

При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом впишите в поле для ответа цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа, или число, слово, последовательность букв (слов) или цифр. Ответ следует записывать без пробелов и каких-либо дополнительных символов. Так как на экзамене распознавание апострофа в бланках ответов будет затруднено, записывайте ответ в полной форме, например: donotknow, вместо don'tknow.

В заданиях, где нужно установить соответствие между двумя столбцами, ответ запишите в виде сочетания букв и цифр, соблюдая алфавитную последовательность букв левого столбца. Некоторые данные правого столбца могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться вообще. Например: A1B1B4Г2.

Если вариант задан учителем, вы можете вписать или загрузить в систему ответы к заданиям с развернутым ответом. Учитель увидит результаты выполнения заданий с кратким ответом и сможет оценить загруженные ответы к заданиям с развернутым ответом. Выставленные учителем баллы отобразятся в вашей статистике.

1. Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Man: Triathlon? You seem a bit crazy having all these ambitions at 70!

Woman: I've never really been that typical 'stay-at-home' grandmother.

What does the woman mean ?

- 1) The woman is very ambitious
- 2) The woman's behaviour is not typical of her age.
- 3) The woman does a lot of exercise in spite of her age.
- 4) The woman does exercise as part of a social event.

2. Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами и ответными репликами. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Одна ответная реплика является лишней.

РЕПЛИКИ-СТИМУЛЫ

1. Could you pass me the pepper, please?
2. Excuse my back.
3. I am sorry I have overslept.
4. Thank you very much.

ОТВЕТНЫЕ РЕПЛИКИ

- A. Never mind.
- B. Not at all.
- C. That's no excuse.
- D. Here you are.
- E. That's all right.

- 1) 1B2C3E4A 2) 1D2A3C4B 3) 1D2E3C4B 4) 1B2A3E4C

Wayback in 1828, the world's first modern police force was created by Sir Robert Peel. The Metropolitan Police Force of London made its home at the famous Scotland Yard and quickly became the model for police forces around the world. But it would be another decade before the Detective Branch of Scotland Yard was set up. This branch later became the Criminal Investigation Department (commonly known as C.I.D) and to this day remains the main police department in Britain responsible for major crime investigation.

Becoming a plain clothes detective in the C.I.D is no easy task. Firstly, a police officer needs to have served for at least two years as a uniformed officer. (1)___ Once this period has been completed the officer can then apply to go to a detective training school. However, there's no guarantee they will be accepted.

In order to become a detective, an officer needs to possess a wide range of skills and qualities, the most obvious being complete honesty and good character. They also need to be highly observant and to have good judgement. (2)___ An officer with all these skills could more than likely find themselves being accepted to train as a detective. Most of these 'detectives-to-be' discover that the really hard work begins once they get to the training school. (3)___ For instance, they will have to learn about psychology, which will come in handy when they are questioning suspects and witnesses. Perhaps the most difficult subjects though deal with learning all about the modern scientific methods now used in crime detection.

Once our future Sherlocks have completed their initial training, they begin life as detective constables and start working on unsolved crime cases in the C.I.D. Most of the work they do is not nearly as glamorous as it seems on TV and in novels. (4)___ Not exactly exciting, but essential duties all the same.

Apart from having to do painstaking investigative work, detectives also have a lot of paperwork to deal with. (5)___ Every detail of a crime and its investigation must be recorded. Most detectives find the amount of clerical work they have to do the most frustrating part of their job.

Nonetheless, it can be a very rewarding job; a detective gets great satisfaction knowing they have solved a major crime. However, a detective's job is still not over after a suspect has been arrested and charged. (6)___ Only when the offender is actually behind bars is the detective's goal achieved. Then there's always the next case to tackle, of course.

3. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуск (1) одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов. Один фрагмент является лишним.

1 — There the officers receive intensive instruction in all areas related to solving major crime.

2 — In fact, it is nothing like it used to be.

3 — Last but not least, a high degree of patience is an absolute must as, believe it or not, crime investigation can often be a very lengthy and boring process.

4 — During this time, the officer learns all the basics of general police work.

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

4. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуск (2) одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов. Один фрагмент является лишним.

1 — There the officers receive intensive instruction in all areas related to solving major crime.

2 — In fact, it is nothing like it used to be.

3 — Last but not least, a high degree of patience is an absolute must as, believe it or not, crime investigation can often be a very lengthy and boring process.

4 — During this time, the officer learns all the basics of general police work.

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

5. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуск (3) одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов. Один фрагмент является лишним.

1 — There the officers receive intensive instruction in all areas related to solving major crime.

2 — In fact, it is nothing like it used to be.

3 — Last but not least, a high degree of patience is an absolute must as, believe it or not, crime investigation can often be a very lengthy and boring process.

4 — During this time, the officer learns all the basics of general police work.

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

6. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуск (5) одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов. Один фрагмент является лишним.

