**10. За­да­ние 10.** *Уста­но­ви­те со­от­вет­ствие между за­го­лов­ка­ми 1–8 и тек­ста­ми A–G. За­пи­ши­те свои от­ве­ты в таб­ли­цу. Ис­поль­зуй­те каж­дую цифру толь­ко один раз. В за­да­нии есть один лиш­ний за­го­ло­вок.*

1. Naturally different

2. Big age difference

3. Different opinions

4. Different ambitions

5. Small differences

6. No difference at all

7. Different rules

8. Learning to be different

**A.** John and James are identical twins but they don’t go to the same school. Their parents felt this would help them develop individual tastes, interests and styles-but the boys at first hated the idea. Now they are really happy at their schools but occasionally they swap places just for fun! The brothers are best friends but they now agree that their parents were probably correct.

**B.** Anna and Beth are twin sisters but they are most unlike each other. Technically they are “non-identical” twins. Anna is blonde and Beth is a brunette. Anna is noisy, energetic and always crashing around to hip hop and rap. Beth is much quieter and likes listening to classical music and reading. Anna eats anything and Beth is a vegetarian. But they are, absolutely, the closest and best of friends.

**C.** The Perkins children, Sally and John, both study hard every evening after college and most weekends. Sally studies French, history and Art. She plans to go to university in Paris and wants to either work in a museum or an art sale room. John studies the Russian language, business studies and maths. He wants to study in St. Petersburg and to set up his own import business. I am sure both will succeed.

**D.** Greg’s dad believes that there is no original, exciting new music being written and performed today. Greg strongly disagrees and can name several new bands and singers that are both completely original and really popular. But his Dad is a professional musician and was quite successful when he was young. He argues that nearly every successful song now is simply a reworked version of an older one.

**E.** In the UK you can legally do different things depending on your age. You can vote for a new government at 18 but at 17 you cannot drink a beer. At 16 you can marry and become a parent but you cannot drive to your wedding or make a traditional toast! Meanwhile lots of bars and clubs are open only to people above 21 which means, married, voting, car driving parents could still be too young to enter.

**F.**  Serious stamp collectors are men and women who appreciate details. To the casual observer, the oldest postage stamps in the world — the Victorian “Penny Blacks” — all look identical. Millions were made but only a few of them are truly valuable. A serious collector knows this and the ability to find tiny variations in the paper, ink or code used helps them to find the “Penny Black’s” that are rare and valuable.

**G.** Dina Ruiz has Japanese and black ancestry on her father’s side of the family and English, Welsh and German on her mother’s. She was born in California and married her husband, actor Clint Eastwood, in Las Vegas. When she first met Eastwood, she was 28 and he was 63. She is most famous as a TV news “anchor” and is Chair of The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| За­го­ло­вок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**11. За­да­ние 1.** *Про­чи­тай­те текст и за­пол­ни­те про­пус­ки A–F ча­стя­ми пред­ло­же­ний, обо­зна­чен­ны­ми циф­ра­ми 1–7. Одна из ча­стей в спис­ке 1–7 — лиш­няя. За­не­си­те цифры, обо­зна­ча­ю­щие со­от­вет­ству­ю­щие части пред­ло­же­ний, в таб­ли­цу.*

**Reality TV**

Reality TV seems to dominate broadcasting these days. But what is it, how did it emerge and why on earth is it so popular? The first question is easily answered. Reality TV **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_ presents unscripted, dramatic or humorous situations or events. It can involve celebrities**В** \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the public. Reality TV has been gradually growing in importance for over 60 years. “Candid Camera” — the show that filmed ordinary people reacting to set ups and pranks — started in 1948. Some people, however, believe it was the Japanese with their awful shows in the 1980s and 90s that brought reality TV to centre stage. Others believe **С** \_\_\_\_\_\_ that is called “Big Brother” was the show that spawned the reality TV age. But why are the shows so popular? Different theories come to life. Some believe that it is **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_ we like to watch horrible behaviour: the same instinct that once inspired the ancient Romans to go and watch gladiators destroy each other at the Coliseum. Others suggest a kind of voyeurism is involved there — an unhealthy curiosity to spy on other people’s lives.

