

ЕГЭ

Л. И. РОМАНОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



**грамматика
и лексика**



АЙРИС ПРЕСС



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Данное пособие содержит тренировочные тестовые задания для подготовки к третьему разделу ЕГЭ по английскому языку «Грамматика и лексика». Задачей экзаменационного теста в данном разделе является проверка навыков использования грамматического и лексического материала в текстах с коммуникативной направленностью. Тесты составлены в соответствии со спецификацией, разработанной Федеральным институтом педагогических измерений, и включают три типа заданий: задание базового уровня, проверяющее грамматические навыки, задание повышенного уровня, проверяющее словообразовательные навыки, и задание высокого уровня, проверяющее лексические навыки.

Книга адресована учителям, которые могут использовать на занятиях в классе как отдельные задания из тестов, так и целые тесты, чтобы учащиеся получили представление о форме проведения ЕГЭ и необходимый опыт работы для его успешной сдачи. Учащиеся могут использовать данное пособие независимо от того, учатся они в выпускном классе или хотят начать подготовку к экзамену раньше.

Четкая структура и простое оформление позволят как учащемуся, так и учителю использовать пособие в соответствии со своими индивидуальными потребностями. Наличие ключей будет удобно для самостоятельной работы учащихся.

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Предисловие

Основное назначение единого государственного экзамена по иностранным языкам состоит в определении уровня подготовки выпускников средней общеобразовательной школы по иностранному языку с целью их итоговой аттестации и отбора при поступлении в высшие учебные заведения.

ЕГЭ по иностранным языкам проводится с 2003 года.

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из пяти разделов, включающих 48 заданий.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 15 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 14 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 — 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 — 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 3 — 40 минут.

Раздел 4 (Письмо) состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы — 60 минут.

Раздел 5 (Говорение) включает два задания: тематическое монологическое высказывание и диалог с целью обмена оценочной информацией. Время устного ответа — 10 минут на одного испытуемого.

Чистое время проведения экзамена на одного человека (без учёта времени ожидания и инструктажа) — 170 минут.

Результаты единого государственного экзамена по иностранным языкам в 2006 году были представлены в виде аттестационных отметок по пятибалльной шкале и в тестовых баллах по стобальной шкале для представления при поступлении в вузы.

Определение результатов разбивалось на 2 этапа: подсчет первичных баллов за выполнение учащимися заданий в пяти разделах экзаменационной работы; расчет аттестационного балла (по пятибалльной шкале).

При подсчете первичных баллов в разделах «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика» за каждый правильный ответ экзаменуемый получал один балл, за исключением заданий на установление соответствия, где количество полученных баллов соответствовало количеству правильно установленных соответствий. В разделах «Говорение» и «Письмо» количество первичных баллов испытуемых определялось экспертами с помощью специальных схем оценивания выполнения заданий по выделенным критериям.

Расчет тестового балла проводился путем суммирования первичных баллов за каждый раздел письменной и устной части.

Пересчет результата, полученного по стобальной шкале, в аттестационную отметку производился по следующей схеме: «2» — от 0 до 30 баллов; «3» — от 31 до 58 баллов; «4» — от 59 до 83 баллов; «5» — от 84 до 100 баллов.

Максимально возможного результата (100 баллов) на экзамене по английскому языку не набрал ни один из участников. Лучший результат на экзамене составляет 99 баллов.

Для дифференциации испытуемых по уровню владения иностранным языком в пределах, определенных федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по иностранным языкам, во все разделы экзаменационной работы помимо заданий базового уровня включены задания повышенного и высокого уровня сложности. Уровень сложности заданий определяется уровнями сложности языкового материала и проверяемых умений, а также типом задания.

Базовый, повышенный и высокий уровни заданий ЕГЭ соотносятся с уровнями владения иностранными языками, определенными в документах Совета Европы следующим образом:

Базовый уровень — А2

Повышенный уровень — В1

Высокий уровень — В2

Задания в экзаменационной работе располагаются по возрастающей степени трудности внутри каждого раздела работы.

Варианты экзаменационной работы равноценны по трудности, одинаковы по структуре, параллельны по расположению заданий: под одним и тем же порядковым номером во всех вариантах работы по данному языку находится задание, проверяющее один и тот же элемент содержания.

Задачей экзаменационного теста в разделе «Грамматика и лексика» является проверка уровня сформированности навыков экзаменуемых использовать грамматический и лексический материал в текстах с коммуникативной направленностью.

В раздел «Грамматика и лексика» включено три составных тестовых задания: проверяющее грамматические навыки задание базового уровня (В4–В10), состоящее из 7 вопросов; проверяющее словообразовательные навыки задание повышенного уровня (В11–В16), состоящее из 6 вопросов; проверяющее лексические навыки задание высокого уровня (А22–А28), включающее 7 вопросов.

Задания базового и повышенного уровней предполагают заполнение пропусков в предложениях словами, образованными от приведенных слов. Задание высокого уровня предполагает выбор правильного ответа из 4-х предложенных вариантов.

Задания в разделе «Грамматика и лексика» оцениваются объективно: за каждый правильный ответ экзаменуемый получает по одному баллу. Ответы, содержащие орфографические или грамматические ошибки, считаются неверными.

Результаты проверки владения грамматическими и лексическими навыками свидетельствуют о том, что значительная часть учащихся испытывает трудности в выборе адекватных

видовременных форм глаголов и в определении лексических единиц, необходимых для подстановки в предлагаемый текст.

Нет сомнений в том, что для успешной сдачи ЕГЭ к нему надо серьезно готовиться. В этом вам поможет данное пособие.

Пособие состоит из пяти разделов и четырех приложений. В начале пособия приводится **Демонстрационный вариант по английскому языку (2010 год)**.

Назначение демонстрационного варианта заключается в том, чтобы дать возможность любому участнику ЕГЭ и широкой общественности составить представление о структуре будущих КИМ (контрольных измерительных материалов), числе, форме, уровне сложности заданий: базовом, повышенном и высочайшем.

Приведенные критерии оценки выполнения заданий с развернутым ответом, включенные в этот вариант, позволят составить представление о требованиях к полноте и правильности записи развернутого ответа.

Эти сведения позволят выпускникам выработать стратегию подготовки и сдачи ЕГЭ в соответствии с целями, которые они ставят перед собой.

Во вторую часть пособия включено 40 заданий на проверку грамматических навыков, соответствующих заданию **базового уровня (B4–B10)**. Как показали результаты экзамена, наибольшую трудность для учащихся представляли тестовые вопросы, контролирующие навык употребления страдательной формы глаголов в *Past* и *Present Indefinite*. Аутентичные тексты представлены отрывками из научно-популярных или повествовательных произведений, в которых проверяется знание употребления времен активного и пассивного залога, а также видовременных форм группы *Continuous* и *Perfect*, т. к. большие затруднения вызывали у экзаменуемых вопросы на *Present* и *Past Continuous*, а также *Present Perfect*. В данной части пособия содержится достаточное количество тренировочных заданий, в которых сопоставляются разные возможные формы вспомогательного глагола и при выполнении которых учащиеся в нужной мере закрепляют навык употребления подходящей формы глагола

в зависимости от подлежащего в предложении; в которых употребление соответствующей видовойременной формы глагола осуществляется с учетом правила согласования времен. Для закрепления навыка употребления неличных форм глагола предлагаются тексты, в которых четко видна разница в случаях употребления причастий I и II.

Третья часть пособия состоит из 40 заданий, которые представляют собой повышенный уровень, соответствующий Разделу В11–В16. Проверяемые умения — это владение способами словообразования.

Четвертая часть пособия состоит из 40 заданий, соответствующих высокому уровню: задания А22–А28. Целью данного раздела является проверка употребления лексических единиц с учетом сочетаемости слов в соответствии с коммуникативным намерением. Тексты в данной части представлены отрывками из художественных или публицистических текстов.

Приложение 1 включает в себя список префиксов с объяснением их употребления и упражнениями на закрепление материала. Анализ типичных ошибок экзаменуемых показал, что значительную трудность для них представляет употребление суффиксов *-er, -ly, -ness, -ency, -ion, -ation, -able, -ive*, а также префиксов *dis-* и *in-*. Экзаменуемые зачастую используют не тот отрицательный префикс, который употребляется с указанным корнем (*unhonest, dishonest*).

В Приложении 2 приводятся правила орфографии, которые необходимо знать при работе над словообразованием. Неправильное написание слов (*valuable, important*) — очень часто встречаемая ошибка на экзамене.

В Приложении 3 приводится список суффиксов, образующих существительные, прилагательные, наречия и глаголы, а также соответствующие упражнения.

Приложение 4 включает в себя список наиболее часто употребляемых фразовых глаголов с переводами и упражнения на их закрепление, что поможет учащимся лучше справиться с заданиями высокого уровня: А22–А28.

Последняя часть пособия — это ключи к заданиям, что дает возможность работать над их выполнением самостоятельно.

Если после выполнения Демонстрационного варианта по английскому языку вы сделали ошибки, сначала ознакомьтесь с материалом, который содержится в Приложениях, а потом приступайте к выполнению заданий основной части.

Удачи вам!

ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ЕГЭ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2010 ГОД

При ознакомлении с Демонстрационным вариантом 2010 года следует иметь в виду, что задания, включенные в демонстрационный вариант, не отражают всех вопросов содержания, которые будут проверяться с помощью вариантов КИМ в 2010 году.

Раздел 1

Аудирование

Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

В1 Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **1–6** и утверждениями, данными в списке **A–G**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

- A. I eat a lot trying to forget my problems.
- B. I cannot lose weight as I combine exercising and eating unhealthy food.
- C. I have gained weight after changing my habits.
- D. I would like to lose weight without changing my habits radically.
- E. I feel very unhappy because I cannot help eating unhealthy food.
- F. I expected to gain weight but in fact I haven't.
- G. I don't have any weight problems in spite of eating whatever I want.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор подруг. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1–A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** Sally likes “Alice in Wonderland” more now, as she understands it better.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** Sally’s father loved “Alice in Wonderland” when he was a kid.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** The Mad Hatter’s character makes Sally think of her own personality.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A4** “Alice in Wonderland” did not make a good impression upon Susan.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** Sally is sure that not everything is openly expressed in the book.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Susan has seen all the film adaptations of “Alice in Wonderland”.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Sally respects Disney for not changing anything in the story.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

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

- A8** The narrator says that the Union is a body which
- 1) includes both the students and the teachers.
2) is of a political character.
3) does not represent all groups of students.
- A9** According to the narrator the behavior of the Union members shows
- 1) a high level of intellect.
2) a lack of maturity.
3) a sense of responsibility.
- A10** The narrator ran for the office because
- 1) he had supporters.
2) he wanted the position.
3) he was sure he would make it.

A11 The narrator is not happy about the Union because the members

- 1) are not aware of the current political situation in the world.
- 2) are too young to understand the interests of mature students.
- 3) tend to discuss their private affairs and problems.

A12 The narrator thinks that the Union should

- 1) be abolished.
- 2) do its work better.
- 3) attract more attention.

A13 The narrator believes that the Union members are interested in

- 1) getting more money for their work.
- 2) increasing their experience.
- 3) having fun together.

A14 For the narrator the university is a place to

- 1) entertain himself.
- 2) study hard.
- 3) make friends.

По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1–A14** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания **B1, A1–A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. **B1** расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2

Чтение

B2 Установите соответствие между заголовками **A–H** и текстами **1–7**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. First computers | E. Professional sport |
| B. Risky sport | F. Shopping from home |
| C. Shopping in comfort | G. New users |
| D. Difficult task | H. Digging for the past |

1. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometres through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.

2. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

3. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.

4. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.

5. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.

6. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.

7. Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ВЗ Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г — лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Before the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong.

The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named after American astronomer Edwin Hubble, 1 _____.

He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications.

In many ways, Hubble is like any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, 2 _____.

Hubble was launched in 1990 from the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, 3 _____. It is far from the glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, 4 _____. And what a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon.

Yet in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require no film. The telescope takes digital images 5 _____. Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on our solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and beyond. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy. A galaxy is a city of stars.

Hubble cannot take pictures of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing so could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light 6 _____.

Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may even change the number of planets in it.

- A. which is above Earth's atmosphere.
- B. which are transmitted to scientists on Earth.
- C. which is invisible to the human eye.
- D. who calculated the speed at which galaxies move.
- E. so it has a clear view of space.
- F. because many stars are in clouds of gas.
- G. but where it is.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15–A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

When Suzanne had ever thought of New Orleans, it was always in connection with Hector Santien, because he was the only soul she knew who dwelt there. He had had no share in obtaining for her the position she had secured with one of the leading dry-goods firms; yet it was to him she addressed herself when her arrangements to leave home were completed.

He did not wait for her train to reach the city, but crossed the river and met her at Gretna. The first thing he did was to kiss her, as he had done eight years before when he left Natchitoches parish. An hour later he would no more have thought of kissing Suzanne than he would have tendered an embrace to the Empress of China. For by that time he had realized that she was no longer twelve nor he twenty-four.

She could hardly believe the man who met her to be the Hector of old. It was not his black hair that was dashed with grey on the temples; nor his short, parted beard and a small moustache that curled. From the crown of his glossy silk hat down to his trimly gaitered feet, his attire was faultless. Suzanne knew her Natchitoches, and she had been to Shreveport and even penetrated as far as Marshall, Texas, but in all her travels she had never met a man to equal Hector in the elegance of his appearance.

They entered a cab, and seemed to drive for an interminable time through the streets, mostly over cobble stones that rendered conversation difficult. Nevertheless he talked incessantly, while she peered from the windows to catch what glimpses she could, through the night, of that New Orleans of which she had heard so much. He was taking her to a friend of his, the dearest little woman in town. That was Maman Chavan, who was going to board and lodge her charging a ridiculously small sum of money.

Maman Chavan lived within comfortable walking distance of Hector's place. She was waiting for them — a lovable, fresh-looking, white-haired, black-eyed, small, fat little body, dressed all in black. She understood no English; which made no difference. Suzanne and Hector spoke only French to each other.

Hector came every Sunday morning, an hour or so before noon to breakfast with them. Suzanne was never in Hector's company elsewhere than at Maman Chavan's. Besides the Sunday visit, he looked in upon them sometimes at dusk, to chat for a

moment or two. He often treated them to the theatre and even to the opera, when business was brisk.

One day she sent word to Hector to come to her. "Hector," she began when he was there, "someone has told me I should not be seen upon the streets of New Orleans with you." He was trimming a long rose-stem with his sharp penknife. He did not stop, nor start, nor look embarrassed, nor anything of the sort. "Indeed!" he said. "I want you to look me in the face, Hector, and tell me if there is any reason." He snapped the knife-blade and replaced the knife in his pocket; then he looked in her eyes so steadily, that she hoped and believed that a confession of innocence would follow and she would gladly have accepted it. But he said indifferently: "Yes, there are reasons." Suzanne suddenly felt sick at heart. "There are no reasons that I will hear or believe." He silently held the rose by its long stem, and swept it lightly across her forehead along her cheek, and over her pretty mouth and chin. She sank upon the bench, and buried her face in her palms. A slight convulsive movement of the muscles indicated a suppressed sob. "That work at the store is telling on your nerves, Suzanne. Promise me that you will go back to the country. That will be best." He did not return; neither during the week nor the following Sunday. Then Suzanne told Maman Chavan she was going home.

A15 Suzanne associated New Orleans with Hector Santien because

- 1) he had helped her to find a job at a dry-goods firm there.
- 2) she used to address her letters to him when he lived there.
- 3) she was not acquainted with anyone else there.
- 4) he had arranged her visit to that city.

A16 When Hector met Suzanne he kissed her

- 1) as such was his manner of greeting her.
- 2) as he used to do when she came to New Orleans.
- 3) because he was overwhelmed by her beauty.
- 4) to show that she was still a little girl for him.

