выберите тот, который ближе всего по смыслу. Следует помнить, что среди предложенных фрагментов будут такие варианты, которые могут соответствовать пропуску по грамматической структуре, отличаясь при этом по значению, либо быть похожими по значению, но различаться по структуре.
- После того, как вы заполнили все пропуски, убедитесь, что оставшийся вариант не подходит ни к одному пропуску. Если такой уверенности нет, возможно, вы где-то допустили ошибку, и следует еще раз проверить все ответы.
- Вновь прочтите весь текст и убедитесь, что дополненные предложения подходят по смыслу.
- Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 8 минут.

Задание 2.1

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Stonehenge is probably the most important prehistoric monument in Britain. The Stonehenge that we see today is the final stage A _____. But first let us look back 5000 years.

The first Stonehenge was a large earthwork or Henge, comprising a ditch, bank, and the Aubrey holes, all probably built around 3100 BC. The Aubrey holes are round pits in the chalk, about one metre wide and deep, B _____. Excavations have revealed

cremated human bones in some of the chalk filling, but the holes themselves were probably made not for the purpose of graves but as part of the religious ceremony. Shortly after this stage Stonehenge was abandoned, left untouched for over 1000 years.

The second and most dramatic stage of Stonehenge started around 2150 BC. Some 82 bluestones from south-west Wales were transported to the site. It is thought that these stones, some weighing 4 tonnes each, were dragged on rollers and sledges to the headwaters and then loaded onto rafts. This astonishing journey covered nearly 240 miles. Once at the site, these stones were set up in the centre C _____.

The third stage of Stonehenge, about 2000 BC, saw the arrival of the Sarsen stones. The largest of the Sarsen stones weigh 50 tonnes and transportation by water would have been impossible D _____. These stones were arranged in an outer circle with a continuous run of lintels. Inside the circle, five trilithons were placed in a horseshoe arrangement, E _____.

The final stage took place soon after 1500 BC F _____. The original number of stones in the bluestone circle was probably around sixty. They have long since been removed or broken up. Some remain only as stumps below ground level.

- 1. when the bluestones were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle that we see today
- 2. to form an incomplete double circle
- 3. which form a circle about 284 feet in diameter
- 4. which were almost certainly brought from the Marlborough Downs
- 5. so the stones could only have been moved using sledges and ropes
- 6. whose remains we can still see today
- 7. that was completed about 3500 years ago

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.2

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

On the whole, Cambridge is a much quieter than Oxford, although what really sets it apart from its scholarly rival is “the Backs”, providing exquisite views over the backs of the old colleges. At the front, the handsome facades of these same colleges dominate the layout of the town centre, lining up along the main streets. Most of the colleges date back to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Many of the buildings are extraordinarily beautiful, but the most famous is King’s College, A _____. There are thirty-one university colleges in total. Each one is an independent, self-governing body, proud of its achievements and attracting a close loyalty from its students, B _____.

During the nineteenth century, the university finally lost its ancient privileges over the town, C _____. The university expanded too, with the number of students increasing dramatically. More recently, change has been much slower, D _____. The first two women’s colleges were founded in the 1870s, but it was only in 1947 that women were actually awarded degrees. In the meantime, the city and university had been acquiring a reputation as a high-tech centre of excellence. Cambridge has always been in the vanguard of scientific research, E _____.

Cambridge is an extremely compact place, and you can walk round the centre, visiting the most interesting colleges, in an afternoon. A more thorough exploration covering more of the colleges and a leisurely afternoon on a punt will, however, take at least a couple of days. If possible you should avoid coming in high summer, F _____. Faced with such crowds, the more popular colleges have restricted their opening times and have introduced admission charges.

1. whose alumni have garnered no less than ninety Nobel prizes
2. amongst whom privately educated boys remain over-represented
3. because of the development of industry.
4. whose magnificent chapel is one of the greatest statements of late Gothic architecture
5. which was expanding rapidly thanks to the arrival of the railway
6. particularly when it comes to equality of sexes
7. when the students are replaced by crowds of sightseers

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Hard as it may sound to those overcome by the sheer magnificence of this mountain chain, the majestic Himalayas are surprisingly vulnerable to both natural and man-made processes. The mountain chain is young and, A _____, it is still geologically active. The Indian landmass continues to move towards the Eurasian landmass, B _____. Due to this, the Himalayas are still structurally unstable.

The Himalayas also feature a fragile ecosystem. For centuries, this ecosystem has remained delicately balanced, and it has been responsible for the tremendous biodiversity of the Himalayas. However, in recent years the ecosystem has been disturbed in various parts C _____.

Man has also been responsible to a large extent for some of the environmental problems faced by the mountains.

D _____, man has disturbed the natural ecosystems of many parts of the world. The Himalayas have been no exception. Over the centuries, pilgrims and explorers have visited the mountains. However, in the past their numbers were few and the Himalayan ecosystem, fragile as it is, was able to cope with the effects of human exploration in the areas.

But today, the story is different. In the last few decades, an intricate network of roads has been built into the mountains, E _____. This has translated into a tremendous increase in the numbers of people F _____. In addition, the Himalayas are now being exploited, to the hilt in many areas, to provide materials for the growing number of forest-based industries. Thus, it is not a surprise that environmental problems have emerged in the Himalayan region.

1. due to processes both man-made and natural
2. who visit the mountains every year
3. as a result of which the Himalayas rise by a few millimetres every year
4. which has made some of the most remote areas more easily accessible
5. as he strives for industrialization and the so-called higher standard of living
6. as has been proved in recent years
7. that may have disastrous effect.

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.4

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

To design spacesuits, vehicles and habitats with enough shielding to keep astronauts safe, scientists need to know **A** _____. They can estimate this radiation dose using computer models, but a computer model and real-life can be two wildly different things. Until now, researchers weren't sure **B** _____.

That's where the Phantom Torso comes in. He's an armless, legless, human-shaped mannequin **C** _____. Scientists call him Matroshka, and like his NASA counterpart Fred, this mannequin is an intrepid space traveller.

Matroshka's plastic body is loaded with over 400 dosimeter sensors **D** _____. The sensors are placed in the location of vital human organs. All the data collected is being used by scientists to verify the accuracy of computer models used to predict the safety of space missions for human astronauts.

The Phantom Torso has become a regular sight on the International Space Station over the last four months but now the limbless mummy-like humanoid is back home again. The Phantom Torso has provided the real-world test needed to prove **E** _____. They're accurate to within ten percent of the measured dose. That means these models can be used to plan NASA's return to the Moon or even a trip to Mars.

Lessons learned from Fred and Matroshka have major implications for NASA's plans to set up a manned outpost on the Moon and eventually to send people to Mars. Protecting astronauts from the harmful effects of space radiation will be a critical challenge for these extended missions.

Now that the Phantom Torso has spent four months on the International Space Station, scientists are learning about the space radiation **F** _____. The results obtained from this experiment could help in the development of countermeasures to the effect of cosmic radiation experienced by astronauts.

1. that Matroshka endured
2. how much radiation astronauts actually absorb
3. which collect data from galactic cosmic rays and other radiation sources in space

4. whether their models accurately predicted the radiation dose astronauts experience in space
5. that looks like he's wrapped in a mummy's bandages
6. what to do with him
7. that the models used by scientists are essentially correct

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.5

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

A constitution may be defined as the system of fundamental principles according to

A _____. A good example of a written constitution is the Constitution of the United States, formed in 1787.

The Constitution sets up a federal system with a strong central government. Each state preserves its own independence by reserving to itself certain well-defined powers such as education, taxes and finance, internal communications etc. The powers B _____ are those dealing with national defence, foreign policy, the control of international trade, etc.

Under the Constitution power is also divided among the three branches of the national government. The First Article provides for the establishment of the legislative body, Congress, and defines its powers. The second does the same for the executive branch, the President, and the Third Article provides for a system of federal courts.

The Constitution itself is rather short, it contains only 7 articles. And it was obvious in 1787 C _____. So the 5th article lays down the procedure for amendment. A proposal to make a change must be first approved by two-thirds majorities in both Houses of Congress and then ratified by three quarters of the states.

The Constitution was finally ratified and came into force on March 4, 1789. When the Constitution was adopted, Americans were dissatisfied **D** _____. It also recognized slavery and did not establish universal suffrage.

Only several years later, Congress was forced to adopt the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, **E** _____. They guarantee to Americans such important rights and freedoms as freedom of press, freedom of religion, the right to go to court, have a lawyer, and some others.

Over the past 200 years 26 amendments have been adopted **F** _____. It provides the basis for political stability, individual freedom, economic growth and social progress.

1. which are given to a Federal government
2. because it did not guarantee basic freedoms and individual rights
3. but the Constitution itself has not been changed
4. so it has to be changed
5. which a nation or a state is constituted and governed
6. which were called the Bill of Rights
7. that there would be a need for altering it

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.6

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

It is claimed that San Francisco is the most interesting city in the USA. The history of San Francisco started in 1776, **A** _____. They founded a mission and dedicated it to St. Francis.

Several times San Francisco was hit by earthquakes. As a result of the 1906 earthquake three-fourths of the city was burnt down. But within 7 years, the city was almost completely rebuilt and started growing up. Several years ago, another serious earthquake hit the city, but it did not cause much damage because the buildings were well protected against the forces of nature. Now San Francisco is a little smaller than Washington, DC in area **B** _____.

San Francisco occupies the northern end of a peninsula, with the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the north and east, **C** _____. San Francisco is famous for its bridges, fog and foghorns. The greatest attraction of San Francisco is the Golden Gate Bridge, **D** _____. It is 1.6 kilometres long. The height of its towers is 227 meters. When opened in 1937, it was the world's longest and tallest suspension bridge. San Francisco is called the city of hills because it has 40 hills. It is famous for its picturesque cable cars, which climb these hills, and for its bright houses that cling to the hills along steep and narrow streets.

And of course, San Francisco has a lot of museums. But if you are tired of museums and shops, you can go to Shakespeare Garden **E** _____.

San Francisco is a city **F** _____. It has a reputation as an intellectual, liberal, and slightly crazy city and his sights attract millions of tourists every year.

1. which create a feeling of admiration
2. but with a slightly bigger population
3. which has become the symbol of the city
4. where new and different ideas can be explored
5. where you can find every flower and plant ever mentioned by the bard
6. so it is surrounded on three sides by water
7. when the Spanish occupied this area in the name of the king of Spain

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.7

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

“Tune in, Turn on, and Drop out” was the motto of the hippie movement that grew partially out of young America’s disillusionment with the Vietnam War. Hippies were mainly white teenagers and young adults **A** _____.

The immediate precursor to the hippies was the so-called Beat Generation of the late 1950s. But where the intellectual beats tended to stay out of politics, the hippies were known as much for their political outspokenness **B** _____. Their opposition to the Vietnam War became one of the most significant aspects of the growing antiwar movement throughout the latter half of the 1960s.

To express their protests, and to “turn on” others, the hippies used art, street theatre and particularly music. This culture reached its peak in the summer of 1967, when a concert in San Francisco’s Golden Gate Park introduced the music of the hippies to a wider audience. The concert inspired thousands of young people around the country to head to San Francisco, **C** _____.

In the 60’s, hippies sought to free themselves from societal restrictions, choose their own way and find new meaning in life. This made hippies instantly recognizable to one another and served **D** _____.

Hippies often chose brightly coloured clothing. Much of hippie clothing was self-made, and hippies often purchased their clothes from flea markets and second-hand shops. Natural and foreign accessories for both men and women included Native American jewellery, headbands and long beaded necklaces. Tie-dyeing was very fashionable **E** _____.

Hippie culture spread worldwide through a fusion of rock music, folk and blues. It also found expression in literature, fashion, and the visual arts, **F** _____.

Eventually the hippie movement extended far beyond the United

States, the United Kingdom, Europe, and appeared in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Brazil and many other countries.

1. which were against the war and the government
2. who shared distrust towards traditional values and authority
3. some wearing flowers in their hair
4. including film, posters and album covers
5. as part of hippie style and still is today
6. as a visual symbol of their willingness to question authority
7. as for their long hair and colourful clothing

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.8

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Moscow University is one of the oldest Russian institutions of higher education. It was named after Academician Mikhail Lomonosov, A _____.

Mikhail Lomonosov was a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind, B _____. Lomonosov's interests ranged from history, art and poetry to mechanics and chemistry. His activity was a manifestation of the enormous potential of Russia, C _____.

Peter I had reformed Russia, D _____. Great importance was placed on education. In 1724 the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences established a university and a grammar school to educate intellectuals and researchers the country needed.

However, these educational establishments did not fulfil the task they had taken on. It was Michail Lomonosov who suggested the idea of establishing a university in Moscow. According to Lomonosov's plan, there were originally three faculties. First all the students acquired a comprehensive knowledge in the field of science and humanities at the Faculty of Philosophy. Then they could specialize and continue at the Faculty of Philosophy or join either the Law Faculty or the Faculty of Medicine. The best students were sent to continue their education abroad, establishing contacts with the international scientific community.

From the very beginning elitism was alien to the very spirit of the University community, **E** _____. The Decree stated that the university was to educate commoners. Originally tuition at Moscow University was free for all students; later only poor students were exempt from tuition fees. The state funding did not cover all the University expenses and it was partly funded by its patrons, **F** _____. University alumni supported their alma mater through hard times raising money by public subscriptions.

Moscow University played an outstanding role in popularizing science and learning in Russia. Professors of Moscow University greatly contributed to establishing new cultural centres in Moscow and Russia.

1. that was highly respected by foreign scientists
2. which determined long-standing democratic tradition
3. which allowed the country to reach high standards in many spheres
4. whose scientists occupied the leading positions in the world
5. whose lifelong passion was learning
6. who donated equipment and established scholarships for University students
7. who greatly contributed to its establishment

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.9

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

From children to senior citizens, mobile phones have become a craze as well **A** _____. With our fast lifestyles, we have no time to meet our relatives or friends and are left with the only option of talking over the phone. Here comes the need of mobile phones, which allow us to stay connected wherever we are and whenever we need to.

Everybody today owns at least a basic mobile phone. **B** _____ is its user-friendly nature, small size and its numerous attractive features. However, people are always eager to replace their mobile phones with the latest models having more advanced features.

C _____, mobile phones are becoming cheaper and cheaper and the consumer is getting more for less. A great way of amusing yourself is by playing games on your mobile phone. If you want to store your precious moments, you can use its video recording feature. Mobile phones can become expressions of who we are by getting mobile ringtones, faceplates, wallpapers, which turn your phone into a unique device.

D _____, their advantages have always scored over their disadvantages. They have proved useful for every purpose. Nothing is as comfortable **E** _____. You cannot be present at the same time at more than one place, but if required you can just make use of your mobile phone and get your work done.

Mobile phones have definitely become the most vital part of our lives. It is hard to imagine life without mobiles. Indeed, mobile phones keep you connected round the clock. They are now inexpensive, easy to use, comfortable and equipped with almost every latest feature you desire. Today, a technologically advanced mobile phone can perform as many tasks **F** _____. Even remote countries have started having mobile phone services.

1. whatever may be said against mobile phones
2. what makes it easy to use
3. as a mobile phone for communicating over a distance
4. as the technology is scaling new heights
5. as that of a personal computer
6. as they can help people in emergencies
7. as a way of staying ahead with the technology

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.10

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Ever wonder A _____ ? There's actually quite a bit of science going on behind the scenes, with several components working together to bring you that digital-quality signal.

Your channel selection begins with the programming sources themselves. Companies like Showtime, HBO or Cinemax create their programming. Channel providers then purchase rights to this programming B _____. Once a provider has their programming in place, they turn their attention to the broadcast centre to compress and convert the programming for satellite broadcast.

Your Dish Network Programming originally arrives as a digital stream of video, which is then compressed and converted through an encoder, typically using the MPEG2 format. This format reduces the overall size of the video, C _____.

Once encoded, the video is then encrypted D _____. After the video has been encrypted, it is sent to the provider's satellite, strategically positioned in the sky.

The satellite itself uses a dish similar to your own satellite dish, to receive the video and send it back down to Earth. When the satellite sends the signal back down to Earth, it is picked up by your satellite dish, a small round antenna that receives the satellite's broadcast and sends the video on to your satellite TV receiver.

