

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

A8 Speaking about his background, Nigel says that ...

- 1) he decided to become a pilot at an early age.
- 2) it took him quite long to understand that he wanted to fly.
- 3) his family was related to aviation.

A9 At present, Nigel's main ambition is to work on ...

- 1) trans-Atlantic flights.
- 2) popular international flights.
- 3) local flights.

A10 When Nigel decided to get a pilot's license, he had to ...

- 1) combine work and studies.
- 2) change many jobs.
- 3) leave school to work.

A11 Nigel explains that "to get instrument rating" means to demonstrate the ability to ...

- 1) operate any type of aircraft.
- 2) fly in any weather conditions.
- 3) use different equipment on the ground.

A12 Nigel can't get a job with a major airline because ...

- 1) these airlines have stopped hiring new pilots.
- 2) his pilot's license is not valid.
- 3) he doesn't have enough experience.

A13 In order to achieve his aim, Nigel still needs to ...

- 1) choose a suitable airline.
- 2) gain more flying skills.
- 3) pass a medical test.

A14 Before he gets enough experience, Nigel is ready to work ...

- 1) for a low salary.
- 2) in faraway places.
- 3) with many different people.

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. Reason for extension | 5. Shift towards history |
| 2. Presents begin to enrich the collection | 6. First famous exhibits |
| 3. New collections for the new building | 7. One on the basis of two |
| 4. New field for the old museum | 8. Location of the museum |

- A.** The present Ashmolean Museum was created in 1908 by combining two ancient Oxford institutions: the University Art Collection and the original Ashmolean Museum. The older partner in this merger, the University Art Collection, was based for many years in what is now the Upper Reading Room in the Bodleian Library.
- B.** The collection began modestly in the 1620s with a handful of portraits and curiosities displayed in a small room on the upper floor. In the 17th century there were added notable collections of coins and medals later incorporated into the Ashmolean coin collection. The objects of curiosity included Guy Fawkes' lantern and a sword given by the Pope to Henry VIII, and a number of more exotic items.
- C.** In the 1660s and '70s, the collection grew rapidly and, in 1683, the Bodleian Gallery was left to develop as a museum of art. At first, it was a gallery of portraits of distinguished contemporaries, but from the mid 1660s, it began to acquire a more historical perspective with the addition of images of people from the past: college founders, scientists, soldiers, monarchs, writers and artists.
- D.** In the eighteenth century, several painters donated self-portraits. They also added a number of landscapes, historical paintings and scenes from contemporary life. Other donors, former members of the University, added collections of Old Masters so that by the early nineteenth century, it had become an art gallery of general interest and an essential point of call on the tourist map. The public was admitted on payment of a small charge. Catalogues were available at the entrance and the paintings were well displayed in a large gallery.

- E.** It was only with the gift of a collection of ancient Greek and Roman statuary from the Countess of Pomfret in 1755 that the need for a new art gallery became urgent. The marble figures were too heavy to be placed in an upstairs gallery and were installed in a dark ground-floor room in the library pending the creation of a new museum.
- F.** Before the new museum was finished, a major group of drawings by Raphael and Michelangelo was purchased by public subscription for the new galleries, establishing the importance of the Oxford museum as a centre for the study of Old Master drawings. The new museum also attracted gifts of paintings. In 1851, a collection of early Italian paintings, which included Uccello's "*Hunt in the Forest*", one of the museum's major works of art was presented.
- G.** In the 1850s, the University established a new Natural History Museum, which is now known as the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. And all the natural history specimens from the Ashmolean were transferred to the new institution. Having lost what had become the most important element in its collection, the Ashmolean was to find a major new role in the emerging field of archaeology.

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.

Number of teenagers with Saturday job drops

The number of teenagers with Saturday jobs has dropped. Young people do not acquire any experience for their CVs – a crucial step towards getting full-time work. The proportion of teenagers combining part-time jobs with school or college has slumped from 40% in the 1990s to around 20% now, according to the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES), a government agency. Latest figures show that only **A** _____ in 1997.

The trend is not just recession-related, but the result of an increasing expectation **B** _____ well as a falling number of Saturday jobs, according to the report. Many of the jobs that young people do, such as bar work, are in long-term decline, and are forecast to decline further over the next decade.

"Recruiters place significant emphasis on experience ... **C** _____," the report says. Word of mouth is the most common way to get a job, **D** _____ young people are unable to build up informal contacts, it adds.