A17 Suzanne could hardly recognise the Hector of old because

- 1) his hair was already turning grey on the temples.
- 2) he was wearing a short beard and a small moustache.
- 3) he was wearing outrageously expensive clothes.
- 4) he looked the very embodiment of good taste.

A18 While driving in a cab Suzanne didn't speak much because she

- 1) was deafened by the noise of busy streets of the city.
- 2) was curious to see at least something of the city.
- 3) felt shy and awkward in Hector's presence.
- 4) expected Hector to do all the talking.

A19 The main reason why Hector arranged Suzanne's staying at Maman Chavan's was that

- 1) Maman Chavan's house was not far from the city centre.
- 2) Maman Chavan didn't ask much for accommodation.
- 3) he wanted both women to become friends.
- 4) it was a good opportunity for Suzanne to practice French.

A20 The phrase "He often treated them to the theatre ... when business was brisk" implies that

- 1) Hector bought theatre tickets for them.
- 2) Hector accompanied them to the theatre.
- 3) Hector's business had something to do with the theatre.
- 4) Hector was well connected in the theatrical world.

A21 After her talk with Hector Suzanne realized that

- 1) his business must have been illegal.
- 2) he was romantically involved with another woman.
- 3) their relationship might break down.
- 4) she had been exhausted by her work at the store.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания В2–В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.

Раздел 3

Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4–В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4–В10.

A Smart Boy

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| В4 | Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown worked in the same office. One day Mr. Jones said, _____ pleasantly to Mr. Brown: “We are going to have a small party next Monday evening. Will you and your wife come?” | SMILE |
| В5 | “That’s very kind of you. We are free that evening, I think. But I _____ my wife and ask her.” | CALL |
| В6 | Mr. Brown _____ into the other room and telephoned. | GO |
| В7 | He _____ very much by his telephone conversation. | SURPRISE |

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| B8 | When he came back, Mr. Jones asked him, “_____ (you) to your wife already?” | SPEAK |
| B9 | “No, she _____ there when I phoned. My small son answered the phone. I asked him, ‘Is your mother there?’ And he said, ‘She is somewhere outside.’” | NOT BE |
| B10 | ‘Why is she outside?’ I asked. ‘She _____ for me,’ he answered.” | LOOK |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

UK: Conservation and Environment

- | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|
| B11 | Going for a walk is the most popular leisure activity in Britain. Despite its high population density and widespread _____, the UK has many unspoilt rural and coastal areas. | URBAN |
| B12 | Twelve National Parks are freely accessible to the public and were created to conserve the _____ beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage they contain. | NATURE |
| B13 | Most of the land in National Parks is privately owned, but administered by an independent National Park Authority which works to balance the expectations of _____ with the need to conserve these open spaces for future generations. | VISIT |

B14	The UK also works to improve the global environment and has taken global warming _____ ever since scientists discovered the hole in the ozone layer.	SERIOUS
B15	In 1997, the UK subscribed to the Kyoto Protocol binding developed countries to reduce emissions of the six main greenhouse gases. The Protocol declares environmental _____.	
B16	Nowadays British _____ are taking part in one of the largest international projects that is undertaken to protect endangered species.	

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.

Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a **A22** _____ agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of *the Queen Elizabeth II*. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage.

On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she **A23** _____ at Pier 90, where *the Queen Elizabeth II* was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and **A24** _____ her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy **A25** _____ it was worth it.

She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with

laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her **A26** _____, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future.

Suddenly she felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood **A27** _____ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of **A28** _____, and then she went exploring.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) journey | 2) trip | 3) travel | 4) tourist |
| A23 | 1) achieved | 2) arrived | 3) entered | 4) reached |
| A24 | 1) set | 2) came | 3) headed | 4) directed |
| A25 | 1) determined | 2) resolved | 3) decided | 4) assured |
| A26 | 1) in | 2) off | 3) of | 4) after |
| A27 | 1) among | 2) along | 3) between | 4) besides |
| A28 | 1) glance | 2) stare | 3) sight | 4) look |

По окончании выполнения заданий **В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ**, что ответы на задания **В4–В16, А22–А28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **В4–В16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4

Письмо

Для ответов на задания **С1, С2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.

При выполнении заданий **С1** и **С2** 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.

При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания C1, C2, а потом пишете свой ответ.

Если одной стороны Бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

...In Great Britain most young people want to become independent from their parents as soon as possible. Could you tell me what you and your friends think about not relying on your parents? Are you ready to leave your family immediately after you finish school? Is it easy to rent a house or an apartment for students in Russia?

As for the latest news, I have just returned from a trip to Scotland...

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his trip to Scotland

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

Some people prefer to travel abroad; others say that there is much to be seen in our own country.

What is your opinion?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Приложение 1

Тексты для аудирования

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тест по аудированию. Во время его выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–G. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker 1

I'm trying to get back on track again with healthy food. I've been really bad this couple of months, resulting in a horrible weight gain. I still go to the gym 3-4 times a week, but I eat a lot of unhealthy snacks between meals. I somehow thought it's my reward for going to the gym, but it certainly made me gain more weight rather than lose it. I figure if I can replace my dinner with fruits, I will achieve weight loss easily and in a healthy way. But the problem is, after the gym when I feel really hungry the first thing I look for is something savoury.

Speaker 2

My name is Jenna and I'm 17 years old. I'd never had weight issues until last year. I had some problems that made me very depressed, so I ate all the time and watched TV because I didn't want to leave the house. I know that's not an excuse for eating so unhealthily, but I was in my own little world, you could say. I'm a very athletic person and I still have all my muscle, but I've just gained weight. I've decided to start my diet on Wednesday and work out Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays with one of my friends.

Speaker 3

I am utterly frustrated at the moment. My weight is not moving in the right direction. Which is not surprising since I just can't resist food, especially unhealthy food. Like yesterday, I went to the supermarket and bought strawberries and grapes and apples only to go back 20 minutes later to get a marble cake. I only ate two slices of it and it was all I had for dinner but still it makes me angry. Sometimes I feel it has to be either all or nothing. I just know that eating nothing is not the right thing to do and that it won't help in the long run.

Speaker 4

I'm doing really well. I thought that when I came home from school I would balloon up, because my mom is an awesome cook and when I'm home I work two jobs and I am always too tired to exercise. Plus, at school the gym is free and at home it

most certainly is not. However, I've managed to stay at the same weight, and am at my lowest weight on my mom's scale! I eat around 1200–1400 calories a day so that my parents don't suspect anything, but I know they're impressed with my weight loss. I am too!

Speaker 5

My name is Bobbi. I'm a sophomore in college and live in the dorm. This is the first time I've experienced living on my own. So I can go to any grocery shop and get whatever I want or go out to eat whenever I want. I stopped being active after the swim season was over in my senior year of high school. My weight has steadily increased since then because of my eating and exercise habits alone, I think. So I have asked my doctor recently to work out a special combination of diet and sport activities. I hope it will help.

Speaker 6

I wish I could just kick the pounds away but alas, no way. I cannot starve myself, and also, I don't want to. Still, I want to lose weight, as fast as possible, of course. I thought I'd try to eat healthy food and exercise a lot but it's just so hard to come home and not plunder the fridge. It's so difficult to change one's lifestyle. I need some support and encouragement from somebody who understands how difficult it is to solve my problem.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1–А7

Вы услышите разговор подруг. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **А1–А7** 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). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Susan: Sally, have you read “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”?

Sally: Yes. My mother read and loved it when she was younger and I have her copy. I loved it when I was younger, and even more now that I understand the metaphors and the irony.

Susan: Personally, I have a great love for the Caterpillar. And who is your favourite character from the book?

Sally: I think it is the Mad Hatter. His madness and playfulness helps me understand who I am or at least try to be as a person. What is your favourite passage from the book?

Susan: I love when the queen says “Sometimes I’ve believed in as many as six impossible things before breakfast.”

Sally: My favourite passage is Alice’s conversation with herself as she falls down the rabbit hole. It was in that moment that I really fell in love with the quaint little girl named Alice.

Susan: Do you think that the book has any undertones, or do you merely love it as it is, a book written in an eccentric and witty style, full of twisted adventures?

Sally: I would say there are many witty, eccentric, slightly twisted books out there. Of course I think there are undertones. There are so many undertones in fact that I’m afraid the Alice book may become too outdated and cryptic for today’s children.

Susan: Oh, no! I think of it as a contemporary book that can be enjoyed for years to come. I hope my children will read the same cherished copy I read and my mother read before me.

Sally: By the way, what is your favourite film adaptation of the Alice book?

Susan: I am not as familiar with the film adaptations as I am with the novel and musical interpretations. I quite like a music video that a friend of mine has done to the song “White Rabbit”, but I suppose my favourite Alice film is the Disney version.

Sally: Yes. I highly respect Walt Disney and his work, and I think the movie is well done. Though I much prefer the book itself, Disney was not afraid to add a little bit of himself to the film, which I respect him for.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8–А14

Вы услышите рассказ студента. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Again, I’m not sure how this works in any other part of the world. At my university we have a student-elected body of representatives called “The Union”. It is a quasi-political body, elected from the student body and meant to represent the student body as a whole. However, I have doubts about their ability to represent me, and any other mature student at that university.

Let me begin by saying that this year’s President likes to be called “Gravy”. The behavior of the Union on the whole reflects this level of maturity. This year I ran for the office, I promised

someone that I would run. A random meeting with next year's President and a rant about how ineffectual I thought the Union was brought this about, and I must say, my mates gave me a lot of support. However, I did not make the effort to canvass, I did not want the position.

Yes, if more mature and experienced people do not join, what hope is there of this body being more representative? I should feel worse than I do about my lax efforts, but there is no way in the world I could sit in an office with these people without ranting and raving at them. How can a body of 19 and 20 year olds represent a student body that ranges from 18 to 80? In the UK, more and more mature students are returning to study every year. If the body that is meant to represent them discusses issues like the ethics of every single product in the Union shop, or whether not allowing Al-Qaeda to operate from the university is discrimination or not ... they are simply not represented. How can I present problems specific to a mature student to someone with little or no life experience themselves?

This became evident in a short time and I did not actually take any notice of the elections because these were not elections based on any kind of merit, but on how popular someone is, or how much attention they can draw to themselves during the elections by dressing up. When I see taxpayers' money wasted on these things (and yes, it is that money that is used) it makes me see red. The Union has a very important job to do, and unfortunately it does not do it very well at all. The Union would perform better as a non-elected body where people with experiences of the issues and methods do the work, rather than young and inexperienced people who want nothing more than a jolly good time with their mates, and something to put on their CV.

I have overheard some people talking about this on occasions. They think that there is something wrong with the situation. In my opinion, there's definitely something wrong with it.

I never thought that this was what university would be about. I am there for a reason, to learn. I sold my house to finance this degree, it is a pretty major commitment for me, so of course I am going to take it seriously.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Приложение 2

ОТВЕТЫ

Раздел 1 Аудирование		Раздел 2 Чтение		Раздел 3 Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	1	A15	3	A22	3
A2	3	A16	1	A23	2
A3	1	A17	4	A24	4
A4	2	A18	2	A25	3
A5	1	A19	2	A26	2
A6	2	A20	1	A27	1
A7	2	A21	3	A28	3
A8	3				
A9	2				
A10	1				
A11	2				
A12	2				
A13	3				
A14	2				

Аудирование

B1 BAEFCD

Чтение

B2 DFGCABH

B3 DGAEBC

Грамматика и лексика¹

B4 smiling

B5 willcall *или* 'llcall

B6 went

B7 wassurprised

B8 haveyouspoken *или* havespoken

B9 wasn't *или* wasnot

B10 islooking

B11 urbanization

B12 natural

B13 visitors

B14 seriously

B15 protection

B16 scientists

¹ Написание ответов (без пробелов и знаков препинания) соответствует инструкции ФЦТ по заполнению Бланка ответов № 1.

ЧАСТЬ ВТОРАЯ

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА (ЗАДАНИЯ В4–В10)

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **В4–В10** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **В4–В10**.

Задание 1

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| В4 | Mount Vesuvius is a volcano in _____ Italy, near the shore of the Bay of Naples and the city of Naples. It is the only active volcano on the European main- | SOUTH |
| В5 | land. A solitary mountain _____ from the plain of Campania has a base 50 km and is surrounded by two sum- | RISE |
| В6 | mits, of which the _____ is the cone known as Vesuvius proper. On August 24 in the year AD 79, a great eruption of Mount Vesuvius began; the top | HIGH |
| В7 | of the mountain _____ off by an explosion and the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried under a rain of ashes and mud. The height of Mount Vesuvius is 1,277 m, while that | BLOW |

B8	of Monte Somma, the _____ summit, is 1,132 m. The volcano's slopes	SMALL
B9	_____ with vineyards and orchards. Higher up, oak and chestnut grow. A funicular railroad recently	COVER
B10	_____ from the base of the cinder cone to the summit close to the edge of the crater.	CONSTRUCT

Задание 2

Crazy Bank Machine Pays £195 Jackpot

B4	Police _____ last night investigating the mystery of a mad money machine which handled out a jackpot payment to a weekend shopper. Brewery worker Mr David Baker tapped out a request for £15 on a National Westminster Bank cash dispenser at Kingston and _____	BE
B5	with about £195 in crisp fivers. At their home his wife, Mrs Debora Baker, 30, said: "The money _____ a big sum for us and he immediately handed it to the police. He quite _____ . Some of the money obviously belonged to the lady who _____ the machine before him. She wanted £50 and got nothing." A spokesman for National Westminster said: "Luckily there was a member of the staff nearby and the machine _____ off." At Kingston police spokesman said: "We have had a number of complaints about the machine. I sent a special constable down to investigate but I _____ from him for some time — perhaps he has gone to the South of France..."	REWARD
B6		BE
B7		ASTONISH
B8		USE
B9		SWITCH
B10		NOT HEAR

Задание 3

B4	Odd incidents happen to Mrs Brown, our district nurse. Once she _____ home at 3 a.m. after an urgent visit to a sick patient.	RETURN
B5	She _____ along a deserted country lane when, as she claims, a monster attacked her.	DRIVE
B6	The monster was seven _____ and had red eyes and a big tail. It was chasing her car and jumped on the roof. Surprisingly, many people believe the story. It was published in newspapers and the monster which was called Dearie has so much publicity that thousands of people are visiting our town to see it. No one _____ it yet. Another curious thing happened to Mrs Brown not long ago. While driving the car she saw a hedgehog _____ the road. When she came closer, she noticed that there was a plastic yoghurt pot on _____ head. When she looked inside the pot she saw that it _____ half full of strawberry yogurt. Mrs Brown was surprised to find out that hedgehogs liked sweets.	FOOT
B7		FIND
B8		CROSS
B9		IT
B10		BE

Задание 4

B4	The Aztec Empire ruled much of what is now Mexico from about 1428 until 1521, when the empire _____ by the Spaniards. The empire represented the highest point in the development of the rich Aztec civilization that _____ more than a century earlier. At the height of their power, the Aztec controlled a region stretching from the Valley of Mexico in central Mexico east to the Gulf of Mexico and south to Guatemala. The Aztec Empire was	CONQUER
B5		BEGIN

B6	the _____ power of its time in southern Mexico. The Aztec built great cities and developed a complex social, political, and religious structure. Their capital, Tenochtitlán, _____ on the site of present-day Mexico City. Tenochtitlán was possibly the largest city in the world at the time of the Spanish conquest and among its sights there _____ a huge temple complex, a royal palace, and numerous canals. The market place was a major center of Aztec life. All kinds of goods which _____ in the Aztec world _____ and sold at the market in the capital.	STRONG
B7		LOCATE
B8		BE
B9		EXIST
B10		BUY

