

1

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.*

1. The upper part of him was quite decent.
2. Soapy was thrown out of the restaurant by a waiter.
3. Having lost his house Soapy had to look for another one.
4. Soapy wanted to be imprisoned for disorderly conduct.
5. Soapy needed some shelter for three months.
6. His second desperate attempt of getting into prison also failed.
7. The most pleasant way of getting a shelter was to dine well at some expensive place.

говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
утверждение						

2

*Вы услышите диалог о встрече двух давних друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений А–G соответствуют содержанию текста(1 – **True**), какие не соответствуют(2 – **False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа(3 – **Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

- A** Jean has been to Chicago for the last month.
- B** Looking for a job was not very successful for Jean.
- C** Jean is sure to find a suitable occupation soon.
- D** Jean hasn't missed any important news.
- E** Leslie is a sincere girl.
- F** Marta is Peter's cousin.
- G** The thief of Caroline's camera has been found.

утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
соответствие диалогу							

3

Вы услышите аудиозапись. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1,2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. Together with ..., Emmeline is remembered as one of the major figures in the fight for women's suffrage.

- 1) her friends;
- 2) her daughters;
- 3) her brothers.

ОТВЕТ:

4. The suffrage movement had been active for at least...

- 1) thirteen years.
- 2) twenty years.
- 3) thirty years.

ОТВЕТ:

5. The small group began with...

- 1) aggressive protests.
- 2) peaceful protests.
- 3) noisy protests.

ОТВЕТ:

6. In ..., women over the age of thirty were given the vote.

- 1) February 1919;
- 2) February 1920;
- 3) February 1918.

ОТВЕТ:

7. The acceptance of women's suffrage may also have been due to ... towards the role and capabilities of women.

- 1) changing attitudes;
- 2) changing behavior;
- 3) changing.

ОТВЕТ:

8. The number of women who were important in the fight for British women's suffrage

- 1) two;
- 2) three;
- 3) five.

ОТВЕТ:

9. Sylvia and Christabel were Emmeline Pankhurst's ...

- 1) sisters;
- 2) daughters;

3) cousins.

Ответ:

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

10

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–G и текстами 1–6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один лишний заголовок.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Exams for foreigners | E. Citizens or subjects |
| B. Forbidden City | F. Holy kings |
| C. Cruel queen | G. Wrong sequence |
| D. Meeting Royalty | |

1. Some kings were considered too holy to be seen by ordinary people. They lived hidden behind palace walls. At different times, 24 emperors lived in the world's largest palace complex, the Forbidden City, in Beijing, China. Started in the 15th century during the reign of Emperor Yongle, the city took a million men and 16 years to complete. It covers 72 hectares and has 8,000 rooms! The last Chinese emperor to live in the Forbidden City was Pu Yi, who left the palace in 1924.

2. Everyone knows about Henry VIII's cruel nature. But they forget about his wives' nasty little habits. For example, Catherine of Aragon was left in charge of England while Henry went over to France. While her husband was away, Catherine's army fought the Scottish king, James IV, and beat him. Just to show what a clever girl she was, Catherine sent Henry the blood-stained coat of the dead Scottish king.

3. Kings and queens expect to be treated differently from other people. So you'd better know some simple rules in case you bump into a member of the royal family.

Women are expected to curtsy. Men are expected to bow. Shake hands if a hand is offered. It's bad manners to meet royalty with gloves on because, in the past, gloves were associated with warfare.

Until recently it was thought impolite to turn one's back on the Queen of England. People would walk backwards out of their presence. In certain ceremonies lords and other officials still do.

4. Other countries have 'citizens'. But in Britain people are legally described as 'subjects' – subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. And criminals are sent to one of 'Her Majesty's' prisons.

5. More and more immigrants arrive in Britain each year. There's one street in London – and it's less than 300 meters long – where all businesses are run by Arabs, Greeks, Indians, Italians, Jamaicans, Nigerians, Portuguese, Spanish and Turkish. But now those who want to live in Britain will have to take a test on 'Britishness' to show their knowledge of British culture, history and laws.

6. The present queen of the UK is universally known as 'Elizabeth the Second', although Scotland and Northern Ireland have never had an 'Elizabeth the First'!

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г – лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Some things about Britain make sense only to the British. Of these, probably the strangest is social class.

There are three main class divisions in Britain with some ‘in between’ variations (such as ‘upper middle’): upper, middle and lower or working class. And people in Britain are **1** _____ .

