**Предмет: Английский язык**

**Задания 2017-2018 уч. года**

**Этап: I (заочный, отборочный)**

**Выполните предложенные задания и внесите Ваши варианты ответов в бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).**

**Тур 1** **(чтение)**

**9-11 классы**

**Задание 1. Reading Comprehension (Part 1)**

***Questions 1-15 are based on Text 1.***

*Read the article on acupuncture. For questions 1-15, choose the most suitable heading (A–H). When more than one answer is required, these may be given* ***in any order****.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Which section(s) state(s) that:** |  |  |
| it is not easy to measure the effects of acupuncture scientifically? | 1 … | 2 … |
| the theory behind acupuncture is not entirely accepted by Western doctors? | 3 … | 4 … |
| acupuncture brings the body’s own defences into operation? | 5 … | 6 … |
| accepted Western techniques can cause problems? | 7 … |  |
| needles may be inserted well away from the location of the pain? | 8 … |  |
| acupuncture patients may also be advised to visit a doctor? | 9 … |  |
| consideration of the patient’s general state is important? | 10 … | 11 … |
| acupuncturists take into account the type of pain they are being asked to treat? | 12 … |  |
| not all acupuncture techniques are traditional? | 13 … |  |
| patients may try acupuncture because nothing else has worked? | 14 … |  |
| acupuncture does not hurt much? | 15 … |  |

**Ancient Chinese Medicine in the West?**

*Acupuncture is two thousand years old. It comes from the traditional Chinese system of medicine that includes herbalism, massage, diet, manipulation and exercise. It is used to treat many different conditions, but acupuncture’s role in treating pain has received most attention by doctors in the West. Some GPs, midwives and physios use it regularly for pain relief.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **What’s it all about** |

Traditional Chinese medicine sees health as a state in which the energy of the mind, body and spirit are in harmony. According to the theory, energy or Qi (pronounce *chee*) flows around the body along lines called meridians. There are twelve main meridians, each linked to an internal organ, and lots of tiny meridians take Qi to every cell. When the flow of Qi is upset, blocked or weakened, the body is said to be out of balance: weakness or illness may result. During a consultation with a traditional acupuncturist, he or she will try to find where imbalances occur in the Qi. This is done by feeling pulses on your wrist, examining your tongue and assessing your general appearance. He or she will ask you about your medical history, current health, general well-being, state of mind, and your eating and sleeping habits. An acupuncturist uses fine needles inserted into the skin. He or she may also apply warmth from smouldering herbs or pressure at points on meridians, to stimulate the flow of Qi.

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| **B** | **Over three hundred points** |

The points used for acupuncture are related to meridians so won’t necessarily be near the site of the complaint. People often say they feel a not unpleasant dull ache or tingling sensation when the needle is gently manipulated. This is either done by hand or by attaching the needle to an electro-acupuncture machine. Acupuncturists say this sensation shows the needle has reached the Qi in a meridian. There are over three hundred points on the main meridians, with hundreds more elsewhere that are used less often.

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| **C** | **Science tells us how** |

Without accepting the principles of traditional Chinese medicine,doctors here have accepted that acupuncture can work for pain relief. This is because they have been able to provide scientific explanations of how it might work. For example:

- It has been suggested that stimulating particular nerves blocks pain signals and stops them from reaching the brain.

- Some scientists believe that stimulating acupuncture points releases natural pain-relieving substances (endorphins).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D** | **What type of pain can be treated?** |

Many people with chronic long-term pain turn to acupuncture as a last resort. Back pain, sports injuries, arthritis, headaches and migraine and post-operative pain can be treated with acupuncture.

Other types of pain which acupuncturists claim to treat include facial nerve pain and pain suffered by terminally ill people.

|  |  |
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| **E** | **Modern use for an ancient treatment** |

Although acupuncture has been used in China for over 2,000, one development has been rather recent. The use of acupuncture instead of anaesthesia during surgery only started in the 1950s. It was this that helped to convince some doctors outside China that there was more to acupuncture than mind over matter.

In China today, acupuncture is used during all sorts of operations, from tonsillectomies to caesareans, and is even used in open-heart surgery. Needles may be used alone, with electrical stimulation or with drugs. It’s claimed that the pain is more or less eliminated, but it varies from person to person. It’s hard to imagine many of us finding an option of lying awake on the operation table very attractive but acupuncturists say that acupuncture anaesthesia involves none of the side effects of conventional anaesthesia (e.g. nausea), and you recover from it more quickly.

