

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Which of the following is TRUE about scuba diving?

- 1) You can do it only in the sea.
- 2) It involves use of special breathing equipment.
- 3) It requires three years of training.

A9 Which of the following is NOT true about scuba diving?

- 1) One usually wants to repeat the experience.
- 2) You can hear a lot of sea sounds.
- 3) You can look at a lot of different fish.

A10 Which part of a diver's equipment is NOT absolutely necessary?

- 1) Wetsuit.
- 2) Scuba fins.
- 3) Mask.

A11 A buoyancy control device helps the diver to ...

- 1) regulate the air tank level.
- 2) fight decompression sickness.
- 3) control distance and depth.

A12 According to Barbara, why is it better to go to a dive school?

- 1) Self-teaching is illegal.
- 2) You get a certificate.
- 3) You learn more about safety underwater.

A13 What is the purpose of the 'buddy' system in diving?

- 1) Not to depend on one's instructor.
- 2) Not to be alone in a difficult situation.
- 3) Not to feel lonely underwater.

A14 According to Barbara, what should a diver do?

- 1) Swim near coral reefs.
- 2) Encourage tourists to dive.
- 3) Avoid contact with sea life.

По окончании выполнения заданий B1 и A1–A14 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания B1, A1–A14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задание B1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Use of a dead language | 5. Reaching a target audience |
| 2. Violating regulations | 6. Let the air in |
| 3. Careless behaviour | 7. Original meaning |
| 4. Needs protection | 8. Using modern technology |

- A.** Distance education or e-learning offers several advantages. Students participating in e-learning programs are often able to set their own schedules and work at their own pace. The learning experience can be supported by multimedia such as videos, interactive websites, and real-time conferencing with experts from anywhere in the world. Additionally, e-learning programs are less expensive than traditional ones.
- B.** Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm did not expect to create a children's collection of fairy tales. Instead, they wanted to preserve Germany's oral tradition by collecting different stories. Not until several editions of their collection were published did the brothers realize that children were to be a major audience. Once the Brothers Grimm saw this new public, they tried to refine and soften their tales, which had originated centuries earlier as folklore.
- C.** The five Potter books have sold 250 million copies worldwide in 55 languages, including Latin and Ancient Greek. In *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, J.K. Rowling uses spells and charms that are largely based on Latin. But one of the most serious spells, Avada Kedavra, may be a variant of "abracadabra". In the *Harry Potter* series, it is a spell that causes death. Harry Potter is the only one known to have survived it.
- D.** Critics of the Harry Potter books point out that the main characters who are supposed to be "good" are consistently and regularly portrayed as breaking all manner of ethical rules like those against lying, cheating, and stealing. They also regularly break school rules against behavior like going out at night, using magic in the Muggle world, and so forth.

- E.** On Christmas Eve of 1968, NASA astronaut William Anders, while orbiting the moon with the Apollo 8 mission, took a photograph that provided a foundation for the modern green movement. His photo shows a small, blue planet Earth peeking over the horizon of the Moon. The image of a small planet, alone in a vast ocean of space, showed billions of people the fragility of our planet and the importance of preserving and protecting Earth.
- F.** There are many indoor air pollutants that can be harmful. Indoor air can be up to 100 times more polluted than outdoor air. Organic compounds from some paints, carpets, synthetic fabrics and adhesives are a known health hazard, contributing to the disease known as Sick Building Syndrome. Proper technology can help – open windows to let fresh air in and bad air out.
- G.** Some people, especially in rural areas, burn their trash in pits or barrels. It seems an easy way to get rid of your garbage, but the smoke it creates has a lot of really unhealthy toxic chemicals. Burning things like foam cups, plastics, and colored and bleached paper in backyards or even fireplaces causes toxic smoke that can spread throughout the neighborhood.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

Lots of fun in Cardiff

As you would expect of a capital city, Cardiff offers a huge choice of exciting sport and entertainment throughout the year.

Every March the city celebrates St. David, Wales’ patron saint, with parades and music. August sees the International Festival of Street Entertainment, with the heart of the city **A** _____. Family fun days in the parks and at the waterfront are part of this sensational summer scene. Brass and military bands are often to be seen on Cardiff’s streets. Between May and October the world’s only seagoing paddle steamer cruises from Cardiff’s seaside resort.

In autumn the fun continues with Cardiff’s Festival of the Arts **B** _____. Music is at the centre of the festival, with international stars **C** _____. Christmas in Cardiff is full of colour and festivities. The truly spectacular Christmas illuminations have earned Cardiff the title of “Christmas City”. And there is entertainment for all the family, **D** _____.

