**Вариант 1**

**Часть А**

***Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вари­антов ответа.***

А1. ... of their company's business projects is done in rural areas.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) Nothing | 2) No one | 3) No | 4) None |

A2. All the boxes were tied in ... and put on the platform.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) fours | 2) fourth | 3) the four | 4) the fourth |

A3. I always feel... when I am on holiday than when I am at work.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) more healthily | 2) much healthy | 3) healthier | 4) much more healthier |

A4. There isn't ... grain of ... truth in the story about ... house being inhabited by ghosts.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) the, the, a | 2) a, -, the | 3) a, a, a | 4)-,-, a |

A5. The Queen's tour of... Caribbean will include ... Cayman Islands and ... Bermudas.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) -, the, - | 2) -, the | 3) the, -, - | 4) the, the, the |

A6. ... latest official report says that at least half... nation's monuments in England are in ... desperate need of repairs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) -, a, the | 2) The, the, - | 3) The, -, a | 4) A, the, a |

A7. Visitors ... tropical resorts still stay out ... the sun too long, even though they have had plenty of warnings ... the dangers of the sun rays.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) of, at, of | 2) in, on, against | 3) to, in, about | 4) to, by, for |

A8. The octopus (осьминог) shelters itself ... larger fish ... surrounding itself... a cloud of black ink.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) from, by, with | 2) of, on, by | 3) out of, with, over | 4) off, in, at |

A9. The talks continued late ... the night ... an effort to clear ... the remaining difficulties.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) till, at, away | 2) at, with, out | 3) into, in, up | 4) to, with, off |

А10. Great improvements ... public health have been brought ... by advances ... medical science.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1) at, up, for | 2) of, up, at | 3) to, in, towards | 4) in, about, in |

***Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.***

Dear Jane,

I'm so sorry. I know I (All) ... to let you know about my plans to visit you. The thing is I (A12) ... awfully busy lately. My friend Nessie (A13) ... married next week and I (A14) ... to be her chief bridesmaid. They (A15) ... a big wedding for about two hundred people. I've got a lot of responsibilities. Tomorrow, for instance, I (A16) ... a present for the bride that (A17) ... to her at the hen party on Tuesday (that's a party for her girlfriends only where everyone brings presents for the bride). By the way, I (A18) ... to Gary, best man, but I hope he is nice. These days he (A19)... Teddy, Nessie's future husband, to get ready as well.

By the way, I (A20) ... to be given some free time off work in July and I am sure to visit you then. Would that be convenient?

Yours, Beatrice

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A11. | 1) supposed | 2) was supposed | 3) am supposing | 4) have supposed |
| A12. | 1) am | 2) was | 3) have been | 4) am being |
| A13. | 1) is getting | 2) will have got | 3) get | 4) will be got |
| A14. | 1) am asking | 2) will be asking | 3) had asked | 4) have been asked |
| A15. | 1) were planned | 2) will be planning | 3) have planned | 4) have been planned |
| A16. | 1) will be buying | 2) will be bought | 3) will have bought | 4) would buy |
| A17. | 1) has given | 2) has been given | 3) is giving | 4) will be given |
| A18. | 1) haven't yet introduced | 2) am not introduced yet | 3) didn't introduce yet | 4) haven't yet been introduced |
| А19. | 1) is being helped | 2) is helping | 3) helped | 4) is helped |
| A20. | 1) am promising | 2) am being promised | 3) will promise | 4) have been promised |

***Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вари­антов ответа.***

A21. As a punishment, they didn't permit... any school activities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. us to attend | 1. us attending | 1. we to attend | 1. us attend |

A22. I suggest... the hotel before we set off.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * 1. phone | * 1. to phone | * 1. phoning | * 1. to be phoned |

A23. If the government... more about unemployment, they ... in danger of losing the coming elections.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * + 1. had done, wouldn't have been | * + 1. would do, weren't |
| * + 1. did, wouldn't have been | * + 1. had done, wouldn't be |

***Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.***

А24. They ran out (1) of petrol miles from anywhere (2), that (3) was a real disaster (4).

A25. He did a Master's degree (1) so that (2) to apply for (3) a managerial post when he had graduated (4).

A26. You need to be (1) exceptionally (2) well-qualifying (3) to work with (4) wild animals.

***Укажите ряд, в котором не все слова относятся к теме "Weather and Weather Conditions".***

A27.