The satellite TV receiver is that little black box that sits inside your home and allows you to choose **E**_____. The receiver actually performs several important functions in the satellite viewing process, including the decryption of the signal itself. If you remember, the satellite signal was scrambled by the provider to protect it from un-paying consumers. Your receiver "de-scrambles" that signal and converts the signal into a format **F**_____. Together these amazing components create a vividly clear digital picture for over 200 satellite channels.

1. which channel you want to watch
2. including a power source and a computer system
3. so that the broadcast can only be viewed by paying subscribers
4. so that they can broadcast the shows via satellite
5. how your satellite TV system works
6. making it possible for a satellite to broadcast hundreds of channels at the same time
7. that your television can handle

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

The health and fitness of the UK population is a regular topic on national news and many of us are strongly aware of the need to adopt a healthy lifestyle. From eating the right things including our five pieces of fruit or vegetables a day to getting enough exercise, **A** _____.

Those in the health professions make continuous pleas to us to 'exercise more' and 'cook healthy, nutritious meals' yet the public replies that **B** _____. Work and family commitments take priority and if there's any time 'spare' then going to a gym is often the last thing on people's minds.

'Health spa' is a term that surely appeals greatly and with the rising popularity of spa amongst men and women it would seem that the industry has come up with a winning combination. Statistics reveal that the spa industry is growing faster **C** _____. It offers so much opportunity that many are diving in with both feet to make the most of this market.

But why is spa so popular? With today's hectic lifestyles, the idea of retreating to a haven of peace and relaxation sounds like total luxury. Professional, friendly therapists are ready to greet you and listen to your needs **D** _____. Add to this our desire to hold back the years and look forever young, it's no doubt we're booking and staying at more spa resorts **E** _____.

Choosing what treatments to have during your spa visit can be a tricky choice. Like reading a menu in a 5-star restaurant you'll find the choices staggering as words such as relaxing, revitalising, refreshing and moisturising jump out from all over the pages with promises of soothing away all aches, pains and wrinkles. Location is also an important consideration and many independent hotels have excellent spa facilities **F** _____.

1. that you can't miss this opportunity
2. while also benefiting from superb positions
3. than ever before
4. there is no time within their already overloaded schedules
5. as you discuss the very tempting treatment menu
6. there are a whole host of things to do to keep us healthy
7. than the fitness industry

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.12

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described **A** _____. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, **B** _____.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows to surveillance-focused productions such as Big Brother. Critics say that the term 'reality television' is somewhat of a misnomer **C** _____. The participants of these shows are often put in exotic locations or abnormal situations and are sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, whereas the events on screen are manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is **D** _____. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into

national celebrities, mainly in talent and performance programs such as Pop Idol, **E** _____.

Some commentators have said that the name 'reality television' is an inaccurate description for several styles of programme included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as *Big Brother* and *The Real World*, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, **F** _____. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts.

1. the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000
2. though frequently Survivor and Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity
3. which is rather popular with teenagers
4. because such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality
5. as a form of artificial documentary
6. creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out
7. due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.13

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer **A** _____. A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so the first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first one, **B** _____. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. The pronunciation of Chinese appears to be very difficult for many foreign learners, too. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning this language will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, **C** _____. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, **D** _____. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day-to-day life.

British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many. But the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 grammatical cases. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, **E** _____. Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, **F** _____.

1. as well as each learner's motivation for learning
2. because there are many factors to take into consideration
3. so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it
4. while others find it very difficult
5. while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy
6. the harder it will be for most people to learn
7. as it might seem

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.14

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. From the Neolithic period to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village and town. Not only towns and villages but the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, **A** _____. The name for 'city' in Chinese (ch'eng) means 'a wall', and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, **B** _____. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, **C** _____, must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. The building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the construction of the Great Wall, **D** _____.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, E _____. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country's trade and cultural exchange with many remote areas. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of those people F _____.

1. whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago
2. which was supposed to run throughout the country
3. thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze
4. which constructed the Great Wall
5. to mention just a few of the works carried out
6. to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants
7. who lived and died along the wall

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.15

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Hogmanay is a Scottish holiday that celebrates the New Year. Observed on December 31, festivities typically spill over into the first couple of days of January. In fact, there's a tradition known as

‘first-footing’, **A** _____. Of course, the guest must be dark-haired and preferably male. Redheads and women aren’t nearly as lucky! This tradition stems from the time when a red- or blonde-haired stranger was probably an invading Norseman. Gifts are given to guests, and one of the popular food items on the Hogmanay menu is the black bun, **B** _____.

In addition to national observance, many local areas have their own customs **C** _____. In the town of Burghead, Moray, an ancient tradition called ‘burning the clavie’ takes place each year on January, 11. The clavie is a big bonfire, fuelled primarily by split casks. One of these is joined back together with a big nail, filled with flammable material, and lit on fire. Flaming, it’s carried around the village and up to a Roman altar known to residents as the Douro. The bonfire is built around the clavie. When the burnt clavie crumbles, **D** _____.

In Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, the locals make giant balls of tar, paper and chicken wire. These are attached to several feet of chain or wire, and then set on fire. A designated ‘swinger’ whirls the ball around his head and walks through the village streets to the local harbor. At the end of the festival, any balls still on fire are cast into the water, **E** _____!

The town of Biggar, Lanarkshire, celebrates with a big holiday bonfire. In the early 1940s, one or two locals complained about the size of the fire, and celebration organizers agreed to have a smaller fire. This was erected as promised, but before it was lit, the local traditionalists trucked in cartload after cartload of coal and wood, making a giant pyre, **F** _____!

The Presbyterian church disapproved of Hogmanay in the past, but the holiday still enjoys a great deal of popularity.

1. where they are able to follow national traditions
2. the locals each grab a lit piece to kindle a fire in their own hearth
3. which then burned for a whopping five days before running out of fuel
4. which is quite an impressive sight in the dark
5. when it comes to celebrating Hogmanay

6. in which the first person to cross a home's threshold brings the residents good luck for the coming year
7. which is a really rich fruitcake

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.16

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

It was during a radar-related research project around 1946 that Dr. Percy Spencer, while working for Raytheon Corporation, noticed that a candy bar in his pocket melted during the testing of a new vacuum tube called a magnetron. This intrigued Dr. Spencer, A _____. This time he placed some popcorn kernels near the tube and watched B _____.

The next morning Spencer decided to put the magnetron tube near an egg. Spencer and a colleague both watched C _____. Spencer's colleague moved in for a closer look just as the egg splattered yolk all over his face. Dr. Spencer concluded that if you can cook an egg that quickly, D _____. He began experimenting. Dr. Spencer enclosed the food to be cooked in a metal box that he fed the microwaves into. He had invented what was to revolutionize cooking and form the basis of a multimillion dollar industry — the microwave oven.

In 1947, Raytheon demonstrated the world's first microwave oven and called it a Radarange. The first microwave ovens cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Around 1952—55, Tappan introduced the first home model priced at \$1295. In 1967 Raytheon owned

Amana Refrigeration introduced the first countertop microwave oven, E_____.

By 1975, sales of microwave ovens had, for the first time, exceeded that of gas ranges. In 1976, the microwave oven became a more commonly owned kitchen appliance than the dishwasher, F _____. America's cooking habits were being dramatically changed by the convenience of the microwave oven. Once considered a luxury, the microwave oven had developed into a practical necessity for a fast-paced world.

1. as the popcorn sputtered, cracked and popped
2. so he decided to ask for help
3. so he tried another experiment
4. reaching nearly about 52 million US households
5. which was smaller, safer and more reliable than previous models
6. as the egg began to tremor and shake
7. then you could cook other foods as well

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.17

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Every invention has an official birth date. For the Cube this date is 1974 A_____. The inventor's name is now a household word, Rubik's Cube.

Although 1974 marks the appearance of the Cube, the processes that led to the invention began a few years earlier. At the time, Erno Rubik was a lecturer at the Academy of Applied Arts and Crafts in Budapest.

In the course of his teaching, Erno Rubik preferred to

communicate his ideas by the use of actual models, made from wood or plastic, **B** _____. When the Cube was completed, Erno Rubik demonstrated it to his students and let some of his friends play with it. The effect was instantaneous. Once somebody laid his hands on the Cube, **C** _____! The compulsive interest of friends and students in the Cube caught its creator completely by surprise and it was months before any thought was given to the possibility of producing it on an industrial scale.

During 1978 the Cube began to make its way through the hands of fascinated youths into homes and schools **D** _____. The challenge of trying to master the Cube seemed to have a mesmeric effect on an amazing variety of individuals. Grandmothers, bank managers, baseball players, pilots, librarians could be seen working away at their Cubes at any hour of the day. But it was the young, schoolboys and students, **E** _____. Now the Cube is part of a family of puzzles and games which bear the stamp of the genius who created the greatest three dimensional puzzle the world has ever known.

Erno Rubik has not changed much over the years. Working closely with Seven Towns, he is still deeply engaged in creating new games and puzzles, and remains one of the principal beneficiaries of **F** _____.

1. it was difficult to get it back
2. which was the first step on the long road that led finally to the Cube
3. who proved most adept at solving the puzzle
4. where it was finally rejected
5. what proved to be a spectacularly successful invention
6. when the first working prototype came into being
7. without any promotion or publicity

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.18

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Clothing is a distinctly human artefact. Even more than the use of tools, it distinguishes humans from the other creatures on this planet. The basic purpose of clothing was originally practical. By putting on a skin, humans were able to move into regions A _____. An example of this use of clothing can be seen among the Eskimos, and other people who live with extreme cold. However, clothing was not only used for protection, but has also been a means of displaying one's status. Thus clothing also developed in countries B _____.

Clothing tells us many things about the wearer. It can be used to indicate C _____. The most extreme example of this type of clothing is a uniform. A dress code is very important in business. It is a rare businessman D _____. Most politicians also try to be neat and well-dressed.

The significance of what we wear is becoming more important E _____. There have been cases on holiday islands where the locals have been outraged by foreign visitors — especially female visitors — who wear far less than the minimum that the locals consider decent. Actually, the signals given by clothing as worn by men and women have decreased F _____. For example, today most women are very comfortable wearing jeans. Yet the sight of a man in a dress would raise eyebrows in most western cultures.

Clothing is very important in our society. So it is highly unlikely that there will be no use for clothing in the future, unless humanity evolves into a completely new species.

1. where there is no real practical need for it
2. because more people started to follow fashion
3. who does not feel the need to wear a suit and tie

4. where they otherwise would have been unable to cope with the climate
5. because many women now wear what were once “men’s” clothes
6. as the cultures of the world mix
7. whether a person is a member of a particular group or organisation

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.19

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for the best original full-length novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland. It aims to represent the greatest in contemporary literature and promotes the finest in fiction by rewarding the best book of the year. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, A _____. However, it was better-known as simply the ‘Booker Prize’. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping ‘Booker’.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted B _____. Firstly, the Advisory Committee gives advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize. Then it selects the people C _____. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry.

A writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions **D** _____. The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics **E** _____. The influence of the prize is so great that the winner will almost certainly see the considerable sales increase, in addition to the £50,000 **F** _____. In 1992 a Booker Russian Novel Prize was introduced.

1. without any further interference from the prize sponsor
2. so as to maintain the consistent quality of the prize
3. who will judge the books
4. so as to sell them
5. which was the name of the company that sponsored it
6. that comes with the prize
7. they think should be included

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 2.20

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

When you mention the name ‘Hovercraft’ most people think of a helicopter. If someone sees one from the river bank, the term “airboat” comes to their mind because most people are not quite sure **A** _____. Few people know of the personal sized hovercraft **B** _____.

A hovercraft is a vehicle, designed to travel over any smooth

surface. Hovercraft are unique among all forms of transportation in their ability to travel equally well over land, ice, and water **C** _____. That is why they are used throughout the world as a means of specialized transport **D** _____. Hovercraft can be powered by one or more engines. The engine drives the fan, which is responsible for creating high pressure air. The air inflates the “skirt” under the vehicle, causing it to rise above the ground.

The Hovercraft Museum, located in Hampshire, houses the world’s largest library of documents, publications, photographs and drawings on hovercraft, **E** _____. The museum also contains a large collection of original manufacturer’s hovercraft models including the world’s first working hovercraft model built by Christopher Cockerell.

Cockerell’s idea was to build a vehicle floating on a layer of air, **F** _____. To test his hypothesis, he put one smaller can inside a larger can and used a hairdryer to blow air into them. Christopher Cockerell was knighted for his achievement in 1969.

Hovercrafts have now become much larger, more efficient and are in widespread use all over the world.

1. all of which are available for research
2. where there is the need to travel over multiple types of surfaces
3. what they are looking at
4. which would reduce friction between the water and vehicle
5. so as to entertain the general public
6. that are used worldwide for recreation, racing and rescue
7. because they are supported by a cushion of air

A	B	C	D	E	F

ЧАСТЬ 3

ПОЛНОЕ И ТОЧНОЕ ПОНИМАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ В ТЕКСТЕ

Для выполнения заданий **12—18** экзаменуемым предлагается прочитать художественный или публицистический текст и выбрать правильный ответ из четырех предложенных вариантов. Задания **12—18** могут представлять собой вопросы, на которые надо найти ответы, или незавершенные утверждения, к которым надо подобрать правильное окончание.

Это задания высокого уровня, требующие от учащихся полного и точного понимания текста, а следовательно, обширного словарного запаса и прочных лексико-грамматических навыков. В процессе чтения учащиеся могут отмечать правильные ответы на листе с заданиями. По окончании выполнения всех заданий следует перенести правильные ответы в бланк ответов № 1. За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимальный первичный балл за это задание — 7.

Рекомендации к выполнению заданий 12—18

- Прочитайте внимательно весь текст, а затем начните отвечать на вопросы.
- Не волнуйтесь, если вы не знаете значения каких-либо слов. Возможно, они не понадобятся вам при выборе правильного ответа. Если все же эти слова существенны для ответа на вопрос, попробуйте догадаться об их значении по контексту или словообразовательным элементам.
- Прочитайте вопрос и попытайтесь найти в тексте ответ на него до того, как вы посмотрите на варианты ответов. Затем прочитайте варианты ответа и выберите тот, который наилучшим образом удовлетворяет содержанию текста.

- При выборе ответа помните, что слова в правильном варианте не всегда совпадают со словами текста. Очень часто правильный ответ выражает идею текста другими словами.
- Рекомендуется отмечать ответы в тексте, чтобы в случае необходимости вы могли быстро найти нужное место и еще раз проверить свой ответ.
- Вопросы обычно следуют в том порядке, в котором они встречаются в тексте.
- Не следует отвечать на вопрос, основываясь на собственном опыте или уже имеющихся знаниях. Вы должны найти запрашиваемую информацию в тексте и сделать вывод на основании прочитанного.
- Если вы затрудняетесь с выбором правильного ответа, попробуйте исключить неверные ответы. Обращайте внимание на детали, так как неверные ответы могут содержать иную грамматическую форму или слегка измененную информацию из текста.
- Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого задания — 15 минут.

Задание 3.1

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Jonte faced playtime with mixed feelings. When the bell rang, the others would rush into the open air, laughing and chattering. He felt left out. Yet these were also times he enjoyed. He could daydream about how things might have been.

Sometimes, though, he would watch the play — not directly, that would have been impossible — but on the big screen in one of the classrooms. Cheering on his friends made him feel part of the action. Even through the screens, however, watching for long often made his eyes hurt. Sunlight reflected strongly off the silvery turf, and even more from the trees around the ground. Players in motion trailed flashes of light which left black spots in his vision.

It was during a tense game that the summons came through. The shelter Principal, no less, wanted him at once in his office. Jonte uttered a mild swearword, though realising that he had already been watching too long — his head was aching. He made his way to the admin sector, signalled his arrival and went in. The Principal was behind his desk directly opposite the door. He was a small man, with metallic black hair cut short, silver-grey hands in constant fidgety motion and an expression of perpetual irritation. He waved in the direction of a chair placed in front of the desk.