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| **F** | **Always effective** |

As with most complementary therapies, clinical trials to evaluate acupuncture are difficult to run but trials that have been done have shown that 50 to 80 per cent of people find acupuncture effective for chronic pain. Acupuncturists generally quote a similar success rate. They accept that it won’t work for everyone and that people vary in their responsiveness.

Traditional acupuncturists say that for chronic long-term pain it will usually take between six and seven visits for people to feel real relief. However, some improvement should be felt after just two or three visits.

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| **G** | **A different approach to pain** |

Western and Chinese medicine view pain rather differently. Like most alternative therapists, an acupuncturist views his or her patient in a holistic way. This means not just focusing on specific symptoms. An acupuncturist spends a long time making a diagnosis, trying to find underlying weaknesses in the Qi. He or she will also want to know what external factors are causing the pain. For example, is the pain worse in the cold, heat, damp or wind? Does it feel sharp, dull, throbbing, constant or burning? These are seen as important factors in deciding how acupuncture can be used to treat the pain. It’s unlikely that your average medical doctor would take such things into account, isn’t it?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **H** | **Traditional or not?** |

Some medical professionals do have traditional acupuncture training. Others – including many GPs who practise acupuncture – reject traditional Chinese theory and subscribe to scientific explanations.

Nevertheless, many traditional acupuncturists believe that only by applying traditional Chinese medicine is it possible to bring about deep changes that lead to a longer cure – something that is very difficult to assess in trials.

Care should be always taken in choosing an acupuncturist, who should refer you to a medical doctor for further investigation if necessary.

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**Задание 2. Reading Comprehension (Part 2)**

***Questions 16-20*** ***are based on Text 2.***

*Read the following introduction from a book. For questions 16-20, choose the best variant* ***A, B, C*** *or* ***D****.*

**ECCENTRICS**

An eccentric is by definition someone whose behaviour is abnormal, someone who refuses to conform to the accepted norms of his society. This, of course, immediately begs the question, “What is normal?” Most of us, after all, have our quirks and oddities. It may be a passion for entering newspaper competitions, a compulsion for collecting beer mats, a tendency to write indignant letters to the press on every conceivable subject. Eccentricity is the assertion of our individuality. Within most of us that urge is constantly in conflict with the contrary force. It is as though in the depths of our psyche we have two locomotives head-to-head on the same track, pushing against each other. One is called individualism and the other conformity and in most of us it is conformity that is the more powerful. The desire to be accepted, loved, appreciated, to feel at one with our fellows, is stronger than the desire to stand out in the crowd, to be our own man, to do our own thing.

Notice, for example, how people who have unusual hobbies, strong opinions, or unconventional behaviour, tend to congregate. They form clubs, hold meetings, and organise rallies where they can get together and discuss their common enthusiasms or problems. The important word is ‘common’. They look for other people with whom they can share what in the normal run of events is regarded by relatives, friends and neighbours as an oddity. A crowd, even a small crowd, is reassuring.

Probably all of us recognise a tension within ourselves between the two forces of individualism and conformity, for at the same time that most of us are going with the crowd, we tend to resent any suggestion that this is what we are doing. We feel a self-conscious need to assert our individuality as when the belligerent man at the bar informs his small audience, “’Well, I say what I think.” Or the wary stranger to whom we have just been introduced announces, “You must take me as you find me. I don’t stand on ceremony.”

Any of us can, at any time, reverse the trend. We can stoke the boiler of individualism, assert our own personality. Many of us have made it to the top in their chosen professions, basically by doing just that. One example is Bob Dylan, the American singer, who has gone on record saying, “When you fell in your gut what you are doing and then dynamically pursue it – don’t back down and don’t give up − then you’re going to mystify a lot of folk.” But that self-conscious assertion of individuality is not eccentricity, at least not in the early stages. When a pop singer deliberately wears bizarre clothes to gain publicity, or a society hostess makes outrageous comments about her guests in order to get herself noticed in the gossip columns, that is not eccentricity. However, if the pop star and the society hostess perpetuate such activities until they become part of themselves, until they are no longer able to return to what most of us consider ‘normal behaviour’, then they certainly would qualify. For the most important ingredient of eccentricity is its naturalness. Eccentrics are not people who deliberately try to be odd, they simply *are* odd.