Задание 5

	Halloween was first celebrated many centuries ago in Ireland and Scotland by Celtic priests called Druids. They observed the end of autumn and the beginning of winter. The Druids thought that Halloween was the night when the witches _____ out. As they were afraid of the witches they put on different clothes and painted their faces _____ the evil spirits. They also placed food and small gifts near the doors of their houses for the witches. This was, as they say now, the beginning of the expression "trick-or-treat" (meaning "give me something or I _____ a trick on you"). Trick-or-treating is a Halloween tradition, in which costumed chil-	
B4		COME
B5		DECEIVE
B6		PLAY

	dren go from house to house asking for candy or other treats from their neighbours. According to this custom, children greet each homeowner with the cry "Trick-or-Treat," suggesting that some sort of trick be played unless treats	
B7	_____ . Formerly, trick-or-treaters vandalized the house	PROVIDE
B8	if no treats _____. Nowadays, many parents are anxious	GIVE
B9	about their children _____ through the neighbourhood after dark, and today many of them accompany children when they go	WANDER
B10	_____ .	TRICK-OR-TREAT

Задание 6

B4	Monarchy is _____ esteemed in Holland and such scandals as in Great Britain never happen here. In the Dutch newspapers you will never find negative articles about the royal family. The Queen's Birthday marks the birthday of Queen Beatrix's mother, Juliana, who stepped down from the throne in 1980. Juliana was a popular queen, and her birthday is still celebrated with many festivities, including decorations, parties, and parades. Foreigners often imagine Holland as a country of windmills and wooden shoes because for centuries the Dutch relied on windmills for energy production and _____ about 9,000 of them by the 19 th century. But in reality all these things are _____ found than	HIGH
B5		BUILD
B6		SELDOM
B7	much _____ symbol of Holland —	MODERN

- | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|
| B8 | bicycles. Here everybody _____, and everything is adjusted for bicycles: from cycling lanes to special parking lots. Perhaps, the only world-wide known symbol of Holland is the tulip. Do you know that the first tulip _____ to Holland from Russia? | CYCLE |
| B9 | The best tulip is called "From Russia with love". Dutch people look after their land very _____ and it looks like a nice clean toy. | BRING |
| B10 | | CAREFUL |

Задание 7

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| B4 | The British population _____ about 2,000,000,000 cups of tea a day. This is an average of _____ 1,040 cups of tea a year for each person. Tea — mostly green tea from China came to Britain in the late 1500s, but it was only for the rich. It became cheaper about three _____ years later, when it was planted in India and Sri Lanka. People from all classes started drinking it. But some people thought that too _____ tea was bad for health. So they began putting milk in it, to make it a bit _____, as they believed. Afternoon tea is a small meal, not a drink. Now most ordinary British families do not have time for afternoon tea at home, but in the past it was a tradition. Rich ladies invited their friends to their houses for an afternoon cup of tea. They started offering their visitors sandwiches and cakes. Soon everybody _____ enjoying this exciting new meal. But most people did not have afternoon tea. They had a meal at about midday and a meal after | DRINK |
| B5 | | NEAR |
| B6 | | HUNDRED |
| B7 | | MANY |
| B8 | | HEALTHY |
| B9 | | BE |

B10 work which was called “high tea”. High tea is a big meal with a main dish — meat or fish _____ by bread and butter and cakes. People drink lots of cups of tea with high tea.

FOLLOW

Задание 8

B4 “Where were you when you heard that President Kennedy _____?” This is a question that most people who were alive at the time can answer. It is one of those moments that they can remember clearly, and will never forget. On the morning of November 22, 1963, the President of the United States of America, John F. Kennedy, arrived in Dallas, Texas, with his wife Jacqueline, on an official visit. It was a beautiful sunny day. At 11.50 am they left the airport, and crowds of people stood along the streets of Dallas to watch the open-topped presidential car _____ past. At 12.30 the car turned from Houston Street to Elm Street. It was moving very slowly.

B5 Mr Kennedy and his wife _____ at the crowds when there was the sound of a gun shot. The president’s hand stopped _____ and then, as a second shot was heard, went to his neck. There was a third shot, and his head was suddenly covered with blood. The car immediately raced away to hospital with Jacqueline Kennedy holding her _____ wounded head in her arms. “Oh, my God, they _____ my husband.” The cry was echoed through the crowd. At one o’clock America and the rest of the world heard the shocking infor-

SHOOT

GO

WAVE

MOVE

**HUSBAND
KILL**

B10 mation. The breaking news _____
that President John Fitzgerald Kennedy
was assassinated.

BE

Задание 9

B4 Copper and tin were used before iron:
they melt at a lower temperature, and can
_____ to form a useful metal called
bronze. Iron was probably extracted from
meteorites, perhaps around 3000 BC. (Iron
ornaments dating from 5,000 years ago
B5 _____ in the Middle East.) Later,
iron was extracted from iron ore, around
B6 2000 BC. The iron was _____ heat-
ed, then hammered to remove the impuri-
ties, then cooled. Finally, the iron was heat-
ed again and shaped into tools and weapons.
Later, in India first of all, people found
B7 out how _____ fires hot enough to
melt iron by driving air through the fuel.
B8 This made it possible _____ steel.
Steel is made from iron mixed with a lit-
tle carbon. Steel is _____ than pure
B9 iron, and is less brittle (it does not break so
B10 _____). Every motorist is the owner
of a ton of steel.

MIX

FIND

ONE

MAKE

PRODUCE

HARD

EASY

Задание 10

B4 Dear Joe and Rosa, welcome to Upton! We
hope you will enjoy _____ in our house.
Mr and Mrs Perry, at number 5 across the
street, have an extra set of keys; and they
can probably help you with any problems
that you run into. A few things you will
B5 need _____: The hot water heater will

STAY

KNOW

B6	come on by _____ when the water	IT
B7	_____ getting cold, from 7 to 10 in the morning and from 5 to 11 at night. If you want to change these times, move the little dials in the box above the kitchen sink. You can get two	START
B8	medium-sized _____ out of a tank of water, and then you have to wait about 40 minutes for it to heat up again. To wash clothes, just follow the directions on the washing machine. When the machine finishes working,	BATH
B9	the door stays _____ for one minute, so you have to wait to open it. Don't open the door just after the programme G (nylons), because the machine will be full of water. Put it on programme H to empty the water. Useful telephones are on the pad by the phone. That's	LOCK
B10	about all. Please remember _____ both doors when you go out. Hope you enjoy your holiday! All the best, Debbie.	LOCK

Задание 11

B4	When I was 20, I went to the United States. I wanted to see as much of the States as I could, but I didn't have much money. Travelling by train was too expensive, so I decided to travel by coach. It was cheap, but _____ . The distances in the US are much _____ than you realize — I had to sit for a long time to get from one place to another. It was not always _____ , though:	TIRE
B5	Americans are very _____ to people who come from foreign countries, and I often had interesting conversations with my fellow travellers. Several times	LONG
B6	I was invited to _____ homes, so	BORE
B7		FRIEND
B8		PEOPLE

<p>B9</p> <p>B10</p>	<p>I got free meals and didn't need to pay for the hotel. One Saturday I was at the coach station in Austin, Texas, when my wallet and _____ cheques were stolen. Luckily, my passport was in another pocket, so I didn't have to go to all the trouble of finding the _____ consulate. I made a reverse-charge call to my brother to ask him to cancel all my cheques; but then I did not know what to do.</p>	<p>TRAVELLER</p> <p>NEAR</p>
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Задание 12

<p>B4</p> <p>B5</p> <p>B6</p> <p>B7</p> <p>B8</p> <p>B9</p> <p>B10</p>	<p>Dick Francis can't remember _____ to ride: it came to him as naturally as learning to write. Born in South Wales in 1920, he was a child star at horse shows and after six _____ service in the RAF during the Second World War, he made his entry into racing as an amateur jockey, _____ a professional National Hunt Jockey in 1948. He rode for the Queen Mother and in 1953-54 was Champion Jockey. Retiring in 1957, Dick Francis became racing correspondent for the <i>Sunday Express</i> and began writing. His first book, _____ that same year, was his autobiography, <i>The Sport of Queens</i>, which recently _____ and updated. This _____ by a number of thrillers, the material for which he has selected principally from the racing world. His hero was always a decent, resourceful, and stoic person. <i>Forfeit</i> _____ the Edgar Allan Poe Mystery Prize for the best crime story of 1969 in America. <i>Whip Hand</i> won the 1980 Crime Writers Association Gold Dagger award.</p>	<p>LEARN</p> <p>YEAR</p> <p>BECOME</p> <p>PUBLISH</p> <p>REVISE</p> <p>FOLLOW</p> <p>AWARD</p>
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Задание 13

	Although it is clear that modern baseball developed in North America, the exact origin of the game is difficult	
B4	_____ . Most scholars believe that	DETERMINE
B5	baseball evolved from a variety of similar games that _____ for centuries. A popular legend claims that Abner Doubleday, who was a Union officer during the American Civil War, invented baseball in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839. But there is little support for	PLAY
B6	this story. There _____ evidence that people played games involving a stick and a ball since the early days of civilization. Ancient cultures in Persia, Egypt, and Greece played stick-and-ball games for recreation and as part of certain ceremonies. Games of this type	BE
B7	_____ throughout Europe by the Middle Ages and became popular in a variety of forms. Europeans brought stick-and-ball games to the American colonies as early as the 1600s. Until the late 1700s, however, they were widely considered _____ games. By the early 1800s, a variety of stick-and-ball games	SPREAD
B8	_____ popular in North America.	CHILD
B9	Most of these games originated in England. Many people in northeastern cities such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia played cricket, a traditional game of English aristocrats. But an English game called rounders, which was eventually played in rural and urban communities throughout North America, most	BECOME
B10	_____ resembled modern baseball.	CLOSE

Задание 14

William Shakespeare (1564–1616), the English playwright and poet, is recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. Hundreds of editions of his plays have been published, including translations in all major languages. Scholars

- B4** _____ thousands of books and articles about his plots, characters, themes, and language. He is the _____
- B5** quoted author in history, and his plays have probably been performed more times than _____ of any other dramatist. There is no simple explanation for Shakespeare's unrivaled popularity, but he _____ our greatest entertainer
- B7** and perhaps our _____ thinker. He had a remarkable knowledge of human behaviour, which he was able to communicate through his portrayal of a wide variety of characters. He was able to enter fully into the point of view of each of his characters and to create vivid dramatic situations in which _____ human motivations and behaviour. His mastery of poetic language and of the techniques of drama _____ him to combine these multiple viewpoints, human motives, and actions to produce a uniquely compelling theatrical experience.

WRITE

WIDE

THAT

**REMAIN
PROFOUND**

EXPLORE

ENABLE

Задание 15

- B4** China, officially the _____ Republic of China, is the country in East Asia, the world's largest country by population and one of the largest by area, measuring

PEOPLE

B5	about the same size as the United States. The _____ varied terrain includes vast deserts, towering mountains, high plateaus, and broad plains. Beijing, located in the north, is China's capital and its cultural, economic, and communications centre. Shanghai, located near the Yangtze, is the _____ urban centre, the largest industrial and commercial city, and mainland China's leading port. More than one- _____ of the world's population — 1.3 _____ people — live in China. More than 90 percent of these are ethnic Han Chinese, but China also recognizes 55 national minorities. Although a common language called Putonghua is taught in schools and used by the mass media, local _____ languages are often mutually incomprehensible. However, the logographic writing system, which uses characters that represent words rather than pronunciation, makes it possible for all Chinese dialects _____ in the same way; this greatly aids communication across China.	COUNTRY
B6		POPULOUS
B7		FIVE
B8		BILLION
B9		SPEAK
B10		WRITE

Задание 16

B4	The Japanese call their country Nihon or Nippon, which means "origin of the sun." The name _____ from Japan's position east of the great Chinese empires that ruled over Asia throughout most of _____ history. Japan is sometimes referred to in English as the "land of the _____ sun." Tokyo is the country's capital and largest city. Mountains domi-	ARISE
B5		IT
B6		RISE

B7	<p>nate Japan's landscape, covering 75 to 80 percent of the country. Historically, the mountains were barriers to transportation, hindering national integration and limiting the economic development of _____ areas. However, with the development of tunnels, bridges, and air transportation in the modern era, the mountains are no longer formidable barriers. The Japanese have long celebrated the beauty of their mountains in art and literature, and today many mountain areas are preserved in national parks. Most of Japan's people live on plains and lowlands; this concentration of people makes Japan one of the world's _____ countries. Densities are especially high in the urban corridor between Tokyo and Kōbe. Japan is a major economic power, and average income levels and standards of living are among the _____ in the world. The country's successful economy is based on the export of high-quality consumer goods developed with the _____ technologies. Among the products Japan is known for are automobiles, cameras, and electronic goods such as computers, televisions, and sound systems.</p>	ISOLATE
B8		CROWDED
B9		HIGH
B10		LATE

Задание 17

B4	<p>The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, is located off the northeastern coast of Australia _____ the Coral Sea (part of the Pacific Ocean). The reef extends about</p>	BORDER
B5	<p>2,010 km _____ parallel to the</p>	ROUGH

B6	coast of the state of Queensland, from the Torres Strait in the north to near the town of Bundaberg in the south. Some parts of the Great Barrier Reef began to grow more than 2 _____ years ago, but most of the reef began to develop about 500,000 years ago. Australia	MILLION
B7	_____ slowly northward toward the equator by that time, and the warmer ocean waters _____ the continent created a coral-friendly habitat. The growth of the Great Barrier Reef was subsequently interrupted by global changes in sea level and temperature during periods of glaciation, when more of the planet's water _____ in glaciers due to global cooling. The reef's current period of active growth began about 8,000 years ago, toward the end of the most recent	DRIFT
B8	_____ the continent created a coral-friendly habitat. The growth of the Great Barrier Reef was subsequently interrupted by global changes in sea level and temperature during periods of glaciation, when more of the planet's water _____ in glaciers due to global cooling. The reef's current period of active growth began about 8,000 years ago, toward the end of the most recent	SURROUND
B9	_____ in glaciers due to global cooling. The reef's current period of active growth began about 8,000 years ago, toward the end of the most recent	FREEZE
B10	_____ glaciation. At that time _____ glaciers caused sea levels to rise, flooding the continental shelves and creating the shallow waters necessary for coral reef growth.	MELT

Задание 18

B4	Ireland's vivid green landscapes have earned it the title Emerald Isle. _____, most Irish people made	TRADITION
B5	their living _____ the land. Since the 1950s, energetic industrialization policies have promoted manufacturing, which, along with services, now _____ Ireland's economy.	FARM
B6	_____ Ireland's economy.	DOMINATE
B7	In 1973, Ireland _____ into the European Community (EC), and it is now	ADMIT

B8	<p>a member of the European Union (EU). Since the 1960s Ireland has undergone a period of vigorous economic growth and rapid social change. Ireland's population descends from a variety of ethnic groups and reflects intermixing over more than two _____ by successive waves of immigrants. Ireland's population is predominantly of Celtic origin, but ancient tribes _____</p>	MILLENNIUM
B9	<p>Ireland for thousands of years when Celtic peoples settled the island in the 4th century BC. Over the centuries Ireland absorbed significant numbers of Vikings, Normans, and English. More recently, Ireland's membership in the European Union _____ the number of citizens of other European countries living in Ireland.</p>	INHABIT
B10	<p>_____ the number of citizens of other European countries living in Ireland.</p>	INCREASE

Задание 19

B4	<p>In ancient times, China was East _____ dominant civilization. Other societies — notably the Japanese, Koreans, Tibetans, and Vietnamese — were _____ influenced by China, adopting features of Chinese art, food, material culture, philosophy, government, technology, and _____ language. Traditional culture in Vietnam reflected the influence of _____</p>	ASIA
B5	<p>China, adopting features of Chinese art, food, material culture, philosophy, government, technology, and _____ language. Traditional culture in Vietnam reflected the influence of _____</p>	STRONG
B6	<p>China. Vietnamese art, architecture, music, and literature all followed Chinese forms. The earliest known Korean state was Old Joseon; it _____ by the Han Chinese in 108 BC. Thereafter the</p>	WRITE
B7	<p>_____ by the Han Chinese in 108 BC. Thereafter the</p>	NEIGHBOUR
B8	<p>_____ by the Han Chinese in 108 BC. Thereafter the</p>	CONQUER

B9	Chinese set up military outposts in Korea that helped spread Chinese culture and civilization. For many centuries, especially from the 7 th through the 14 th century AD, China had the world's _____	ADVANCED
B10	civilization. Inventions such as paper, printing, gunpowder, porcelain, silk, and the compass _____ in China and then spread to other parts of the world.	ORIGINATE

Задание 20

B4	Dots, in computer science, in the MS-DOS and OS/2 operating systems, are the characters that separate a filename from an extension — as in, for example, TEXT.DOC (pronounced “text-dot-doc”). In computer graphics and printing, it is a small “spot” _____ with others in a matrix of	COMBINE
B5	rows and columns _____ a character or a graphic element in a drawing or design. The dots forming an image on the screen are called pixels. Just as a bit is the	FORM
B6	_____ unit of information a computer can process, a pixel is the smallest element that display or print hardware and	SMALL
B7	software can manipulate in _____ letters, numbers, or graphics. The resolution of a display or printing device is often expressed in dots per inch, or dpi.	CREATE
B8	_____ the dpi is, the sharper the image. For instance, a laser printer that	HIGH
B9	prints at 600 dpi produces a _____ copy than one printing at 300 dpi. Monitor resolution can be expressed in dpi, but is typically expressed in horizontal pixels by vertical lines; for example, 1,280 pixels by	SHARP

B10 1,024 lines. Dots are not the same as spots, which are groups of dots _____ in the halftoning process.

