

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Breathtaking just to watch | 5. Little experience – big success |
| 2. Small size – great opportunities | 6. Hard to explain how they could |
| 3. Hard to see and to believe | 7. Inspired by noble goals |
| 4. From travelling to discovery | 8. Protected by law |

- A.** Charles Darwin’s five-year voyage on H.M.S. Beagle has become legendary and greatly influenced his masterwork, the book, *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin didn’t actually formulate his theory of evolution while sailing around the world aboard the Royal Navy ship. But the exotic plants and animals he encountered challenged his thinking and led him to consider scientific evidence in new ways.
- B.** The 19th century was a remarkable time for exploration. Vast portions of the globe, such as the interior of Africa, were mapped by explorers and adventurers. It was the time when David Livingstone became convinced of his mission to reach new peoples in Africa and introduce them to Christianity, as well as free them from slavery.
- C.** Louis Pasteur's various investigations convinced him of the rightness of his germ theory of disease, which holds that germs attack the body from outside. Many felt that such tiny organisms as germs could not possibly kill larger ones such as humans. But Pasteur extended this theory to explain the causes of many diseases – including cholera, TB and smallpox – and their prevention by vaccination.
- D.** Frederick Law Olmsted, the architect who designed New York City’s Central Park, called the Yosemite Valley “the greatest glory of nature.” Californians convinced one of their representatives, Senator John Conness, to do something about its protection. In May 1864, Conness introduced legislation to bring the Yosemite Valley under the control of the state of California. President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law.
- E.** The Maya thrived for nearly 2,000 years. Without the use of the cartwheel or metal tools, they built massive stone structures. They were accomplished scientists. They tracked a solar year of 365 days and one of the few surviving ancient Maya books contains tables of eclipses. From observatories, like the one at Chichen Itza, they tracked the progress of the war star, Mars.

- F.** Bali has been a surfing hotspot since the early 20th century, and continues to attract surfers from all over the world. The island's small size and unique geography provides wonderful surfing conditions, in all seasons, for surfers of any level of experience. Inexperienced surfers might like to try Kuta's kind waves, while more able surfers will try Nusa Dua's powerful waves.
- G.** Base jumping is an extreme sport, one which only very adventurous travelers enjoy. Some base jumpers leap off bridges, others off buildings and the most extreme off cliffs in Norway. Once a year, base jumpers in the US get to leap off the New River Bridge in West Virginia. During the annual Bridge Day, hundreds of jumpers can go off the bridge legally. Thousands of spectators show up to watch.

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.

Arizona’s world class cruise

Spectacular Canyon Lake is situated in the heart of the Superstition Mountains in Arizona, giving home to the Dolly Steamboat. The Dolly Steamboat, **A** _____, now cruises the secluded inner waterways of this beautiful lake. It is worth exploring this favourite destination of President Theodore Roosevelt who declared, “The Apache Trail and surrounding area combines the grandeur of the Alps, the glory of the Rockies, the magnificence of the Grand Canyon and then adds something **B** _____.” You will marvel as you travel up to the national forest, which provides the most inspiring and beautiful panorama **C** _____. Every trip brings new discoveries of rock formations, geological history, and the flora and fauna distinct to the deserts of Arizona.

Once aboard the Dolly Steamboat, you may view the majestic desert big horn sheep, bald eagles and a host bird of other wildlife, water fowl, **D** _____. Experience the unique sound harmony that is created by the waters of Canyon Lake. Stretch out and relax at one of the tables or stand next to the railings on the deck. There is plenty of leg room on the Dolly. You will get a unique chance to listen to the captain **E** _____.

All the passengers are treated with outstanding service and personal attention to every need. Feel free to ask questions, move about and mingle with the crew. So enjoy an unforgettable vacation cruise and see **F** _____ like a ride on Arizona’s Dolly Steamboat.