The true eccentric is not merely indifferent to public opinion, he is scarcely conscious at all. He simply does what he does, because of who he is. And this marks the eccentric as essentially different from, for example, enthusiasts, practical jokers, brilliant criminals, exhibitionists and recluses. These people are all very conscious of the world around them. Much of what they do, they do in reaction to the world they live in. Some wish to make an impression on society, some wish to escape from society, but all are very much aware of society. The eccentric alone goes on his merry way regardless.

**16.** According to the writer, eccentric people

**A** want to show that they are different.

**B** try to do what is expected of them.

**C** express their own views in public.

**D** pretend to be something they are not.

**17.** Eccentric people tend to form groups because

**A** they have no other friends.

**B** they want others to share their interests.

**C** they are good organisers.

**D** they feel they are misunderstood.

**18.** According to the writer, most people have a desire to

**A** be regarded as individuals.

**B** behave differently from other people.

**C** say what other people want to hear.

**D** spend all their time with a group of people.

**19.** In the writer’s view,people who qualify as eccentrics

**A** make every effort to appear strange.

**B** have a strong desire to be noticed.

**C** deliberately behave in a mysterious way.

**D** are unaware that their behaviour is unusual.

**20. What is the purpose of the article?**

**A** to criticise people who always conform.

**B** to encourage people to be individuals.

**C** to examine the reasons for eccentric behaviour.

**D** to describe problems faced by eccentric people.

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**Задание 3. Reading Comprehension (Part 3)**

***Questions 21-32 are based on Text 3.***

*For questions 21-32, read the following passage from a book about the appreciation of literature and choose the best variant A, B, C, D or E.*

Reading literature is a common experience; it is by **no means a simple 2experience**. Literature may seem a simple matter of fact when one thinks of it as being black marks on white pages; but as soon as the reader recognizes the marks as words – and as phrases, and sentences, and paragraphs – he has begun to leave the realm of the simple experience of the “real” object, the printed page, 6and has begun to **move** in the world of abstractions. The black marks are soon seen to be symbols of other things, to “stand for” objects, processes, and situations.

In spite of the abstract quality of language, there is a comforting familiarity about the printed page, for the words can be appreciated as common sounds and meanings remembered from conversation. Even when the words are unfamiliar, the dictionary will tell the reader the correct sound and meaning. It all seems real

enough and simple enough, for language is second nature with the adult and he 14does not think much about it. Indeed, it is probably true that for most readers books are palliatives, something to fill the awkward pauses between periods of significant activity. Books pour from the presses and are read without being 17remembered—but “when literature is not memorable it is nothing.”

Readers who believe that literature provides a memorable experience, who take the printed page seriously as an opportunity to enjoy a significant experience, are sometimes regarded with suspicion, as if they had lost their touch

with reality and become escapists victimized by the unrealities of the imagined 22world of fiction. Such **suspicions** are groundless, for the very world of reality in which we all live our daily lives is filled with imagined experience. We look out the window at the street and we say, “It is wet out.” This is an imagined experience, for wetness is a tactile sensation, not visual. We can judge weight of 26a **stone** without lifting it because our visual response to the stone stimulates through our imagination (recollections of past experiences with stones) kinaesthetic sensations of muscular tensions. Much of thought proceeds by hypothesis – that is, by trial and error. Imagination, the representation of things not present, is essential to our lives.

Those who feel strongly the separation between literature and life, who are reluctant to suspend their disbelief, have in a great measure missed out on one of the most profoundly civilizing of processes – the education of the senses and the pleasurable acquisition of that knowledge which is necessary for our understanding of human experience.

Yet life is not literature, nor is literature life; the two are distinct, but so much has been made of the distinction that they are often seen as alien to one 38another. It is the alienation that does so much **damage** that allows the writer to grow careless in his art and the reader to become casual and uncritical. It is when the reality of life and the imagination of literature are brought together that the writer is honored for his skill and the reader is alerted to the importance of the art of reading.

A reader’s experience with a book is no different in its nature than his 44experience with other objects in life. All experience is interactive; it is a **traffic** between the object and the subject. Actuality, the sense of living through an event with its emotional quality of enjoyment or suffering, characterizes the experience of reading as it does the experience of living.