But to Jonte's surprise, there were several other people in the office. It was difficult at first to see them all clearly: not only had the effects of watching the match still to wear off, but the lighting was poor. Perhaps the Principal had only remembered at the last minute to close the heavy shutters and switch on a lamp.

As his vision returned, Jonte's surprise grew. The six men and two women, who sat in a half circle to one side, judging by their job tags, were senior... very senior. Four were from the administration. The two women and the other two men seemed to be scientists from different research bodies.

Jonte was used to the fact that other people were **inscrutable**. He would have been able to tell from gazing in a mirror into his own eyes, with their blue irises surrounding dark pupils, how he was feeling, even if he hadn't known yet. But other people's eyes were silver discs, giving away nothing. He could sometimes see from the rest of their faces whether they were happy or sad, smiling or frowning; but their skin reflected the light, so that he could never be quite sure. From the way they were sitting, he thought, the visitors seemed anxious.

"Jonte," the Principal said, "these people have a favour to ask, and I hope you can help them. Please sit down." Jonte's surprise grew. What possible favour could these people want from someone like him? "I'll help if I can," he said.

"You know," the Principal went on, "that you have had to grow up here because going outside would be dangerous. Your body wouldn't be able to withstand the radiation, even at night-time. Ordinary people are born with protection; but in your case..."

"So you see," one of the women interjected quickly, "you are really a very interesting young man. We want you to let us get to know you better."

“The people here,” the Principal resumed, “are from the government’s science and research council. They would like to take you to one of their centres in the south, where the facilities are supposed to be better than we can provide...”

“But I’m quite happy here,” Jonte felt he should say. “My friends...”

“...and in any case,” the Principal insisted a trifle sourly, “you wouldn’t be able to stay much longer. The shelter is being closed down.”

Jonte took this in. “So when do I have to go?” he asked.

“If you can pack your things together quickly,” one of the men replied, “we should like to move you this evening ... say in an hour. Is that all right?”

An hour! The suddenness of it all puzzled Jonte. His condition had been known from the moment he had been born when his parents — so he had been told — had handed him over for special care. But it also excited him. Apart from a short journey when he had been much younger to a medical centre, he could not remember ever having left the shelter. He didn’t really have much to pack anyway.

(Adapted from ‘Fear No More’ by George Anthony)

12. When his friends rushed into the open air during playtime, Jonte felt
- 1) embarrassed.
 - 2) annoyed.
 - 3) lonely.
 - 4) bored.
13. When the summons came through, Jonte was
- 1) glad that he was able to have a rest.
 - 2) annoyed that he had to stop watching the game.
 - 3) eager to know what had happened.
 - 4) in a hurry.
14. The people in the Principal’s office were all
- 1) of high rank.
 - 2) very old.
 - 3) researchers.
 - 4) from the administration.

15. In paragraph 6 the word “**inscrutable**” means
- 1) not wishing to talk.
 - 2) unhappy.
 - 3) pretending to be kind.
 - 4) showing no emotion or reaction.
16. Jonte had to grow up in the shelter because
- 1) he was an orphan.
 - 2) the world outside the shelter was dangerous.
 - 3) his body was unable to withstand high temperature.
 - 4) he would not manage to survive in the open air.
17. The people offered to take Jonte to one of their centres because
- 1) Jonte was not quite happy here.
 - 2) it was well equipped.
 - 3) the Principal didn't want Jonte to stay in the shelter.
 - 4) the shelter could not provide good education for Jonte.
18. Jonte was surprised because
- 1) he had not known about his condition.
 - 2) he had never left the shelter before.
 - 3) he had to leave the shelter urgently.
 - 4) he didn't have much to pack.

Задание 3.2

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Before my many years' service in a restaurant, I attended a top science university. The year was 2023 and I was finishing the project that would win me my professorship. In the end, it resulted in my becoming a kitchen employee.

My forty-second birthday had made a lonely visit the week before, and I was once again by myself in the flat. Like countless other

mornings, I ordered a bagel from the toaster. "Yes, sir!" it replied with robotic relish, and I began the day's work on the project. It was a magnificent machine capable of transferring the minds of any two beings into each other's bodies.

As the toaster began serving my bagel on to a plate, I realised the project was in fact ready for testing. I retrieved the duck and the cat — which I had bought for this purpose — from their containers, and set about calibrating the machine in their direction. Once ready, I leant against the table, holding the bagel I was too excited to eat, and initiated the transfer sequence. As expected, the machine whirred and hummed into action, my nerves tingling at its synthetic sounds.

The machine hushed, extraction and injection nozzles poised, scrutinizing its targets. The cat, though, was suddenly gripped by terrible alarm. The brute leapt into the air, flinging itself onto the machine. I watched in horror as the nozzles swung towards me; and, with a terrible, psychedelic whirl of colours, felt my mind wrenched from its sockets.

When I awoke, moments later, I noticed first that I was two feet shorter. Then, I realised the lack of my limbs, and finally it occurred to me that I was a toaster. I saw immediately the solution to the situation — the machine could easily reverse the transfer — but was then struck by my utter inability to carry this out.

After some consideration, using what I supposed must be the toaster's onboard computer, I devised a strategy for rescue. Through the device's rudimentary eye — with which it served its creations — I could see the internal telephone on the wall. Aiming carefully, I began propelling slices of bread at it. "Certainly, sir. There's a burst water pipe on the floor above, I suppose I'll kill two birds with one stone and sort you out on the way." The clerk arrived promptly, leaving his 'caution, wet floor' sign in the corridor. I spoke immediately, saying I was on the intercom, and requested that he simply press the large button on the machine before him. 'This one, sir?' he asked, and before I could correct him, the room was filled with a terrible, whirling light, and he fell to the ground.

A minute later he stood up again, uncertainly, and began moving in a manner that can only be described as a waddle. The duck, meanwhile, was scrutinising the flat with an air of wearied distaste. I gazed at the

scene with dismay. Suddenly an idea struck the clerk, and with avian glee he tottered towards the window. I spluttered a horrified warning to no avail. He leapt triumphantly from the balcony, spread his 'wings' and disappeared. I would have wept, but managed only to eject a few crumbs.

Determined not to give up hope, I began to burn clumsy messages into slices of bread, and slung these desperate distress calls through the window. I sought not only my own salvation, but also to account for the bizarre demise of the clerk, who must no doubt have been discovered on the street below. I soon found my bread bin to be empty, and sank again into a morose meditation.

A large movement shocked me from my morbid contemplation. Before me, having clambered up from the floor, stood my own body. It regarded me with dim cheer. 'I have been upgraded,' it announced in monotone. The room was silent as I struggled to cope with this information. Then: 'Would you like some toast?'

The truth dawned on me, and I wasted no time in seeing the utility of this revelation. I informed the toaster, which was now in control of my body, that I wished it to fetch help. It regarded me warily, then asked if I would like that buttered. Maintaining patience, I explained the instruction more thoroughly. I watched with surreal anticipation as my body of forty-two years jerked its way out of the flat. It rounded the corner, and there was a hope-dashing crash. It had tripped up on the 'caution: wet floor' sign. To my joyous relief, however, I heard the thing continue on its way down the corridor.

Minutes passed, then hours. On the dawn of the third day, I concluded that the toaster had failed in its piloting of my body, and that help was not on its way. Pushed on by a grim fervour, I began igniting the entire stock of bread. As the smoke poured from my casing, and the first hints of deadly flame flickered in my mechanisms, I began the solemn disclosure of my own eulogy. Suddenly the fire alarm leapt into action, hurling thick jets of water across the flat, desperate to save its occupants. A piercing wail erupted from all sides, and a squabbling mixture of annoyance, relief and curiosity filtered into my mind.

Once the firemen had visited and deactivated the alarm, I was identified as the fault, unplugged and hauled away to a repair shop. The staff there, finding nothing to remove but a faulty speech chip, apparently put me up for sale. I only know this because, on being re-connected to the mains, I found myself in a shiny, spacious kitchen.

Missing my electronic voice, I could only listen to the conversation of the staff, discussing the odd conduct of their new cook. The end of their hurried discussion heralded his arrival. I gazed at the door in silent surrender, as my body stepped proudly on to the premises, displaying its newly designed menu. At the top of the list I could discern 'Buttered bagel'.

(Adapted from 'Professor Panini' by Matthew Grigg)

12. The narrator was working on the project because he wanted

- 1) to become a kitchen employee.
- 2) to get a higher position at the university.
- 3) to win an award.
- 4) to start working in a restaurant.

13. The course of experiment changed suddenly because

- 1) the machine hushed and crashed.
- 2) the narrator was horrified by the machine.
- 3) the transfer sequence was wrong.
- 4) the cat was frightened and jumped onto the machine.

14. In order to reverse the transfer the narrator

- 1) pressed the large button on the machine.
- 2) began propelling slices of bread at the machine.
- 3) wanted to call for help.
- 4) burst a water pipe.

15. The narrator felt sorry for the clerk because

- 1) the narrator thought the clerk died.
- 2) the clerk tripped up on the 'caution: wet floor' sign.
- 3) the clerk behaved as a duck.
- 4) the clerk ejected a few crumbs.

16. The narrator's body

- 1) fetched help.
- 2) crashed into the 'caution: wet floor' sign and died.
- 3) never returned.
- 4) was gripped by despair.

17. The narrator began igniting the stock of bread because he

- 1) wanted to smoke.
- 2) intended to activate the fire alarm.
- 3) wished to die.
- 4) planned to empty his bread bin.

18. The staff of the kitchen was discussing

- 1) a new toaster.
- 2) a newly designed menu.
- 3) the odd appearance of their new cook.
- 4) the strange behaviour of their new cook.

Задание 3.3

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

It's best to be here early, especially on Saturdays. The rising pitch of the kettle is whistle joined with the faint hiss from the little blue camping stove. Twenty years old, that stove, found the receipt in a drawer just the other day — a bargain at four pounds fifty — but it always pays to hang onto the receipts. It's Saturday today. By eight-thirty the staff have all arrived, I can't hear them directly, but the soft, distant voices of the lifts rising and falling give them away.

Of course there is routine that measures time doesn't it? Even the period before Christmas and during the sales that follow, routine is still there, although the time stretches and contracts as the public ebb and flow through the building like an unpredictable tide — routine will still be there, disguised, beneath the surface, an undertow. As the management ritually pull out their hair, thicken their arteries, bark at their co-workers and re-prioritise their priorities — behind it all routine will be waiting. Everyone here is a slave to it ... even if they

move on, get married, die ... there will always be others to master, to enslave. I too am a slave to routine ... but I don't mind.

I look at the long white envelope with my name printed neatly in the centre, its edges slightly curled as though to fend off the surrounding army of clutter on the desk. An intruder. A foreign object.

I go down the stairs and open the main doors. Can't keep the public waiting. Today is much like any other day. In amongst the structure of routine women drift like ghosts amid the lingerie, touching here, feeling there while husbands linger on the periphery of their erratic orbits, faces masked with bored indifference; in the homeware section, tweed-skirted ladies lift the lids on teapots; sniff, like careful poodles at bowls of Pot Porri, turn everything upside down to check the price and replace it quickly at the approach of an eager assistant. The sun streams through the plate glass windows in great broad beams, igniting every chrome fitting, while tired and wayward children are narrowly missed by my trolley's wheels.

At 11 o'clock I go to the meeting with Mr. Radcliffe, the manager. He is a fat man, and the smallest motion on his part induces him to break into a sweat. He sits across the desk from me with the air of a man who has never dared to look a day in the eye. He speaks quickly and a little pompously, his eyes drifting toward the clock on the wall more often than my face. He says his words carefully, as though trying to pull each one down with the gravity of his tone. He endeavours to grant some words such as 'free time', 'benefit package', 'pension fund', 'hobbies' and 'exemplary service' an even greater weight of importance, but succeeds only in sweating some more as he glances to the clock.

In the staff canteen at lunchtime I see Mr Radcliffe again as he orders a main course and two sweets, but this is not an unusual occurrence as far as I am aware. I don't often come here, preferring to eat in my room upstairs, there I can read uninterrupted. But today I choose the canteen, although even here I am isolated to an island table set for six — that's fine. I am not so naive to be unaware that I have a certain reputation here — a kind of gruff aloofness. I don't actually believe this is part of my nature ... or at least it never used to be. I like to be my own man, that's all. I've little time for idle gossip. Years ago, when the new, young starters would arrive in June or July, I was more sociable. They would plague me for tips on the horses, or

pop up to my 'office' for a skive or a cup of tea. But it all got a little out of hand. I no longer had any peace. So I became a little testy with them, and my annoyance soon became more organised. I became unpredictable and aggressive, this became a bit of a game, then a habit, and in the end ... finally ... me.

It's dusk now and the store is quiet again. The kettle rocks gently on the metal frame of the stove. I glance around my room; the rows of books and piles of magazines, the ancient portable television, the radio. I have very few real possessions. What, really, does one man need? I've brought the things little by little from the flat. Now I think I have all that is required. I suppose, on occasion, they have suspected I stay here through the night, but that doesn't bother me. It was a relief to let the flat go completely, I never felt at home there.

I have taken the retirement letter from its envelope and dropped it onto the worn lino. Now it lies there like a broken kite. I will sit here; wait until the mice come out from their hidden places to nibble at its corners and eat its words.

(Adapted from 'Harry's World' by Steve Atkinson)

12. The narrator's stove

- 1) was bought in the second-hand shop.
- 2) was bought twelve years ago.
- 3) was rather expensive.
- 4) cost less than its usual price.

13. According to the narrator,

- 1) the working hours of the store are always the same.
- 2) there are things that people do regularly.
- 3) there is always a sale in the shop before Christmas.
- 4) he hates the routine.

14. While shopping

- 1) husbands show real interest in what their wives are buying
- 2) ladies examine carefully all the goods.
- 3) children are easy to control because they are tired
- 4) shop assistants don't want to help customers

15. Mr Radcliffe

- 1) is a tall slim man.
- 2) always wears a sweater.
- 3) wants to show his importance.
- 4) speaks quietly.

16. The narrator usually

- 1) chooses the staff canteen to have lunch.
- 2) has lunch with the management.
- 3) doesn't have lunch at all.
- 4) prefers to read during his lunchtime.

17. The narrator has a reputation of

- 1) an unfriendly person not wishing to talk to people.
- 2) a friendly and sociable person.
- 3) a person who enjoys gossiping.
- 4) a person who tests people.

18. The narrator lives in his office because

- 1) it is very comfortable.
- 2) he doesn't bother to go home.
- 3) he doesn't like his flat.
- 4) he has very few real possessions.

Задание 3.4

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

When David steps out of the front door he is blinded for a moment by the white, fizzing sunlight and reaches instinctively for his dad's hand. It's the first really warm day of the year, an unexpected heat that bridges the cusp between spring and summer. Father and son are on their way to the barbershop, something they have always done together.

Always, the routine is the same. "It's about time we got that mop of yours cut," David's dad will say, pointing at him with two fingers, a cigarette wedged between them. "Perhaps I should do it. Where are those shears, Janet?" Sometimes his dad chases him round the living room, pretending to cut off his ears. When he was young David used to get too excited and start crying, scared that maybe he really would lose his ears, but he has long since grown out of that.

Mr Samuels' barbershop is in a long room above the chip shop, reached by a steep flight of stairs. There is a **groove** worn in each step by the men who climb and descend in a regular stream. David follows his father, annoyed that he cannot make each step creak like his old man can.

David loves the barbershop — it's like nowhere else he goes. Black and white photographs of men with various out-of-fashion hairstyles hang above a picture rail at the end of the room, where two barber's chairs are bolted to the floor. They are heavy, old-fashioned chairs with foot pumps that hiss and chatter as Mr Samuels, the rolls of his plump neck squashing slightly, adjusts the height of the seat. In front of the chairs are deep sinks with a showerhead and long metal hose attached to the taps. Behind the sinks are mirrors and on either side of these, shelves overflowing with a mixture of plastic combs, shaving mugs, scissors, cut throat razors, hair brushes and, stacked neatly in a pyramid, 10 bright red tubs of Brylcreem.

At the back of the room sit the customers, silent for most of the time, except when Mr Samuels breaks off from cutting and takes a drag on his cigarette, sending a wisp of grey-blue smoke like the tail of kite twisting into the air.