11

The different classes in Britain tend to eat different food at different time of the day (and call the meals by different names), they like to talk about different topics, they enjoy **2** _____ and have different ideas about the correct way to behave.

The easiest way to guess the class to which the person belongs to is **3** _____.

A person’s accent in Britain is an identity card. Other people will be able to say what social background you come from, where you were born or educated, and what kind of job you do.

Changing an accent is difficult, even for actors. To achieve the desired accent, a British person must **4** _____. This is one of the reasons why people still send their children to expensive private schools. It is not that the education there is better, but because, as adults, they will have the right accent and manners.

A person’s vocabulary is also very important. Here is a good class test you can try: when talking to an English person, say something too quietly for them **5** _____. A lower-middle or middle-middle person will say “Pardon?”; an upper-middle will say “Sorry?” (or perhaps “Sorry – what?”); but an upper-class and a working-class person will both say “What?” The working person, however, will drop the “t” – “Wha?”.

“Toilet” is another word that makes the higher classes **6** _____. The correct upper word is “lavatory” or “loo”. The working classes all say “toilet”, as do most lower-middles and middle-middles, the only difference being the working-class dropping of the final “t”.

An interesting thing about the class system in Britain is that very often it has nothing to do with money. A person with an upper-class accent, using upper-class words, will be recognized as upper class even if he or she is unemployed or homeless. And a person with working-class pronunciation, who calls “a sofa” “a settee”, and his midday meal “dinner”, will be identified as working class even if he is a multi-millionaire living in a grand country house.

A. different pastimes and sports;

E. exchange knowing looks;

B. very conscious of class differences;

F. achieve the desired accent;

C. to hear you properly;

G. to listen to the way he or she speaks.

D. speak it from childhood;

1	2	3	4	5	6

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1,2,3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

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A VISIT TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

After Frank Candler

David's father and Philip Turner, the Member of Parliament for Bishopton, are old friends, and one day Mr Turner asked David if he would like to look round the Houses of Parliament. Of course, David was very pleased, and the visit was arranged for the following Monday. The MP explained that the visit must be on Monday because he had got a ticket for the Stranger's Gallery on that day, so that David could listen to a debate in the House of Commons. David arrived at Westminster at half past eleven. The policeman at the door would not let him in, but when he said he was meeting Mr Philip Turner, the MP for Bishopton, he was asked to wait in a little room near the door. When Mr Turner arrived, he took David to the Stranger's Gallery from which he could look down on what was happening in the House of Commons below. Facing him was the Speaker. In front of the Speaker, clerks sat at green-covered tables, and on the seats on either side sat the Members, the Government on the Speaker's right, the opposition on his left. No king or queen of England is allowed to enter the House of Commons. David was amused to see Members on the front seats sitting with their feet on the table in front of them. Some members seemed asleep; others were talking to those sitting next to them. Members were coming in and out all the time. If the Members liked what a Speaker was saying they shouted "Hear, hear!", if they did not like it, they shouted "No!" Once the members on the other side became angry and shouted "Shame!" and "Sit down!" until the Speaker told them to stop. When there was a question to be decided all the Members voted. To do this they went out through two doors at the side. Those who thought "yes" went through one door; those who thought "no" through the other. As they went through the doors, they were counted. Then they all came back and the Speaker was told how many there were on each side; and so the matter was decided. David listened to the debate until late in the afternoon. It was all very interesting, but not quite what he had expected. As he went home by train to Bishopton he thought that he had learnt a lot about the English way of life.

12. Mr Turner offered David to look round the Houses of Parliament because...

- 1) they were former schoolmates.
- 2) they were friends.
- 3) David's father and Philip Turner were friends.
- 4) they were fellow students.

OTBET:

13. David was eager...

- 1) to meet Mr Turner on Monday.
- 2) to listen to a debate.
- 3) to go sightseeing.
- 4) to go for a walk.

OTBET:

14. David knew that ... is allowed to enter the House of Commons.

- 1) nobody;
- 2) the Members;
- 3) the queen;
- 4) neither the king nor the queen of England.

ОТВЕТ:

15. He was struck...

- 1) that there were so many people.
- 2) to see Members on the front seats sitting with their feet on the table.
- 3) that some members were asleep.
- 4) that some members were talking to each other.

ОТВЕТ:

16. If the Members were satisfied with what a Speaker was saying they shouted...

- 1) "Hurray!"
- 2) "Hullo!"
- 3) "Hands up!"
- 4) "Hear, hear!"