- 1 — For every investigation, forms have to be filled in and reports written.
- 2 — In addition to catching criminals, they have to give evidence in court.
- 3 — Detectives still have to ask questions and find answers.
- 4 — Typical boring tasks include going house to house asking questions or searching carefully through a suspect's phone records for clues to a crime.

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

In the early 19th century an amazing thing happened in America. Nearly half a million people left their homes and headed West along what was called 'the Oregon Trail', a path across the country to California and Oregon. The men and women (1) ... from poverty and hardship in the East. How did they find out about the opportunities that existed in the West? It seems that travellers who (2) ... there on trading expeditions brought back stories of warmer winters and of good farming land that was being given away by the government. Then, in 1849, news (3) ... that men (4) ... gold in California. In the early 1850s, people (5) ... to reach the West. On the journey, they met many dangers. Many settlers didn't reach the West alive. But change (6) ... to the American West. By 1870, a new railway (7) ... and the Oregon Trail had become a part of history.

7. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (1).

- 1) were escaped 2) had been escaped 3) were escaping
4) have escaped

8. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (2).

- 1) had been 2) have been 3) were being 4) are

9. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (6).

- 1) was coming 2) was come 3) come 4) had been come

10. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (7).

- 1) had completed 2) was completing 3) had been completed
4) completed

§ 1. I started as a paperboy when I was 11. The route covered the richest neighbourhood in town filled with grand mansions. This sounded like a desirable post, when it was presented to me by the route manager, Mr McTivity, but of course mansions have the longest driveways and widest lawns, so it took many minutes to deliver each paper. And papers weighed a ton back then.

§ 2. During my route, I would devote a good length of time to asking myself "what if" — what I would do if I could make myself invisible or if I could hypnotise everyone in the world. Then I might move on to consider unanswerable questions. How do migrating birds know which bird to follow? And how could we be sure that we all saw the same colours?

§ 3. In those days, I was hardly worried by the problems of the real world, so the combination of long walks, fresh air and being alone on my route let me slip easily into my own private thoughts and fantasies. But there was a price to pay for my absent-mindedness. I would suddenly realise that I couldn't remember any of the last 47 houses I had visited. I didn't know if I had left a paper, or instead just walked up to the door, stood for a moment like a mechanical robot and turned round and walked away again. It is not easy to describe the sense of self-disappointment that comes with reaching the end of your route and finding that there are sixteen undelivered papers in your bag and you don't have the least idea to whom they should have gone. Mr McTivity **would not be amused** if he found out. There was only one way to find the solution to this. So I spent much of my early years first walking an enormous newspaper route and then revisiting large parts of it — sometimes twice!

§ 4. As if delivering papers seven days a week weren't enough, you also had to collect the subscription (*подписка*) money. There wasn't a more unpleasant task than this. But in particular, the moment that filled me with dread was collecting from Mrs Vandermeister. Mrs Vandermeister was 70 years old, possibly 80. She was very small, forgetful and practically deaf.

§ 5. Getting money from her was a nightmare, if I rang the doorbell at 15-second intervals for an hour and 10 minutes, eventually she would realise someone was at the

door. "Now who the heck is that?" she would shout to herself, and begin the long process of getting from her chair to the front door, which was just twenty-five feet away. When eventually she came to the door, it would take an extra half-hour to convince her that I was not a murderer. When she finally opened the door, she was always alarmed to find me standing there. "Oh, Billy, you **gave me a start!**" she'd say. "It's nice of you to pop by." After I reminded her why I was there, there would be another long pause while she went off to find her purse. She would return half an hour later to ask how much again. There would be another detour to kitchen, and finally the announcement that she didn't have that much cash and I'd have to call again another time.

11. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий его содержанию.

What did the writer realise about the route he was given?

- 1) It would be a pleasant environment to work in.
- 2) He would have to work for a man he disliked.
- 3) It wasn't as good as he had been told it was.

12. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий его содержанию.

What made the writer's job more difficult than it should have been?

- 1) He used to daydream instead of concentrating on the job.
- 2) He couldn't remember which properties he had to visit.
- 3) He did not know who the papers should be delivered to.

13. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий его содержанию.

The writer was often disappointed when he got to the end of his route because he

- 1) couldn't find the right addresses to deliver all his papers.
- 2) realised he had forgotten to deliver a number of papers.
- 3) would have to tell Mr McTivity about his undelivered papers.

§ 1. If you've ever thought that talking to someone was a waste of breath, you might be comforted to know that in some cases you are right — the words we utter have very little effect on people compared with how we say them and what we are doing when we say them.

§ 2. Recent research has shown that in a presentation before a group of people, 55 per cent of the effect on the audience is determined by the body language of the speaker, 38 per cent by their tone of voice and only 7 per cent by the actual content of what is being said. Body language speaks louder than words.