Whatever the real reason — the trend seems to have already peaked. A lot of such shows **E**\_\_\_\_\_\_ or are expected to go in the near future. And the replacement seems to be talents shows — watching competitions in dance, singing and general entertainment. Does it mean that people are changing? It is too early to say. Most agree that these **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. due to basic human instinct that

2. is still early to judge

3. are simply the cycles of fashion

4. but more usually the stars are members

5. that the television phenomenon

6. is a type of programme that

7. seem to have disappeared

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Про­пуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть пред­ло­же­ния |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**12. За­да­ние 12.** The first paragraph implies that the public school

1) was more than just an educational institution.

2) offered the best educational curriculum.

3) had developed close ties with a college.

4) preferred students talented in sports and music.

**Keeping busy**

The public school in town served a number of purposes. Education, of course, was one. It offered a curriculum in general education, manual education, and preparatory education for college. Its music and sports programs provided entertainment to the school and its patrons. And the school served as an agency of social cohesion, bringing the community together in a common effort in which everyone took pride.

The sports program was the center of gravity of extra-curricular activities. The school fielded junior and senior varsity teams in football, basketball and track. Any young man with enough coordination to walk and chew gum at the same time could find a place on one of those teams. In addition, sports generated a need for pep rallies, cheerleaders, a band, homecoming activities, parades and floats, a homecoming queen and maids of honor, and a sports banquet. It also mobilized parents to support the activities with time and money.

There were any number of clubs a student might join. Some were related to academics, like the Latin Club, the Spanish Club, and the Science Club. Others brought together students interested in a profession, like the Future Farmers of America, the Future Homemakers of America, the Future Teachers of America, and the Pre-Med Club. Still others were focused on service. The Intra-Mural Council, made up of girls (who had been neglected in the regular sports program), organized tournaments in a variety of sports for girls. The Library Club worked to improve library holdings and equipment. The Pep Club organized homecoming activities, parades and athletic banquets.

The Student Council, including representatives from each class, was elected by the student body after a heated political campaign with banners and speeches. It represented student interests to the administration and the school board. It approved student clubs that were formed, helped resolve discipline problems, and played a role in setting codes of conduct and dress. For the most part, it was a docile body that approved the policies of the administration.

The Journalism Club published a monthly newspaper of school news and opinion. It was financed by selling ads to business men in the community.

Another group planned and published the school Yearbook, which was a pictorial record of the student body, the year’s activities, sports, and achievements. The Yearbook staff sponsored a beauty contest, pictured outstanding students selected by the faculty, and a Who’s Who of popular and talented students selected by the student body.

Churches in town, of which there were many, sponsored their own activities for youth; and the community sponsored a recreation center, called Teen Town, for chaperoned Saturday night dances each week. Community and school leaders seemed determined to keep the youth of the town busy and out of trouble. In a small Southern town in the Bible Belt where very few students had access to a car, which had been voted dry and in which no alcohol was sold, they succeeded marvelously well.

**13. За­да­ние 13.** Which of the following is true about the school’s sports programme?

1) Ability to chew gum while walking was required of all participants.

2) The sportsmen were supposed to join the school band.

3) It was run on the money collected from parents.

4) It played the most important role outside the curriculum.

**14. За­да­ние 14.** The word ‘others’, in paragraph 3, refers to...

1) academics.

2) school clubs.

3) students.

4) professionals.

**15. За­да­ние 15.** Which of the following is NOT the function of the Student Council?

1) Representation of students’ interests.

2) Helping administration in discipline issues.

3) Formation of school clubs.

4) Participation in conduct code setting.