In life, objects appear to us and we have sensations and impressions of them as they impinge on our sensory organs; we adjust to the objects with every 50**confidence** that they are real. How often we are mistaken in our impression of the sensation, our judgment of the impression! Theseus, in *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*, speaks of the errors we make in judging: “in the night, imagining some 53fear, how easy is a **bush** supposed a bear!” The corrected **impression** may come in time or too late or it may never come at all.

In literature as in life the magic of the imagination creates vivid images that may develop in the reader a disposition to accept the images as physical reality, and what was at first imagined becomes at last directly sensed. John Keats went so far as to express a preference for the imagined when he said, “Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter...”

Perhaps Keats was an uncommon reader, for most of us still cling to the notion that we enjoy direct, lively sensations in life, but only the pale, reflected image of those sensations in literature. Generally, however, we underestimate the power of literature to affect us directly. Indeed, we may not want it to move us deeply; in that case, when the images threaten to transcend their mirror-like flatness and to become solidly real, we seek refuge in further abstractness: we 66**become more “educated,”** and a consciousness of words as words replaces the images evoked by the words, and consequently we are at a further and safer remove from life.

**21**. The statement that literature “is by no means a simple experience” (lines 1–2) means that

**A** it is very difficult to write good prose.

**B** literary analysis requires a great deal of technical knowledge.

**C** good literature elicits very powerful emotions.

**D** the process of interpreting words is complex.

**E** many of the best books are not widely available.

**22**. The word “move” in line 6 refers to the progress of

**A** a literary movement.

**B** a social phenomenon.

**C** a particular writer’s work.

**D** a reader’s thought process.

**E** literary criticism.

**23**. The quotation in (lines 14–17) is intended to contrast directly with the belief that

**A** books serve primarily to comfort readers.

**B** a good story should be intellectually stimulating.

**C** literature provides readers with vivid sensory experiences.

**D** those who read a great deal are often poor conversationalists.

**E** few people read great literature.

**24**. The “suspicions” mentioned in line 22 are held by those who believe that literature

**A** can be too difficult for many readers to interpret.

**B** is a highly rewarding experience.

**C** can alienate readers from reality.

**D** is not taught well in schools.

**E** contains too little moral instruction.

**25**. The “damage” mentioned in line 38 is caused by

**A** bringing life experiences together with literary ones.

**B** the failure to acknowledge the work history of an author.

**C** writing that is dull and unimaginative.

**D** writing that focuses on escapist fantasies.

**E** the emphasis on distinguishing between literary experiences and life experiences.

**26**. In line 44, the word “traffic” most nearly means

**A** congestion.

**B** merchandise.

**C** detour.

**D** crowd.

**E** communication.

**27**. The passage mentions “confidence” in line 50 to make the point that

**A** we often cannot detect objects in our immediate environment.

**B** writers must rely on their creative instincts.

**C** we usually trust that our sensory perceptions are correct.

**D** we should not allow the fantasy world of novels to influence our everyday decisions.

**E** critics are often biased in their judgments of literature.

**28**. In line 53, the word “impression” most nearly means

**A** interpretation.

**B** imitation.

**C** stamp.

**D** questioning.

**E** approval.

**29**. According to the passage, the “stone” in line 26 is similar to the “bush” in line 53 in that both

**A** represent literary metaphors.

**B** are easily confused with other objects.

**C** convey a particular mood.

**D** are incapable of emotion.

**E** are apprehended through the imagination.

**30**. In the final two paragraphs, John Keats is mentioned primarily as an example of

**A** a writer who used imagery in his work.

**B** one who had a vivid imagination.

**C** a poet who departed from tradition.

**D** one who warned against overeducation.

**E** one who preferred real experience to imagination.

**31**. According to the author, those who “become more ‘educated’” (line 66) do so chiefly in order to

**A** learn the backgrounds of authors.

**B** appreciate the nuances of a story they are reading.

**C** become better writers.

**D** avoid becoming too affected by literature.

**E** change careers.

**32**. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

**A** Schools should expose students to a wider range of literature.

**B** The power of literature is grasped through imagined experience.

**C** Escapist fiction is not true literature.

**D** Reading teachers should help students to translate words rather than to develop their imaginations.

**E** Good literature is comforting and familiar.

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**Задание 4. Reading Comprehension (Part 4)**

***Questions 33-43 are based on Text 4.***

*For questions* ***33-43****, read the following text and do the tasks below.*

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**Some Facts and Theories about Flu**

The flu, more properly known as influenza, takes its name from the fact that it is so easily transmitted from person to person (influenza is the Italian word for ‘influence’). Usually, contamination occurs through direct contact with secretions from an infected person. Its spread is also possible from contaminated airborne particles, such as those that occur when someone coughs or sneezes. However, it should be made clear that the risk is not great from simply being in the same room as an infected person, since the flu virus, unlike other respiratory viruses, does not dissolve in the air. Within 4-6 hours of someone catching the flu, the virus multiplies in infected cells and the cells burst spreading the virus to other cells nearby.