USE

Задание 21

The town of Dover is situated at the mouth of the Dour River valley, which cuts the high chalk cliffs that line the coast here. It has an excellent harbor and is the leading passenger port of Great Britain, being

B4 _____ the Continent than any other British port. Freight traffic is also important to the port of Dover, but this business faces _____ competition from the trains of the channel tunnel, which can

NEAR

B5 move freight _____ than boats can. Dover has small-scale industries producing electronic equipment and paper products.

INCREASE

B6 Coal _____ in the district. Overlooking the town from the eastern heights of the chalk cliffs is the large Dover Castle, which _____ in the 11th century by William the Conqueror on the site of earlier Roman and Saxon structures. It is a noteworthy example of medieval fortification and _____ the nearly intact remains of a Roman lighthouse. Dover was an important port of Roman Britain from the time of _____ occupation in 54 BC.

FAST

B7 _____

MINE

B8 _____

BUILD

B9 _____

INCLUDE

B10 _____

IT

Задание 22

Archaeologists in the United Kingdom _____ a prehistoric timber temple that is reportedly much _____

B4

DISCOVER

B5

LARGE

B6	<p>than the famous monument at Stonehenge and equally as important. The temple _____ at Stanton Drew in rural Somerset, England, in September 1997 during an archaeological investigation. Archaeologists said the structure, which is thought _____ from 3200 BC to 2500 BC, is England's largest and _____ prehistoric temple, twice the size of Stonehenge and perhaps several hundred years older. About 3,000 stone circles have been discovered in England, but the temple at Stanton Drew is just one of eight temples known to exist. Many experts believe the temples were used in rituals by ancient societies seeking to control supernatural forces. But experts add that little _____ about how these societies were organized or how they interacted with other groups. English Heritage, the government commission overseeing the investigation, said the site would not be fully excavated, because the temple design appeared similar to _____ previously discovered. The group said the site would be partially excavated and eventually opened to the public.</p>	FIND
B7		DATE
B8		COMPLEX
B9		KNOW
B10		OTHER

Задание 23

B4	<p>Intelligence tests often play a decisive role in determining whether a person _____ to college, graduate school, or professional school. Thousands of people take intelligence tests every year, but many psychologists and education experts question whether these tests are an accu-</p>	ADMIT
-----------	--	--------------

B5 rate way of measuring who _____
 or fail in school and later in life. A typical
B6 American adolescent _____
 more than 5,000 hours in high school and
 several thousand more hours studying in
 the library and at home. But for those
B7 students who wish _____ on to
 college, much of their fate is determined
B8 in the three or so hours it _____
 to complete the Scholastic Assessment
 Test (SAT) or the American College Test
 (ACT). Four years later they may find
B9 _____ in a similar position when
B10 they apply _____ medical, law or
 business school.

SUCCEED

SPEND

GO

TAKE

ONESELF

GRADUATE

Задание 24

B4 Art theft is only a little younger than
 art _____. The robbing of valu-
B5 able artistic works _____ a prob-
 lem since ancient times. Today, however,
 art theft not only involves the loss of art
B6 worth _____ of dollars but also
 is an issue charged with nationalism and
 tangled in complex cultural debates. The
 most basic type of art theft comes in all
 the familiar forms: burglary (breaking
 and entering), armed robbery, shoplift-
 ing, and hijacking of shipments in transit.
 Since World War II, however, the world
 and the art market have been transformed
B7 by such factors as _____ available
 international air transportation and elec-
 tronic mail and satellite communication.
 With today's instantaneous communica-
 tion and speedy travel, it is possible to

ONESELF
BE

BILLION

READY

	arrange for the transfer of stolen art and then move it quickly over great distances.	
B8	Art is also _____ than ever before, increasing the incentive for theft. Prices for fine art began to exceed the \$1-million level in the 1970s. Thefts rose accordingly, _____ attention to the vulnerability of art. Important public collections were robbed, as well as private and commercial holdings. In one instance, an entire exhibition of Pablo _____ works was cleaned out in France.	VALUABLE
B9		DRAW
B10		PICASSO

Задание 25

	Jane Austen, the English novelist, noted for her witty studies of the early-19 th -century English society, was born in Hampshire, England. She was the _____ child of eight, and her family was close, affectionate, and lively. She lived most of her life among the same kind of people about whom she wrote. Her lifelong companion and confidant was her _____ and only sister, Cassandra. Neither woman ever married, but dozens of relatives and friends widened Austen's social experiences beyond her immediate family. The _____ frequently staged amateur theatricals, and they were _____ readers of novels at a time when reading novels _____ as a questionable activity. They also provided a delighted audience for Jane's youthful comic pieces, and later for her novels. Jane had almost no formal education, but she read extensively and critically. At the age of 13 she already was writing _____ and instructive parodies and	
B4		SEVEN
B5		OLD
B6		AUSTEN
B7		DEVOTE
B8		REGARD
B9		AMUSE

variations on the 18th-century literature — from sentimental novels to serious histories. By the time she was 23 years old, Austen

B10 _____ three novels: *Elinor and Marianne*, *First Impressions*, and *Susan*, which were early versions of, respectively, *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), and *Northanger Abbey* (1818).

WRITE

Задание 26

The Statue of Liberty is so closely identified with the United States that it is almost impossible to imagine the Lady standing _____ than on Liberty Island, with her gaze directed out over the Atlantic. But had historic events gone as Bartholdi originally planned, the colossal sculpture would have been held not in New York Harbor but at the mouth of the Suez Canal. Bartholdi was a sculptor of limited talent but of grandiose vision and tireless energy. He

B4 _____ with the ambition to create some new colossus that would symbolize the values of his own time, just as the ancient monuments had personified the values of _____ . When he first visited Egypt in 1856, talk of the grand engineering project at Suez was already in the air (excavations for the canal began three years later). In 1867, two years before the canal was opened, Bartholdi proposed to Ismail Pasha, the ruler of Egypt, that a lighthouse in the form of an Egyptian peasant — robed, female, and, like Liberty, carrying a torch — be

B5

B6

ANY

SEIZE

THEY

B7	<p>constructed at the entrance to the canal. Bartholdi _____ for two years on the project, which he called Progress or Egypt Carrying the Light to Asia. He even attended the Suez Canal opening ceremonies and showed Ismail Pasha his plans. But to Bartholdi's disappointment, the Egyptian leader, troubled with a great amount of debt and other problems, had lost interest in the scheme. In 1865, however, it was proposed that the people of France construct a monument in the United States that would celebrate American independence and the bonds between the two nations. Bartholdi turned with increased vigor to the idea of an American colossus. In 1871, he journeyed to the United States _____ a harbor for his statue. He was impressed with America but did not find everything to his liking. New York was the _____ busiest port and largest city, and thus an obvious choice for Liberty. The sculptor selected for the site of his monument Bedloe's Island (renamed Liberty Island in 1956), which had a commanding view of the harbor. Plans for "Egypt" were reshaped to fit "Liberty," and in France fund-raising for the project began. The statue cost \$250,000, _____ by the French people.</p>	WORK
B8		FIND
B9		NATION
B10		CONTRIBUTE

Задание 27

B4	<p>People of widely different cultures long _____ comets with fear and dread.</p>	REGARD
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B5	<p>The unpredictable appearances of these celestial visitors were believed _____ omens of disaster for rulers and entire populations. Comets, it was thought, signalled or caused wars, revolutions, plagues, and other calamities. Halley's Comet made an appearance in 1066, which just happened to be the year that William the Conqueror crossed the English Channel from Normandy and won the British crown by defeating King Harold II. The episode is vividly illustrated in the medieval Bayeux Tapestry, which tells the story</p>	BE
B6	<p>of the Norman conquest. When _____ from Earth, a typical comet may show several different features. A starlike nucleus may be visible inside a surrounding coma, which is a bigger blob of light that might appear as large as the Moon in the sky, but is usually smaller. Nucleus and coma together — or coma alone — are often called the head. The tail, which may be narrow or wide, long or short, issues from the coma and usually is</p>	OBSERVE
B7	<p>brightest _____ the head, gradually dimming to invisibility along its length. The tail generally points away from the Sun and comes in a wide variety of shapes. Not every comet shows all these features. Some never reveal a nucleus, but only a coma, while</p>	NEAR
B8	<p>_____ display just a starlike nucleus.</p>	OTHER
B9	<p>In the _____ case they resemble asteroids. Many faint comets never develop a tail but come and go merely as ghostly comas. Comets in the past have been described in such terms as "brilliant," "spectacular," or "splendid". A great comet is indeed a noble sight when _____</p>	LATE
B10	<p>in a truly clear, dark sky — though it is nowhere as bright</p>	SEE

or prominent as implied by such startling old descriptions as “blazing sword.”

Задание 28

	In the fall of 1996 on a small field in a northern suburb of Toronto a small crowd of Indian and Pakistani expatriates watched a series of five one-day cricket games between their national teams. Though cricket never	
B4	_____ an appealing sport to the	BE
	North American portion of the British Empire, the games, broadcast live to the other side of the world, reached a television audience of 2 _____.	BILLION
B5	Despite the fact that it remains virtually unknown in North America, cricket is a commercialized global sport. Cricket, with its popularity focused primarily in	
B6	South Asia, is the _____ most popular field sport in the world behind	TWO
B7	soccer. It _____ mass appeal in India. Cricket is the only sport played and watched throughout the country. Members of the national team are celebrities. In every village and city small boys play the game on grass, dirt, or concrete. In the Himalayas, boys clear patches of snow to play the game. Although the exact origins of cricket are unclear, it dates back at least to the 16 th century. Originally popular as an English _____ sport, it was played at elite schools and colleges. Men in spotless all-white clothes played the game on expansive fields of manicured	WIN
B8		GENTLEMAN

B9 grass. _____ slowly and without any hurry, each cricket game lasted for days. Each day, players ritually broke for tea. As the British Empire expanded across the globe, the English brought their games and manners to the colonies. Cricket was the quintessential emblem of imperial Englishness. Meanwhile, the

B10 _____ colonies have virtually re-invented the sport.

PLAY

FORMERLY

Задание 29

In Brazil, families are traditionally large. Maternal and paternal sides of the family are considered equally important. The

B4 elderly who cannot care for _____ live with their children; it is considered improper to send them to a nursing home. The tradition of male authority in the Brazilian family is gradually giving way to more equality between the sexes, and more careers outside the home _____ available for women. Children usually leave home when they

B6 _____, and male children may leave sooner for employment reasons.

B7 Family members rely on one _____ for assistance, and young people often work outside the home to help support their families. The national sport is *futebol* (soccer). *Futebol* _____ to Brazil around the time of World War I by Scottish railway engineers. Brazil's national team _____ one of the best in the world for many years. The national team has several World Cup victories to

B10 _____ credit.

THEY

BECOME

MARRIED

OTHER

INTRODUCE

BE

IT

Задание 30

B4	New York has been the most _____	ETHNIC
B5	diverse city in the world since the 1640s, when _____ than 1,000 total residents spoke more than 15 languages. Between 1880 and 1919, more than 23 million Europeans immigrated to the United States.	FEW
B6	At _____ 17 million of them landed in	LITTLE
B7	New York. No one _____ how many remained there, but as early as 1880, more than half the city's working population was foreign-born, providing New York with the	KNOW
B8	_____ immigrant labor force on earth. Half a century later, the city still contained 2 million foreign-born residents (including 517,000 Russians and 430,000 Italians) and an even larger number of persons of foreign parentage. And at the end of the 20 th century, the pattern remained the same. In 1996, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that more than 11 out of every 20 New Yorkers were immigrants or the _____ of immigrants. Nearly half	LARGE
B9	of all Bronx residents and one-_____	CHILD
B10	of Manhattan's were Hispanic and nearly one-fifth of the population of Queens was Asian-American.	THREE

Задание 31

B4	Throughout history, time _____	MEASURE
B5	by the movement of the earth relative to the sun and stars. The _____ type of timekeeper, dating from as far back as 3500 BC, was the shadow clock, or gnomon, a vertical stick or obelisk that casts a shadow. An Egyptian shadow clock of the 8 th century BC is still in existence. The	EARLY

B6	first sundial _____ in about the 3 rd century BC by the astronomer Berossus. Devices almost as old as the shadow clock and sundial include the hourglass, in which the	DESCRIBE
B7	flow of sand _____ to measure time intervals, and the water clock, in which the flow of water indicates passage of time. The historical origin of the mechanical clock is obscure. The first recorded examples are found in the 14 th century. The name <i>clock</i> , which originally meant "bell," was	USE
B8	_____ applied in the present sense to the huge, mechanical time indicators	ONE
B9	_____ in bell towers in the late Middle Ages. Clockworks were initially heavy, cumbersome devices. A clock built in the 14 th century by Henry De Vick for the royal palace in Paris was powered by a 227-kg weight that descended a distance of 9.8 m.	INSTALL
B10	The apparatus for controlling _____ rate of fall was crude and the clock inaccurate.	IT

Задание 32

B4	It generally _____ that the dog was the first domestic animal in most parts of the world. The first dogs may _____ into the human circle as long as 25,000 years ago, in the Old Stone Age, when humans lived by gathering plants and hunting animals with stone implements. Domestication, of course, does not mean merely _____ wild animals around the cave or hut. It is selective breeding of wild animals until an entirely new descendant species _____ to take shape. All known breeds of dogs today are	BELIEVE
B5		BRING
B6		KEEP
B7		BEGIN

B8	members of one species, <i>Canis familiaris</i> . The original ancestor of the dog was almost certainly a species of a small wolf, which still _____ in southern Asia, from Israel to India. It was within that area that domestication almost certainly began. From early times, dogs were used as objects of trade and as special gifts from ruler to ruler, thus spreading far and wide from one society to another. They appeared in Tibet and flourished there thousands of years ago; much	FIND
B9	_____ in history, these animals were spread from Tibet across Asia and Europe to the British Isles, and eventually all over the world. People also took dogs with them to Australia and to the islands of the Pacific. If we knew more details about the early movement of dogs we _____ a great deal more about the history of early humans.	LATE
B10		KNOW