**16. За­да­ние 16.** The money for the advertisements from local businessmen was used to pay for

1) the Journalism Club.

2) the publication of a monthly newspaper.

3) the publication of the school Yearbook.

4) financing the beauty contest.

**17. За­да­ние 17.** Saturday night dances were sponsored by

1) the recreation center.

2) churches.

3) the school.

4) the community.

**18. За­да­ние 18.** Who does the title ‘Keeping Busy’ refer to?

1) young people.

2) school council.

3) town churches.

4) community.

**19. За­да­ние 19.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***NAME***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

**Who really discovered America?**

Everybody knows that Christopher Columbus discovered America. However, America \_\_\_\_\_\_ after Amerigo Vespucci who explored the eastern coast of South America.

**20. За­да­ние 20.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***COME***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

It was taking a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

**21. За­да­ние 21.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***MAKE***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

This structure is sensitive to vibrations in the water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by other fish.

**22. За­да­ние 22.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***BAD***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

I And then came the \_\_\_\_\_\_ moment of my life. My son said, «But ... when you were a girl ... it was alive then, right?»

**23. За­да­ние 23.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***COOK***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

**Mother's Day**

We are a family of four: my mom, my dad, my brother and I. One morning my dad started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

**24. За­да­ние 24.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***DO***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

But while he \_\_\_\_\_\_ it, he thinks about the real-world problems.

**25. За­да­ние 25.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***DREAM***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, \_\_\_\_\_\_ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping to destroy Troy.

**26. За­да­ние 26.** *Об­ра­зуй­те от слова***EXPENSE***од­но­ко­рен­ное слово так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски и лек­си­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

**The King’s New Dress**

Many years ago, there was a King who spent all his time and money on dressing up. He loved riding round in his \_\_\_\_\_\_ garments so that everybody could see him.

**27. За­да­ние 27.** *Об­ра­зуй­те от слова***POPULAR***од­но­ко­рен­ное слово так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски и лек­си­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

His works have been translated into more than 40 languages and have sold tens of millions of copies in different countries. His \_\_\_\_\_\_ continues in the 21st century.

**28. За­да­ние 28.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***USE***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

Critics, however, say that cyberspace communication loses some important factors of the social atmosphere. Most Web \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don't understand that when we talk to someone, we get many messages from them just by their tone of voice and body language.

**29. За­да­ние 29.** *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***FRIGHT***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

The critics are the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people on the first night because their opinions will either help make the show a hit or force it to close.

**30. За­да­ние 30.** *Об­ра­зуй­те от слова***VARY***од­но­ко­рен­ное слово так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски и лек­си­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

Animal rights organizations use \_\_\_\_\_\_ tactics: picketing stores that sell furs, harassing hunters in the wild, or breaking into laboratories to free animals.

**31. За­да­ние 31.** *Об­ра­зуй­те от слова***POSSIBLE***од­но­ко­рен­ное слово так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски и лек­си­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

It flies 1,000 km across the Gulf of Mexico to the southern coast of the United States in 24 hours without a stop! You may think it's \_\_\_\_\_\_ , but other small birds can fly non-stop for up to 90 hours!

**32. За­да­ние 32.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) incident

2) accident

3) event

4) occasion

*Про­чи­тай­те текст с про­пус­ка­ми, обо­зна­чен­ны­ми но­ме­ра­ми 32–38. Эти но­ме­ра со­от­вет­ству­ют за­да­ни­ям 32–38, в ко­то­рых пред­став­ле­ны воз­мож­ные ва­ри­ан­ты от­ве­тов. Ука­жи­те номер вы­бран­но­го вами ва­ри­ан­та от­ве­та.*

**The Fruitcake Special**

I was a chemist at the Amos Cosmetics factory in New Jersey, USA, trying to design a new perfume when it happened. I never thought I would discover something quite so amazing by 32 \_\_\_\_\_\_. Not me. I was only 23 and it was my second year at the factory. I liked my job very much but I was not a lucky person. I had come straight from the university then, but now I was a chemist in one of the biggest factories in New Jersey. It was an important position to have and meant lots of work.