The spread continues for up to 72 hours, the exact length of time depending on the body’s immune system response and the strength of the particular strain of flu. The range of human responses to the flu virus has been of interest to scientists for many years. This is because the effect can vary from no reaction to a rapid and deadly spread of the virus to many people. One area of study that has received particular attention is the immune system response of an individual. Where a person’s immune system is healthy, the virus is attacked as it enters the body, usually in the respiratory tract. This lessens the severity of the illness. In contrast, people with compromised immune systems (typical in the young, where it is not fully developed, or in the old and the sick, where it is not working efficiently), often suffer the worst effects.

One of the body’s response to the flu is the creation of antibodies which recognise and destroy that particular strain of flu virus. What fascinates most researchers in the field is that the human body is capable of storing these antibodies over a whole lifetime in case of future attack from the same or similar strains of flu. It was while researching these antibodies that scientists turned their attention back to what was possibly the worst ever flu pandemic in the world. The actual number of deaths is disputed, but the outbreak in 1918 killed between 20 and 50 million people. It is also estimated that one fifth of the population of the world may have been infected.

Through tests done on some of the survivors of the 1918 outbreak, it was discovered that, 90 years later, they still possessed the antibodies to that strain of flu, and some of them were actually still producing the antibodies. Work is now focused on why these people survived in the first place, with one theory that they had actually been exposed to an earlier, similar strain, therefor developing immunity to the 1918 strain. It is hoped that, in the near future, we might be able to isolate the antibodies and use them to vaccinate people against further outbreaks.

Yet vaccination against the flu is an imprecise measure. At best, the vaccine protects us from the variations of flu that doctors expect that year. If their predictions are wrong in any particular year, being vaccinated will not prevent us from becoming infected. This is further complicated by the fact that there are two main types of flu, known as influenza A and influenza B. Influenza B causes less concern as its effects are usually less serious. Influenza A, however, has the power to change its genetic make-up. Although these genetic changes are rare, they create entirely new strains of flu against which we have no protection. It has been suggested that this is what had happened immediately prior to the 1918 outbreak, with research indicating that a genetic shift had taken place in China.

In 2005, another genetic shift in an influenza A virus was recorded, giving rise to the H5N1 strain, otherwise known as avian flu, or bird flu. Typical of such new strains, we have no way of fighting it and many people who are infected with it die. Perhaps more worrying is that it is a strain only previously found in birds but which changed its genetic make-up in a way that allowed it to be transmitted to humans. Most of the fear surrounding the virus is that it will change again, developing the ability to pass from human to human. If that change does happen, scientists and doctors can reasonably expect a death rate comparable to that which occurred in 1918 and, given that we can now travel more quickly and more easily between countries, infecting many more people than was previously possible, it could be several times worse.

**Question 33-39**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text above?

Write **T (TRUE), F (FALSE), NG (NOT GIVEN)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TRUE** | if the statement agrees with the information |
| **FALSE** | if the statement contradicts the information |
| **NOT GIVEN** | If there is no information on this |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **33**. | The only way to catch flu is if someone coughs or sneezes near you. |  |
| **34.** | You become aware of the symptoms of flu within 4-6 hours of infection. |  |
| **35.** | The effect of a flu infection can depend on how strong the strain is. |  |
| **36.** | Those who are more likely to suffer badly with the flu include very young or very old people. |  |
| **37.** | Although antibodies last a lifetime, scientists have found they get weaker with age. |  |
| **38.** | Vaccination is largely ineffective against flu. |  |
| **39**. | Another change in the genetic make-up of the H5N1 strain could kill more people than the 1918 epidemic. |  |

**Question 40-43**

Classify the following statements as characterizing

**A** something known by scientists to be true

**B** something believed by scientists to be true

**C** something known by scientists to be false

Write correct letter, **A, B** or **C**.