Задание 33

B4 B5	Historically, loyalty to the family unit has always been important to the Chinese. Strict family-planning policies limiting urban Chinese couples to one child _____ in practice since the early 1980s. _____ the family-planning program succeed, young people are encouraged to wait to marry. In fact, college students are forbidden to marry until after graduation. The sanctioned age for marriage is 22 for men and 20 for women. _____ who marry before that age are not eligible for some of the same benefits as the couples who wait. In order to marry, a	BE HELP
B6		THAT

B7	couple _____ seeks permission from the local governing unit. If granted, a legal contract is recorded without a wedding ceremony. The couple then joins family and friends in a marriage celebration. Wedding rings are becoming somewhat more common. The woman retains her father's surname and does not take the family name of her husband.	ONE
B8	A woman _____ part of her husband's family after she has married, although many women, especially those belonging to the younger generations, maintain a close relationship with their families after marriage. Sons traditionally _____ more than daughters because they remain within their family, providing for their parents in old age and continuing the family line. Most people want their children to be well educated and _____ than they themselves have been.	CONSIDER
B9		VALUE
B10		PROSPEROUS

Задание 34

B4	James Monroe is the _____ president of the United States. He succeeded his lifelong friends Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in the _____ highest office. Monroe was a man of good intelligence, sound judgment, and highest integrity. Monroe was president during the "Era of Good Feelings." It was called that because there were few political battles and his Democratic-Republican Party ruled almost unopposed. It was a transitional period in which the nation's	FIVE
B5		NATION

B6	democratic institutions and capitalist economy _____ form. National identity, as opposed to narrow state interest, was growing as evidenced by the westward movement and the construction of roads and canals. People who were leaving their old colonial homes and moving west on the expanding frontier began	TAKE
B7	to think of _____ not as Virginians or New Yorkers, but principally as Americans. The roads and canals were built _____ together the nation's	THEY
B8	commerce. They _____ a national	TIE
B9	priority and were often funded by Congress, whose members understood that an improved flow of commerce in any section	CONSIDER
B10	of the country also _____ their own constituencies.	BENEFIT

Задание 35

B4	Your car or truck is likely _____ the biggest item in your budget, after your home. You probably need it to drive to work or even to do your work. If it's not running, you have a real problem. A car or truck today may contain 10,000 mechanical parts and 40 on-board computers, all vulnerable to dirt, grease, salt, rust, corrosion, friction, and shock. The good news?	BE
B5	You can make your car _____ reliably and last for years and years — without spending a lot of money. Good sense and forethought can save you thousands of dollars. Long years of good service depend on properly breaking in your new	RUNNING
B6	vehicle. Avoid _____ at the same	DRIVE

B7	speed longer than five minutes, especially on highways. Finally, make sure that the first oil change happens exactly when the manufacturer recommends it. Cars are like people. _____ you feed them, rest them, and exercise them, the longer they're likely to last. You need a trained technician to perform the preventive maintenance that	SENSIBLE
B8	will keep your car running _____. Ask your relatives, friends, coworkers, and insurance agent where they take their cars for servicing. Your car dealer probably has a service department. Keep looking until you _____ a technician or shop that you like and trust, and then stick with your choice. Even the best technicians can't protect your vehicle without your informed help. Read your _____ manual, and do what it tells you.	SMOOTH
B9		FOUND
B10		OWNER

Задание 36

B4	It is easy to understand why we treat our pets as members of the family. We invite them into our homes, feed and groom them, and take them to the vet when they are not well. Our pets have feelings and emotions, and many are similar to _____ own. But these furry members of the family differ from us in important ways. We must respect our dogs and cats as species that are unique and quite different from us and from each other, not simply as people. Getting to know your pet will likely help you improve your cat or _____ health and behavior,	WE
B5		DOG

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| B6 | and you might even learn a little about _____ . We would like to treat our pets as we would treat other people, but dogs or cats don't think the way we do. We assume that what we like, they like. We like chocolate so our dogs should like chocolate — but chocolate is poisonous to dogs. We like relaxing and doing nothing, and we think dogs should be glad to sit in front of the television too — but dogs need outdoor time and mental and physical stimulation _____ healthy and happy. | YOU |
| B7 | Uncharacteristic behavior of a cat or dog might become _____ if you look at things from a pet's perspective. Cats do not like other cats. Your cat could feel _____ by another cat in the house. Likewise, if your dog pees or poops when left at home, think about the reasons why. She may have a medical condition, but she could also be anxious because she does not want _____ alone. Does your dog look guilty when you get home? She is probably responding to your anger but doesn't understand why you are angry. | STAY |
| B8 | | MYSTERIOUS |
| B9 | | THREATEN |
| B10 | | LEAVE |

Задание 37

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| B4 | Newton was born in Woolsthorpe in England. His father died before his birth. When he was three years old, his mother remarried, and his grandmother then took over his upbringing. He began his schooling in neighboring towns, and at the age of ten _____ to the grammar school | SEND |
|-----------|---|-------------|

B5	<p>at nearby Grantham. The young Newton seems _____ a quiet boy who was skilled with his hands. He made sundials, model windmills, a water clock, a mechanical carriage, and flew kites with lanterns attached to their tails. However, he was very inattentive at school. In 1656, Newton's mother, on the death of her second husband, returned to Woolsthorpe and took her son out of school in the hope of making him a farmer. Newton showed no talent for farming, however, and according to legend he once _____ under a hedge deep in study when he should _____ to the market at Grantham.</p>	BE
B6	<p>_____</p>	FIND
B7	<p>_____ Fortunately, Newton's former teacher at Grantham recognized the boy's intellectual gifts and eventually persuaded Newton's mother _____ him to prepare for entrance to University of Cambridge. In June 1661, Trinity College at Cambridge admitted Newton as a subsizar (a student required to perform various domestic services). His studies included arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and, _____, astronomy and optics. He probably received much inspiration at Trinity from distinguished mathematician and theologian Isaac Barrow, who was a professor of mathematics at the college. Barrow recognized Newton's genius and did all he could to cultivate it. Newton earned his _____ degree in January 1665.</p>	GO
B8	<p>_____</p>	ALLOW
B9	<p>_____</p>	LATE
B10	<p>_____</p>	BACHELOR

Задание 38

B4	The early feminist, Elizabeth Cady Stanton proposed a _____ rights convention that would address the social, civil and religious rights of women. At that meeting, Cady Stanton presented a “Declaration of Sentiments,” _____	WOMAN
B5	_____ on the Declaration of Independence, and listing 18 grievances against male suppression of women. Among them: married women had no right to their children if they _____ an abusive husband or sought a divorce. If a woman _____ a divorce, there was no way for her to make a professional living unless she _____ to write or teach. A woman could not testify against her husband in court. Married women who worked in factories were not entitled to keep their earnings, but had to turn them over to their husbands. When a woman married, any property that she _____ as a single woman automatically became part of her husband’s estate. Single women who owned property were taxed without the right to vote for the lawmakers imposing the taxes. Convention attendees passed the resolutions _____ with the exception of the one for women’s suffrage.	BASE
B6		LEAVE
B7		GRANT
B8		CHOOSE
B9		HOLD
B10		UNANIMOUS

Задание 39

B4	Westminster Abbey, the _____ church in Great Britain, preserves many of the traditions of the British people. Located in London and _____ known as the	FAMOUS
B5		OFFICIAL

B6	Collegiate Church of Saint Peter in Westminster, it was built in stages between the 11 th and 19 th centuries and _____	COMPRISE
B7	the main church plus chapels, cloister, chapter house, and towers. Construction _____ by the English king Edward the Confessor in 1050 and the abbey was rebuilt in its present Gothic style starting in 1245. English monarchs since William the Conqueror in 1066 _____ in the abbey, and many from Edward's time until 1760 are buried in _____	BEGIN
B8	chapels. The tombs of famous citizens — among them the poet Geoffrey Chaucer, the physicist Isaac Newton, and the naturalist Charles Darwin — are located in the main church of the abbey. The abbey also contains monuments to prominent political figures and, in the four bays and aisles comprising the _____ Corner, tributes to Shakespeare and other outstanding literary personages.	CROWN
B9	B10	IT
B10		POET

Задание 40

B4	The Great Fire of London, the _____ fire in the history of London, started in a _____ shop in Pudding Lane, close to the bank of the Thames River, on September 2, 1666, and lasted five days, destroying two _____ of the medieval City of London. The hot dry summer, the proximity of the buildings, practically all constructed of wood, and the rubbish in the streets, all contributed to the rapid spread of flames across the city. _____ by a violent wind, the fire burned from east to west across London,	BAD
B5		BAKER
B6		THREE
B7		DRIVE

B8 and even King Charles II and the Duke of York took part in the firefighting efforts. Finally, after citizens _____ up several houses with gunpowder in an effort to control the flame, the wind decreased and the fire

B9 _____ to an end. About 13,200 houses, nearly 90 churches, and 6 chapels were destroyed, as well as the Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Customhouse, Saint Paul's Cathedral, and 4 prisons. It was popularly attributed to plotting by Roman Catholics and "foreigners." In fact, the fire caused almost no

B10 deaths. It _____ to the establishment of private fire services in the capital.

BLOW

BRING

LEAD

ЧАСТЬ ТРЕТЬЯ

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА (ЗАДАНИЯ В11–В16)

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров В11–В16 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует заданию из группы В11–В16.

Задание 41

William Hearst, a Newspaper Magnate

- William Hearst was born in San Francisco in 1863, the son of the American industrialist and _____ George Hearst and the philanthropist Phoebe Apperson Hearst. In 1887, Hearst took over his father's newspaper, the *San Francisco Examiner*. As _____ of the paper, he used the sensational journalistic methods later called yellow _____. Hearst and the paper prospered. In 1895, he purchased the *New York Morning Journal* and in 1896 began publication of the *Evening Journal*. Within months, the combined _____ circulation of these two papers had reached the _____
- B11** POLICY
- B12** EDITION
- B13** JOURNAL
- B14** DAY

B15	_____ then figure of 1.5 million.	PRECEDENT STEADY
B16	Hearst was _____ expanding his journalistic empire until in 1927 he controlled a chain of 25 newspapers published in major cities of the U.S.	

Задание 42

B11	The _____ depression of the 1930s caused Hearst to reduce his holdings to 17 newspapers. The largest among them, in terms of	ECONOMY
B12	_____ were the <i>New York Daily Mirror</i> , the <i>New York Journal-American</i> , the <i>Chicago Herald-American</i> , and the <i>Los Angeles Examiner</i> . His other businesses included industrial	CIRCULATE
B13	_____ in South America and Africa. Hearst was able to make a great	INVEST
B14	_____ on American public opinion. Late in the 19 th century, for example, reports in his newspapers on Spanish	INFLUENTIAL
B15	_____ in Cuba so aroused the public that the U.S.	CRUEL
B16	_____ war against Spain.	DECLARATION

Задание 43

B11	Brazil is one of the world's largest and most _____ countries. It is the largest country in South America, occupying almost half of the continent and _____ from north of the equator to south of the Tropic of Capricorn. Brazil's large size and	POPULATION
B12	_____ population provide great variety in the natural environment, cul-	EXTENSION
B13		DIVERSITY

- B14** ture, and _____. The nation's natural beauty is reflected in a wide
- B15** _____ of geographic locations. The climate is generally tropical, but areas located at higher elevations or
- B16** _____ from the equator tend to be more temperate.

ECONOMIC

VARY

FAR

Задание 44

- B11** Turkey's unique geographic _____ between Europe and Asia exposed the region to diverse influences and contributed to its _____ and cultural evolution. Indeed, Turkey has served as crossroads for the _____ of peoples between Asia and Europe throughout human history. Turkey has used these diverse influences to develop its own _____ identity and a rich culture expressed in architecture, the fine arts, music, and literature.
- B12** _____ remains a hallmark of contemporary Turkey in environment, people, and culture. Traditional beliefs and practices remain widespread, especially in rural areas. Turkey is also a democratic, _____ modernizing society.
- B13**
- B14**
- B15**
- B16**

LOCATE

HISTORY

MOVE

DISTINCTION

DIVERSE

RAPID

Задание 45

- B11** For centuries the country of Turkey was mainly _____. Since 1950, Turkey's output of agriculture has increased through the use of more machinery and fertilizer and more pro-

AGRICULTURE

B12	ductive plant varieties. Today, farming remains a key sector of the Turkish	ECONOMIST
B13	_____ and accounts for about 33 percent of national _____.	EMPLOY
B14	Turkey is one of a _____ of countries in the world that produces an overall surplus of foods. The diversity of climates in Turkey allows many specialty crops to be grown, including tea, figs, and silk. Turkey has experienced considerable _____ in	HAND
B15	industry and services. Manufactured goods, especially textiles and clothing, now dominate the country's export sector. About 90 percent of the	GROW
B16	population lives in the _____ part of Turkey and about 10 percent lives in the European part.	ASIA

Задание 46

B11	The Aztec used a form of writing called pictographic, which consisted _____ of small pictures. Some pictures meant ideas, others stood for the sounds. The pictographic system was not developed enough to provide full	MAIN
B12	_____ of ideas. It was principally used for business records and his-	EXPRESS
B13	torical and _____ writing. The Aztec did not have a system of money.	RELIGION
B14	They _____ changed goods and services for other goods. They worshiped gods that represented natural forces that	GENERAL
B15	were _____ to their agricultural economy. The Aztec used the wheel only in toys and they had no animals to carry	VITALITY

<p>B16</p>	<p>the goods. As a result, all their goods on land were carried by the people themselves. Canoes were used as an important means of _____ on the lakes and canals.</p>	<p>TRANSPORT</p>
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Задание 47

<p>B11</p>	<p>Little of Aztec architecture remained. After the Spanish _____, the empire of the Aztec was destroyed, but their civilization made an important influence on the development of Mexican culture.</p>	<p>CONQUER</p>
<p>B12</p>	<p>The _____ built Mexico city on the ruins of Aztec's capital. Many Mexican place names, including Acapulco and Mexico, and such English words as avocado, chocolate and tomato, come from the language of the Aztec. Foods of Aztec</p>	<p>SPANISH</p>
<p>B13</p>	<p>_____, chili and chocolate, have become popular in many countries. Many</p>	<p>ORIGINATE</p>
<p>B14</p>	<p>contemporary Mexicans _____ from the Aztec, and more than one million Mexicans speak Nahuatl, the native Aztec language. In Mexico City, excavations</p>	<p>DESCEND- ANCE</p>
<p>B15</p>	<p>continue to uncover temple _____, statues, jewellery, and other objects of the Aztec civilization. Aztec culture still attracts people because of _____ of</p>	<p>FOUNDER</p>
<p>B16</p>	<p>their society and the beauty of Aztec art.</p>	<p>COMPLEX</p>

Задание 48

It is believed that Halloween was brought to America by the immigrants from Ireland and Scotland. In the 19th century they celebrated

B11 Halloween _____ to their
B12 old traditions. The _____
 part of the festival was a lantern
 made of a pumpkin with holes in
 the form of eyes, a nose and mouth,
 and people believed that during the
B13 _____ all pumpkins left their
 vegetable gardens to dance in the
 streets. In recent years, grown-up
B14 people have begun to _____
 in Halloween. In New York, for ex-
 ample, the young and the old take
 part in parades together. On the
B15 31st of October, long before the time
 when the carnival _____ be-
 gins to move, a great number of peo-
 ple get together in one of the streets.
B16 They are dressed as _____,
 demons, and other evil spirits. There
 are hundreds of large orange pump-
 kins in their hands. This is how the
 Americans celebrate Halloween.