I was 33 \_\_\_\_\_\_ out all the usual mixes of flowers and things- just as I always did - when I decided to throw in a 34 \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fruitcake Mummy had packed for my lunch. I don’t know why I did it –just did it. I put it into the mix with all the other things.

I thought it 35 \_\_\_\_\_\_ nice, but there was nothing special about it, so I put the bottle into my handbag. I couldn’t give something like that to my boss. After all, I was a chemist and my job was to make perfumes in the proper 36 \_\_\_\_\_\_.

If I told him how I made this one he would tell me not to be a silly girl. Later, he would probably 37 \_\_\_\_\_\_a joke about it to his friends at the golf club.

“Anna!”

It was my boss, David Amos. He happened to be walking past where I worked. I couldn’t 38 \_\_\_\_\_\_ being nervous. He was fairly sure of his good looks and never spoke to ordinary-looking girls like me. I was thrilled.

**33. За­да­ние 33.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) producing

2) making

3) trying

4) doing

**34. За­да­ние 34.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) piece

2) lump

3) bunch

4) pinch

**35. За­да­ние 35.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) heard

2) touched

3) tasted

4) smelled

**36. За­да­ние 36.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) way

2) road

3) path

4) method

**37. За­да­ние 37.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) Do

2) produce

3) make

4) have

**38. За­да­ние 38.** Вставь­те про­пу­щен­ное слово:

1) hold

2) feel

3) keep

4) help

**39. За­да­ние 39.** You have received a letter from your New Zealand pen-friend Ann who writes:

|  |
| --- |
| *...We are going to visit Moscow in September. What’s the weather like then? Do we need to bring our warm coats? My mum is a vegetarian, she eats lots of fruit. What sort of fruit will she find in Russia? My dad would like you to tell us what we could visit in a week.**By the way, yesterday I bought the necessary vegetables and cooked Russian borsch. Thank you for the recipe. Everyone liked it very much...* |

Write a letter to Ann. In your letter ask his questions, ask 3 questions about her favourite food. Write 100—140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing. You have 20 minutes to do this task.

**40. За­да­ние 40.** Comment on the following statement: **Public libraries are becoming less popular and they will soon disappear.** What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write 200–250 words. Use the following plan:

− make an introduction (state the problem)

− express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion

− express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion

− explain why you don’t agree with the opposing opinion

− make a conclusion restating your position

**41. За­да­ние 41.** Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

|  |
| --- |
| No ostrich has ever been observed to bury its head in the sand. It would suffocate if it did. When danger threatens, ostriches run away like any other sensible animal. The myth about ostriches may have arisen because they sometimes lie down in their nest with their necks stretched out flat and scan the horizon for trouble. If the predator gets too close they get up and leg it. The ostrich is the largest bird in the world.The head-burying myth was first reported by the Roman historian, who also thought ostriches could hatch their eggs by looking at them aggressively. He didn’t mention their ability to swallow odd things. As well as the stones they use to aid digestion, ostriches will eat iron, copper, brick or glass. One ostrich in London Zoo was found to have eaten a metre-length of rope, a spool of film, a watch and a number of coins. |

**42. За­да­ние 42.** Study the advertisement.



You are considering using the real estate agent services and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

1) if there special offers

2) all services that he provides

3) online consulting service

4) duration of the meeting

5) number of clients per day

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

**43. За­да­ние 43.** Imagine that while travelling during your holidays you took some photos. Choose one photo to present to your friend.



You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

• when you took the photo

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you took the photo

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: "I’ve chosen photo number … ".

**44. За­да­ние 44.** Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

• give a brief description of the photos (action, location)

• say what the pictures have in common

• say in what way the pictures are different

• say in which audience presented in the pictures you would like to be

• explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