1. that nature has ever created in the wild
2. that none of the others have
3. hovering over the magnificent lake
4. who retells the legends of the mysterious past
5. for yourself why there is nothing quite
6. who pays much attention to children’s safety
7. continuing a tradition of cruising since 1925

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.

Chronic lack of sleep affects one in three British workers

One in three British workers suffers from poor sleep, research shows, with stress, computers and taking work home blamed for the lack of quality sleep. Some employees get fewer than five hours sleep a night, only one in seven feels completely refreshed when they wake and more women have poor shut-eye than men. The alarming findings emerged from a study of self-assessments completed by 38,784 staff working in the UK for firms such as telecoms firm, O2, drugs developer, Quintiles and medical technology manufacturer, Medtronic.

A third were dissatisfied with the amount and quality of their sleep, with 8.4% saying they were "very unhappy" with it, and another 24.4% describing themselves as "unhappy". When asked how they felt 30 minutes after getting up, only 15.5% said "refreshed". Of the others, 3.3% said they were "exhausted", 24% said "unrefreshed" and 57.2% were still "a little tired".

While experts say that everyone should ideally get seven to eight hours sleep a night, only 38.5% of the 38,784 respondents did so. More had between five and seven hours (45%), only a lucky 10% reported sleeping for eight to nine hours and one in 100 enjoyed more than nine hours.

When researchers combined those results to give each respondent an overall "sleep score" out of 100, some 33.8% got a mark of less than 30 – the lowest category. That means someone either has, or is at high risk of developing, a sleeping problem. "This research is telling us that a large number of working adults, one in three in the UK, has a sleeping problem," said Dr Tony Massey, medical director of Vielife, the health and productivity firm that carried out the assessments between 2009 and 2011. "A very concerning number of British workers get too little sleep." Britain is near the top of an international league table for lack of sleep. A Vielife study of 116,452 staff in America found that 23.4% scored poorly for sleep.

The extent of inadequate rest has prompted fears that many people are too tired to do their jobs properly, with some so sleep-deprived their brains are as confused as if they had consumed too much alcohol.

"Too few people practice sleep hygiene," said Massey. "That involves little things that people can do without professional help, like ensuring your room is dark and quiet, getting to bed at the same time every night – just like a two-year-old – reading a book, which is a proven relaxant, and not looking at bright screens, such as the TV or computer, for an hour before you go to bed as that will disturb your sleep."

The growing tendency for employees to do extra work in the evenings and at weekends, which may have risen in the recession, also seems to be linked to poor sleep. "More people are scrunching the golden hour before they go to sleep, and they are paying the price in that their sleep isn't refreshing and they end up in a

vicious cycle of fatigue, poor productivity and then feeling that they have to do the same again the next day to compensate," said Massey.

The best guarantee of good quality shut-eye is to work five days a week and sleep seven to eight hours a night. Five-days-a-week staff had the best sleep score, while those getting seven to eight hours a night scored 72.7.

"These are very worrying findings because lack of sleep is a risk factor for a whole range of serious health problems, such as stroke and heart disease," said Massey.

A15 Which of the following is mentioned among the reasons for poorer sleep?

- 1) Work done at home.
- 2) Lack of communication.
- 3) Work for telecom firms.
- 4) Consumption of drugs.

A16 According to the research, just about ... percent of people have the recommended number of sleeping hours.

- 1) twenty
- 2) thirty
- 3) forty
- 4) ten

A17 Paragraph 4 stresses that ...

- 1) the number of Britons who don't get enough sleep is alarming.
- 2) British workers get more sleep than American ones.
- 3) the "sleep score" in Britain is relatively low.
- 4) many people in Britain are unaware of sleeping disorders.

A18 The inadequate nighttime rest of employees might result in ...

- 1) brain damage.
- 2) inefficiency at work.
- 3) lack of job satisfaction.
- 4) problems with alcohol.

A19 What does "sleep hygiene" NOT involve?

