

## Аудирование

You will hear people talking in 8 different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. Listen to this couple talking about a film they have just watched. What sort of film was it?
  - A. a comedy
  - B. a horror film
  - C. a romance
  
2. Listen to this advertisement. How much will a dietary and fitness assessment cost you?
  - A. £20
  - B. £30
  - C. £33
  
3. You have returned home and smell gas as you enter the house. You call the Gas Hotline and hear this message. Which number should you dial?
  - A. 5
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  
4. Listen to the news item. What was James Reeves arrested by the police for?
  - A. a firearms offence
  - B. breaking into a car
  - C. stealing a radio
  
5. Sally has just returned from her holiday. How was the holiday?
  - A. good
  - B. bad
  - C. terrible
  
6. Listen to this lecture. In which century were tartans first produced?
  - A. the twelfth century
  - B. the fifteenth century
  - C. it is not known
  
7. You will hear a conversation in which one man is giving directions to another. Where is the first speaker trying to get to?
  - A. the leisure centre
  - B. the clubhouse
  - C. the community centre
  
8. Listen to the conversation. How many sandwiches does the speaker order?
  - A. three
  - B. two
  - C. six

## Лексика и грамматика

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 9 – 16. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 9 – 16, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов (А, Б, В, Г). Установите соответствие номера пропуска варианту ответа.*

### Alaska

The first Europeans to visit what is now called Alaska were Russian sailors led by Captain Bering. The **9** \_\_\_\_\_ was funded by Russian czar Peter the Great. In 1728 Bering and his crew **10** \_\_\_\_\_ through the strait that is now named after him, between the easternmost part of Asia and the westernmost part of the Americas. Their journey **11** \_\_\_\_\_ that Asia was not connected to North America; however, due to the heavy fog, they never actually saw the nearby land of North America. In 1741 Bering headed further south, landing on tiny Kayak Island off the **12** \_\_\_\_\_ of what is now the southeastern part of the state.

In the 1780s and 1790s Russians began small colonies, first on Kodiak Island and later on the mainland. In 1799 the Russian-American Company was established to **13** \_\_\_\_\_ Russian interests. For the next 68 years the company provided the only form of government for the European colonists, **14** \_\_\_\_\_ never numbered more than a few hundred. The Russians ruled the **15** \_\_\_\_\_ until the late 1860s, when they sold it to the United States for \$7.2 million dollars.

The **16** \_\_\_\_\_ of gold in 1896 in the Yukon Territory started a huge gold rush that brought thousands of settlers.

9. A) travel; Б) trip; В) journey; Г) expedition
10. A) paddled; Б) sailed; В) travelled; Г) rowed
11. A) proved; Б) convinced; В) persuaded; Г) appeared
12. A) bank; Б) beach; В) shore; Г) sea-side
13. A) look after; Б) look at; В) look for; Г) look away
14. A) which; Б) whose; В) what; Г) who
15. A) country; Б) area; В) ground; Г) earth
16. A) discovery; Б) detection; В) exploration; Г) innovation

*Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные справа от текста, так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 17–22. Впишите слова в поле ответа.*

<b>When was the parachute invented?</b>	
Have you ever felt like jumping out of a plane? Plenty of people have, but (17) _____ most of them did it after parachutes had been invented.	THANKFUL
Leonardo da Vinci made the first real studies of flight in the 1480s. He had over 100 (18) _____ that illustrated his theories on flight.	DRAW
He designed a parachute in the 1480s, though he didn't try it out. Another (19) _____, Faust Vrande, jumped using a similar design in 1617.	INVENT
In 1783, around the same time as the first hot-air balloon, Sebastien Lenormand invented a parachute, which he demonstrated by jumping from a tree, but it was only four meters high. A few years later, having refined his design, he made a (20) _____ jump from a taller tower.	SUCCESS
In 1785, Jean Pierre Blanchard used a dog to test his parachute design. The dog was fine, and so was Blanchard when he used the parachute in 1793 to escape a balloon accident. These early parachutes didn't catch on because there weren't any flying machines around to make them (21) _____ useful.	REAL
The invention of airplanes has made parachutes important. Since then, their (22) _____ has been proved many times.	EFFECTIVE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 23–29, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 23–29.