* + - 1. flood, shower, thunder, lightning, downpour
      2. draft, earthquake, hurricane, stream, tornado
      3. hail, drizzle, fog, mist, heatwave

***Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.***

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in (A28) ... into happiness. The researchers have come up with a number of factors which (А29) ... to a definition of happiness. First of all, happiness (A30) ... in families. Secondly, people often report good social relations as a (A31) ... for their happiness. Thirdly, job satisfaction undoubtedly adds to overall situation. Unemployment, on the (A32) ... ,can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A28. | 1) research | 2) interest | 3) examination | 4) study |
| A29. | 1) improve | 2) consist | 3) contribute | 4) contain |
| A30. | 1) leaves | 2) runs | 3) takes | 4) brings |
| A31. | 1) proof | 2) consequence | 3) result | 4) reason |
| A32. | 1) common | 2) contrary | 3) usual | 4) other |

***Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предло­женной реплике-стимулу.***

А33. Do you have any objections to the plan, John?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * + - * 1. Don't mention it. | * + - * 1. None at all. | * + - * 1. A little. | * + - * 1. Neither. |

***Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике.***

А34. This? Oh, for about three years, and it keeps very good time.

How long have you lived in this place?

How long have you been doing this?

How long have you been playing this guitar?

How long have you had this watch?

***Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.***

А35. Poet's Corner is a part of....

the Tower of London 3) St. Paul's Cathedral

Buckingham Palace 4) Westminster Abbey

***Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствую­щий содержанию прочитанного текста. Укажите номер выбранно­го варианта в бланке ответов.***

§1. In the early 19th century, football was very popular in the top private schools in England. Initially, eaсh school had its own rules and while the pupils were still at school the fact that they played by these particular rules hardly mattered. When, however, they left for the universities or for business in the provinces, it became clear that if they were to continue playing football they were going to need a universal set of rules, acceptable to all teams. Up until the 1850s, two teams at, say, Oxford University, would only be playing a familiar game if every player had been to the same school. As things turned out, a major game was often preceded by a long correspondence with lengthy arguments about the rules. Was handling to be allowed? How many players on each side? How long should the pitch be? How wide the goals? Would carrying the ball be permitted? ('Yes', would say all the ex-pupils of Rugby school; 'No', would say almost everyone else.) And even when the game got under way, confusion and protests would necessitate long midfield conferences between the two captains.

§2. In time it became usual for the ex-Rugby students and their small but growing company of followers from other schools to play 'rugby' football on their own and for the others to come to some agreement over the rules of the more popular version. Few of these early codes of rules have come down to us complete, but snatches from them give a clear idea of the patterns of the early game, and in particular how boring it must have been to stand in the cold and watch. The first serious attempts at laying down the rules of football were made at Cambridge University in 1848 and these were adapted and tightened up twice in the 1850s. Then in November 1862 the Cambridge Rules were revised yet again and specified 11-a-side, an umpire from each side plus a neutral referee, goals 12 feet (3.7m) across and up to 20 feet (6.15m) high and an hour and a quarter's play only. These rules were said to have worked well; in the following year they formed a vital part of the rules of the newly formed Football Association.

§3. The formation of the Football Association was bitter and often ill-tempered. With neither side willing to give way, the split between rugby players and the rest became too wide ever to be mended. The real disagreement was not over running with the ball, but over 'hacking'. Rugby players felt it was manly and courageous to tackle an opponent by kicking him on the leg; the others did not, and voted against it. The rugby men called them cowards and walked out. Rugby did, however, leave behind one significant innovation - the more precise name for its competitor. The story may not be true, but the legend is that one Charles Wreford-Brown, who later became a notable official of the Football Association, was asked by st>me friends at Oxford whether he would join them for a game of rugby or 'rugger', as it was now often called. He refused, claiming that he was going to play 'soccer' - evidently a play on the word 'association'. It caught on.

A36. In the middle of the 19th century, it became clear that

university football was played by a special set of rules.

not all football teams were prepared to accept standard rules.

each school had different rules for football.

А37. Before the mid-19th century, the rules for important games were mainly settled by

a special meeting between the two captains.

players from the same school.

letters exchanged before the match.

A38. The Cambridge Rules of 1862 laid down

1. the minimum time for a game.
2. the number of players and officials.
3. the exact size of the goal.

A39. Rugby players could not agree with the Football Association over

1. the shape of the goal.
2. what to call the game.
3. kicking other players.

***Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.***

А40. confusion (§1)

* 1. shyness
  2. misunderstanding
  3. anger

A41. precise(§3)

* + 1. essential
    2. attractive
    3. exact

***Выберите правильный вариант перевода (1,2 или 3) в соответствии с содержанием текста.***

А42. It caught on. (§3)

* + - 1. Это распространилось.
      2. Игра оказалась заразительной.
      3. Название прижилось.

***Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов. В бланке ответов поставьте крестик*** *(х)* ***в клеточке, номер которой соответствует номеру выбранного ва­рианта ответа.***

Having been under her mother's wing for most of her life, Bridget Hall now makes her own career decisions as a model. Bridget made her first professional appearance at the age of nine. She hated her first assignment, which was during a heatwave, and for which she was paid a fee of $75 an hour.

(A43)...

Such a life takes its toll, however, as it demands a strong sense of commitment. Once contracts have been signed, Bridget's time is not her own as she has to be willing to work long hours on shoots in distant places. Additionally, she has to keep her body in tip-top physical condition through diet and exercise.

(A44) ...

Modelling is obviously a tough business which requires single- mindedness and determination to succeed. Bridget believes she has both but she is also thankful to her mother, Donna, for her encouragement. She says lovingly of her mother that she was very supportive in the early days when jobs were not always available and money was scarce.

(A45) ... The problem was that she became too tall to model with other children and subsequently was unemployable for some time.

When Donna, Bridget's mother, suggested a shift to modelling ladies' clothes, the agency was rather reluctant. Not discouraged by this, Donna hired a make-up artist and hair stylist and then booked a session in a studio to get new photographs for a portfolio which was sent to all the big agencies. (A46)... Bridget was an immediate hit.

Encouraged by Bridget's new-found success, a major agency got her to sign a two-year contract. Despite her new wealth and status, she admits that she might have made some bad decisions when she was younger. She sometimes regrets that she dropped out of school so early but the attraction of high modelling fees helped to tempt her away.

Bridget is aware of the gaps in her education and the subject of completing her studies does come up in discussions from time to time, but until now, she has not felt strongly motivated to do anything about it. (A47)...

In fact, her talk of education stopped completely when she met actor Leonardo DiCaprio and they became good friends. Bridget is a very popular individual and the fact that she keeps company with such celebrities means that she is frequently invited to occasions of all sorts. At an all-star party in her honour in New York, 1500 turned up at a bar-restaurant to celebrate with her. (A48) ... All in all, the price of feme and stardom must be well worth paying.

***Заполните пропуски A43-A45 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (1-4). Один фрагмент является лишним.***

1. Having spent most of her life as a model she has many regrets.
2. Somewhere between Bridget's twelfth and thirteenth birthdays, her bookings began to drop off.
3. Like a true professional, Bridget goes jogging every day and restricts herself to high-protein, low-calorie meals.
4. Her working conditions and income have changed since then, and she now chooses where and when to work, and loves the excitement and glamour of the fashion world.

***Заполните пропуски А46-А48 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (1-4). Один фрагмент является лишним.***

1. The time and investment were well spent, as the reaction to the new pictures was overwhelmingly enthusiastic.
2. Bridget enjoys her hectic social life, although it can be very exhausting.
3. Her mother, too, has often told her to continue education.
4. Given her fast and furious lifestyle, it is hardly surprising that Bridget has not gone back to the classroom.

**Часть В**

***Прочитайте текст (В1-В6). Выберите подходящее по смыслу сло­во из предложенных. В бланке ответов запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каж­дое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что задан­ную форму слова необходимо изменить.***

ANXIOUS, PESSIMISM, COMPLAIN, CURE, SYMPATHY, MEDICINE

There are people who spend years suffering from an illness which doctors are not usually (B1) ... towards. Hypochondria is a (B2) ... term which describes a highly abnormal level of worry about your health. Sufferers regularly visit their doctors with (B3) ... of serious symptoms which doctors can not explain. Hypochondriacs are always (B4) ... about their health and often imagine that they are suffering from dangerous or (B5) ... diseases. They waste the valuable time of doctors when they are really perfectly healthy. Sufferers can be taught to control their feeling of (B6) ... through relaxation techniques.

***Прочитайте текст (B7-B10). Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.***

I admire Martin for his experience and competence, but I have to admit that he (B7) ... me feel inadequate. I want to be an expert on something too, and it doesn't really matter on what, as long (B8) ... I can find a subject about (B9) ... I know more than anyone (B10) ....

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

B11. I can't **(различить)** the twins apart.

В12. I'm speaking **(по памяти)**, but I believe it was last May.