**40**. Sharing a room with a flu sufferer presents a very high risk to your health.

**41**. One fifth of the people in the world caught the flu in 1918.

**42**. Influenza A viruses do not change their genetic make-up frequently.

**43**. The H5N1 strain evolved in or before 2005.

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**Задание 5. Reading Comprehension (Part 5)**

***Questions 44-50 are based on Text 5.***

*For questions* ***44-50****, read the following text and choose from the list* ***A-J*** *the best phrase given below to fill each of the spaces. Write one letter* ***(A-J)*** *in the correct box on your answer sheet. Each correct phrase may only be used once.* ***Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all.***

**THE PROBLEMS OF TELEVISION NEWS**

The trouble with television news bulletins is that not only will they never please all the people all the time, they’ll probably annoy most of the people a lot of the time. In only half an hour they cover the globe **(44)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All the words in one television bulletin would fit onto just the front page of one large newspaper. Yet viewers expect to see as much as there is in a whole newspaper. No one reads a newspaper from cover to cover: readers can flick through **(45)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. On television, they have to sit through all the stories they don’t want **(46)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The typical news story contains a twenty-second introduction from the presenter, two twenty-second quotes from key people, forty seconds of commentary over pictures, **(47)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How much can you cram into that tight format **(48)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Television is the hardest, most demanding kind of journalism there is.

Some viewers complain that bulletins should be longer **(49)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, it appears that a mass audience will not watch for more than half an hour. And how much of the news do people really take in anyway? I doubt if anyone ever watches the news from start to finish, **(50)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There is no right answer, no perfect bulletin. Large numbers of viewers will always complain.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | and be an important educational influence |
| **B** | and concentrates all the way through |
| **C** | and may be disappointed if their particular interest isn’t featured |
| **D** | and still make sense |
| **E** | and they can hardly remember what they have seen |
| **F** | and go into much more detail |
| **G** | and reach a much wider audience |
| **H** | and find the item they want |
| **I** | and then a reporter summing everything up |
| **J** | and struggle to do the impossible |

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**Тур 2** **(лексика и грамматика)**

**9-11 классы**

**Задание 1. Use of English (Part 1)**

***Questions 1-8 are based on Task 1.***

*For questions 1-8, fill in the gaps in the following letter.*

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

|  |
| --- |
| **SUNSEEKER HOLIDAYS**  **Wyndham Precinct**  **Langtown**  Mr Bill Berry  72 Corbally Mansions  Clifton  18.4.2017  Dear Mr Berry,  With **1**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your letter of 13th April 2017 requesting a refund for your travel tickets, I should like to make the **2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** points:   * The rules do not permit cancellation of booking less than three days before the departure (**3** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the enclosed leaflet, paragraph 6.6). * In an **4** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter to you (dated 2nd January 2017), we alerted you to the penalties for late cancellation. * The company is not obliged to refund the cost of travel even if there are strong personal reasons for cancellation. You should contact your insurance company (for **5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information please read paragraph 8.5 of the enclosed leaflet). * May I **6** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you also to the conditions as printed on the form which you filled in at the time of making the booking? You will see there that the conditions were quite clear.   As I mentioned **7**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, cancellation less than three days before the departure means you do not have the right to a refund. In **8**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words, despite the circumstances you describe, there is nothing that we can do to help, and the matter must now rest with your insurance company.  Yours sincerely,  *I. Coldheart*  Ivor Coldheart (Mr)  Managing Director |

**Задание 2. Use of English (Part 2)**

***Questions 9-20 are based on the following task.***

*For questions 9 -20, choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.*

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

1. In London this morning, three people wearing masks HELD UP a van carrying gold bullion.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) robbed | b) lifted |
| c) delayed | d) stole |

1. The nurse is on a case right now, but she can probably FIT you IN later on.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) examine | b) try to cure |
| c) find time to see | d) look after |

1. She had such a bad cold that I was not surprised she DOZED OFF in the middle of the afternoon.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) forgot to take her medicine | b) fell asleep |
| c) felt very ill | d) went home early |

1. It was so hot in the theatre that I almost DROPPED OFF.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) decided to leave | b) fell from the balcony |
| c) fainted | d) fell asleep |