There is always something happening in Cardiff. The BBC National Orchestra of Wales and Welsh National Opera can both be heard here. Cardiff previews many London “West End” shows **E** _____.

The city’s range of accommodation facilities is truly impressive, **F** _____. And with a city as compact as Cardiff there are places to stay in all price brackets.

1. having their summer holidays in Cardiff
2. beating with dance and theatrical performances
3. from pantomimes to Christmas tree celebrations
4. that usually attract hundreds of theatre lovers
5. which features music, film, literature and graphics
6. from international names to family-run guest houses
7. joining some of Wales’ most talented musicians

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15–A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Do you believe in climate change?

This may seem like an odd question for a climate scientist to ask, but it is one I am constantly asked now. The typical discussion starts: "I know that the climate is changing, but hasn't it always changed through natural cycles?" Then they will often give an example, such as the medieval warm period to prove their point.

Those asking the question include a wide range of people I meet in the pub, friends, politicians and, increasingly, even some of those active in sustainable development and the renewable energy businesses. What I find interesting is that I have known many of these people for a long time and they never asked me this before.

Recent studies show that public acceptance of the scientific evidence for man-made climate change has decreased. However, the change is not that great. The difference I find in talking to people is that they feel better able to express their doubts.

This is very hard for scientists to understand. The scientific evidence that humanity is having an effect on the climate is overwhelming and increasing every year. Yet public perception of this is confused. People modify their beliefs about **uncomfortable truth**, they may have become bored of constantly hearing about climate change; or external factors such as the financial crisis may have played a role.

Around three years ago, I raised the issue of the way that science can be misused. In some cases scare stories in the media were over-hyping climate change, and I think we are paying the price for **this** now with a reaction the other way. I was concerned then that science is not always presented objectively by the media. What I don't think any of us appreciated at the time was the depth of disconnect between the scientific process and the public.

Which brings me to the question, should you believe in climate change? The first point to make is that it's not something you should believe or not believe in – this is a matter of science and therefore of evidence – and there's a lot of it out there. On an issue this important, I think people should look at that evidence and make their own mind up. We are often very influenced by our own personal experience. After a couple of cold winters in the UK, the common question was: "Has climate change stopped?" despite that fact that many other regions of the world were experiencing record warm temperatures. And 2010 was one of the warmest years on record. For real evidence of climate change, we have to look at the bigger picture.

You can see research by the Met Office that shows the evidence of man-made warming is even stronger than it was when the last report was published. A whole range of different datasets and independent analyses show the world is warming. There is a broad consensus that over the last half-century, warming has

been rapid, and man-made greenhouse gas emissions are very likely to be the cause.

Ultimately, as the planet continues to warm, the issue of whether you believe in climate change will become more and more irrelevant. We will all experience the impacts of climate change in some way, so the evidence will be there in plain sight.

The more appropriate questions for today are how will our climate change and how can we prepare for those changes? That's why it's important that climate scientists continue their work, and continue sharing their evidence and research so people can stay up to date – and make up their own minds.

A15 Paragraph 1 says that people ...

- 1) tend to ask strange questions about climate change.
- 2) think that the climate is not changing.
- 3) doubt that climate change is man-made.
- 4) believe that in medieval times climate was harsh.

A16 According to recent studies of public attitude to climate change, more and more people ...

- 1) refuse to accept the scientific proof of warming.
- 2) think that scientists are wrong about climate warming.
- 3) have stopped trusting climate science.
- 4) know that there is no clear evidence of climate change.

A17 What is meant by “*uncomfortable truth*” in paragraph 4?

- 1) World financial crisis.
- 2) Scientific reports on climate.
- 3) Evidence of man-made climate change.
- 4) People's personal beliefs.

A18 What does “*this*” in paragraph 5 refer to?

- 1) The historical impact of climate change.
- 2) Negative public attitude to climate change.
- 3) The way the climate change used to be presented.
- 4) Scientific evidence of climate change.

A19 The author gives the example of cold winters in the UK to point out that ...

- 1) there is evidence that the climate change has stopped finally.
- 2) people draw conclusions based on their own experience rather than scientific evidence.
- 3) the weather in Britain has always been unpredictable.
- 4) the Met Office doesn't make public the evidence it collected.

A20 How does the author feel about the evidence of climate change?

- 1) It's not enough yet.
- 2) It's irrelevant so far.
- 3) It's not very convincing.
- 4) It soon would become conclusive.