When it is David's turn for a cut, Mr Samuels places a wooden board covered with a piece of oxblood red leather across the arms of the chair, so that the barber doesn't have to stoop to cut the boy's hair. David scrambles up onto the bench.

"The rate you're shooting up, you won't need this soon, you'll be sat in the chair," the barber says. "Wow," says David, squirming round to look at his dad, forgetting that he can see him through the mirror. "Dad, Mr Samuels said I could be sitting in the chair soon, not just on the board!" "So I hear," his father replies, not looking up from the paper. "I expect Mr Samuels will start charging me more for your hair then." "At least double the price," said Mr Samuels, winking at David.

Finally David's dad looks up from his newspaper and glances into the mirror, seeing his son looking back at him. He smiles.

In the mirror David sees a little head sticking out of a long nylon cape that Mr. Samuels has swirled around him and folded into his collar with a wedge of cotton wool. Occasionally he steals glances at the barber as he works. He smells a mixture of stale sweat and aftershave as the barber's moves around him, combing and snipping, combing and snipping. David feels like he is in another world, noiseless except for the scuffing of the barber's shoes on the lino and the snap of his scissors. In the reflection from the window he could see a few small clouds moving slowly to the sound of the scissors' click.

When Mr. Samuels has finished, David hops down from the seat, rubbing the itchy hair from his face. Looking down he sees his own thick, blonde hair scattered among the browns, greys and blacks of the men who have sat in the chair before him. For a moment he wants to reach down and gather up the broken blonde locks, to separate them from the others, but he does not have time.

The sun is still strong when they reach the pavement outside the shop, but it is less fiery now, already beginning to drop from its zenith. "Let's get some fish and chips to take home, save your mum from cooking tea," says David's dad. The youngster is excited and grabs his dad's hand. The thick-skinned fingers close gently around his and David is surprised to find, warming in his father's palm, a lock of his own hair.

(Adapted from 'David's Haircut' by Ken Elkes)

12. Sometimes David's dad chases him round the living room because he

- 1) intends to take him to the barbershop.
- 2) wants to frighten David.
- 3) wants to cut off David's ears.
- 4) intends to cut David's hair with the shears.

13. In paragraph 3 '**a groove**' means

- 1) a kind of clothes worn by the men who come to the barbershop
- 2) a special perfume
- 3) a thin cut into a wooden surface
- 4) a creak that each step makes

14. Mr Samuel

- 1) has got a modern barbershop.
- 2) is a rich barber.
- 3) has got very few customers.
- 4) is slightly fat.

15. Mr. Samuel places a wooden board across the arms of the chair because

- 1) he wants David to sit comfortably while cutting.
- 2) he would like David to see himself in the mirror.
- 3) he doesn't want to bend while cutting the boy's hair.
- 4) in this case he doesn't have to work hard.

16. Mr. Samuel says he will charge double the price for David's hair because

- 1) he intends to raise the price of the haircut.
- 2) David has already grown up.
- 3) he is kidding.
- 4) he needs to buy a new chair.

17. David feels like he is in another world because he

- 1) has never been to the barbershop.
- 2) can hear almost no sounds.
- 3) smells a mixture of stale sweat and aftershave.
- 4) can see a few small clouds in the sky.

18. David's hair is

- 1) fair
- 2) grey
- 3) brown
- 4) red

Задание 3.5

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

My room faces the sun in the morning and on clear summer mornings it wakes me bright and fresh, no matter what time I stayed up till. I'll get up and make breakfast, watch TV, have a shower. If it's before six in the morning, I usually have a cup of tea and go back to bed where I'll doze until seven. If I stay at my sister's, I sleep until the kids wake me or until she comes rolling in, poured from the back of some taxi, whichever is earlier. I'm an early riser, and a dead sleeper.

This morning I wake up with a twitch, like the alarm clock in my head has given me a little electric jolt. It isn't sunny outside. I pull back the curtains and the sky is dark grey, the same colour as the sea and it looks like the sun won't appear before tomorrow. Today is Dad's birthday. Every year on my Dad's birthday I draw a picture of him and each year he looks a bit different. I'm an artist. There, I said it. It's not that I draw a straighter line or a truer circle, as they try to teach us to do at school. I just get the message across more clearly than other people. More truthfully. I know it.

I read a lot of books too, mainly about artists, and I go through phases when I like a certain artist or a movement. And I try to paint like them. When my dad comes back, I'll be able to say "this is you when I was twelve and I was in love with Monet" or this is you on your thirty-eighth birthday, when I was fourteen and I wanted to paint like Dante Gabriel Rossetti." And he'll look at each painting and know that I loved him and never forgot him.

At the moment I'm into lines, simple lines. It's a development of a six month obsession I had with calligraphy, which came out of a phase I had with cartoons, which came from Liechtenstein and Warhol, and so on all the way back. So I get out my charcoals, and a couple of sticks of chalk and I pin a heavy sheet of grey A3 paper onto a board and rest it on my knee as I sit on the bed.

On Saturday mornings when my Mum worked, he'd take me to town and I'd drag him around the art shops. On my eighth birthday

he bought me an easel, a real one, not a kiddie's. On my ninth birthday he bought me oils. On my sixth birthday he bought me a box of 99 crayons. "Draw me," he'd say. "Oh, Dad, I can't." Some mornings I'd wake up and there'd be a book on my pillow about Picasso, or Chagall.

I should go to school, I really should. I'm not one of those kids who are scared to go. I don't get bullied and **I'm not thick**. I just can't find a good reason to waste my day in a classroom studying physics or citizenship or Buddhism. I could learn them in a library. Phil, the head of year eleven, will bollock me for it tomorrow, if I go in. I'll tell Phil the truth, it was my Dad's birthday and I spent it with him.

So I spend some time thinking about his hair, which I think is probably no more grey than it was last year. I know hair doesn't age at the same speed every year, but I make his hair longer this year. And in my mind's eye I give him an extra few pounds too. But I keep the smile fixed in my head, maybe a little muted, like it is when he's happy but distracted, or trying to understand me when I'm babbling to him.

It's head and shoulders, so I'll put him in a T-shirt that shows his neck and throat and how strong he is and how his eyes sparkle and how his brows are dead level straight and still black. I try to think of how much I want to show and how much I want to tell. Then I pick up a charcoal stick and do it. I pick up a chalk to add a suggestion of colour to his eyes, then another chalk for his mouth. And there he is. Dad.

(Adapted from 'It's Just the Sun Rising' by James Ross)

12. That morning the narrator was woken up by

- 1) the kids.
- 2) his sister.
- 3) nobody.
- 4) an alarm clock.

13. The narrator considers himself to be an artist because he

- 1) can draw a straighter line and a truer circle.
- 2) gets lots of messages from other people.
- 3) can speak to people more truthfully.
- 4) is able to convey his ideas better than other people.

14. The narrator's manner of painting
- 1) is similar to Monet's.
 - 2) is like Dante Gabriel Rossetti's.
 - 3) comes from Liechtenstein and Warhol.
 - 4) is constantly changing.
15. The narrator was encouraged to paint by
- 1) his mother.
 - 2) his father.
 - 3) his brother.
 - 4) his friend Phil.
16. The narrator doesn't want to go to school because he
- 1) prefers to study on his own.
 - 2) doesn't like some subjects.
 - 3) is bullied at school.
 - 4) is scared to go there.
17. In paragraph 6 '**I'm not thick**' means that the narrator is
- 1) healthy.
 - 2) clever.
 - 3) strong.
 - 4) hard-working.
18. Compared to the previous year, the narrator's father
- 1) has much greyer hair.
 - 2) has a happier smile.
 - 3) is a bit fatter.
 - 4) is much stronger.

Задание 3.6

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

In a certain city there lived a physician who sold yellow paint. This was of so singular a virtue that whoso was painted with it from head to heel was set free from the dangers of life, and the bondage of sin, and the fear of death for ever. So the physician said in his prospectus; and so said all the citizens in the city; and there was nothing more urgent in men's hearts than to be properly painted themselves, and nothing they took more delight in than to see others painted.

There was in the same city a young man of a very good family but of a somewhat **reckless** life, who had reached the age of manhood, and would have nothing to say to the paint. "Tomorrow was soon enough," said he; and when the morrow came he would still put it off. He might have continued to do until his death; only, he had a friend of about his own age and much of his own manners; and this youth, taking a walk in the public street, with not one fleck of paint upon his body, was suddenly run down by a water-cart and cut off in the heyday of his nakedness. This shook the other to the soul; so that I never beheld a man more earnest to be painted; and on the very same evening, in the presence of all his family, to appropriate music, and himself weeping aloud, he received three complete coats and a touch of varnish on the top. The physician (who was himself affected even to tears) protested he had never done a job so thorough.

Some two months afterwards, the young man was carried on a stretcher to the physician's house. "What is the meaning of this?" he cried, as soon as the door was opened. "I was to be set free from all the dangers of life; and here have I been run down by that self-same water-cart, and my leg is broken." "Dear me!" said the physician. "This is very sad. But I perceive I must explain to you the action of my paint. A broken bone is a mighty small affair at the worst of it; and it belongs to a class of accident to which my paint is quite inapplicable. Sin, my dear young friend, sin is the sole calamity that a wise man should apprehend; it is against sin that I have fitted you out; and when you come to be tempted, you will give me news of my paint."

"Oh!" said the young man, "I did not understand that, and it seems rather disappointing. But I have no doubt all is for the best; and in the meanwhile, I shall be obliged to you if you will set my leg." "That is none of my business," said the physician; "but if your bearers carry you round the corner to the surgeon's, I feel sure he will afford relief."

Some three years later, the young man came running to the physician's house in a great perturbation. "What is the meaning of this?" he cried. "Here was I to be set free from the bondage of sin; and I have just committed forgery, arson and murder." "Dear me," said the physician. "This is very serious. Off with your clothes at once." And as soon as the young man had stripped, he examined him from head to foot. "No," he cried with great relief, "there is not a flake broken. Cheer up, my young friend, your paint is as good as new."

"Good God!" cried the young man, "and what then can be the use of it?" "Why," said the physician, "I perceive I must explain to you the nature of the action of my paint. It does not exactly prevent sin; it extenuates instead the painful consequences. It is not so much for this world, as for the next; it is not against life; in short, it is against death that I have fitted you out. And when you come to die, you will give me news of my paint."

"Oh!" cried the young man, "I had not understood that, and it seems a little disappointing. But there is no doubt all is for the best: and in the meanwhile, I shall be obliged if you will help me to undo the evil I have brought on innocent persons." "That is none of my business," said the physician; "but if you go round the corner to the police office, I feel sure it will afford you relief to give yourself up."

Six weeks later, the physician was called to the town gaol. "What is the meaning of this?" cried the young man. "Here am I literally crusted with your paint; and I have broken my leg, and committed all the crimes in the calendar, and must be hanged tomorrow; and I am in the meanwhile in a fear so extreme that I lack words to picture it." "Dear me," said the physician. "This is really amazing. Well, well; perhaps, if you had not been painted, you would have been more frightened still."

(Adapted from 'The Yellow Paint' by Robert Louis Stevenson)

12. The person who sold yellow paint was

- 1) a priest.
- 2) a painter.
- 3) a scientist.
- 4) a doctor.

13. In paragraph 2 the word ‘reckless’ means
- 1) unhappy.
 - 2) meaningless.
 - 3) careless.
 - 4) dangerous.
14. The young man agreed to be painted because
- 1) his family had convinced him to do it.
 - 2) he had been run down by a water-cart.
 - 3) his friend was injured by a water-cart.
 - 4) his friend had died in an accident.
15. The paint didn’t protect the young man from an injury because
- 1) it could only be applied to sins.
 - 2) a broken leg was a serious accident.
 - 3) his legs were not painted.
 - 4) he had committed a terrible sin.
16. The paint didn’t prevent the young man from committing crimes because
- 1) some of its flakes were broken.
 - 2) its aim was to smooth over the effect of the sin.
 - 3) it could be applied only to dead people.
 - 4) the consequences could be painful.
17. Six weeks later, the physician was called
- 1) to the town hall.
 - 2) to the town prison.
 - 3) to the town hospital.
 - 4) to the town court.
18. The story teaches the readers that
- 1) they can be set free from the dangers of life.
 - 2) they should only use top quality paint.
 - 3) they should not believe everything they read in the prospectus.
 - 4) nothing can prevent them from committing crimes.

Задание 3.7

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

That summer an army of crickets started a war with my father. They picked a fight the minute they invaded our cellar. Dad didn't care for bugs much more than Mamma, but he could tolerate a few spiders and assorted creepy crawlers living in the basement. Every farm house had them. A part of rustic living, and something you needed to put up with if you wanted the simple life.

He told Mamma: "Now that we're living out here, you can't be jerking your head and swallowing your gum over what's plain natural, Ellen." But she was a city girl through and through and had no ears when it came to defending vermin. She said a cricket was just a noisy cockroach, just a dumb horny bug that wouldn't shut up. No way could she sleep with all that chirping going on! Then to prove her point she wouldn't go to bed. She drank coffee and smoked my father's cigarettes and she paced between the couch and the TV. Next morning she threatened to pack up and leave, so Dad drove to the hardware store and hurried back. He squirted poison from a jug with a spray nozzle. He sprayed the basement and all around the foundation of the house. When he had finished, he told us that was the end of it.

But what he should have said was: "This is the beginning". The beginning of our war, the beginning of our destruction. For the next fourteen days Mamma kept finding dead crickets in the clean laundry. She'd shake out a towel or a sheet and a dead black cricket would roll across the linoleum. Sometimes the cat would corner one, and swat it around like he was playing hockey, then carry it away in his mouth. Dad said swallowing a few dead crickets wouldn't hurt as long as the cat didn't eat too many.

Soon live crickets started showing up in the kitchen and bathroom. Mamma freaked because she thought they were the dead crickets come back to haunt, but Dad said these were definitely

a new batch, probably coming up on the pipes. He fetched his jug of poison and sprayed beneath the sink and behind the toilet and all along the baseboard until the whole house smelled of poison, and then he sprayed the cellar again, and then he went outside and sprayed all around the foundation leaving a foot-wide moat of poison.

For a couple of weeks we went back to finding dead crickets in the laundry. Dad told us to keep a sharp look out. He suggested that we'd all be better off to hide as many as we could from Mamma. I fed a few dozen to the cat who I didn't like because he scratched and bit for no reason. I hoped the poison might kill him so we could get a puppy. Once in a while we found a dead cricket in the bathroom or beneath the kitchen sink. A couple of weeks later, when both live and dead crickets kept turning up, Dad emptied the cellar of junk. He borrowed Uncle Burt's pickup and hauled a load to the dump. Then he burned a lot of bundled newspapers and magazines which he said the crickets had turned into nests.

He stood over that fire with a rake in one hand and a garden hose in the other. He wouldn't leave it even when Mamma sent me out to fetch him for supper. He wouldn't leave the fire, and she wouldn't put supper on the table. Both my brothers were crying. Finally she went out and got him herself. And while we ate, the wind lifted some embers onto the wood pile. The only gasoline was in the lawn mower's fuel tank but that was enough to create an explosion big enough to reach the house. Once the roof caught, there wasn't much anyone could do.

After the fire trucks left I made the mistake of volunteering to stay behind while Mamma took the others to Aunt Gail's. I helped Dad and Uncle Burt and two men I'd never seen before carry things out of the house and stack them by the road. In the morning we'd come back in Burt's truck and haul everything away. We worked into the night and we didn't talk much, hardly a word about anything that mattered, and Dad didn't offer any plan that he might have for us now. Uncle Burt passed a bottle around, but I shook my head when it came to me. I kicked and picked through the mess, dumb struck at how little there was to salvage, while all around the roar of crickets magnified our silence.