1. Don’t buy the first thing you see: SHOP AROUND a bit.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) visit many shops to compare prices | b) find the cheapest one |
| c) look at everything in the shop | d) decide exactly what you want |

1. It was getting late so I decided to TURN IN.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) give up | b) go to bed |
| c) switch off the light | d) go home |

1. What terrible weather! Do you think the rain will EASE OFF soon?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) get worse | b) turn to snow |
| c) lessen | d) stay the same |

1. The London-to-Sydney flight TOUCHED DOWN IN Bombay.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) made a stop at | b) crashed in |
| c) flew low over | d) was forced to land in |

1. I wonder who first HIT UPON the idea of using invisible ink to send secret messages.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) finally rejected | b) carefully developed |
| c) openly criticized | d) suddenly thought of |

1. My speech started well, but I DRIED UP after a few minutes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) got bored | b) couldn’t continue |
| c) decided to cut it short | d) began to feel thirsty |

1. I knew exactly what she wanted me to do: she didn’t need to SPELL it OUT for me.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) tell me how to write it down | b) help me to do it |
| c) explain it any further | d) plan my life for me |

1. Bill had to DIP INTO his savings account to pay for his holiday.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) increase | b) close |
| c) take money from | d) put money in |

**Задание 3. Use of English (Part 3)**

*For questions* ***21- 30****, join each phrasal verb in* ***Column A*** *with a word or phrase from* ***Column B*** *to give a common expression. Then match the verbs in* ***Column A*** *with the correct definitions in* ***Column C.***

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

***MODEL: 21 Aa***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Column A** | | **Column B** | |
| **21.** | Come down with … | **A** | …people who are beneath you |
| **22.** | Cut down on … | **B** | … your specialist subject |
| **23.** | Look down on … | **C** | … a difficulty |
| **24.** | Get down to … | ***D*** | … expenses |
| **25.** | Be down to … | ***E*** | … your beliefs |
| **26.** | Be up on … | ***F*** | … prison |
| **27.** | Check up on … | ***G*** | … your last penny |
| **28.** | End up in … | ***H*** | … someone’s movement |
| **29.** | Stand up for … | ***I*** | … flu |
| **30.** | Come up against … | ***J*** | ….some hard work |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column C** | |
| **a** | investigate |
| **b** | apply yourself to |
| **c** | despise |
| **d** | defend |
| **e** | know a lot about |
| **f** | meet |
| **g** | catch |
| **h** | have nothing else left |
| **i** | reduce |
| **j** | finally go to |

**Задание 4. Use of English (Part 4)**

*For questions* ***31-45****, fill in the missing words from the sentences below. Choose from the words in the box, using plural forms if necessary.*

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bird | Crocodile | Goat | Lion |
| Bull | Dog | Goose | Pig |
| Cat | Donkey | Horse | Rat |
| Cow | Fish | Kitten | Stag |

**31.** Turning up half an hour late for the interview really cooked his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**32.** We were hoping to keep the wedding a secret, but my mother soon let the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the bag.

**33**. You’re flogging a dead \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trying to get Harry to change his mind.

**34.** I don’t think I’d recognize her now; it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s years since I last saw her.

**35.** Haroldhasreally gone to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since his wife died. Looking at him now, it’s hard to believe he was once a successful barrister.

**36.** It’s not that I mind giving her a lift home every Tuesday, but what gets my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the fact that she’s never once offered to pay for the petrol.

**37**. As I had to go to Swansea on business, I decided to kill two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with one stone and visit my old school as well.

**38**. Although he had only known her for two weeks he decided to take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the horns and ask her to marry him.

**39**. She loved tennis and could watch it until the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came home.

**40**. You’re upset now, I know. But you’ll soon forget her − after all, there are plenty more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.

**41**. That’s the last time I invite Steve for a meal. He really made a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of himself last night.

**42**. Don’t be fooled. She’s not a bit sad; they are just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s tears.

**43**. When their grandmother died, Robert and his sister got the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s share of her money.

**44**. After years of commuting from Brighton to London, he decided to get out of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ race and buy a small farm in Wales.

**45**. We’ re off to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party tonight − David’s getting married on Saturday.