- 1) Regular bedtime.
- 2) A relaxing book.
- 3) A darkened room.
- 4) Professional help.

A20 The phrase "vicious cycle" in paragraph 7 means ...

- 1) a sudden wave of tiredness.
- 2) a repetitive cycle of poor sleep consequences.
- 3) a course of everyday events.
- 4) a large amount of extra work.

A21 What, according to the article, is important for good quality sleep?

- 1) Higher productivity at work.
- 2) A five-day working week.
- 3) Absence of health problems.
- 4) Five to seven hours of nighttime sleep.

*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**.

How old is Coca-Cola?

- B4** Do you know how old this popular drink is? In 1886 a chemist from Atlanta, John Pemberton, _____ a syrup from cola-nut extract, cocoa leaves, some vegetable extracts, caffeine, and sugar. MAKE
- B5** He ran the _____ advertisement for the beverage on May 29 of the same year in the Atlanta Journal. ONE
- B6** He started _____ the syrup diluted with soda-water to customers in his drugstore. SERVE
- B7** That's how the world famous drink _____. INVENT

College life

- B8** We are a family of five. My _____ sister, Heather, is in her second year in college. This year she could not find a book she needed. OLD
- When the professor assigned reading from a hard-to-find book, 150 hands shot in the air to inform him they _____ it. He told them it had arrived at the bookstore that morning. NOT HAVE
- When the class was over, Heather sprinted to the bookstore, grabbed a copy and rushed to the cashier. The cashier saw Heather and began ringing the bell for assistance, a look of panic on her face. "How many _____ there behind you?" she demanded. BE

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**.

Chemistry or no chemistry

- I was planning a career in biology but was not looking forward to taking chemistry in my first year at Carleton University in Ottawa. However, the professor of chemistry was a famous _____ . SCIENCE
- B11** _____ .
- He made the course interesting with his many small _____ explosions and crazy quizzes. CHEMISTRY
- B12** _____
- Once, he posed the question: "What in the world isn't chemistry?" and offered a prize to the student who answered _____ . CORRECT
- B13** _____
- B14** A couple of weeks passed. _____, he announced in class that the contest was over. A student had gone to his office to ask if she could try her hand at the question. "What in the world isn't chemistry?" she asked. FINAL
- B15** "My _____ with my last boyfriend – that wasn't chemistry." RELATION
- B16** By default, she became the _____. WIN

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.

William and Philippa

William and Philippa were students. Some people, it is said, fall in love at first **A22** _____, but that was not what happened to them. They hated each other from the moment they met. This mutual hatred began at the first tutorial of their freshman term. Both had **A23** _____ with major scholarships to read English language and literature. Each had been reliably assured by their schoolteachers that they would be the star pupil of their year. **A24** _____ students had such prospects.

Their tutor, Simon Jakes of New College, was amused by the competition that so quickly developed between his two brightest pupils. He skillfully used their hatred to bring out the best in both of them. He never **A25** _____ it. By the end of their first year, they were far ahead of other students.

In their second year, they became even more hostile. When they were both awarded A-plus for their essays on Shakespeare, it didn't help. Simon Jakes told his colleagues that he had never had a brighter pair up in the same year. They taught each other most of the time and he **A26** _____ acted as a referee. It **A27** _____ as no surprise to anyone that, as the examiners felt unable on this occasion to award the prize to just one person, they **A28** _____ decided that it should be shared by William and Philippa.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) glimpse | 2) view | 3) sight | 4) look |
| A23 | 1) reached | 2) arrived | 3) completed | 4) achieved |
| A24 | 1) Few | 2) Little | 3) Much | 4) Many |
| A25 | 1) disappointed | 2) apologized | 3) regretted | 4) dissatisfied |
| A26 | 1) rarely | 2) hardly | 3) nearly | 4) merely |
| A27 | 1) went | 2) got | 3) came | 4) fell |
| A28 | 1) nevertheless | 2) although | 3) however | 4) therefore |

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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 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