(Adapted from 'The Cricket War' by Bob Thurber)

12. A cricket is
- 1) a small animal.
 - 2) a spider.
 - 3) an insect.
 - 4) a game.
13. Mamma threatened to pack up and leave because she
- 1) had smoked all cigarettes.
 - 2) had not got used to rustic living.
 - 3) could not put up with crickets.
 - 4) was a city girl through and through.
14. After Dad had sprayed the basement and all around the foundation of the house,
- 1) the family were constantly coming across dead crickets.
 - 2) the family kept seeing live crickets everywhere.
 - 3) the dead crickets came back to haunt.
 - 4) all crickets disappeared.
15. The narrator fed the cat with crickets because
- 1) the cat was hungry.
 - 2) he would like to have another pet.
 - 3) he wanted to hide crickets from Mamma.
 - 4) Dad told him to do it.
16. Dad borrowed Uncle Burt's pickup
- 1) to fight with crickets.
 - 2) to bring new furniture to the cellar.
 - 3) to throw away newspapers and magazines.
 - 4) to get rid of rubbish.
17. The house caught fire because
- 1) Dad left a garden hose near the fire.
 - 2) the wind lifted some papers onto the wood pile.
 - 3) the fuel tank had gone off.
 - 4) there wasn't much anyone could do.

18. The narrator was surprised

- 1) that Dad didn't offer any plan.
- 2) when the bottle came to him.
- 3) that crickets were all around.
- 4) that there was not much to save from the fire.

Задание 3.8

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Arriving home after her part-time job at Burger King, Lykesia Lilly planned to shoot some hoops. It was late afternoon on a Sunday. Maybe she'd even play some one-on-one with her little nephew Adrian before supper. But when Lilly asked her sister where the boy was, her casual question was met with concern. "I was outside looking for him because his dad and I realized we hadn't seen him in a while," recalls Adrian's mother, Stephanie Crump. "He was supposed to be playing at a house down the street, but when we called, he wasn't there."

In their tiny, rural community of Burnsville, North Carolina, kids still run freely from yard to yard, popping in and out of single-story brick houses with tree-lined lawns. Even traffic poses little threat. The hamlet's centre consists of a single blinking caution light and two stores. But on that sunny May afternoon, six-year-old Adrian Clark seemed to have simply vanished. Much of his close and extended family joined in a frantic search, combing the neighbourhood and the energetic first grader's usual play spots.

Finally, they heard faint cries coming from below a mound of rocks piled on his grandmother's lawn. "We could hear him, but we couldn't see him," recalls Lilly. "It was like he was invisible." Following his voice, they stumbled on an abandoned well covered with landscaping shale that had been forgotten for years. Somehow Adrian had pushed the slabs aside and slipped into the ragged hole in the ground.

There, down the dark, narrow shaft, they saw him — a small figure 15 feet below, suspended over water. Exhausted and shivering, he'd been clinging to pieces of craggy rock and concrete for nearly an hour.

From the lip of the well, the family tried to reassure the child. But they had no idea how to get him out. The well was only 14 inches wide at the top, "the size of a five-gallon bucket," says Crump. "We realized none of the adults could fit through it." They lowered a long orange extension cord, but Adrian — who'd slipped into the murky, freezing water three times by now — was too afraid to let go of the wall to wrap the lifeline around himself.

Fighting hysteria, Crump made two calls to 911. One reached the local volunteer fire department, and the other, the Anson County EMS dispatcher, 13 miles away. But Crump still worried that Adrian would lose his grip before they got there. That's when Lilly decided she had to go down — despite her inability to swim. "Everyone was panicking and crying, and I knew I couldn't wait any longer," she recalls. "I just had to get my nephew."

Crump and Adrian's father, Dale Clark, lowered Lilly down the shaft as far as they could, then let go. The well got wider part of the way down, and she slid past her nephew and into the water below. Fortunately, Lilly instinctively pushed off the bottom, 12 feet underwater, and surfaced just under Adrian. "I got focused," she says. With the water level just under her nose, Lilly then bolstered her 100-pound nephew, who was shaking in his soaking clothes. With one arm, she grabbed the cord that Adrian's father was dangling from above and tied it around Adrian's waist. "I was pushing him and holding on with my legs while they were pulling," Lilly says. "Somehow they got him out. I believe God was with us that day."

Lilly herself was pulled out just as the rescue squad arrived. Both Adrian and Lilly were taken to the hospital, where he was blanket-ed with heat packs to ward off hypothermia and she was treated for bruises and lacerations. County workers sealed the well for good a few days later.

The next week, Crump threw a surprise party to honour the gentle-natured teen, who in the past had expressed fear of even the tamer rides at a nearby amusement park. "I think, Lord, if my baby had drowned, if he hadn't been able to hold on ..." Crump says. "I can't thank Lykesia enough." Now working in a day-care centre, Lilly is

hoping for a scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina, where she wants to study forensics. "She's more serious and responsible now," observes Crump. "I don't think she knew she had it in her."

Lilly and Adrian have been uniquely close since the rescue. "He reminds me all the time," she says fondly. "He'll say, 'Thank you, Auntie, for saving me'." And he'll hug me. **Just out of the blue.**

(Adapted from 'Leaps of Faith' by Joanna Powell)

12. Arriving home, Lykesia Lilly intended
 - 1) to take some photographs.
 - 2) to shoot a gun with her nephew.
 - 3) to play with a hula hoop.
 - 4) to play basketball.
13. Burnsville is
 - 1) a hamlet with almost no traffic.
 - 2) a tiny village with no shops.
 - 3) a small town in North Carolina.
 - 4) a city with dangerous traffic.
14. Finally the family found Adrian
 - 1) in a pile on his grandmother's lawn.
 - 2) in a deep hole under the stones.
 - 3) in the river deep below the ground.
 - 4) behind a mound of rocks.
15. Lilly decided she had to go down to Adrian because
 - 1) she could swim very well.
 - 2) the rescuers could arrive too late.
 - 3) everyone was crying for help.
 - 4) there were no other volunteers.
16. A few days later county workers
 - 1) found a lot of goods in the well.
 - 2) searched the well for goods.
 - 3) closed the entrance of the well for ever.
 - 4) fenced the well for good.

17. After the accident Lilly

- 1) got a scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina.
- 2) sees less of her nephew.
- 3) is as serious and responsible as she was before.
- 4) has changed for the better.

18. In the last paragraph '**Just out of the blue**' means

- 1) heartily.
- 2) tightly.
- 3) unexpectedly.
- 4) energetically.

Задание 3.9

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

After graduating from medical school, Eugene Alford built a lucrative career as an ear, nose, and throat specialist and a facial plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital. In the summers, he and his wife Mary, a dentist and former paediatric nurse, would join a church-sponsored medical mission to Honduras, where he operated on the needy in a rural clinic.

At home, Alford treated many prominent Houston residents, but he also waived his fee for less fortunate patients. Carolyn Thomas, for instance, went to see him with a large gauze bandage over a cavity in her face. She had been shot by her boyfriend, who had also killed her mother. The bullet had blown away Thomas's nose, upper jaw, and right eye. Reconstruction would have cost a million dollars, but Alford, his medical team, and his hospital did it for free.

Whenever Alford needed to relax after a particularly **gruelling** period of work, he'd drive to his ranch in Bellville and lose himself

in farm chores. He didn't make it out there as often as he would have liked. As a plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital, he had performed 800 operations over the previous year and was booked solid for months ahead.

So on a chilly Sunday a few days after Christmas, Alford headed out through the pine bush, intending to clear a trail for deer hunting. As he cut through underbrush in the south pasture, Alford brought the tractor to a halt in front of a dead white oak standing in his path. He nudged the trunk with the tractor's front-end loader, expecting the tree to topple neatly to the ground. Instead the top half of the oak swayed towards him. In seconds, more than a ton of hardwood slammed down on him, crushing his spine.

Pinned to the steering wheel, Alford could barely breathe. He tried to hit the brakes, but his legs failed to respond. When he found he could move his hands, he turned off the ignition, then with great effort pulled his cell phone from his shirt pocket and called his wife on speed dial. "Mary" he gasped, a tree fell on me. I'm going to die." "Don't quit!" she shouted. We're coming to get you Alford was still conscious when his neighbours Kevin and Snuffy, alerted by Mary, hauled the tree off him. A rescue helicopter touched down minutes later, and Alford advised the paramedics on which drugs to administer to him. Then he blacked out.

He was flown to the trauma unit at Medical Centre in Houston, then quickly transferred to Methodist. The operation was successful, but the patient was still in danger. After almost two weeks in the ICU, Alford awoke, and his condition improved enough for him to be taken to a rehabilitation unit, where he began physical therapy and learned to use a wheelchair. In February 2008, six weeks after the accident, Alford returned to his 100-year-old home in Houston. At first, he was so weak that he could sit up only when strapped into a wheelchair.

Before the accident, Alford had been a solidly built six-footer and was used to being in charge. Now, entirely dependent on others, he fell into despair. "If it weren't for my wife and kids, I would have killed myself," he says. But then the love started pouring in. Alford's brother maintained a blog to provide updates about Alford's recovery. Over the next three months, he received 40,000 messages from colleagues, former patients, acquaintances, even strangers. The

outpouring raised his spirits. It also gave Mary a new perspective on him. For years, Alford's schedule of 15-hour days hadn't left him much time for her and the kids. "I'd just about decided you liked work more than us," Mary told him one day over lunch. "But now I realize you didn't want to leave the hospital because there were so many folks that needed you. You couldn't just abandon them."

The couple refurbished their house with ramps, a wheelchair-accessible bathroom, and an elevator. They bought an extended-cab pickup truck and fitted it with a wheelchair hoist, a swivelling driver's seat, and hand controls so Alford could drive himself.

But Alford's goal was to make such adjustments temporary. After a month of physical therapy, he graduated from an electric to a manual wheelchair. The daily workouts built strength in his back and abdominal muscles, improving his ability to hold himself upright. Soon he was able to stand with the aid of a tubular steel frame; seated in his chair, he could now draw his legs toward his chest.

In May, Alford began the next phase of treatment. By putting a paralyzed patient through his paces, therapists hoped to grow new neuromuscular connections. After three months of this routine, Alford's coordination had improved markedly. He felt ready to pick up a scalpel again, with the hospital's approval. Alford still goes for four hours of rehab every morning and spends his evenings stretching and riding a motorized stationary bike to keep muscle spasms at bay. But in the hours between, he sees patients or performs surgeries — as many as five a week.

He's eager to do more complex surgeries and plans to increase his workload. Walking remains uncertain. "I always tell him if I had a crystal ball, I'd be a millionaire," says Marcie Kern, one of his physical therapists. Still, the doctor considers himself a lucky man.

(Adapted from 'His Own Medicine: a Doctor's Story of Healing' by Michael Haederle)

12. Eugene Alford

- 1) treated only prominent Houston residents.
- 2) did some charity work.
- 3) had fixed fees.
- 4) often visited his ranch in Bellville.

- 13.** In paragraph 3 ‘**gruelling**’ means
- 1) extremely boring.
 - 2) quite exciting.
 - 3) very tiring.
 - 4) highly uncomfortable.
- 14.** As a result of the accident, the oak broke Alford’s
- 1) neck.
 - 2) legs.
 - 3) back.
 - 4) chest.
- 15.** Before the accident, Alford
- 1) was in charge of the hospital.
 - 2) liked his work more than his family.
 - 3) worked 15 hours a week.
 - 4) could not spend much time with his wife and children.
- 16.** To make Alford feel more comfortable
- 1) the family equipped their house with necessary facilities.
 - 2) his 100-year-old house was redecorated.
 - 3) the family bought a new house.
 - 4) his old pickup truck was fitted with a wheelchair hoist.
- 17.** After physical therapy and daily workouts
- 1) Alford didn’t need a wheelchair.
 - 2) Alford’s stamina came back.
 - 3) Alford started to perform simple operations.
 - 4) Alford’s coordination improved markedly.
- 18.** At present Alford
- 1) feels sorry for himself.
 - 2) is planning to practise medicine as well as he used to.
 - 3) is going to start walking.
 - 4) wants to become a millionaire.

Задание 3.10

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Jason Noorthoek Jr. didn't want to go outside. It was pitch-black, and he was afraid there might be coyotes "as big as pigs". But the 12-year-old didn't have a choice. His mother, Brenda, was worried about his father and demanded he go. Every evening after he got home from work, Jason Noorthoek Sr. worked on cars in the driveway, but on this night he had to fix Brenda's car, which had been stalling for days. Usually, Brenda heard her husband come in and out of the house to gather his tools, but not tonight. She hadn't heard a thing for at least an hour. "Go and find him," she told Jason and his sister, Jamie.

It was a chilly October night with just ten days left until Halloween. In the darkness, the two kids edged towards the Buick. Jason waved a tiny flashlight from side to side. "Dad? Dad?" he called into the shadows. "Jason?" It was his father, but his voice sounded different. He talked slowly, in a way that Jason would later describe as "hurt."

Earlier that evening, as the sun was just about to set, Noorthoek diagnosed the Buick's problem: a faulty fuel pump. That meant he'd have to get underneath the car. Normally, he'd use a jack to lift it, but it was getting dark and he wasn't dressed warmly, so to speed things up, he used the forklift he'd recently bought for his salvage business.

Noorthoek slid the forks under the Buick's back bumper and then raised the car until its back end was two feet off the ground. After he crawled under the car, he saw that the forklift had bent the exhaust pipe. He gave the pipe a kick to bend it back into shape. "I'm always the first one to preach safety," he says, thinking back on the one precaution he forgot to take. Noorthoek didn't place blocks in front of the car's front tires to keep it from rolling forward off the forks. This is exactly what it did after he gave the exhaust pipe a couple more kicks.

Jason saw his dad's feet sticking out from underneath the car. By now, Noorthoek had been trapped for almost an hour, with the crooked exhaust pipe pushing into his chest. Unable to take a full breath, he shivered in the cold and drifted in and out of consciousness. Jamie ran into the house and told her mother to call 911.

Jason knew that his mother and sister couldn't lift the four-door sedan, but that didn't stop them from trying. When it didn't budge, the two started to panic. "Calm down. It'll be okay," Jason said softly.

The sixth grader had driven the forklift only once before, and he'd nearly smashed it into a parked car. At 90 pounds, he didn't have the strength to depress the 10,000-pound vehicle's brakes. Ever since, he'd been afraid to get back on. But now Jason couldn't afford to be scared. He climbed on and started it up. "Every time he turned the ignition key, it pushed the car forward onto me," his father says. "I kept saying, 'Neutral! Neutral!' "

Jason figured out the machine's complicated gearshift and moved it into neutral as he slid the forks under the car. He pulled a lever, and the Buick started to rise. Finally, the tires were off the ground and Noorthoek could breathe again — for a moment. Like his dad, Jason forgot to put blocks in front of the tires. As the back end of the car rose into the air, the car rolled forward again and crashed back onto Noorthoek.

Desperate now, Jason pulled the forklift's lever once more. Again, the Buick started to come off the ground, but this time, for whatever reason, the front tires didn't roll and the car remained suspended in the air.

Minutes later, Township's fire chief, Mike Rexford, arrived. Noorthoek lay under the car, ashen but breathing. His internal injuries were minor, but, according to Rexford, his situation was **perilous**. "The outcome's never been this good," he now says. "How long could he have lasted like that?"

It wasn't until his dad was loaded into an ambulance that the magnitude of the night's events caught up with Jason. "I told him he probably saved his father," says Rexford. Jason broke down and started to sob.

His father was released from the hospital early the next morning. "I didn't stop shaking until I got home," Noorthoek says. Jason says one happy change has come out of the accident: he gets to spend

more time with his dad. Jason Sr., who hasn't touched a car since the Buick fell on him, often spends evenings with Jason playing video games.

(Adapted from 'In the Nick of Time' by Charlie Schroeder)

12. Jason Noorthoek Jr. had to go outside in the evening because

- 1) his mother made him go.
- 2) his father asked him to help.
- 3) he was worried about his father.
- 4) he wanted to save his father's life.

13. Noorthoek was trapped under the car because

- 1) the fuel pump was out of order.
- 2) the forklift had bent the exhaust pipe.
- 3) the car rolled off the forks.
- 4) the blocks were too small.

14. Jason was afraid to drive a forklift because he

- 1) had never done it before.
- 2) was not strong enough to depress the brakes.
- 3) didn't want to hurt his father.
- 4) had once had an accident.