ОТВЕТ:

17. To listen to the debates was...

- 1) very exciting.
- 2) rather unique.
- 3) very interesting but not quite what he had expected.
- 4) very boring.

ОТВЕТ:

18. After his visit he thought...

- 1) that he knew how to behave in the Houses of Parliament.
- 2) that he would tell everything his friends.
- 3) that he would say many warm words to Mr Turner.
- 4) that he had learnt a lot about the English way of life.

ОТВЕТ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

VOTING – A DUTY AND A PRIVILEGE

19. One of the most important rights for U.S. _____ is the CITY

right to vote.

20. Voting is a duty in a _____ democracy. REPRESENT
21. All citizens should vote to choose decent people to be the federal, state, and local _____. LEAD
22. Before citizens vote, they must register to vote in their state. You do not have to pay for _____. REGISTER
23. Everyone should also learn about the candidates and issues in the election. We can get _____ by reading newspapers or listening to the news on TV and the radio. INFORM
24. People must be active. They must work with organizations to make their communities and states _____. GOOD
- Different voting systems may give very different results, particularly in cases where there is no clear MAJOR _____ preference.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.

- The modern **Mother's Day** is celebrated on various days in many parts of the world, most _____ in March, April, or May as a day to honor mothers and motherhood. In the UK and Ireland, it follows the old traditions of Mothering Sunday, celebrated in March/April. COMMON
- 26
- _____, the celebration has its origin in ancient customs and traditions. HISTORY
- 27
- The ancient Greeks kept a festival to *Cybele*, a great mother of Greek gods. The ancient Romans also had another holiday, *Matronalia*, that was dedicated to *Juno* (an ancient Roman goddess), though mothers were _____ given gifts on this day. USUALLY
- 28
- In Europe there were several long standing traditions where a specific Sunday was set aside to honor _____ and mothers such as *Mothering Sunday* which is a Christian festival celebrated throughout Europe that falls on the 4th Sunday in *Lent*. MOTHER
- 29
- One of the early calls to celebrate Mother's Day in the United States was the "*Mother's Day* _____" by Julia Ward Howe. PROCLAIM
- 30
- Written in 1870, the Proclamation was tied to Howe's feminist belief that women had a _____ to shape their societies at the political level. RESPONSIBLE
- 31
- Today the holiday has become very popular around the world. People take the day as an opportunity to pay tribute to their mothers and thank them for all their love and support. There is also a tradition of gifting flowers, cards and other gifts to mothers on the occasion.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32-38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32-38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1,2,3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами ответу.

BURGLARY IN THE UK

Burglary is a serious, but very common crime. In 2001, around one **32** _____ every six crimes recorded in the UK was burglary. Victim Support is a charity that offers support and gets in touch with over a million people **33** _____ by crime each year.

Most victims of **34** _____ want to talk to someone about what has happened and how they are feeling. Talking to friends and family can be **35** _____, but Victim Support provides a service which

involves talking to a specially trained volunteer. This charity can help, **36** _____ whether or not you have told the police or anyone else.

People who are victims of burglary can be affected in a wide range of different ways even if **37** _____ of their property has been stolen. Those whose houses have been burgled may be upset just at the thought that someone has been in their home against their wishes, and this can often make them feel **38** _____.

32. 1) on; 2) at; 3) in; 4) for.

ОТВЕТ:

33. 1) affected; 2) changed; 3) impressed; 4) suffered.

ОТВЕТ:

34. 1) accident; 2) crime; 3) incident; 4) violation.

ОТВЕТ:

35. 1) optimistic; 2) profitable; 3) advantageous; 4) helpful.

ОТВЕТ:

36. 1) no matter; 2) regardless of; 3) in spite of; 4) despite.

ОТВЕТ:

37. 1) none; 2) nothing; 3) neither; 4) no.

ОТВЕТ:

38. 1) secure; 2) secured; 3) insecure; 4) unsecure.

ОТВЕТ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего

задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 19–31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов №2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 39 и 40 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ №2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

39

You have received a letter from your American pen friend Jane who writes:

... *There are four main national symbols in America. They are the American Flag, the Statue of Liberty, the Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. They all symbolize freedom and democracy. Americans are very proud of them. What are the most important Russian symbols? What do they stand for?*

Our history teacher is taking us to [Liberty Island](#) in [New York Harbor](#) next week...

Write a letter to Jane

- answer her questions.
- ask **3 questions** about the excursion to Liberty Island

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.