ACCORDANCE
INTEGRITY

CELEBRATE

PARTICIPATION

PROCEED

WITCHCRAFT

Задание 49

The Netherlands, also known unoffi-
 cially as Holland, is a constitutional
B11 monarchy of _____ Europe.
B12 It is one of the most _____
 populated countries of the world. Its
 15 million citizens live by 438 peo-
 ple per each square kilometre. The
 Netherlands, as its name suggests,
 is a low-lying country. About half
 of the country's landmass lies below
 sea level. The natural landscape of
 the Netherlands has been altered by

NORTHWEST
DENSITY

B13	humans in many ways over the centuries. Because land is scarce and fully _____, areas of natural	EXPLOITATION
B14	vegetation are not _____.	EXTENSION
B15	_____ very frequently do not agree with each other. Individualism and highly developed sense of justice are their national features. Each of them believes that he has better knowledge of the life than his neighbour. Such self-assurance certainly helps people of a small country feel	DUTCH
B16	their greater _____.	SIGNIFICANT

Задание 50

B11	Britain's 13 North American colonies experienced an extraordinary rate of population growth. In 1700, the population was about 250,000; seven decades later there were about 2,500,000 _____, a tenfold increase. In 1700, there were 20 people in Britain for every American colonist; by 1775 this ratio had fallen to 3 to 1. The American population also changed	INHABIT
B12	in _____. The proportion of the colonists who were of English culture	COMPOSE
B13	and _____ steadily declined during the 1700s as the result of the arrival, by forced or voluntary migration, of new racial and ethnic groups. Among the 80 percent of Americans	ANCESTOR
B14	who were of European _____, there were important cultural divisions. Migrants from Germany, Scotland, and Ireland made up at least 30 percent of	DESCENDANT

the white population. Members of these groups often settled in their own communities, especially in the mid-Atlantic colonies of Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Others migrated into the backcountry regions of the _____ colonies, thus adding ethnic _____ to a region already divided along racial lines.

**SOUTH
DIVERSE**

Задание 51

B11 Dutchmen are _____ of their country and its state structure based on the developed system of social security, which assures that nobody lives in _____.

B12 _____.

B13 The Dutch are protected by _____ benefits; sick pay; a guaranteed income for those physically unable to work; pensions for widows, _____, and the elderly; minimum-wage regulations; and family allowances. Unemployed people get an allowance which is quite enough for adequate living. The low income categories of the population have free medical services. Students pay _____ nothing for education and transportation. The source of such well-being _____ from extremely high taxes. The richest people should pay to the state up to 70 % of their income.

PRIDE

**POOR
EMPLOY**

ORPHANAGE

PRACTICE

ORIGIN

Задание 52

People have come from all over Britain for this demonstration. I would

B11	say there are about 30,000 people here. Some of the _____ from	DEMONSTRATE SHORT
B12	Scotland left home _____ after midnight last night to arrive here on time. All of the members of one group have painted their hands and faces purple and are wearing gas masks. Others have brought their children. The police have arrived this morning, and have been waiting since then in case of trouble.	
B13	One of the groups _____ the march made a statement yesterday saying that they would do all they could to disturb the demonstration; so the police officials are being very	OPPOSITION
B14	_____. The march seems very	CARE ORGANIZATION
B15	well-organized; _____ have just given armbands to volunteers, who will make sure that people stay on the authorized road and remain	
B16	_____.	PEACE

Задание 53

B11	Cape Town is a city in southwestern South Africa, the _____ capital of the country and the capital of Western Cape province. Cape Town is one of three national capitals, along with	LEGISLATURE
B12	Pretoria (the _____ capital) and	
B13	Bloemfontein (the _____ capital). It is situated at the northern end of the Cape Peninsula, about 50 km north of the Cape of Good Hope. The city has a spectacular setting, cradled by the steep slopes of Table Moun-	EXECUTION JUDICATURE

- | | | |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| B14 | tain to the south, Devil's Peak to the southeast, Lion's Head to the southwest, and Signal Hill to the west. Central Cape Town, the oldest part of the city, is situated between Table Mountain and Table Bay. Today this area is home to _____ high-rise buildings and the city's commercial center. Sprawling suburbs surround central | NUMERATE |
| B15 | Cape Town, with _____ areas spreading up the lower slopes of Table Mountain and around the mountain to the southwest and southeast. One of Cape Town's most important historic sites — and the oldest building in the city — is the Castle, a stone fort built between 1666 and 1679 by Cape Town's | RESIDENT |
| B16 | original _____ settlers. | HOLLAND |

Задание 54

- | | | |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| B11 | India produces more films than any other country. The audience, despite the spread of televisions and videocassette recorders, is still _____ . In India, cinema is not entertainment. It's a passion. Every day, millions of moviegoers flock to the cinema | NUMERITY |
| B12 | halls to take part in a _____ feast of spectacle, song, and dance. Since film production began in India in the early 1900s, India has made over 27,000 films in 52 languages. Today, India is the largest film-producing country in the world, making around 800 films _____ . Popular films are often embellished | MOVE |
| B13 | | ANNUAL |

B14	with songs and dance routines. Film themes vary from historical and religious to social: rich boy meets poor girl; twins _____ at birth become policeman and criminal; boy sacrifices his love for a girl to patriotic duty or to the desires of parents, who wish him to marry another. Popular	SEPARATION
B15	cinema _____ has realistic settings or plots, and imitations of Western films are Common. Indian film	RARE
B16	is a _____ cultural export to Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.	SIGNIFICANCE

Задание 55

B11	Trafalgar Square is a public square in central London that commemorates the victory of British _____ commander Horatio Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The site,	NAVY
B12	_____ housing and stabling for the king's horses, was cleared	FORMER
B13	in 1832 and developed _____ to a plan by British designer John Nash. The square is dominated by Nelson's Column, a Corinthian column 51 m	ACCORDANCE
B14	tall _____ in 1842. It is surmounted by a stone statue of Nelson in full dress uniform. In 1867, four bronze lions were added at the base of the monument, each 6 m long and 3.4 m high. Two fountains designed	ERECTION
B15	by British _____ Sir Edwin Lutyens were set up in 1939. Trafalgar Square, a popular tourist spot, is	ARCHITECTURE

B16 often the site of political, as well as a traditional location of New Year celebrations. The National Gallery, a renowned art museum, _____ it on its north side. **BORDER**

Задание 56

B11 Britain provides substantial public funding for the arts. The Arts Councils of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland oversee independent local arts councils and allocate funds to national arts organizations such as the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet. Local _____ work with the arts councils and supply funds as well. Opera, dance, drama companies, experimental touring theatres, festivals, and orchestras all rely on public financial _____. **AUTHORIZE**

B12 Public funds also help train writers, choreographers, composers, artists, and photographers. Another source of funds is the National Lottery, begun in 1994, which allocates a fifth of its net proceeds to the arts. Even with these **ASSIST**

B13 sources of _____ funds, many artists seek support from the private sector. But during 1993 there was intense concern about the level of public **PUBLICITY**

B14 _____ of drama and the methods by which funds of the Arts Council of Great Britain are distributed. It was announced that the government was planning to cut the Arts Council's £225 million grant by £5 million for **SUBSIDIZE**

- the financial year 1994–1995. At the same time the council decided to divert funds from the theater to contemporary dance and visual arts. Reports began to _____ of a “hit list” of ten regional theaters slated to lose their grants. After much uncertainty, the council decided that there should be an “equal _____ for all” policy. The cuts finally announced were not as severe as had been threatened, with an overall reduction in funds for Arts Council work in England, Scotland, and Wales of around £3.2 million.
- B15** _____
- B16** _____
- CIRCULATION**
- MISERABLE**

Задание 57

- Britain’s land surface is minimal _____ to many other nations, but British agriculture is very intensive and _____ productive. In recent decades output has risen dramatically, and agricultural labor has become more productive, due to innovations in farm machinery, biological engineering of seeds and plants, and the increased use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. _____, imports of food and beverages dropped from 36 per cent of total imports in 1955 to 10 per cent by 1994. If we compare Great Britain to other nations in the European Union, its agricultural sector is much smaller in terms of _____ and contribution to the GDP (gross domestic product). About three quarters of Britain’s
- B11** _____
- B12** _____
- B13** _____
- B14** _____
- COMPARISON**
- HEIGHT**
- CONSEQUENCE**
- EMPLOY**

- land area is devoted to some type of agricultural use. Large parts of Britain, notably Scotland and Wales, are
- B15** _____ only for grazing. The **SUIT**
British government began subsidizing the prices paid for agricultural products after World War II as a way to
- B16** make farming _____ . **PROFIT**

Задание 58

- The meteorite is a meteor that reaches the surface of Earth or of another planet before it is entirely
- B11** _____. Although most meteorites are now believed to be fragments of either asteroids or comets, recent geochemical studies have shown that a few Antarctic stones came from the Moon and Mars. Large meteorites strike Earth with tremendous impact, **CONSUMPTION**
- B12** _____ huge craters. The largest known meteorite, estimated to weigh about 60 metric tons, is situated at Hoba West in Namibia. The meteorites that formed such large craters **CREATION**
- B13** must have had a _____ effect on the nearby environment, and they also probably affected global weather patterns. The force of collision would have melted rock far around the impact site. Dust and poisonous gases that were produced by the crash when it vaporized minerals in the ground **DEVASTATE**
- B14** would have _____ the sky over a huge area for months or even years. Many scientists believe that **DARK**

the event that caused the crater in the Yucatan Peninsula may have created global climate changes that led to the

- B15** _____ of the last of the dinosaurs. Fortunately, astronomers calculate the average _____ of major collisions at only about one collision every 300,000 years.
- B16**

EXTINCT

FREQUENCY

Задание 59

- B11** Icebergs are free-floating blocks of glaciers, _____ common in the polar regions. They occur mostly in Antarctic and Arctic waters. The Arctic has several sources of icebergs. The icecap of Greenland produces many of them, including, most likely, the iceberg that sank the British ocean liner Titanic in 1912. Although they are often spectacular, these ice formations pose a twofold problem for navigators: icebergs may be 90 percent bigger than they appear from the surface, and it is impossible to map their _____ because they are _____ moving. As a result of the Titanic disaster, several governments set up the International Ice Patrol, the ships and aircraft of which keep an eye on these Arctic icebergs. The International Ice Patrol has sometimes towed smaller icebergs out of the way of shipping. The Ward Hunt Ice Shelf, on the northern coast of Ellesmere
- B12**
- B13**

PARTICULARITY

**PRESENT
CONSTANCY**

B14	Island in Canada's high Arctic, produces tabular icebergs. One of the icebergs from this shelf was 50 m _____ and covered an area of	THICKEN
B15	90 sq km. Between 1952 and 1978 it was used as a _____ scientific research station that included huts, a power plant, and a runway for wheeled aircraft. Discovered by U.S. Air Force Colonel Joseph Fletcher, the iceberg was named T-3 or Fletchers Ice Island. It moved around the Arctic Ocean for many years, eventually, exiting through the Fram Strait and moving around the southern tip of Greenland to	MAN
B16	_____ and melt in Davis Strait.	INTEGRATE

Задание 60

B11	Flint, a city in southeastern Michigan, is located on the Flint River. The production of motor vehicles and automobile parts and accessories dominates the city's economy. The giant General Motors Corporation was founded in the city, and the company still provides the vast _____ of the city's manufacturing jobs. The city also is noted for the Flint Cultural Center, established in 1958 under the	MAJOR
B12	_____ of prominent local citizens. The _____ of wood fostered Flint's expansion as a carriage-manufacturing center. Soon known as	SPONSOR
B13	Vehicle City, Flint became the largest	AVAILABLE

- carriage-making center of the world.
- B14** Motor-vehicle _____ expanded quickly after William C. Durant founded the General Motors Corporation in the city in 1908. The _____ of the industry attracted European immigrants and blacks from the South seeking better economic opportunities. In 1936 and 1937, labor organizing and strikes by auto workers at the General Motors plants in Flint resulted in official recognition by major auto manufacturers of the United Automobile Workers of America. This labor action, one of the most significant of the century, affected thousands of auto workers in other American cities. In the 1980s and early 1990s, relocation and closing of automobile plants had a substantial effect on the city's economy, and a _____ population decline coincided with a decrease in automotive jobs in General Motors facilities.

ASSEMBLE

GROW

SUBSEQUENCE

Задание 61

- B11** The _____ centre of London is now a relatively small area still known as the City, which covers only about 1 sq mi. The *City* is capitalized, to distinguish it from the larger metropolis. This is where London began as a Roman colonial town around AD 50, at the point where the Romans built the first bridge in London. Today this area is one of the world's _____
- B12**

HISTORY

LEADER

	financial centers. Most of the financial activities are crowded along Threadneedle Street, near the intersection known as the Bank, which includes the huge Bank of England complex, the Royal Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. The _____ residential population of the City is now less than 6000, but about 350,000 commute here _____ to work. The only large residential portion of the City is the Barbican Centre, a concrete complex of towers, parking garages, and pedestrian walkways located on the northern edge of the City. The Barbican was built to replace older buildings destroyed in World War II, when the Germans _____ bombed London. Some of the City's older elegance and _____ remains despite the architectural havoc caused by the Blitz and postwar developers.	
B13		PERMANENCE
B14		DAY
B15		HEAVY
B16		SIGNIFY

Задание 62

	The Pennsylvania Dutch is the name commonly but _____ applied to German emigrants who settled in southeastern Pennsylvania and to their _____. Although none of these emigrants came from the Netherlands, they were called Dutch by other colonists who mispronounced the German word <i>Deutsch</i> , meaning "German." The Pennsylvania Dutch came to the United States in the 17 th and 18 th centuries, mostly from a region	
B11		CORRECT
B12		DESCEND

B13	of southern Germany. They were attracted to Pennsylvania because of its religious _____. The first settlers were the Mennonites, who founded Germantown (now part of Philadelphia) in 1683. Other religious groups followed these early settlers to Pennsylvania. By 1790, the Pennsylvania Dutch constituted about one-third of Pennsylvania's population. They devoted themselves mainly to farming, but they were	TOLERANT
B14	also _____ cabinet makers, potters, and wagon builders. The Pennsylvania Dutch retain many of their traditions, including their language, which is a blending of several German dialects. The family is still the main social and economic unit, with the church next in importance. They dress in plain black or brown homespun clothing that has led to their being called the Plain People. These groups have resisted such modern	SKILL
B15	as automobiles, televisions, and telephones. Many of their farms feature a large red barn decorated with multicolored,	CONVENIENT
B16	patterns known as hex signs. The patterns, hearts, and tulips also decorate Pennsylvania Dutch quilts, furniture, pottery, and other items.	GEOMETRY

Задание 63

Canada is a federation, where governmental powers are divided between the central or federal government and the provincial and territorial

B11	_____	governments. Territories have less	AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT FREE AUTHORIZE CEREMONY ANSWER
B12	_____	from the federal government than provinces have. Canada is	
B13	_____	under the constitution of 1982, which gathered the previous constitutional acts into a single framework and added a charter of rights and _____.	
B14	_____	It also provided for what Canadians call "patriation" — giving the Canadian government total _____ over its own constitution. All Canadian citizens over the age of 18 are eligible to vote and to run in elections. They must be resident in the electoral district where they cast their ballot. Queen Elizabeth II, the monarch of Britain, is recognized as the queen of Canada. The queen is represented in Canada by the governor-general, whose powers are largely _____.	
B15	_____	The chief executive is the prime minister, who is _____ to a legislature.	
B16	_____		