15. Jason's first attempt was unsuccessful because

- 1) he hadn't moved the machine's gearshift into neutral.
- 2) he hadn't taken the necessary precaution.
- 3) the back end of the car rose into the air.
- 4) he pulled a wrong lever.

16. In paragraph 10 '**perilous**' means

- 1) difficult.
- 2) unpredictable.
- 3) dangerous.
- 4) tricky.

17. After his father's rescue Jason

- 1) couldn't sleep.
- 2) broke down the forklift.
- 3) couldn't help crying.
- 4) was very tired.

18. After the accident Jason Sr.

- 1) works more carefully with cars
- 2) never touches the Buick.
- 3) plays board games.
- 4) spends more time with his son.

Задание 3.11

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Any architect, builder or scientist can speculate about what the house of the future might be like. But Grace can tell you. Grace is a talking house. Her high-tech gadgets and innovative uses of everyday objects, along with advances in design and construction, will change the way we think about our homes. Grace isn't the only one exploring how technology can make our homes more efficient, safe, comfortable and fun. Here is a survey of home innovators' best ideas.

Grace is not a real house. More formally known as the Microsoft Home, she exists inside an office building on the company's campus in Redmond. But once inside, it's easy to imagine you're in a trendy, futuristic home.

Picture this: you enter the house, and Grace's voice, coming from hidden speakers, relays your messages. In the kitchen, you set a bag of flour on the sleekly engineered stone counter. Grace sees what you're doing, and projects a list of flour-based recipes on the counter. Once you choose one, Grace recites a list of ingredients. She

even knows what's in the pantry, thanks to RFID technology (the kind of system that lets you go through a toll plaza without stopping).

The day when your house will be like a family member is not that far off, says Pam Heath, a manager in Consumer Strategy and Prototyping at Microsoft. This notion of **seamless computing**, in which technology is everywhere yet nowhere (except when we want it), underlies most future-home thinking. At the Andersen window company in Minnesota, advanced technology manager Jay Libby envisions windows made of smart glass that can be transformed into a TV. "Nobody wants a television set," says Libby. "You want the service it provides." If he gets his way, the TV will disappear into the view, and the term *picture window* will be redefined.

Home entertainment is just one consideration for the future. At the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, scientists are designing systems that will allow older people to continue living independently. So Grandma's home can be intelligently wired to recognize her patterns of wake, sleep and movement; family members would be notified of any changes via computer. Does spying on Grandma sound creepy? Director Beth Mynatt says that "a good bit of our research has been working on how to convey information without sacrificing privacy and autonomy. We also don't want to create inappropriate anxiety. Maybe she just took a quiet day to read, and the system would have to recognize that."

If we're going to live in our homes longer, they'll need to be more flexible. Future homes will likely be manufactured in factories and then assembled on-site. Already, some homes are made out of pre-fab walls called structural insulated panels. These boards wrapped around a foam core eliminate the need for conventional stud framing. The hefty wall panels are then lowered into place by a crane.

Like cars, houses will come with tools to monitor and adjust everything from furnace efficiency to ventilation. And today's computer-aided design programs make it easier to match the design to the specifics of the site and the homeowner's lifestyle.

Besides offering speed, strength and accuracy, panellised construction is extremely airtight because the foam core completely seals the home. Insulspan president Frank Baker calls it "a total energy envelope." He ought to know because his own 5,000-square-foot panellised home costs less than \$500 a year to heat.

At some point, homes will have to embrace alternative energy sources, such as solar panels that look like regular roof shingles. The technology uses a solar-sensitive material called thin-film triple-junction amorphous silicon, which is sandwiched inside conventional-looking shingles and wired into the home's electric system. Today, these systems are rare and expensive, but they'll start to look more attractive as electricity costs climb.

Windows are a challenge, because even the best glass can't insulate like a wall. So in the future, some windows will likely be made of lightweight particles called aerogels, which insulate like foam but transmit light.

It's easy to get carried away with visions of homes that heat themselves, keep us company and remind us to call the folks. "But technology never drives the aesthetic," says architect Sarah Susanka, author of *Home by Design*. "That's why those weird-looking 'houses of the future' never come into being. People will always want their house to look and feel like a home."

(Adapted from 'Home, Smart Home' by Max Alexander)

12. Grace is

- 1) a futuristic fashion house.
- 2) a sample of innovations.
- 3) a Microsoft office.
- 4) a real house.

13. The aim of Grace is

- 1) to free people from cooking.
- 2) to introduce new entertainment facilities.
- 3) to change people's attitude to homes.
- 4) to have someone to talk to.

14. In paragraph 4 'seamless computing' means that

- 1) you cannot feel the presence of computers.
- 2) computers are connected seamlessly.
- 3) computers are nowhere.
- 4) computing is meaningless.

15. Grandma's home will allow family members
- 1) to live together with their grandparents.
 - 2) to feel free from spying.
 - 3) to convey information without sacrificing privacy.
 - 4) to get information about their older relatives.
16. Structural insulated panels will make our homes
- 1) cheaper.
 - 2) lighter.
 - 3) more beautiful.
 - 4) warmer.
17. People will have to embrace alternative energy sources because
- 1) solar panels look like regular roof shingles.
 - 2) solar panels are very popular today.
 - 3) people need more electricity.
 - 4) electricity is getting more and more expensive.
18. According to architect Sarah Susanka, houses of the future never come into being because
- 1) they are rather expensive.
 - 2) they look strange and unattractive.
 - 3) they are difficult to construct.
 - 4) they are too technological.

Задание 3.12

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Cordia Harrington was tired of standing up all day and smelling like French fries at night. A property developer, she also owned and operated three McDonald's franchises in Illinois, but as a divorced

mother of three boys, she yearned for a business that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them.

Her aha moment struck, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 1992 to be on the McDonald's bun committee. "The other franchisees, all men, thought that was hilarious because of the word *bun*," she recalls. "But the joke was on them. They didn't know the company would be picking me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world. Every time I went to a meeting, I loved it. This was global!"

The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald's decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery. "You see a tiny crack in the door, and you have to run through it," she says. "I really believed I could do this."

Harrington studied the bakery business and made sure she was never off executives' radar. "If you have a dream, you can't wait for people to call you," she says. "So I'd visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker's hat and jacket, holding a sign that said 'I want to be your baker'." After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off.

Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her franchises, invested everything she owned, and borrowed \$13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world.

The Tennessee Bun Company opened ahead of schedule in 1997, in time for a slump in US fast-food sales for McDonald's. Before Harrington knew it, she was down to her last \$20,000, not enough to cover payroll. And her agreement with McDonald's required that she sell exclusively to the company. "I cried myself to sleep many nights," she recalls. "I really did think I was going to go bankrupt."

But Harrington worked out an agreement to supply Pepperidge Farm as well. "McDonald's could see a benefit if our production went up and prices went down, and no benefit if we went out of business," she says. "That deal saved us."

Over the next eight years, Harrington branched out even more. She started her own trucking business, added a cold-storage company, and now she has three bakeries producing fresh buns and frozen dough — all now known as the Bun Companies.

Speed is still a priority: It takes 11 people at the main bakery to turn out 60,000 buns an hour for clients across 40 states, South America, and the Caribbean.

Grateful for the breaks she's had, Harrington is passionate about providing opportunities to all 230 employees. "Financial success is the most fun when you can give it away," she says. "We had a project that came in under budget one year, and we gave each of our project managers a car with a big bow!"

The current economy, Harrington acknowledges, is challenging. Some of her clients' sales have declined, but she's found new clients and improved efficiencies to help sustain the company's double-digit growth.

Cordia Harrington doesn't have to stand on her feet all day anymore. Her sons are now 27, 25, and 23; two of them work for her. And she's remarried — her husband, Tom, formerly her CPA, is now her CFO.

"This is more than a job," says Harrington. "It's a mission. I'm always thinking, 'How can we best serve our employees?' If we support them, they'll do their best to look after our clients. That's how it works here."

*(Adapted from 'How Bread Made Her a Millionaire'
by Margaret Heffernan)*

12. Cordia Harrington was not satisfied with her position because she

- 1) was a divorced mother of three boys.
- 2) could not provide for her children.
- 3) owned three McDonald's franchises.
- 4) was very busy at work.

13. The McDonald's bun committee was intended

- 1) to buy buns from foreign suppliers.
- 2) to discuss global problems in baking.
- 3) to oversee the production of buns in other countries.
- 4) to attract franchisees to the bakery business.

14. Cordelia Harrington won the contract because she
- 1) studied the bakery business.
 - 2) was an experienced baker.
 - 3) was persistent in achieving her aim.
 - 4) gave lots of interviews.
15. The Tennessee Bun Company opened
- 1) when there was a decrease in fast-food sales for McDonald's.
 - 2) when U.S. fast-food sales for McDonald's increased.
 - 3) later than it had been planned.
 - 4) after Harrington had spent her last \$20,000.
16. Harrington didn't go bankrupt because she
- 1) sold exclusively to McDonald's.
 - 2) started to supply another client.
 - 3) started her own trucking business.
 - 4) raised prices.
17. Harrington is passionate
- 1) to provide opportunities for her business.
 - 2) to give away all her money.
 - 3) to make her employees work fast.
 - 4) to support the people who work for her.
18. Cordia Harrington has had some difficulties because
- 1) they had a project that came in under budget.
 - 2) she has had to sustain the company's double-digit growth.
 - 3) some of her clients' sales have decreased.
 - 4) she has remarried.

Задание 3.13

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

The risk of catastrophic climate change is getting worse, according to a new study from scientists involved with the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Threats — ranging from the destruction of coral reefs to more extreme weather events like hurricanes, droughts and floods — are becoming more likely at the temperature change already underway: as little as 1.8 degree Fahrenheit (1 degree Celsius) of warming in global average temperatures.

“Most people thought that the risks were going to be for certain species and poor people. But all of a sudden the European heat wave of 2003 comes along and kills 50,000 people; [Hurricane] Katrina comes along and there’s a lot of data about the increased intensity of droughts and floods. Plus, the dramatic melting of Greenland that nobody can explain certainly has to increase your concern,” says climatologist Stephen Schneider of Stanford University, who co-authored the research published this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* as well as in several IPCC reports. “Everywhere we looked, there was evidence that what was believed to be likely has happened. Nature has been cooperating with climate change theory unfortunately.”

Schneider and his colleagues updated a graph, **dubbed** the “burning embers,” that is designed to map the risks of damage from global warming. The initial version of the graph drawn in 2001 had the risks of climate change beginning to appear after 3.6 or 5.4 degrees F (2 to 3 degrees C) of warming, but the years since have shown that climate risks kick in with less warming.

According to the new graph, risks to “unique and threatened systems” such as coral reefs and risks of extreme weather events become likely when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8 degree F from 1990 levels, which is on course to occur by mid-century given the current concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases. In addition, risks of negative consequences such as increased droughts and the complete melting of ice caps in Greenland and Antarctica definitively outweigh any potential positives, such as longer growing seasons in countries such as Canada and Russia.

“We’re definitely going to overshoot some of these temperatures where we see these very large vulnerabilities manifest,” says economist Gary Yohe of Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., another co-author. “We’re going to have to learn how to adapt.” Adaptation

notwithstanding, Yohe and Schneider say that scientists must also figure out a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reverse the heating trend to prevent further damage.

Several bills pending in Congress would set a so-called cap-and-trade policy under which an overall limit on pollution would be set and companies with low output could sell their allowances to those that fail to cut emissions as long as the total stays within the total pollution cap. Any such federal policy would put a price on carbon dioxide pollution, which is currently free to vent into the atmosphere, Yohe note. He, however, favours a so-called carbon tax that would set a fixed price for such climate-changing pollution rather than the cap-and-trade proposals favoured by the Obama administration. "It's a predictable price, not a thing that bounces around."

But even with such policies in place — not only in the US but across the globe — climate change is a foregone conclusion. Global average temperatures have already risen by at least 1.1 degree Fahrenheit (0.6 degree C) and further warming of at least 0.7 degree F (0.4 degree C) is virtually certain, according to the IPCC. And a host of studies, including a recent one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have shown that global warming is already worse than predicted even a few years ago. The question is: "Will it be catastrophic or not?" "We've dawdled, and if we dawdle more, it will get even worse," Schneider says. "It's time to move."

*(Adapted from 'Risks of Global Warming Rising'
by David Biello)*

12. The current temperature change

- 1) is less than it was predicted.
- 2) is too little to cause any concern.
- 3) makes natural disasters more probable.
- 4) has caused the catastrophic climate change.

13. According to Stephen Schneider, people should be more worried because

- 1) the heat wave is going to kill more people.
- 2) the intensity of floods and drought will increase in the near future.
- 3) nobody can explain the dramatic melting of Greenland.
- 4) nature has proved the climate change theory.

14. In paragraph 3 '**dubbed**' means
- 1) added.
 - 2) labelled.
 - 3) doubled.
 - 4) showed.
15. According to the updated graph, risks of negative consequences begin to appear
- 1) when the temperature change reaches 1 degree C.
 - 2) when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8 degree F from 1990 levels.
 - 3) after 3.6 degrees F of warming.
 - 4) after 3 degrees C of warming.
16. Global warming has
- 1) only negative consequences.
 - 2) only positive consequences.
 - 3) more negative than positive consequences.
 - 4) more positive than negative consequences.
17. Cap-and-trade policy implies that
- 1) companies will have to cut their emissions.
 - 2) companies could sell their emissions.
 - 3) the overall amount of emissions must stay within a certain limit.
 - 4) companies will have to pay a fixed carbon tax.
18. According to the IPCC, global warming
- 1) is no worse than predicted a few years ago.
 - 2) will have catastrophic effect.
 - 3) is still uncertain.
 - 4) is inevitable.

Задание 3.14

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

When you say the word “bodybuilding”, the name that instantly comes to mind is Arnold Schwarzenegger. Arnold has been crowned the “king” by many in the bodybuilding field, as he really did take the sport to a whole new level.

As such, many involved in bodybuilding today look up to him and try to recreate the programs he used, hoping to sculpt a body that resembles the one he built. In doing so, you’ll fare best if you can recreate the Arnold Schwarzenegger workout routine as outlined in his book ‘*The New Encyclopaedia of Modern Bodybuilding*’. This program was utilized when he was initially working on developing a good foundation of mass, in his early 20s. At the end of this period, Schwarzenegger weighed in at a solid 240 pounds, due to the fact that he focused on building the greatest proportion of his strength early on with this program.

When it comes to his approach to training, Arnold Schwarzenegger has some key principles that he stresses must be present in any program regardless of who you are. First off, Schwarzenegger notes that people do have individual needs and, therefore, you must listen to your body to some degree when deciding on the type of program you should utilize. Variations will depend on your body type; how fast or slow you’re able to gain muscle (this is partially genetic); your own individual metabolic rate; what weak points you have in your body; and the level of **recuperation** you normally experience.

In his early training days, Arnold Schwarzenegger spent a lot of time doing power-lifting movements, trying to gain as much strength and raw muscle mass as possible. As he progressed onward, he realized that, to stay on top of his game, he would need to focus on really working on that definition and separation. This was accomplished by performing a greater amount of high-rep isolation training.

During this time, though, Schwarzenegger didn’t want to sacrifice the thickness, density or hardness he had created in his earlier days,

so he would be sure to dedicate at least one day a week as a “heavy day”, and on that day he would use maximum strength moves. This enabled him to get the best of both worlds.

Finally, the last principle that rounds out the basic program requirements of the Arnold Schwarzenegger workout is that there must be sufficient time for rest between lifting. Schwarzenegger notes that different muscle groups will take longer to recover than others, with the biceps being the fastest and the lower back taking the longest. However, a 48-hour window between sessions should work well as guideline.

Often, Schwarzenegger feels that bodybuilders can get past a “sticking” point by taking more rest rather than by working harder, as is commonly done. When you are lifting with such intensity, you are going to require more time to gain strength between sessions, so if the weights are not moving up, this could be a strong signal that you’re not allowing for enough down time between sessions.

Finally, the last thing you must keep in mind is that if you are looking to make extraordinary gains the way Arnold did, you are going to have to make building muscle a priority in all aspects of your life - this includes the way you think, the way you eat, the way you sleep, and the people you socialize with. What you do outside the gym is going to be just as important as what you are doing inside the gym.