<b>A difficult question</b>	
One day, the chemistry teacher asked his students, “What is the chemical formula for water?” Suzie was the 23 _____ to raise her hand.	ONE
“Yes, Suzie, what’s the answer?” the teacher asked. Suzie answered proudly, “The chemical formula for water is ‘HIJKLMNO’!” The class started 24 _____.	LAUGH
The teacher looked 25 _____. He asked, “What are you talking about?” Suzie replied, “Yesterday you said the formula for water is H to O!”	SHOCK
<b>The Irish celebrate St. Patrick’s Day</b>	
Last week people all over Ireland celebrated Saint Patrick’s Day in the traditional way. Dublin 26 _____ with flags and bunting.	DECORATE
Sprigs of shamrock 27 _____ everywhere. In many countries of the world, the Irish held parades, pageants, sports and drama festivals.	SELL
Saint Patrick, who 28 _____ Christianity to Ireland in the fifth century, is the country’s patron saint.	BRING
For centuries, his day 29 _____ a day of celebration in Ireland.	BE

Установите соответствие между заголовками 30–37 и текстами А–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A. Old word – new meaning</b> | <b>E. For travellers' needs</b> |
| <b>B. Not for profit</b>         | <b>F. For body and mind</b>     |
| <b>C. Generosity to taste</b>    | <b>G. Under lock and key</b>    |
| <b>D. New word – old service</b> | <b>H. Cheap yet safe</b>        |

- 30 The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.
- 31 Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.
- 32 When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public,

and enjoys solving puzzles.

- 33 Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.
- 34 To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.
- 35 A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.
- 36 Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels.

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 38–43 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–G. Одна из частей в списке А–G лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

#### **Hi-tech brings families together**

Technology is helping families stay in touch like never before, says a report carried out in the US. Instead of driving people apart, mobile phones and the Internet are **38** \_\_\_\_\_. The research looked at the differences in technology use between families with children and single adults. It found that traditional families have more hi-tech gadgets in their home **39** \_\_\_\_\_. Several mobile phones were found in 89% of families and 66% had a high-speed Internet connection. The research also found that 58% of families have more **40** \_\_\_\_\_. Many people use their mobile phone to keep in touch and communicate with parents and children. Seventy percent of couples, **41** \_\_\_\_\_, use it every day to chat or say hello. In addition, it was found that 42% of parents contact their children via their mobile every day. The growing use of mobile phones, computers and the Internet means that families no longer gather round the TV to spend time together. 25% of those who took part in the report said they now spend less time **42** \_\_\_\_\_. Only 58% of 18-29 year olds said they watched TV every day. Instead the research found that 52% of Internet users who live with their families go online **43** \_\_\_\_\_ several times a week and 51% of parents browse the web with their children.

"Some analysts have worried that new technologies hurt families, but we see that technology allows for new kinds of connectedness built around cell phones and the Internet," said the report.

- A. than any other group
- B. watching television
- C. in the company of someone else
- D. than two computers in the home
- E. communicated with their families
- F. helping them communicate
- G. owning a mobile

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 44–50. В каждом задании укажите номер выбранного Вами варианта 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.

44. The fears of the users about the “millennium bug” were ...
- 1) justified.
  - 2) unrealistic.
  - 3) overestimated.
  - 4) suppressed.

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

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

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

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

- 4) the number of computers connected to the Internet.

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

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

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

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

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49. The phrase "Internet of things" refers to ...

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

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

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

## Письмо

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

*...I'm going to do a project on reading in different countries. Could you help me? Do young people read as much as old people in your country? Do you prefer to read E-books or traditional books? Why? How much time do you and your friends spend reading daily?*

*As for the latest news, I have just joined a sport club...*

Write a letter to Nick.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about Nick's sport club

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.