A21 The author wants climate scientists to continue their work because ...

- 1) people need to know how to get ready for changes.
- 2) they have not shared their findings with the public.
- 3) society demands more research in this field.
- 4) people don't want to make up their own minds.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В2 и В3 цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.

Kid inventions

- B4** Becky Schroeder was only 10 years old when she came up with the idea of the glo-paper. Two years _____, in 1974, her invention was patented. LATE
- B5** She became the _____ female to ever receive a patent in the United States. YOUNG
- B6** The idea came to her when she tried to do her homework in the family car, while her mother shopped for groceries. It _____ dark gradually, and she couldn't see her notebook very well. GET
- B7** She _____ a flashlight and imagined how nice it would be to have a paper that glows in the dark and allows you to write effortlessly without light. A year of research and experiment and she did it! NOT HAVE

A white flag

- B8** It's always a problem for me to find my car in a huge parking lot. After reading an article with a piece of advice for people like me, I decided to follow it one day. I attached a tissue to the car's antenna with a rubber band. The little white flag waving in the breeze _____ to help me spot my car easily. SUPPOSE
- B9** So I went _____ . SHOP
- B10** When I _____ out, I quickly spotted a little white flag ... and about ten others. COME

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

Morse Code

- B11** Before phones, computers, and telegraphs were invented, messages would take months or even years to reach their destination. Samuel Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in April 1791, not knowing that he would be a famous _____. INVENT
- B12** Since the age of four, Morse had been interested in _____ and he wanted to become a painter. Mr. and Mrs. Morse were afraid that he couldn't make a living as a painter, so they made him a bookseller. He worked as a bookseller but at night he would paint. DRAW
- B13** _____, his parents realized how he loved art, so they found the money for Morse to study art in London. FINAL
- B14** After a _____ artistic career (first painting historical scenes and then portraits), Morse built the first American telegraph around 1835. SUCCESS
- B15** Morse patented a working telegraph machine in 1837, with help from his _____ partners, Leonard Gale and Alfred Vail. BUSY
- B16** Morse used a dots-and-spaces code for the letters of the alphabet and for numbers. It was later improved to use dashes with dots and spaces. Since then, it has proved its _____ many times. EFFECTIVE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

Alexander

Sir Alexander Heathcote was an exact man. A22 _____ people were like him. He was exactly six feet three-and-a-quarter inches tall, rose at seven o'clock every morning, joined his wife at breakfast to eat one boiled egg cooked for precisely four minutes, two pieces of toast with one spoonful of Cooper's marmalade, and drink one cup of China tea. He used to take a carriage from his home in Cadogan Gardens at exactly 8:20 and A23 _____ at the Foreign Office at promptly 8:59, returning home again on the stroke of six o'clock.

Sir Alexander had been exact from an early age, as he was the only son of a general. But, unlike his father, he chose to serve his queen in the diplomatic service, another exacting calling. He A24 _____ in progressing from a shared desk at the Foreign Office in Whitehall to third secretary in Calcutta to minister in Peking. He was delighted when Mr. Gladstone A25 _____ the opportunity to represent the government in China. For some time he had been A26 _____ in the art of the Ming dynasty. This appointment would present him a perfect chance of A27 _____ in their natural habitat some of the great statues, paintings and drawings he had previously been able to admire only in books.

When he arrived in Beijing, Her Imperial Highness wished him a successful term of office in his appointment and then the audience A28 _____ to an end.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) Many | 2) Little | 3) Few | 4) Much |
| A23 | 1) enter | 2) come | 3) reach | 4) arrive |
| A24 | 1) managed | 2) succeeded | 3) achieved | 4) fulfilled |
| A25 | 1) offered | 2) proposed | 3) approached | 4) suggested |
| A26 | 1) keen | 2) fond | 3) involved | 4) interested |
| A27 | 1) remarking | 2) observing | 3) noticing | 4) looking |
| A28 | 1) got | 2) brought | 3) went | 4) came |

По окончании выполнения заданий B4–B16, A22–A28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания B4–B16, A22–A28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях B4–B16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания **C1** и **C2** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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 (**C1**, **C2**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend John who writes:

*...Last week my mom went to New York to help my aunt with her new baby. My dad and I had to do all the housework ourselves. What kind of family chores do you normally have, if at all? What would you cook for yourself, if you had to? Do you think boys should be able to cook and to keep house, and why?
Next weekend I'm going hiking with my classmates...*

Write a letter to John.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his hiking plans

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

In any occupation discipline is more important than talent.

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