Nutrition, in particular, is of great importance and is what Arnold believes is responsible for some of the big improvements we see in the bodybuilding world today. He recommends at least one gram of protein per pound of body weight and found himself eating a diet comprised of about 40% protein, 40% carbohydrates and 20% fat. At 240 pounds and doing intense training, Arnold’s total caloric requirements were phenomenally high, therefore at these values he was getting more than he needed to support basic nutritional requirements.

So, be sure you do not overlook this part of the equation. Even if you follow the Arnold Schwarzenegger workout principles, you still won’t get optimal gains unless you take into account everything else you are doing that can impact your training progress. Arnold took his training very seriously — he made it a way of life. So, if you want to get yourself even close to resembling him, you should aim to do the same.

(Adapted from ‘Arnold Schwarzenegger Workout’ by Jeff Bayer)

12. People involved in bodybuilding
 - 1) admire Arnold Schwarzenegger.
 - 2) envy Arnold Schwarzenegger.
 - 3) watch his workouts.
 - 4) would like to buy the programs he used.
13. According to Schwarzenegger, the key principle of any program is
 - 1) to gain as much strength and raw muscle mass as possible.
 - 2) to choose how fast you would like to gain muscle.
 - 3) to take into account your physiology.
 - 4) to understand how much time you need to recover.
14. In paragraph 3 '**recuperation**' means
 - 1) recovering from an injury.
 - 2) returning to a normal condition after a workout.
 - 3) average workload.
 - 4) intensity of your workouts.
15. As Schwarzenegger progressed onward, he
 - 1) would like to perform less high-rep isolation training.
 - 2) realized that he should focus only on definition and separation.
 - 3) he was determined to have more than one day a week as a "heavy day"
 - 4) didn't give up strength moves.
16. If the weights are not moving up, Schwarzenegger advises
 - 1) not to pay attention to it.
 - 2) to increase the intensity of lifting.
 - 3) to work harder.
 - 4) to take more rest.
17. If you want to succeed in bodybuilding, you
 - 1) have to visit an expensive gym.
 - 2) ought to make it a way of life.
 - 3) should socialize with a certain group of people.
 - 4) must get a good trainer

18. According to Schwarzenegger, the amount of protein in your diet

- 1) has to be more than the amount of carbohydrates.
- 2) has to be less than the amount of carbohydrates.
- 3) should depend on your body weight.
- 4) must be phenomenally high.

Задание 3.15

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Lisa Donath was running late. Heading down the sidewalk towards her subway stop, she decided to skip her usual espresso. Donath had a lot to do at work, plus visitors on the way. But as she hustled down the stairs and through the long tunnel, she started to feel uncomfortably warm. By the time she got to the platform, Donath felt faint. Maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before, she thought. She leaned heavily against a post close to the tracks.

Several yards away, Ismael Feneque and his girlfriend, Melina Gonzalez, found a spot close to where the front of the train would stop. Feneque and Gonzalez were deep in discussion about a house they were thinking of buying. But when he heard the scream, followed by someone yelling, "Oh, my God, she fell in!" Feneque didn't hesitate. He jumped down to the tracks and ran some 40 feet towards the body sprawled facedown on the rails.

"No! Not you!" his girlfriend screamed after him. She was right to be alarmed. By the time Feneque reached Donath, he could "feel the vibration on the tracks and see the light coming into the tunnel," he remembers. "The train was maybe 20 seconds from the station." In that instant, Feneque gave himself a mission, 'I'm going to get her out, and then I'm going to get myself out, ASAP. I'm not going to let myself get killed here.'

Feneque, a former high school wrestler who trains at a gym to stay in shape, grabbed Donath under her armpits. She was deadweight. But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could grab her arms and drag her away from the edge. That's where Donath briefly regained consciousness, felt herself being pulled along the ground, and saw someone else holding her purse. "I thought I'd been mugged," she says. She remembers the woman who held her hand and a man who gave his shirt to help stop the blood pouring from her head. The impact of her fall had been absorbed by her face — she'd lost teeth and suffered a broken eye socket, a broken jaw, and cuts all over her head.

But as the train closed in, Feneque wasn't finished. He still had to grab and hoist up a man and a teenager who'd hopped down to the tracks and then use all the strength he had left to lift himself onto the platform. He did so just seconds before the train barrelled past him and came to a stop. Police and fire officials soon arrived, and Feneque gave his name to an officer and told him the story. Gonzalez says her unassuming boyfriend was calm on their 40-minute train ride downtown — just as he had been seconds after the rescue, which, she says, made her think about her reaction at the time. "I saw the train coming and I was thinking he was going to die," she explains.

Donath's parents joined her at her hospital bedside by the next morning and stayed in town to see her through the series of surgeries she'd need to reconstruct her face. Donath was determined to find the man who had saved her life — the man the police had listed, incorrectly, as Feneque Ismael. "I was never really into going on TV or getting my picture put in the *New York Times*," says Donath. "But I did so to know that I tried everything I could to contact him."

Feneque, for his part, couldn't stop wondering what had happened to the woman on the tracks. He went on his own hunt, posting a message on a newspaper website asking if anyone knew whether the woman who had fallen in the subway had survived. No one responded. Several weeks later, while surfing the Internet for any new clues ... bingo! A television station had posted an update on its website, detailing Donath's recovery and her search for her rescuer. Feneque e-mailed the address provided to say that he was that man.

When the two first met, Donath threw her arms around Feneque and wept. It was overwhelming, she says, to try to convey her feelings.

When they met again several months later, it felt a lot easier. “I finally had the chance to hear his side of the story in detail,” she says.

Feneque says there’s no point in wondering why he was on the platform — at a different time from when he usually rides and at a station a considerable distance from his apartment — at the moment Donath needed help. “Whether it was pure coincidence or sent from above, who’s to say? All I know is I was there and I’d do it again,” he says.

(Adapted from ‘Subway Rescue’ by Mitch Lipka)

12. Lisa Donath was about to faint when she got to the platform because she
 - 1) had skipped her usual espresso.
 - 2) had given blood the night before.
 - 3) had worked a lot.
 - 4) felt uncomfortably warm.
13. When Feneque saw the light of the train coming into the tunnel, he
 - 1) felt determined not to die.
 - 2) wanted to leave Donath.
 - 3) started panicking.
 - 4) allowed himself to get killed.
14. When Donath briefly regained consciousness, she thought that she
 - 1) had been beaten.
 - 2) had been kidnapped.
 - 3) had been saved.
 - 4) had been robbed.
15. On their train ride downtown, Gonzalez thought about her behaviour during the accident because
 - 1) her boyfriend didn’t want to assume that she was right.
 - 2) her boyfriend could have died during the accident.
 - 3) her boyfriend hadn’t lost control of himself.
 - 4) she was still frightened.

16. Donath could not find a man who had saved her life because the police
- 1) had misspelled his name.
 - 2) had spelled incorrectly his surname.
 - 3) had mixed up his name and surname.
 - 4) hadn't written down his name and surname,
17. Feneque could finally contact Donath because he
- 1) has posted a message on a newspaper website.
 - 2) had asked the television station to provide her e-mail address.
 - 3) found her home address while surfing the Internet.
 - 4) got her e-mail address from the television station website.
18. Feneque is sure that
- 1) Donath needs help.
 - 2) nobody can explain why he happened to be on the platform.
 - 3) his being on the platform was a pure coincidence.
 - 4) he was sent to the platform by God.

Задание 3.16

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Today was a rice day, fifty-pound sacks of white rice in trucks bearing an elephant logo. The same happy elephant appeared on the bags, its head raised to the sky, the trunk curved like an S. "Elephant," Todd said. He said it because a labourer was staring at it intently, which meant he wasn't working. "That's right," the man said. "I couldn't remember the word." He was the only other human at the loading dock this morning. The man didn't have a name, just a number, like the rest of the robots.

That could be me, Todd thought as he watched him work side by side with his silent mechanical counterparts, lifting, carrying, and dropping bags of rice from the back of the truck to the warehouse. A bad car accident, a bad fall from a ladder, and that could be me. Or a bad memrip.

At lunch, Todd thought of things he could sell. Everything he owned of any value, he could touch: his grandfather's watch, his grandmother's wedding ring, a gold necklace belonging to some forgotten relative. His car, too, but that was out of the question as he needed it to work. He got up from his chair and scanned the floor below, the robots still working away, a sea of metallic shoulders rising and falling in unison, strangely beautiful in a way. Over by the forklift sat 8831, his eyes as blank as the piece of bread he was eating.

Two weeks from today was Todd's thirtieth wedding anniversary, and even if he were to pawn the watch, the ring, and the necklace, he knew he wouldn't even come close to having enough for Paris. That's where Sue had wanted to go for as long as he could remember. They didn't have the money to honeymoon there, but that was okay because back then, there had been plenty of time. They were young, both healthy and working, so they would save a little here and there and in a couple of years, they would be walking up to the Eiffel Tower at night arm in arm, find themselves underneath the arch and look up at the beacon that shined on this city of lights.

But then came two sons and three recessions and a second mortgage. A hysterectomy for her, a double bypass for him, and now here he was, nine years short of retirement, supervising a team of robots and a retarded man, thinking about folks who could sell things they couldn't touch, like stocks and bonds and whatever else he couldn't even fathom, people with money who would pay to experience another's most cherished moments.

Silly. That would be Sue's word for it if this were a story she'd overheard. For a trip, what a silly thing to do. But it was more than a trip. It was their life together. There was life and there was death, and it seemed to Todd that if he waited any longer, there wouldn't be any difference between the two.

He opened the filing cabinet and rifled through the folders. Name: Lopez, Manny. Age: 46. Tax Status: Married. In all the years

he'd been here, only a handful of human workers had come and gone. All of them were handicapped in some way; they came through the city welfare program, and 8831 was no exception.

Manny's wife picked up on the second ring. Todd told her who he was, and after he assured her that her husband was not hurt, he was fine, he was a great worker, he asked her what he wanted to know. She listened without interrupting him; then there was a lengthy silence.

"Why?" she asked.

"Does it matter?"

"I can report you."

"I know." More silence.

"He did it because he loved me. Loved," she said, hardening. "Not loves."

"I heard you."

Then she hung up, and for the rest of the day, Todd replayed the conversation in his mind. Should he have lied to her, made up some story about a sick mother, a dying child? He wasn't good at talking, especially on the phone. People thought he was unfriendly, hostile. A woman once told him his voice sounded like broken stones rattling in a cage.

The horn blared at five, time for the two humans to go home and the robots to be reconditioned and put in standby.

(Adapted from 'Paris, at Night' by Sung J. Woo)

12. That morning, at the loading docks

- 1) there were only robots.
- 2) there was only one human.
- 3) there were two people.
- 4) there were a handful of people.

13. At launch Todd was thoughtful because he

- 1) needed money for a trip.
- 2) owned a lot of valuable things.
- 3) wanted to pawn the watch, the ring, and the necklace.
- 4) needed a new car to work.

- 14.** Todd and his wife didn't worry that they had no money to honeymoon in Paris because they
- 1) had already been there.
 - 2) planned to go there the following year.
 - 3) didn't want to go there.
 - 4) were ready to earn money for this trip.
- 15.** Todd and Sue had not been to Paris yet because
- 1) Tom was about to retire.
 - 2) they had had more important things to spend money on.
 - 3) Tom was always busy supervising a team of robots.
 - 4) Sue thought it was a silly idea.
- 16.** Manny Lopez was
- 1) a robot.
 - 2) a welfare officer.
 - 3) mentally disabled.
 - 4) an exception.
- 17.** Todd called Manny's wife because he wanted
- 1) to get acquainted with her.
 - 2) to know whether Manny loved her.
 - 3) to find out what had happened to Manny.
 - 4) to tell Manny's wife that he was a great worker.
- 18.** Todd was
- 1) a sociable person.
 - 2) hostile to people.
 - 3) thinking about the conversation with Manny's wife the whole day.
 - 4) bad at communicating with people.

Задание 3.17

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

There were a number of carved stone figures placed at intervals along the parapets of the old Cathedral; some of them represented angels, others kings and bishops, and nearly all were in attitudes of pious exaltation and composure. But one figure, low down on the cold north side of the building, had neither a crown, nor a nimbus or a mitre, and its face was hard and bitter and downcast. It must be a demon, declared the fat blue pigeons that roosted and sunned themselves all day on the ledges of the parapet; but the old belfry jackdaw, which was an authority on ecclesiastical architecture, said it was a lost soul. And there the matter rested.

One autumn day there fluttered onto the Cathedral roof a slender, sweet-voiced bird that had wandered away from the bare fields and thinning hedgerows in search of a winter roosting-place. It tried to rest its tired feet under the shade of a great angel-wing or to nestle in the sculptured folds of a kingly robe, but the fat pigeons hustled it away from wherever it settled, and the noisy sparrow-folk drove it off the ledges. No respectable bird sang with so much feeling, they cheeped one to another, and the wanderer had to move on.

Only the effigy of the Lost Soul offered a place of refuge. The pigeons did not consider it safe to perch on a projection that leaned so much out of the perpendicular, and was, besides, too much in the shadow. The figure did not cross its hands in the pious attitude of the other graven dignitaries, but its arms were folded as in defiance and their angle made a snug resting-place for the little bird. Every evening it crept trustfully into its corner against the stone breast of the image, and the darkling eyes seemed to keep watch over its slumbers.

The lonely bird grew to love its lonely protector, and during the day it would trill forth its sweetest music in grateful thanks for its nightly shelter. And, it may have been the work of wind and weather, or some other influence, but the wild drawn face seemed gradually

to lose some of its hardness and unhappiness. Every day the song of his little guest would come up in snatches to the lonely watcher, and in the evening, when the vesper-bell was ringing, the bright-eyed bird would return and nestle into the arms that were waiting for him. Those were happy days for the Dark Image. Only the great bell of the Cathedral rang out daily its mocking message, "After joy ... sorrow."

The folk in the verger's lodge noticed a little brown bird flitting about the Cathedral precincts, and admired its beautiful singing. "But it is a pity," said they, "that all that warbling should be lost and wasted far out of hearing up on the parapet." They were poor, but they understood the principles of political economy. So they caught the bird and put it in a little wicker cage outside the lodge door.

That night the little songster was missing from its accustomed haunt, and the Dark Image knew more than ever the bitterness of loneliness. Perhaps his little friend had been killed by a prowling cat or hurt by a stone. Perhaps he had flown elsewhere. But when morning came there floated up to him, through the noise and bustle of the Cathedral world, a faint heart-aching message from the prisoner in the wicker cage far below. And every day, at high noon, when the fat pigeons were stupefied into silence after their midday meal and the sparrows were washing themselves in the street puddles, the song of the little bird came up to the parapets. The pigeons remarked, between mealtimes, that the figure leaned forward more than ever out of the perpendicular.

One day no song came up from the little wicker cage. It was the coldest day of the winter, and the pigeons and sparrows on the Cathedral roof looked anxiously on all sides for the scraps of food which they were dependent on in hard weather. "Have the lodge-folk thrown out anything on to the dust-heap?" inquired one pigeon of another which was peering over the edge of the north parapet. "Only a little dead bird," was the answer.

There was a crackling sound in the night on the Cathedral roof and a noise as of falling masonry. The belfry jackdaw said the frost was affecting the fabric, and as he had experienced many frosts it must have been so. In the morning it was seen that the Figure of the Lost Soul had toppled from its cornice and lay now in a broken mass on the dust heap outside the verger's lodge. "It is just as well," cooed the fat pigeons, after they had peered at the matter for some minutes;

“now we shall have a nice angel put up there. Certainly they will put an angel there.”

“After joy ... sorrow,” rang out the great bell.