§ 3. So can performance and communication skills really be improved? It would appear so, according to Neuro-Linguistic Programming, or NLP, which was developed in the 1970s by therapist Richard Bandler and linguistics professor John Grinder. They asked: "What makes the difference between someone who is competent at something and someone who is excellent?" They examined the behaviour of people generally considered to be examples of excellence in their respective fields to identify what they were doing consciously (*осознанно*) and unconsciously. Surprisingly, they discovered patterns of communication which all these high achievers were using to produce **consistently** positive results. They found that they were able to copy these strategies and achieve similar success, so they developed a way of teaching these skills to other people, a method they called Neuro-Linguistic Programming.

§ 4. They have discovered how people achieve mutual understanding, both consciously and unconsciously, by observing the body language and voice patterns of the person they are talking to. If you're dealing with someone who is painfully shy, you're not going to make a good connection by overwhelming them with your cheerfulness. By matching someone's behaviour we can gain their **confidence**, achieve a good relationship and improve the quality of communication — in other words, we can get on someone's wavelength. NLP practitioners claim anyone can learn how to do this, and quite quickly. NLP is all about taking one's unconscious, not very highly developed skills and practising them consciously.

§ 5. Another powerful aspect of NLP is its use of positive thinking. We can become aware of the negative and turn it to the positive. Once it is framed in a positive way as a goal, the brain can begin to cope with it and then apply itself to achieving that outcome. To put it another way, if you don't know where you're going, it makes it harder to get there.

14. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий его содержанию.

What has recent research into the way people speak shown?

- 1) Certain kinds of body language create distrust.
- 2) A person's tone of voice often does not match what they are saying.
- 3) Failure to communicate well has little to do with what you say.

Sociologists have been carrying (1) ... research into the social pressures of being a teenager. Many adolescents are unhappy at school because they find it difficult to make friends. This stress can bring on illness or result (2) ... poor grades. They may also worry about their appearance and often feel under enormous pressure to dress, talk and behave the same as others. This phenomenon is called peer pressure, and it is very common in today's society. Advertising contributes a lot (3) ... the social pressures teenagers feel. Advertisers know how important it is to feel that you belong (4) ... a group when you are in your teens, so they try to persuade teenagers that certain products will make them popular (5) ... their classmates.

15. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (1).

- 1) out 2) off 3) away 4) over 5) —

16. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (2).

- 1) at 2) with 3) by 4) to 5) in

17. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (3).

- 1) for 2) with 3) at 4) to 5) in

18. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Заполните пропуск (4).

- 1) for 2) to 3) about 4) at 5) —

19. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.

I can't (понять) out what he is trying to do.

20. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.

The two candidates applied for the post, but (ни один) of them had the necessary qualifications.

1. ... conclusion, I would like to thank you all for your help.

2. Clare is very optimistic ... her chances of winning a gold medal.

3. The variety of accommodation available ranges ... a studio flat to a four-bedroomed house.

4. This flat has a bigger living room than the other one we saw, but I'm afraid ... of them has cable TV.

5. The first cheese ... probably made in Asia around four thousand years ago.

6. A chameleon is a kind of lizard ... skin changes colour to match the colour of its surroundings.

21. Прочитайте предложение 1. Заполните пропуск только **ОДНИМ** словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

22. Прочитайте предложение 2. Заполните пропуск только **ОДНИМ** словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

23. Прочитайте предложение 3. Заполните пропуск только **ОДНИМ** словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

24. Прочитайте предложение 4. Заполните пропуск только **ОДНИМ** словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

25. Прочитайте предложение 5. Заполните пропуск только **ОДНИМ** словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

26. Прочитайте предложение 6. Заполните пропуск только **ОДНИМ** словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

1. Water is a basic ... (NECESSARY) of life.

2. I thought the injection would hurt but it was completely ... (PAIN).

3. Peter looked very ... (ANGRY) at the person who had interrupted him.

4. Digital photography makes it easy for people to ... (LARGE) their own pictures.

27. Прочитайте предложение (1). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте **ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ** слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения. Помните, что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

28. Прочитайте предложение (2). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте **ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ** слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения. Помните, что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

29. Прочитайте предложение (3). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте **ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ** слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения. Помните, что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

30. Прочитайте предложение (4). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте **ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ** слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения. Помните, что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

1. The tallest trees in the world are called redwoods and they have grow in California. These
2. trees which can reach heights of around 91 metres. Among the enormous redwoods,
3. one other giant tree beats them all. This tree was discovered and measured in 2006.
4. The National Park Service then announced itself that at 115.7 metres, it was the tallest
5. tree in the world. Now it is so enough famous that it even has a name, 'Hyperion'.
6. In California there are every other giant redwoods which are just a little shorter than
7. Hyperion. The exact location of many of these enormous trees is been kept secret to
8. prevent them from being damaged. A typical redwood tree may lives for 500 to 700 years.
9. The National Park Service says that the redwoods' great height it is mainly due to the
10. climate in California; there is many heavy rain every year and the temperatures are mild.

31. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (1) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
32. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (2) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
33. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (3) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
34. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (4) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
35. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (5) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
36. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (6) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
37. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (7) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
38. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (8) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
39. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (9) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.
40. Прочитайте текст. Из строки (10) выпишите ОДНО лишнее слово.