Задание 64

B11	_____	Museums are dedicated to helping people understand and appreciate the natural world, the history of civilizations, and the record of artistic, scientific, and technological achievements of _____.	HUMAN EXHIBITION ADVANCE
B12	_____	Museums collect objects of scientific, aesthetic, or historic importance; care for them; and study, interpret, and _____ them for the purposes of public education and the _____ of knowledge. There are museums in almost every major city in	
B13	_____		

	the world and in many smaller communities as well. Museums offer many benefits to their visitors, their communities, and society as a whole. As educational institutions, they offer unparalleled opportunities for self-directed learning and exploration by people of diverse ages, interests, backgrounds, and _____.	
B14	They are public gathering places where visitors can be entertained, inspired, and introduced to new ideas. Museums	ABLE
B15	_____ local cultural life and make communities more appealing places to live and to visit. The major types of museums are art, history, natural history, and science. In certain museums, these disciplines may be combined. Within these categories there are also many specialized museums emphasizing particular topics or types of collections, such as museums of local history, music,	RICH
B16	the cultural _____ of native peoples, or maritime history.	HERITOR

Задание 65

	New York is the largest city in the United States, the home of the United Nations, and the center of global	
B11	_____, communications, and business. New York City is unusual among cities because of its high residential	FINANCIAL
B12	_____, its extraordinarily diverse population, its hundreds of tall office and apartment buildings, its thriving central business district,	DENSE
B13	its _____ public transportation	EXTEND

B14	<p>system, and its more than 400 distinct neighborhoods. The city's concert houses, museums, galleries, and theaters constitute an ensemble of cultural _____ rivaled by few cities. Located in the southeastern part of New York State just east of northern New Jersey, the city developed at the point where the Hudson and Passaic rivers mingle with the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound. The harbor consists of the Upper Bay (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) as well</p>	RICH
B15	<p>as the East River and the _____ waterways that border the city. Its harbor is one of the largest and finest in the world and is ice-free in all seasons.</p>	VARY
B16	<p>Although the Dutch _____ the city in 1624 and called it Fort Amsterdam and then New Amsterdam, the English captured the settlement in 1664 and renamed it New York, after the Duke of York, who later became James II of England.</p>	FOUNDATION

Задание 66

B11	<p>The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is Election Day. It is a _____ holiday. Since 1845, by Act of Congress, this date has been set aside for elections. On this day</p>	LEGALIZE
B12	<p>American _____ elect their public officials, president, congressmen, _____, mayors and judges.</p>	CITIZENRY
B13	<p>A president is elected every four years, congressmen every two years</p>	GOVERNMENT

- and senators every six years. All states require that voters be citizens of the United States. They can be born in the country or naturalized. They have to be 18 years old by election day. They must have a voter _____ card and live for a certain amount of time in the country. Polls are places where people go to vote. At the polling place election supervisors check the voter's identification. The voter then enters the voting booth. Inside the booth there is often a voting machine. There he votes alone and in secret, in the _____ of the voting booth. The names of the candidates and their political party are listed on the machine. The voter chooses the candidate and then the machine counts the vote.
- B14** REGISTER
- B15** PRIVATE
- B16** HELP
- Voting machines are _____ in getting fast results without mistakes. Candidates receiving the most votes are elected.

Задание 67

- B11** One of Europe's most handsome cities, Copenhagen _____ charm, a friendly population, and a drive for life that is all its own. Copenhagen today at first seems little touched by the 20th century. Its compact centre is webbed with cobblestone and pedestrian streets. The numerous palaces share with the city their wide courtyards and gardens.
- B12** There are _____ rows of old 18th-century and 19th-century houses
- POSSESSION
- CURVE

B13	<p>painted yellow, pale blue, and burnt sienna. Placid canals feed into busy harbors. There are no skyscrapers in the town's core area. Most of the former smokestack industries have left the country, and the area they occupied is being converted into middle-class _____ . And the contemporary architecture has been shifted to the suburbs, leaving Copenhagen a near-perfect Old World European city. It is also probably one of the most forward-thinking cities in the world. Although 1.8 million _____ — a third of the national population — now live in the Copenhagen area, transport systems friendly to both commuters and the environment have kept traffic levels from increasing since 1970. One-third of the city travels by bicycle, and a sophisticated network of bicycle lanes keeps _____ safe. Copenhageners are among the best-educated people in the world, and it doesn't take long to discover, either, their _____ and open-mindedness. Post-World War II social, welfare, and housing policies form a tight safety net intended to insure decent living for all — even as Copenhagen absorbs more and more immigrants from developing nations.</p>	NEIGHBOUR
B14		DENMARK
B15		CYCLE
B16		CREATE

Задание 68

B11	<p>Although New York is the most populous and densely _____ of all American cities, more than 1,000 individual parks with more than</p>	SETTLEMENT
------------	---	-------------------

B12	37,000 acres of parkland are available to the public. The _____ of Central Park between 1857 and 1875 affected the development of public open space throughout the United States. Almost all subsequent U.S. park designers imitated some or all of the features found in Central Park. American landscape	CREATE
B13	_____ Frederick Law Olmsted designed the 341-hectare park, located in the center of Manhattan.	ARCHITECTURE
B14	It has _____ playgrounds, a children's zoo, bicycling and jogging lanes, a large reservoir, a sailboat pond, two ice-skating rinks, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a swimming pool, and a lake for rowboating. On summer evenings, there are free band concerts, free dances,	NUMERITY
B15	and free _____ performances of plays in the Delacorte Theatre, an amphitheater that seats 2,300. Of the park's many monuments the	NIGHT
B16	most _____ is the 3,500-year-old Egyptian obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle.	FAME

Задание 69

B11	Bamboo expert Jules Janssen is fond of the plant. Janssen is not a _____ but a civil engineer. He works in a basement lab at the Eindhoven University of Technology in Holland. While his colleagues are engaged in the finer points of better bridges and faster freeways, he gives thought	BOTANY
------------	--	---------------

B12	to the pleasing practicalities of bamboo houses. Janssen believes that for building _____ housing in tropical countries, bamboo is usually best. It is stronger than wood, brick, and concrete. Consider the _____ test. Compared with, say, concrete, bamboo can withstand twice as much force bearing down on it. A short, straight column of bamboo with a top surface area of 10 square centimetres could support an 11,000-pound elephant. In this regard, bamboo is as strong as steel. This is not to say that no one ever builds with	AFFORD
B13	bamboo. On the _____: countries as geographically and culturally distinct as New Guinea, Colombia, and Thailand have built traditional bamboo structures for centuries. But these are village-scale. Large government-funded, bureaucracy-approved projects have been reluctant to embrace bamboo — until now, thanks	COMPRESS
B14	_____ to the efforts of Janssen and a group of international bamboo experts and enthusiasts. Since 1974, when aid workers in Southeast Asia approached the Eindhoven University for advice on how to construct bamboo school roof, Janssen has volunteered his services as a consultant to tropical countries seeking information on cultivating and building with bamboo. The largest of these efforts has been the National Bamboo Project in Costa Rica. The project was so successful that in 1994 plans were laid to build 1,000 homes	CONTRAST
B15	_____ .	LARGE
B16	_____ .	ANNUAL

Задание 70

	<p>British Columbia is the Pacific coast province in western Canada, bounded on the north by Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories and is Canada's third largest province in area and population. Climatic conditions vary greatly within small distances in this mountainous region. In</p>	
B11	_____ terms, coastal British Columbia has a mild climate; winters are wet and cool, and summers are warm and somewhat drier, especially	BREADTH
B12	in the south. _____ ocean winds bring large amounts of precipitation to the coastal region, especially in autumn and winter. Mining and oil- and gas-extraction industries have been challenged since the 1970s as governmental policies regarding natural resource use have been criticized by _____ and indigenous peoples. There have been several well-publicized confrontations on the Queen Charlotte Islands. It led eventually to the designation of a national park reserve in the southern part of the islands. With the arrival of European traders and settlers beginning in the late 18 th century, the economy of British Columbia came to be dominated by the exploitation of natural resources, including furs, gold, fish, lumber, and metallic ores. Lumbering, mining, and ocean and inshore fishing all remain important sources of both employment and income. Alternating	MOISTURE
B13		ENVIRONMENT

B14	periods of economic _____ and	PROSPER HARD
B15	_____ that mark most natural resource economies have affected the economic fortunes of the entire province. In consequence, the provincial government has been promoting recreation and tourism recently in an effort to bring in newer and more	
B16	_____ sources of revenue.	STABILITY

Задание 71

	According to the 2001 census, British Columbia ranked third among the provinces (after Ontario and Québec), with a population of 3,907,738. The overall population density in 2004 was only 4.5 persons per sq km; the distribution of population, however, was extremely	
B11	_____, with the majority concentrated in the southwest and in the valleys of the south central part of the province. Indigenous peoples in the province account for 4.1 percent of the population. Overall in the province, according to the 2001 census, English is the primary language of 90 percent of the people; 7 percent speak both French and English. People of _____ descent, particularly people from China and India, make up a significant and growing _____ in British Columbia, concentrated primarily in Vancouver and the Lower Mainland area. In 1996, 13 percent of residents of the Vancouver metropolitan area spoke _____ in their homes. Residents of cities and towns account for 85 percent of	EVEN
B12		ASIA
B13		MINOR
B14		CHINA

all British Columbians. Recent growth has occurred mainly in the greater Vancouver area and in regional centers. Of particular note has been the population increase

B15 _____ to the migration of retirees to such places as Victoria, White Rock, Qualicum Beach, Nanaimo, and the Okanagan Valley. The influx of immigrants from Asia has placed large demands on education; the growing number of senior citizens has also increased demands on the

B16 health _____ system.

ATTRIBUTE

CAREFUL

Задание 72

Steven Spielberg is an American motion-picture director, producer, and

B11 _____, who achieved great

B12 _____ success and is among the most popular film-makers of the late 20th century. Spielberg was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and educated at California State College at Long Beach. He

B13 began making _____ at the age of 12, and by the time he left college he had at least eight amateur works to his credit. Spielberg's short film *Amb-lin'* came to the attention of Universal

B14 Pictures, which _____ him to a seven-year contract. His earliest efforts were television films, among them *Duel*, a suspense film that brought him wider

B15 _____. *Sugarland Express*, Spielberg's first theatrical feature film, was an expertly crafted variant on the road picture. It was soon followed by *Jaws*, a thriller based on American author Peter

**EXECUTE
COMMERCE**

MOVE

SIGNATURE

RECOGNIZE

B16 Benchley's novel about a great white shark. *Jaws* proved a tremendous success and quickly established Spielberg's reputation and _____, also heralding a new era of blockbuster films with large gross revenues.

FAMOUS

Задание 73

Baseball, not sumo, is the national sport of Japan, as a glance at the front page of any one of several national sports dailies will confirm. What is also clear upon closer inspection is that the game has developed its own distinct character.

B11 Baseball was _____ to the Japanese in 1872 by Horace Wilson, an American professor in Tokyo. The Japanese liked baseball because it was a group game and also because

INTRODUCTION

B12 the battle between pitcher and batter was _____ in psychology to an encounter between two samurai swordsmen. The Ministry of Education considered baseball good for the development of the national character and the sport was adopted by secondary schools for use in their physical education curriculum as a moral discipline. While Americans were establishing baseball as a commercial entertainment, Japanese schools were thus converting it into a sort of Western martial art, with a marked

SIMILARITY

B13 focus on _____ training and self-denial to instill discipline and

END

- purity of heart in its participants. Baseball became a national obsession in 1896 when a team from the elite First Higher School of Tokyo, known as Ichiko, defeated a squad of American businessmen and missionaries from the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club. The final score made headline news around the country and prompted one _____ to write, "It helped Japan, struggling toward modernization after centuries of isolation, overcome a tremendous inferiority complex it felt toward the more industrially advanced West." Ichiko also produced Japan's first superstar, pitcher Kotaro Moriyama, who _____ a famous saying, "To be hit by Moriyama's fastball is an honour _____ only by being crushed under the wheels of the Imperial Carriage."
- B14**
- B15**
- B16**

HISTORY

INSPIRATION

EXCESS

Задание 74

- The United Nations Organization is the result of a long history of efforts to promote international cooperation. In the late 18th century, German philosopher Immanuel Kant proposed a federation or "league" of the world's nations. Kant believed that such a federation would allow countries to _____ and punish any nation that committed an act of aggression. This type of union by nations to protect each other against an aggressor is sometimes referred to as collective
- B11**

UNION

B12 _____ . Kant's idea came to life
B13 after World War I. _____ by the
devastation of the war, countries were in-
spired to come together and work toward
peace. They formed a new organization,
the League of Nations, to achieve that
goal. The League would last from 1920 to
1946 and have a total of 63 member na-
tions through its history. But the League
had two major flaws. First, several of
the world's most powerful countries were
not members. Second, League members
B14 proved unwilling to _____ ag-
gression by Japan, Italy, and Germany in
the 1930s. This aggression ultimately led
to World War II. In the end, the League
failed in its most basic mission, to pre-
vent another world war. Despite this
B15 _____ , the idea of a league did
not die. The first commitment to create
a new organization came in 1941, when
U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt and
British Prime Minister Winston Church-
ill signed the Atlantic Charter, in which
they pledged to work toward a more ef-
fective system to keep world peace and
promote cooperation. In 1942, represen-
tatives of the Allies — the World War II
coalition of 26 nations fighting against
Germany and Japan — signed a Decla-
ration by United Nations accepting the
principles of the Atlantic Charter. The
declaration included the first formal
use of the term United Nations, a name
coined by President Roosevelt. A year
later, four of the Allies — the United
States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet

**SECURE
HORRIFY**

OPPOSITION

FAIL

Union, and China — agreed to establish a general international organization. The four countries met in 1944 at the Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington, D.C., and _____ a charter for the new organization. They called the new league the United Nations.

DRAFTING

Задание 75

B11 _____ are delivered to the public in virtually every nation around the world. The term broadcasting refers to the airborne transmission of electromagnetic audio signals (radio) or audiovisual signals (television) that are _____ to a wide population via standard, readily available _____. Broadcasting is a crucial instrument of modern social and political organization. At its peak of influence in the mid-20th century, radio and television broadcasting was employed by political leaders to address entire nations. Because of radio and television's _____ to reach and influence large numbers of people, and owing to the limited spectrum of _____ available, governments have commonly regulated broadcasting wherever it has been practiced. In the early 1980s, new technologies — such as cable television and videocassette players — began eroding the dominance of broadcasting in mass communication, splitting audiences into smaller, culturally distinct

ENTERTAIN

ACCESS

RECEIVE

CAPABLE

FREQUENT

segments. Previously the only means of delivering radio and television to homes, broadcasting is now just one of several **B16** _____ systems available to listeners and viewers. **DELIVER**

Задание 76

B11 Pierre Curie is best known for the work on radioactivity that he did with his wife, Marie Curie. In radioactive materials the atoms break down _____, releasing radiation in the form of energy and subatomic particles. Pierre Curie also worked on important topics in the structure of crystals and helped discover the piezoelectric effect in crystals — a property of producing electrical _____ when they are compressed. Pierre Curie was born in Paris and educated at home by his parents. He studied physics at the University of Paris, earning a bachelor’s degree in 1875. He became an _____ teacher at the University of Paris in 1878 and turned his research to crystallography. In 1894, Pierre Curie and Marie Sklodowska were introduced to one another. Their mutual devotion to _____ study led to their marriage in 1895. The same year, Pierre earned a doctoral degree in physics from the University of Paris for his research on magnetism. He showed that magnetic materials made of iron compounds _____ their magnetic **SPONTANEITY**
VOLT
ASSISTANCE
SCIENCE
LOSS

properties if heated beyond a certain temperature. This temperature, different for every material, is now called the Curie point. From 1895 on, the Curies worked on radioactivity. In 1898, they isolated the element radium from a radioactive mineral that contained uranium. They shared the 1903 Nobel Prize in physics with a French _____ Antoine Henri Becquerel for their work on radioactivity. Pierre became a professor of physics at the University of Paris in 1904. Shortly after accepting the appointment, he was struck and killed by a horse-drawn carriage.