(Adapted from ‘The Image of the Lost Soul’ by H. H. Munro)

12. One of the figures along the parapets of the old Cathedral
 - 1) was a demon.
 - 2) differed from the others.
 - 3) had a frightened face.
 - 4) had lost its soul.
13. The pigeons and sparrows didn't accept the bird because it
 - 1) didn't respect them.
 - 2) sang very emotionally.
 - 3) had a sweet voice.
 - 4) was a wanderer.
14. The effigy of the Lost Soul was a snug resting place for the bird because
 - 1) it leaned so much out of the perpendicular.
 - 2) it was in the shadow.
 - 3) its arms were folded comfortably for the bird.
 - 4) the pigeons didn't perch on it.
15. The folk in the verger's lodge thought that
 - 1) the bird was singing far from the parapet.
 - 2) the bird would sing better in the cage.
 - 3) all that warbling should be lost.
 - 4) they could benefit from the bird's singing.
16. The Dark Image felt lonelier when
 - 1) his little friend had been killed by a prowling cat.
 - 2) the bird had flown elsewhere.
 - 3) he got message from the prisoner.
 - 4) the bird didn't return to its accustomed haunt.

17. One day no song came up from the little wicker cage because

- 1) the bird had died.
- 2) the lodge-folk had killed the bird.
- 3) it was the coldest day of the winter.
- 4) the bird had flown away.

18. The pigeons felt

- 1) frightened when there was a crackling sound in the night.
- 2) sure that the effigy of the Lost Soul would be substituted with an angel.
- 3) certain that they would not have an angel put up there.
- 4) disappointed that the Figure of the Lost Soul was broken.

Задание 3.18

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

There were three of them. There were four of us, and April lay on the campsite and on the river. This was Deer Lodge on the Pine River in New Hampshire. Brother Bentley's father had found this place sometime after the First World War, a foreign affair that had seriously done him no good but he found solitude abounding here. Now we were here, post World War II, post Korean War, Vietnam War on the brink. Peace was everywhere about us, in the riot of young leaves, in the spree of bird confusion and chatter, in the struggle of pre-dawn animals for the start of a new day.

We had pitched our camp in the near darkness, Ed LeBlanc, Brother Bentley, Walter Ruszkowski and myself. A dozen or more years we had been here and seen no one. Now, into our campsite deep in the forest came an old van. Two elderly men sat in the front seat, felt hats at the slouch and decorated with an assortment of tied flies. "Morning, been yet?" one of them said as he pulled his boots up

from the folds at his knees. His hands were large, the fingers long and I could picture them in a shop barn working a primal plane across the face of a maple board.

"Barely had coffee," Ed LeBlanc said, the most vocal of the four of us, quickest at friendship, at shaking hands. "We've got a whole pot almost. Have what you want." The pot was pointed out sitting on a hunk of grill across the stones of our fire, flames licking lightly at its sides. When we fished the Pine River, coffee was the glue, the morning glue, the late evening glue, even though we'd often unearth our beer from a natural cooler in early evening. Camp coffee has a ritual. It is thick, it is potboiled over a squaw-pine fire, it is strong enough to wake the demon in you. But into that pot has to go fresh eggshells to hold the grounds down, give coffee a taste of history, a sense of place. That means at least one egg must be cracked open for its shells. I suspect that's where "scrambled eggs" originated, from some camp like ours.

"You're early enough for eggs and bacon if you need a start." Eddie added, his invitation tossed kindly into the morning air. "We have hot cakes and home fries, if you want." "Been there already," the other man said, his weaponry also noted by us, a little more orderly in its presentation, including an old Boy Scout sash across his chest and the galaxy of flies in supreme positioning. They were old Yankees, in the face and frame, the pair of them undoubtedly brothers. They were taller than we were, no fat on their frames, wide-shouldered, big-handed, barely coming out of their reserve, but fishermen. That fact alone would win any of us over.

Then the pounding came from inside the truck and the voice of authority from some place in space, some regal spot in the universe. "I'm not sitting here the livelong day whilst you boys gab away." "Coming, pa," one of them said, the most orderly one. They pulled open the back doors of the van, swung them wide, to show His Venerable Self, ageless, white-bearded, felt hat too loaded with an arsenal of flies, sitting on a white wicker rocker. Across his lap he held three delicate fly rods, old as him, thin, bamboo in colour, probably too slight for a lake's three-pounder.

Rods were taken from the caring hands and His Venerable Self was lifted from the truck and set by our campfire. The old one looked about the campsite, noted clothes drying from a previous day's rain, order of equipment and supplies aligned the way we always kept

them, the canvas of our tent taut and true in its expanse, our fishing rods off the ground and placed atop the flyleaf so as not to tempt raccoons with smelly cork handles, no garbage in sight. He nodded. **We had passed muster.**

“You the ones leave it cleaner than you find it every year. We knew something about you. Never disturbed you before. But we share the good spots.” He looked closely at Brother Bentley, nodded a kind of recognition. “Your daddy ever fish here, son?” Brother must have passed through the years in a hurry, remembering his father bringing him here as a boy. “A ways back,” Brother said in his clipped North Saugus fashion, outlander, specific, no waste in his words.

(Adapted from ‘The Three Fishermen’ by Tom Sheehan)

12. When Brother Bentley’s father found Deer Lodge, he appreciated that
 - 1) there was no war.
 - 2) he could listen to the birds singing.
 - 3) there were lots of animals to hunt.
 - 4) there were no people there.
13. The narrator thought that the elderly men could have worked as
 - 1) mechanics.
 - 2) carpenters.
 - 3) shop assistants.
 - 4) plumbers.
14. Ed LeBlanc
 - 1) was the most outspoken of the four people.
 - 2) was the most modest of the four people.
 - 3) was the worst at communication.
 - 4) had the best voice in the company.
15. The narrator and his friends
 - 1) drank coffee only in the morning.
 - 2) drank only coffee in the camp.
 - 3) made coffee in a special way
 - 4) always had ‘scrambled eggs’ for breakfast.

16. The four men liked newcomers because
- 1) they had a notable weaponry.
 - 2) they were friendly.
 - 3) they were fisherman.
 - 4) were old Yankees.
17. In paragraph 6 '**We had passed muster**' means that
- 1) the old man approved of our camp.
 - 2) we were considered to be experienced fishermen.
 - 3) we had to leave our camp in a clean state.
 - 4) we felt a surge of relief.
18. The old fisherman
- 1) didn't want to disturb Brother Bentley.
 - 2) did not recognize Brother Bentley.
 - 3) was a friend of Brother Bentley's father.
 - 4) had already seen Brother Bentley here.

Задание 3.19

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Restless, shifting, fugacious as time itself is a certain vast bulk of the population of the red brick district of the lower West Side. Homeless, they have a hundred homes. They flit from furnished room to furnished room, transients forever — transients in abode, transients in heart and mind. Hence the houses of this district, having had a thousand dwellers, should have a thousand tales to tell, mostly dull ones, no doubt; but it would be strange if there could not be found a ghost or two in the wake of all these vagrant guests.

One evening after dark a young man prowled among these crumbling red mansions, ringing their bells. At the twelfth he rested his

lean hand baggage upon the step and wiped the dust from his hatband and forehead. The bell sounded faint and far away in some remote, hollow depths. To the door of the twelfth house, whose bell he had rung, came a housekeeper, who made him think of an unwholesome, surfeited worm that had eaten its nut to a hollow shell and now sought to fill the vacancy with edible lodgers. He asked if there was a room to let. "Come in," said the housekeeper. Her voice came from her throat; her throat seemed lined with fur. "I have the third-floor-back, vacant since a week back. Should you wish to look at it?"

The young man followed her up the stairs. A faint light from no particular source mitigated the shadows of the halls. They trod noiselessly upon a stair carpet that seemed to have become vegetable; to have degenerated in that rank, sunless air to lush lichen or spreading moss that grew in patches to the staircase. At each turn of the stairs were vacant niches in the wall. Perhaps plants had once been set within them. If so, they had died in that foul and tainted air. It may be that statues of the saints had stood there, but it was not difficult to conceive that imps and devils had dragged them forth in the darkness and down to the unholy depths of some furnished pit below.

"This is the room," said the housekeeper, from her furry throat. "It's a nice room. I had some most elegant people in it last summer — no trouble at all, and paid in advance to the minute. The water's at the end of the hall. Sprowls and Mooney kept it for three months. They did a vaudeville sketch. Miss Bretta Sprowls — you may have heard of her — right there over the dresser is where the marriage certificate hung, framed. The gas is here, and you see there is plenty of closet room. It's a room everybody likes. It never stays idle long."

"Do you have many theatrical people rooming here?" asked the young man. "They come and go. A good proportion of my lodgers is connected with theatres. Yes, sir, this is the theatrical district. Actor people never stay long anywhere. I get my share. Yes, they come and they go."

He engaged the room, paying for a week in advance. He was tired, he said, and would take possession at once. The room had been made ready, she said. As the housekeeper moved away he put, for the thousandth time, the question that he carried at the end of his tongue.

“A young girl — Miss Eloise Vashner — do you remember such a one among your lodgers? She would be singing on the stage, most likely. A fair girl, of medium height and slender, with reddish gold hair and a dark mole near her left eyebrow.”

“No, I don’t remember the name. These stage people have names they change as often as their rooms. No, I don’t call that one to mind.”

No. Always no. Five months of **ceaseless** interrogation and the inevitable negative. So much time spent by day in questioning managers, agents, schools and choruses; by night among the audiences of theatres from all-star casts down to music halls so low that he dreaded to find what he most hoped for. He who had loved her best had tried to find her. He was sure that since her disappearance from home this great, water-girt city held her somewhere, but it was like a monstrous quicksand, shifting its particles constantly, with no foundation, its upper granules of today buried tomorrow in ooze and slime.

(Adapted from ‘The Furnished Room’ by O. Henry)

12. The houses of the lower West Side

- 1) had some mystery in their history.
- 2) had lots of exciting stories to tell.
- 3) had permanent dwellers.
- 4) were mostly wooden.

13. The young man

- 1) had heavy hand baggage.
- 2) looked clean and respectable.
- 3) was in a hurry.
- 4) was looking for a room to rent.

14. The housekeeper

- 1) looked healthy.
- 2) was very hungry.
- 3) seemed to be looking for new victims.
- 4) was wearing fur round her throat.

15. In the hall of the house
- 1) it was completely dark.
 - 2) there was moss instead of a stair carpet
 - 3) the air had a disgusting smell.
 - 4) there were plants and statues within the niches in the wall.
16. The housekeeper told the young man that
- 1) the room was often vacant for a long time.
 - 2) there was gas and water in the room
 - 3) her lodgers were seldom connected with the theatres.
 - 4) her previous lodgers had paid for the room beforehand.
17. The girl who the young man was looking for
- 1) was tall and slim.
 - 2) had a distinguishing feature.
 - 3) was his bride.
 - 4) was absent for three months.
18. In the last paragraph 'ceaseless' means
- 1) hopeless.
 - 2) meaningless.
 - 3) useless.
 - 4) endless.

Задание 3.20

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

The new teacher arrived in the town with a belief in the educational benefits of paper folding; she had written a pamphlet for other educators entitled 'Creasing Patterns into Children's Brains: the Place of Origami in the Classroom.' One afternoon a week she

taught her pupils basic designs and demonstrated more complex constructions. What really added fuel to their spark of interest was her collection of animals, birds and abstract shapes, built up over many years and kept in a specially constructed display cabinet mounted beside the coat hangers. Once the children had mastered the fundamental models and folds, inspired by the treasures from Japan, India and an unpronounceable place, they began to evolve designs and styles of their own.

In no time an origami craze **engulfed** the town. Extra supplies of multi-coloured and textured sheets of square papers were ordered through the local shop. The children also used paper they found in their own homes — shopping lists, music sheets, bills, receipts, old calendars, love letters, cigarette cards, seed catalogues. The fad seeped out into other aspects of town life. Just one instance: the forge fashioned square frames that could sit inside a frying pan or on a griddle. This created a perfect receptacle for pouring batter. Skilled children would then fold the square pancake into a variety of shapes to be filled with fruit and cream.

Mrs. Deere, mother of Daniel, the most talented of the children in this speciality, introduced the origami pancake onto the local fountain card circuit. Fountain cards was a game requiring steady hands, a sense of proportion and three decks of cards with the sevens and jacks stripped. This game had all but completely died out, perhaps due to the arrival of a knife factory in the town and its detrimental impact on the manual dexterity of the population. Mrs. Deere was not a skilled fountain card player but Daniel's creations, shaped like flowers and towers with sweet and savoury centres added an extra dimension to her Thursday night game. As Mrs. Peyton said, washing down a pancake swan with some mint tea, "God spent a long day dreaming up talents of an inconsequential and frivolous nature to distribute to those who missed the main go-around."

All this would have passed, perhaps not even lasted as a memory, all these frivolous and inconsequential goings-on, but for an incident involving a boy named Bishop who lived some distance outside the town, formerly a miniaturist and now the only known paper vanisher.

Constructionists and miniaturists: a split in the ranks of origami makers. For the miniaturist the challenge existed in the realm of creating something tiny and perfect, a design fit for a pencil, a

match or a knitting needle. Apparently an eight-year-old girl was on the edge of a breakthrough, folding a bee's wing into her signature frog to fit on the head of a pin. For the constructionists a different challenge existed — designing larger and more complex structures and using in some cases non-paper materials. It was acknowledged that the Peytons' daughter, Casen, was head and shoulders above all others. She was perhaps the only one with the vision and skills to reunite the two schools, but was blighted by her parents' ambition for her in the realm of tapestry weaving, a proud family tradition.

Left to his own devices on a Saturday afternoon, Bishop had run out of craft paper and wished to practise a sleeping cat design. Having exhausted all other supplies in the house, he picked out an old letter that was on top of photographs and documents kept in a shoebox in his mother's wardrobe, took it to his room and began folding. If all had gone to plan, he would have replaced the paper and his mother would be none the wiser. Absently, whilst warming up his fingers he folded the paper in half eight times, the maximum number of folds a square of paper could take, irrespective of size. He squeezed the tiny paper one more time, willing it to halve again and the impossible happened. The paper completely disappeared from between his thumb and first finger. It folded into nothing.

(Adapted from 'A Paper Heart Is Beating, a Paper Boat Sets Sail' by Kathleen Murray)

12. The new teacher intended

- 1) to get benefits from paper folding.
- 2) to use paper folding for educating children.
- 3) to make origami more popular with children.
- 4) to teach educators to use origami in the classroom.

13. The new teacher kept her collection of animals, birds and abstract shapes in

- 1) a wardrobe.
- 2) a special box placed beside the coat hangers.
- 3) a specially equipped room.
- 4) a special piece of furniture.

- 14.** In paragraph 2 ‘**engulfed**’ means
- 1) got over
 - 2) held over
 - 3) turned over
 - 4) took over
- 15.** Fountain cards game was almost forgotten because
- 1) the popularity of the knife factory among the population had increased.
 - 2) the knife factory had had a positive impact on manual skills.
 - 3) the manual skills of the population had worsened owing to the knife factory.
 - 4) other activities had appeared after the arrival of a knife factory in the town.
- 16.** Casen could have reunited the two schools unless
- 1) her parents had prevented her from doing this.
 - 2) she had wanted to follow the family tradition in tapestry weaving.
 - 3) she had been head and shoulders above all others.
 - 4) she had had the vision and skills.
- 17.** Bishop had to use an old letter for his new design because
- 1) it was easy to find.
 - 2) he was exhausted by looking for other supplies in the house.
 - 3) of a total lack of paper.
 - 4) no other craft paper suited for his sleeping cat design.
- 18.** The paper completely disappeared because
- 1) it was too old for origami.
 - 2) Bishop was inattentive.
 - 3) Bishop had folded the paper in half eight times.
 - 4) it was Bishop’s plan.

КЛЮЧИ К ЗАДАНИЯМ

№ ва- рианта	Задание 1 (10)	Задание 2 (11)	Задание 3 (12—18)
1	5461872	732561	3214423
2	6573184	425617	2431334
3	7826435	631542	4223413
4	3158627	245371	2343321
5	2481356	517263	3442123
6	5362718	726354	4341223
7	8247561	273654	3312434
8	7135246	754326	4122343
9	2716538	724135	2334122
10	4851723	546317	1342334
11	3762154	647532	2314442
12	1538426	514726	4331243
13	7532614	264135	3422334
14	8415263	362157	1324423
15	5386147	675243	2143342
16	3571482	316754	3142334
17	7385461	621735	2234412
18	5628143	417365	4213314
19	2761453	573126	1433424
20	8365247	367214	2443132

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