Ms. Todd, a commissioner at the UKCES, said: "There's more emphasis on doing well at school, young people are finding less time to do what they would have done a few years ago. "I think it's also the changing structure of the labour market. Retail is still a big employer, **E** _____. As a consequence, we need to think about how we get young people the work experience they need."

A new initiative to send employees into state schools to talk about their careers was also launched recently. The scheme, Inspiring the Future, is meant to give state schoolchildren access to the kind of careers advice that private schools offer. The deputy prime minister said: "The power of making connections **F** _____ and can be life-changing."

1. but an increasing shortage of work experience means
2. that inspire young people is immeasurable
3. but young people are leaving education increasingly less experienced
4. 260,000 teenagers have a Saturday job compared with 435,000
5. that young people should stay on at school, as
6. but a lot more of it is being done online
7. that it was researching the system of funding education after 16

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.

The Difference Engine: No more addresses

REMEMBER the panic over the “millennium bug”, when computers everywhere were expected to go haywire on January 1st, 2000, thanks to the way a lot of old software used just two digits to represent the year instead of four? Doomsters predicted all sorts of errors in calculations involving dates when the clocks rolled over from 99 to 00. In the event, the millennium dawned without incident. That may have been because of the draconian preparations undertaken beforehand. Or perhaps, as many suspected, the problem was grossly exaggerated in the first place, as it often happens. Certainly, the computer industry made a packet out of all the panic-buying of new hardware and software in the months leading up to the new millennium. And who would blame them for this? Business is business.

Well, something similar is about to happen in the months ahead. This time, the issue concerns the exhaustion of Internet addresses – those four numbers ranging from 0 to 255 separated by dots that uniquely identify every device attached to the Internet. According to Hurricane Electric, an Internet backbone and services provider based in Fremont, California, the Internet will run out of bulk IP addresses sometime next week – given the rate addresses are currently being gobbled up.

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) will then have doled out all its so-called "slash-eight" blocks of addresses to the five regional Internet registries around the world. In turn, the registries are expected to have allocated all their remaining addresses to local network operators by October at the latest. After that, any organization applying for new addresses will be told, “Sorry, none left”.

The issue is real and has been a long time in the making. *The Economist* first warned about it ten years ago. The problem concerns the address space of the existing version of the Internet protocol (IPv4), which is only 32 bits wide. The total number of binary addresses possible with such an arrangement is 4.3 billion. Back in the 1980s, when the Internet connected just a couple of dozen research institutes in America, that seemed like a huge number. Besides, the Internet was thought at the time to be just a temporary network anyway.

But with the invention of the Web in 1990 came an explosion in popular demand. It was soon clear that it was only a matter of time before the Internet would exhaust its supply of addresses. Work on a replacement for IPv4 began in the early 1990s, with IPv6 finally being made available around 1998. By giving the new internet version an address space of 128 bits, the designers pretty well guaranteed that it would not run out of unique identifiers for decades, or even centuries, to come.

Two raised to the 128th power is an astronomical number. That will come in handy when the "Internet of things" becomes a reality. Already, some two billion people have access to the Internet. Add all the televisions, phones, cars and

household appliances that are currently being given Internet access – plus, eventually, every book, pill case and item of inventory as well – and a world or two of addresses could easily be accounted for. And yet, the solution of any problem begins with its verbalization. We are forewarned and it means – forearmed.

A15 The fears of the users about the “millennium bug” were ...

- 1) overestimated.
- 2) suppressed.
- 3) unrealistic.
- 4) justified.

A16 Which of the following was NOT the reason why the “millennium bug” didn’t work?

- 1) The problem never existed.
- 2) The new hardware had been installed.
- 3) The manufacturers had improved software.
- 4) The users took necessary precautions.

A17 The number of available IP addresses is limited by ...

- 1) the number of computers connected to the Internet.
- 2) the number of organizations applying.
- 3) address space of the Internet protocol.
- 4) the Internet protocol version.

A18 The solution of the problem with the lack of IP addresses is to ...

- 1) add a temporary network.
- 2) speed up research.
- 3) improve the current Internet protocol.
- 4) restrict the number of users.

A19 The existing version of the protocol was believed appropriate because ...

