

## Часть 1. Аудирование

I) Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствия между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1-5 и утверждениями А-Е. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains how to protect oneself against harmful insects.
2. The speaker thinks that you need to be well prepared for going on holiday.
3. The speaker says that the right seat makes any journey more comfortable.
4. The speaker advises how to dress adequately in hot weather.
5. The speaker thinks that it is necessary to choose the safest means of transport.
6. The speaker warns about trying new foods.

A	B	C	D	E

II) Вы услышите разговор студента с преподавателем. В заданиях А1-А6 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1. What is the student looking for?

1. The School of Fine Arts.
2. The School of Economic History.
3. The School of Economics.

A2. The student has to attend

1. three lectures a week.
2. two lectures a week.
3. one lecture a week.

A3. What does the lecture say about the orientation meeting?

1. It took place recently.
2. It will take place tomorrow.
3. It will take place next week.

A4. What does the lecturer say about the attendance?

1. The lecturers are optional after 4 pm.
2. The lecturers are closely monitored.
3. The lecturers are sometimes unnecessary.

A5. How many times a week are the tutorials?

1. They are every morning.
2. They are three mornings a week.
3. They are twice a week.

A6. Will the student be able to choose the time of tutorials?

1. Yes, he will be able to do it.
2. No, he won't be able to do it.
3. It depends on Dr Roberts.

## Часть 2. Чтение

I) Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. Effective heating devices
2. Environmental friendly energy
3. Saving money
4. A breakthrough in solar devices
5. Convenient and small energy suppliers
6. Use renewable energy at any time

7. Solar supply on global scale  
8. Kinds of renewable energy

A. Solar and other renewable energy supply options have the capability to supply a large proportion of our energy requirements. The increased use of renewable energy technologies will reduce pollutants and greenhouse-gas emissions as the energy is derived from the natural source of sun, wind, water and biomass.

B. Solar (renewable) energy includes the production of electricity and heat directly from solar radiation for many applications. Designing your house to use solar energy passively can provide 60% - 100% of your heating and cooking requirements. Solar cells, wind generators and hydro can supply electricity for any use. Biomass fuels include wood, alcohol, and methane for heating, electricity generation or transportation.

C. Solar heat can be stored in thermal mass so it is available on demand at any time. In a solar efficient designed house, the building elements themselves store the energy in their thermal mass for nighttime comfort and for cloudy days. Electricity from solar cells can be stored in batteries. A solar water heater will repay its energy 'debt' in only 6 to 18 months, depending on the location, and will last well in excess of fifteen years. Solar cells module will collect over its operating life four times the energy used in its production.

D. Some solar technologies require no additional costs. Some solar equipment costs less than conventional alternatives to buy and install and also has lower running costs. Solar equipment costs more up front, but is cheaper overall due to lower running and environmental costs.

E. While researchers continue to produce further improvement in a wide range of renewable energy technologies, the big breakthrough needed is equality of financing terms with conventional energy. There is a wide range of Australian and New Zealand solar water heaters which are amongst the best in the world.

F. There is sufficient roof space on homes alone to produce the total electricity requirements using existing solar technology. Wind generators occupy only a small space for the tower with the rest of the land area being available for agricultural uses. Solar supply allows the use of small modules which can be accurately matched to the load and which minimise electricity distribution.

H. Even ignoring the bias in the statistics, solar (renewable) energy supplies 28% of the world's energy now, made up of 14,4% biomass and 7,5% hydro. In comparison nuclear supplies 4,4%. Solar supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain and to maintain the temperature of the planet, all necessary for human life.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

II) Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A-G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Подчеркните выбранный вариант ответа.

Leaving school or college used to mean leaving home for good - but no longer. High property prices, student debt, and broken relationships mean that your child is highly likely to return home several times before finally making a go of it on their own.

A survey last year for the Social Market Foundation revealed that one in four people aged between 20 and 30 said they had gone back twice or more since leaving home. One in eight had returned home more than three times! Perhaps unsurprisingly, the survey of 1,044 people showed that men were more likely to do this than women - 28 per cent of men, as opposed to 18 per cent of women.

Suzie Hayman, counsellor, broadcaster, and author says that, while high property prices and student debt are both compelling factors pushing twenty-somethings back into the arms of their parents, it's not the whole story. She believes that many parents have brought this situation on themselves by not bringing their children up to be independent. She feels that mothers are often guilty of this with sons, doing all their washing, cooking, and clearing up into adulthood, leaving them ill-equipped for a life on their own. Today's children are driven everywhere and generally expect everything to come easily. Little wonder, then, that they race back to the security of home when things don't go well in the outside world.

Despite this, most parents don't dread having their children return home - far from it. Many may secretly be delighted, because the child's departure may have revealed glaring holes in their relationship with each other. Other parents are keen for children to return because it makes them feel more valued. Often parents find it quite tough to go from being the whole world to their child to suddenly becoming unnecessary when they leave home. On the other hand, it can be enormously frustrating for parents, who may have only just adjusted to having an adult relationship again, to find themselves sharing their home with another adult -who insists on behaving as if they were still a child.

A. Children often return to live with their parents because they can't afford to rent or buy a place to live.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

B. Young people tend to return home more than twice.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

C. The majority of people who come back home to live with their parents are female.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated.

D. According to research, the majority of men in their twenties return home to live with their parents.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated.

E. Suzie Hayman believes that for many parents it is their own fault that their children return home to live.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

F. Mothers are the ones who are to blame that their sons are not ready for adult life.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated.

G. Many parents are very happy when their children return home to live.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated.

### Часть 3. Грамматика и лексика

I. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

1	The famous American poet Maya Angelou was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1928. When she ... three years old, her parents divorced.	BE
2	She and her older brother were sent to live with ... grandmother.	THEY
3	Growing up at her ... was a difficult, unhappy time for Maya.	GRANDMOTHER
4	For almost four years, she ... to no one but her brother.	SPEAK
5	Still she grew up ... a successful singer, actress, and professor.	BE
6	Today she is one of America's ... authors.	FAMOUS
7	In 1993 Angelou read her poem at the ceremony to swear Bill Clinton in as president of the USA, where she ... among many other guests.	INVITE

II. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

8	According to the latest research there are two main problems to consider. One of them is the constant increase of nuclear radiation produced by power stations and nuclear tests, the other – is the rapid ... of population.	GROW
9	The speed, with which we are using up our non-renewable resources like oil and gas, is ... .	DANGER
10	With the ... of our civilization we have become the worst enemies to the planet and to ourselves.	DEVELOP
11	Some scientists are pessimistic about our problems and think we have reached the point of no return or the ... stage.	CRITIC
12	Others are ... who believe that our ecological problems are solvable.	OPTIMISM

#### Часть 4. Письмо

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Nick.

*... Every weekend in summer we try to go somewhere by car. Where would you prefer to go – to the countryside or to a new town? Why? How do you usually spend your weekends in summer? Who do you like to spend your weekends in summer with? ...*

Write him a letter, answer his questions and ask him 3 questions about his summer travelling.

Write 100-140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Ключи

**1. Аудирование**

I) 41362

II) A1-3, A2-2, A3-1, A4-2, A5-2, A6-3,

**2. Чтение**

I) 2863157

II)

1- True

2- True

3- False

4- Not stated

5- True

6- True

7- True

**Часть 2. Грамматика и лексика.**

1. was, 2. their, 3. grandmother's, 4. spoke, 5. to be, 6. most famous, 7. was invited, 8. growth, 9. dangerous, 10. development, 11. critical, 12. optimists