**Задание 5. Use of English (Part 5)**

*For questions* ***46-61****, read the text and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.*

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**CARROT ADDICTION**

Eating carrots may be as addictive as cigarette smoking and every bit **(46)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult to give up, according to recent research. **(47)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it has been known since **(48)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early 1900s that excessive carrot intake can turn the skin orange, the psychological effect of **(49)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour are only **(50)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coming to light. One woman patient **(51)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was eating a kilogram of raw carrots a day had to be treated in a psychiatric hospital. Another woman started consuming huge quantities of carrots **(52)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pregnant and managed to stop for 15 years after the baby was born. The habit resumed **(53)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an illness when she resorted **(54)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buying and eating carrots secretly. Switching to **(55)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetable helped reduce her dependency. She now survives happily **(56)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carrot-free diet. Another case concerns a man who sought help to give up tobacco. His wife advised him to replace smoking **(57)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eating vegetables. He was soon consuming up **(58)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five bunches of carrots a day. The man abandoned the carrot habit. **(59)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he resumed smoking. One researcher suggests that the psychological dependence arises not only from the carotene contained in the vegetable, but also from some other ingredient. He says that the withdrawal symptoms are **(60)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intense that the addicts get hold of and consume carrots **(61)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in socially unacceptable situations!

**Задание 6. Use of English (Part 6)**

*For questions* ***62-75****, read the formal regulations about fire safety and use the information in this text to complete the numbered gaps in the informal instructions to employees. Then write the new words in the correct spaces on your answer sheet. Use no more than two words for each gap. The words you need do not occur in the formal regulations.*

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**EXTRACT FROM COMPANY REGULATIONS**

|  |
| --- |
| **PROCEDURES IN CASE OF FIRE**  Should a fire commence and be observed then a decision must be taken as to whether it is feasible to make an attempt to extinguish it. If the person who discovers the fire makes the judgement that it cannot be dealt with alone, and in a reasonable period of time, then the firebell should be rung to alert others. It is recommended that every employee, on hearing the firebell ring, should immediately cease whatever activity he or she is engaged in, and vacate the room in order to effect an escape via the route which is indicated on the plan displayed in every office. In the event of any employee discovering the stairway blocked or filled with smoke, he or she should use the external fire escape forthwith and in no circumstances consider making use of the lifts. It is imperative that no employee returns to the building, however urgent or necessary this may appear to be, unless authorized to do so by the fire officer. Employees should await instructions as to when they may re-enter the building. |

**INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES**

|  |
| --- |
| **FIRE – WHAT YOU SHOULD DO!**  If **(62)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fire start, decide whether it is safe for you to try to put **(63)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Don’t deal with the fire on **(64)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it seems too much for you, or you think you cannot cope with it fairly **(65)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Let everyone know there is a fire by ringing the firebell! As **(66)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you hear the firebell, you should immediately **(67)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what you are doing and **(68)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the building. **(69)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the safest route by looking at the plan on the wall of your office. If you **(70)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the stairs blocked or filled with smoke, immediately use the fire escape which can be found on the **(71)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the building. Using the lifts can be extremely dangerous, so don’t even for one moment **(72)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using them. Once you are out of the building, don’t **(73)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in for anything, unless the fire officer tells you it is **(74)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to do so. You should then wait until you **(75)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the fire officer that you can go back to work. |

**Задание 7. Use of English (Part 7)**

*For questions* ***76-80****, think of* ***one*** *word that can be used appropriately in all three sentences.* ***Write only the missing word* IN CAPITAL LETTERS *on the separate answer sheet.***

**76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* I think she’s got a very good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of succeeding as a musician because she’s very talented.
* He took the job because it was his only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of earning a living.
* By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the two of us happened to be at the airport at exactly the same time.

**77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the terrible state of this room; I haven’t had time to tidy it up.
* I know that she’s under a lot of pressure, but nothing can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her terrible behaviour.
* Would you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me for a moment – I need to leave the room and make a telephone call.

**78.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Vanessa is tired because she’s had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nights recently.
* There were lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrivals at the party because of traffic problems.
* Mike was in his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thirties when he finally found a career that he liked.

**79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* I’m having a party at my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next weekend, would you like to come?
* If he keeps playing so badly, he will lose his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the team.
* This café is a very good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for meeting people.

**80.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* I expect we’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again one day, but bye for now.
* The company’s service didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my requirements.
* You are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of problems as you go through life.

***Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

**ANSWER SHEET 2017-2018**

**Тур 1 Reading**

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**Тур 2 Use of English**

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