- 1) the addresses were not permanent.
- 2) another network was being developed.
- 3) the net was not popular.
- 4) no one expected the demand to grow.

A20 The phrase “Internet of things” refers to ...

- 1) personal computers of the users.
- 2) things ordered through the Internet.
- 3) a new network replacing the current Internet.
- 4) appliances with access to the Web.

A21 Speaking of the future of the world-wide web, the author appears to be ...

- 1) overexcited.
- 2) hopeful.
- 3) pessimistic.
- 4) doubtful.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15–A21** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15–A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B2** и **B3** 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**.

Alaska flag

- B4** Do you know any kids' inventions? One of them is 13-year-old Bennie Benson from the USA, who designed the state flag of Alaska in 1926. His design _____ in a flag-designing contest. CHOOSE
- B5** _____, in 1959, it became the official flag of Alaska. The blue background is for the sky and the forget-me-not, the state flower. LATE
- B6** The flag also has the Big Dipper (a symbol of strength) and the North Star (also _____ Polaris), which represents Alaska's northern location. CALL
- B7** For a prize Bennie _____ a \$1000 scholarship and a watch. WIN

Camping

- B8** This year we decided to go on a camping trip. It was our _____ experience. ONE
- B9** We started _____ a month before the trip. PACK
- B10** When our neighbor saw the assortment of boxes, bins and gear strapped to our car's roof rack, she came rushing over. "Oh!" she exclaimed. "I _____ you were leaving! I'm so glad I got to see you before you moved!" NOT KNOW

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**.

Famous inventions stories

- B11** Have you ever wondered how the most famous inventions were created? From the _____ of time, humans everywhere have been inventing. BEGIN
- B12** By looking into our past and bringing invention stories to life, we are all reminded that regular people, like you and me, were able to come up with _____ ideas that ended up having a great impact. SUCCESS
- B13** Knowing the past can help you create the future. If you are looking for invention inspiration, background for an _____ project, or just have a curious mind – read about famous inventions. The stories of great inventions are fascinating. EDUCATION
- B14** Some great inventions were created _____ by mistake, others by trial and error. SIMPLE
- B15** Some _____ of the most well-known products have incredible stories of innovation to tell. INVENT
- B16** Some of them were not aware at the time of their inventions that their _____ would have a great impact on the world, while others realised immediately that they had a winner. CREATE

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.

My company

In 1978 I was chairman of Cooper's, a company which ran 127 vehicles of various weights and sizes. We **A22** _____ in transporting goods by road.

My father had founded the firm in 1931, starting out with three vehicles – two of them driven by horses. By the time we became Cooper & Son in 1967, the company had **A23** _____ in obtaining seventeen big trucks and delivered goods all over the north of England.

My father insisted that I leave school the moment I passed my O levels. "I'll teach you more about the real world in a month than you'd learn from any of those university types in a lifetime," he **A24** _____ to say. I followed his advice and never **A25** _____ it. I left school a few weeks after my sixteenth birthday. The next morning I joined Cooper's as an apprentice, and spent my first three years at the depot under the watchful eye of Buster Jackson, the works manager. He taught me how to take the company's trucks **A26** _____ and, more important, how to put them back together again.

After graduating from the workshop, I spent five years in different departments. When my father retired in 1977 – at the age of seventy – I took over as chairman. Then I began to set in motion some ideas I'd been working on for the past decade, **A27** _____ I knew my father didn't approve of them. I never **A28** _____ him, but Europe was only the beginning of my plans for the company's expansion.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) specialized | 2) focused | 3) devoted | 4) concentrated |
| A23 | 1) fulfilled | 2) achieved | 3) succeeded | 4) managed |
| A24 | 1) used | 2) took | 3) held | 4) kept |
| A25 | 1) dissatisfied | 2) regretted | 3) displeased | 4) disappointed |
| A26 | 1) away | 2) along | 3) among | 4) apart |
| A27 | 1) however | 2) although | 3) moreover | 4) therefore |
| A28 | 1) talked | 2) spoke | 3) said | 4) told |

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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 Robert who writes:

... We've moved to a new town. It's small and green. My neighbours say that it hasn't changed a bit for the last two centuries. Have you noticed any recent changes in your city? What are they? Do you like or dislike them? Why? Yesterday my mum won a cooking competition...

Write a letter to Robert.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the cooking competition

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Public libraries are becoming less popular and they will soon disappear.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position