B16

PHYSICS

Задание 77

Business is an organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word *business* also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services. Most businesses seek to make a profit — that is, they aim to achieve revenues that _____ the costs of operating the business. Prominent examples of for-profit businesses include Mitsubishi Group, General Motors Corporation, and Royal Dutch/Shell Group. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs. Commonly called nonprofits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service _____. Examples of nonprofit businesses include such

B11

EXCESS

B12

PROVIDE

	organizations as social service agencies, foundations, advocacy groups, and many hospitals. Business plays a vital role in the life and culture of countries with free-market economies. In free-market systems, prices and wages are primarily determined by _____, not by governments. Businesses provide just about anything _____ want or need, including basic _____ such as food and housing, luxuries such as whirlpool baths and wide-screen televisions, and even personal services such as caring for children and finding _____.	
B13		COMPETE
B14		CONSUME
B15		NECESSARY
B16		COMPANION

Задание 78

	Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19 th century. A _____, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society. Dickens's novels criticize the _____ of his time, especially the brutal treatment of the poor in a society sharply divided by differences of wealth. But he presents this criticism through the lives of characters that seem to live and breathe. Though these characters range through the sentimental, grotesque, and humorous, few authors match Dickens's psychological realism and _____. Dickens's novels rank among the funniest and most gripping ever written, among the most passionate and _____ on the topic of _____.	
B11		MORAL
B12		JUSTICE
B13		DEEP
B14		PERSUADE

social justice, and among the most psychologically telling and insightful works of fiction. They are also some of the most

B15 _____ works in terms of artistic form, including narrative structure, stylization of characters and settings, and command of language. Dickens established the method of first publishing novels in serial installments in _____ magazines.

B16 He thereby reached a larger audience including those who could only afford their reading on such an installment plan. This form of publication soon became popular with other writers in Britain and the United States.

MASTERY

MONTH

Задание 79

B11 Globalization is a _____ term for the emergence of a global society in which economic, political,

B12 _____, and cultural events in one part of the world quickly come to have significance for people in other parts of the world. Globalization is the result of advances in communication, transportation, and information technologies. It describes the growing economic, political, technological,

B13 and cultural _____ that connect individuals, communities, businesses, and governments around the world. Globalization also involves the growth of multinational corporations (businesses that have operations or investments in

COMPREHENSION

ENVIRONMENT

LINK

B14	many countries) and transnational corporations (businesses that see themselves functioning in a global marketplace). The international institutions that oversee world trade and finance play an _____ important role in this era of globalization. Although most people continue to live as citizens of a single nation, they are culturally,	INCREASE
B15	_____, and psychologically engaged with the lives of people in other countries as never before. Distant events often have an immediate and significant impact, crossing the boundaries of our personal worlds. Items common to our everyday lives — such as the clothes we wear, the food we eat, and the cars we drive — are the	MATERIAL
B16	_____ of globalization.	PRODUCTION

Задание 80

B11	Rhode Island is a state in the northeastern United States, in New England, _____ the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 4, 1776, Rhode Island became the first of the 13 original colonies to declare its independence from Great Britain. However, it was the last of	OFFICIAL
B12	the 13 colonies to _____ the Constitution of the United States, doing so on May 29, 1790. The smallest state in the Union, it is, after New Jersey, the second most densely	RATIFICATION

B13	populated and one of the most highly _____. Its name is a paradox, since most of the state is part of the North American mainland. Rhode Is- land was one of the first states to in- dustrialize. Because Samuel Slater	INDUSTRY
B14	built the first _____ Ameri- can cotton mill in the state in 1793, Rhode Island is sometimes referred to as the cradle of the American fac- tory system. Several of the major in- dustries of present-day Rhode Island,	SUCCESS
B15	_____ metalworking, textile manufacturing, and the manufacture of costume jewelry, date back to be- fore 1800. Representing 40 percent of the state's employment, the service industries constituted the largest job sector. The category includes a wide variety of work, ranging from office jobs to auto repair. Mining employ-	INCLUDE
B16	ment is _____.	SIGNIFICANCE

ЧАСТЬ ЧЕТВЕРТАЯ

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА (ЗАДАНИЯ A22–A28)

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.

Задание 81

Exiles

I can't say I really feel at home anywhere. I was born in a city, but I hate cities. I love mountains, but I have A22 _____ lived in a mountain country: my home is a flat agricultural area in the south of England which I find boring. I don't have much in A23 _____ with the local people there, and my way of life is very A24 _____ from theirs, so I don't feel that I am really part of the community. Although I am English, in some ways I don't feel English. I have spent time in various countries, and I can happily live abroad for a period. Not for ever, though. In the end I always begin to feel too foreign, and *miss* too many things. It is then that I realize that my A25 _____ really are in England, even if I can't say exactly where. I don't have very A26 _____ family ties, and I am not in contact with many of my relatives. My Canadian wife has a much stronger sense of family, which she has passed to our son. His home and his immediate family mean a great deal to him, and his extended family is very important to him as well. He is very fond of all his A27 _____, and likes to see them as often as he can.

So perhaps the next generation will have more ties than I have. In some ways I hope so, but being rootless has advantage too. On balance, I am not sure that I would prefer to **A28** _____ to one place, one community and one set of ideas.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) always | 2) ever | 3) never | 4) usually |
| A23 | 1) familiar | 2) general | 3) relation | 4) common |
| A24 | 1) different | 2) various | 3) contrary | 4) unusually |
| A25 | 1) home | 2) routes | 3) place | 4) roots |
| A26 | 1) strong | 2) hardy | 3) powerful | 4) tough |
| A27 | 1) relationship | 2) relations | 3) ancestors | 4) friends |
| A28 | 1) like | 2) love | 3) belong | 4) choose |

Задание 82

Baseball

Baseball is one of the oldest and most **A22** _____ spectator sports. The game as it is known today developed during the early 1800s **A23** _____ children and amateur players. Today, professional baseball attracts millions of **A24** _____ to ballparks each year and entertains millions more through radio and television broadcasts. Baseball is played in organized leagues throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and other countries. An organized league can be defined as a group of **A25** _____ that play one another regularly and follow an official set of rules. In professional baseball, players receive payment for their play. Professional baseball includes the major leagues and the minor leagues. Amateur baseball, in which players are not paid, includes most other leagues, such as Little League, high school, and university competition as well as various community leagues. The most common amateur leagues include **A26** _____ organized for young people. Little League, established in 1939, is an organization that operates baseball programs in communities of many countries. Boys and girls from 5 to 18 years old can play Little League. Each year an annual Little League World Series is held in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, **A27** _____ Little League was founded. Many

high schools and universities have baseball teams made up of student players. They usually play against other teams in their athletic conference during the spring. Professional baseball clubs often recruit outstanding **A28** _____ from high schools, colleges, or universities.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) easy | 2) hard | 3) merry | 4) popular |
| A23 | 1) between | 2) with | 3) among | 4) through |
| A24 | 1) spectators | 2) spectacles | 3) viewers | 4) specs |
| A25 | 1) peoples | 2) crews | 3) teams | 4) commands |
| A26 | 1) that | 2) those | 3) this | 4) these |
| A27 | 1) when | 2) where | 3) whereas | 4) what |
| A28 | 1) referees | 2) judges | 3) sportsman | 4) players |

Задание 83

Global Warming

Our planet has warmed and cooled **A22** _____ times during the 4.65 billion years of its history. At present Earth appears to be facing a rapid warming, which most scientists believe results, at least in part, from human activities. The chief **A23** _____ of this warming is thought to be the burning of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, which releases into the atmosphere carbon dioxide and other substances known as greenhouse gases. As the atmosphere becomes richer in these gases, it becomes a better insulator, retaining more of the heat provided to the planet by the Sun. The average surface temperature of Earth is about 15°C. Over the last century, this average has **A24** _____ by about 0.6 Celsius degree. Scientists predict further warming of 1.4 to 5.8 Celsius degrees by the year 2100. This temperature rise is expected to **A25** _____ polar ice caps and glaciers as well as warm the oceans, all of which will expand ocean volume and **A26** _____ sea level by an estimated 9 to 100 cm, flooding some coastal regions and even entire islands. Some regions in warmer climates will receive more rainfall than before, but soils will dry out faster between storms. This soil drying may **A27** _____ food crops, disrupting

food supplies in some parts of the world. Plant and animal species will shift their ranges toward the poles or to higher elevations seeking cooler temperatures, and species that cannot do so may become **A28** _____.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| A22 | 1) much | 2) a lot | 3) many | 4) little |
| A23 | 1) reason | 2) cause | 3) question | 4) matter |
| A24 | 1) risen | 2) raised | 3) lifted | 4) dropped |
| A25 | 1) grind | 2) damage | 3) crisp | 4) melt |
| A26 | 1) risen | 2) raise | 3) arise | 4) go up |
| A27 | 1) harm | 2) increase | 3) erase | 4) damage |
| A28 | 1) die | 2) extinguished | 3) extinct | 4) exile |

Задание 84

Customs and Traditions

In the United States most people celebrate their birthdays on the day of the month they were born. Birthdays are celebrated with family and friends. Invitations are sent for a party and mothers usually cook birthday cake decorated with candles. The number of candles **A22** _____ the age of the birthday person. After the candles are lighted, the person **A23** _____ three wishes and then blows the candles out in one breath so the wishes will come true. Everybody sings "Happy Birthday" and wishes the person health and long life. It is **A24** _____ to bring or send birthday cards and gifts to the birthday person. Many people send flowers; other gifts may be clothing, books, or perfumes. There are birthstones and flowers for each month of the year which can also be **A25** _____ presents. Parties for children are usually held at home. At children's parties, children **A26** _____ birthday hats and get souvenirs from the birthday child. Sometimes birthdays are celebrated at school in the classroom with classmates. Mothers bring cake, candy, and refreshments for the whole class. Some parties are catered at restaurants. Parents reserve a special room for the birthday group and supply the refreshments and decorations. Some birthdays are special. Girls have a special celebration for the sixteenth birth-

day, called "sweet sixteen". The eighteenth birthday is important because it is the legal **A27** _____ age. The legal age for driving and drinking alcohol **A28** _____ with each state.

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|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) is | 2) represents | 3) considers | 4) resembles |
| A23 | 1) thinks | 2) does | 3) makes | 4) realizes |
| A24 | 1) custom | 2) usually | 3) generally | 4) traditional |
| A25 | 1) appropriate | 2) necessary | 3) needed | 4) distinctive |
| A26 | 1) dress | 2) wear | 3) bear | 4) carry |
| A27 | 1) election | 2) voting | 3) own | 4) middle |
| A28 | 1) differs | 2) different | 3) varies | 4) similar |

Задание 85

Plant Doctor

On a January day in 1921, a middle-aged Negro man sat in a room of the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. He was waiting to talk to an important congressional committee which was meeting to **A22** _____ tariffs on products. He had made the long journey from his research laboratory in Tuskegee, Alabama, at the request of peanut farmers who wanted to **A23** _____ their growing industry from foreign imports. He had introduced them to the peanut as a soil-building valuable crop. He had also developed more than 300 separate products from this plain plant — products ranging from peanut milk and instant coffee to leather and wood stains. After several hours of waiting, a committee staff member finally told Dr. Carver that he would be allowed only ten minutes for his talk. The committee members, he said, were tired from **A24** _____ to facts and figures all day. They were **A25** _____ to end the meeting. Dr. Carver quickly began **A26** _____ to the committee his work and the important role the peanut was beginning to play in the economy of the South. By the time ten minutes were up, the congressmen had become so **A27** _____ that they asked Carver to continue. They asked question after question. For more than two hours the scientist answered. When the meeting finally ended, the congressmen stood and applauded, a rare

honour for a committee witness. Three months later *The Peanut World* magazine published a full-page tribute to Dr. Carver for his efforts in obtaining the desired tariff. That tribute was only one of hundreds that came to this son of slave parents who had overcome hardship and prejudice to become one of the world's most **A28** _____ botanists and agricultural chemists.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) take | 2) set | 3) appoint | 4) point |
| A23 | 1) seize | 2) persuade | 3) defend | 4) protect |
| A24 | 1) hearing | 2) presenting | 3) listening | 4) showing |
| A25 | 1) anxious | 2) boring | 3) tiring | 4) desirable |
| A26 | 1) telling | 2) explaining | 3) representing | 4) speaking |
| A27 | 1) excited | 2) interested | 3) depressed | 4) active |
| A28 | 1) wonderful | 2) beautiful | 3) respectful | 4) respected |

Задание 86

Roosevelt and the Great Depression

When Roosevelt became president, on March 4, 1933, and with his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, moved into the White House, the Great Depression was at its **A22** _____. The American depression had begun with the stock market crash in New York City in October 1929. As a result, the banking system had collapsed. Many states had declared so-called bank holidays to **A23** _____ banks from being ruined when their clients withdrew all their money. People who had been successful suddenly found themselves penniless overnight. Sixteen million or more people were unemployed, and many had been out of **A24** _____ for a year or even longer. In 1932 nearly two million Americans were without homes moving from one locality to another. They were what *Fortune* magazine called the Depression's "wandering population". Whether Americans would be **A25** _____ with the new leadership depended on Roosevelt's success in bringing aid to those in distress and in achieving some measure of economic improvement. Roosevelt's first inaugural address, with its promise to make war upon the depression and its final phrase, "the only thing we have to fear is

fear **A26** _____,” brought a new style to the U.S. presidency. Roosevelt was **A27** _____, both in himself as a leader and in the American people. The prospect of change offered hope to the millions of people trapped in the depression. But the despair and the bitterness which people felt took time to **A28** _____ away.

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|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) beginning | 2) worst | 3) middle | 4) centre |
| A23 | 1) not give | 2) convince | 3) prevent | 4) protrude |
| A24 | 1) home | 2) house | 3) work | 4) employment |
| A25 | 1) glad | 2) satisfied | 3) joined | 4) helpful |
| A26 | 1) us | 2) ourselves | 3) oneself | 4) itself |
| A27 | 1) confident | 2) honest | 3) believed | 4) reserved |
| A28 | 1) pass | 2) leave | 3) put | 4) keep |

Задание 87

Briar-Rose or Sleeping Beauty

Long ago there lived a king and a queen and never a day passed but they said, ‘Oh, if only we had a child!’ and yet they never had one. Then it happened one day when the queen was taking her bath that a frog crawled ashore out of the water and **A22** _____ to her, ‘Your wish is to be granted; before a year is over you will give birth to a daughter.’ It happened as the frog had said, and the queen gave birth to a little girl of such beauty that the king was so happy that he ordered a great feast. He invited to it not only his relatives and friends and acquaintances but also the wise women of the land, in the hope that they would show the child affection and favour. There were thirteen of them in his kingdom, but because he had only twelve golden **A23** _____ for them to eat from, one of them had to stay at home. The feast was celebrated with great magnificence, and when it was over the wise-women gave their magic gifts to the child: one gave her virtue, another beauty, a third wealth, and so on, **A24** _____ she had everything in the world you could wish for. Just as the eleventh of them had spoken her spell, the thirteenth suddenly entered. She meant to **A25** _____

revenge for not having been invited, and without greeting or looking at anyone she **A26** _____ out in a loud voice, 'In her fifteenth year the princess will prick herself on a spindle and fall dead.' And without speaking another word she turned her **A27** _____ and left the hall. Everyone was horrified, but then the twelfth wise woman, who still had not uttered her wish, stepped forward: she could not **A28** _____ the evil spell but only lessen its effect, so she said, 'But it will not be death the princess falls into, only a deep sleep lasting a hundred years.'

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|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| A22 | 1) talked | 2) said | 3) spoke | 4) told |
| A23 | 1) cups | 2) knives | 3) forks | 4) plates |
| A24 | 1) though | 2) despite | 3) till | 4) before |
| A25 | 1) take | 2) make | 3) put | 4) keep |
| A26 | 1) said | 2) spoke | 3) cried | 4) cursed |
| A27 | 1) head | 2) back | 3) neck | 4) hand |
| A28 | 1) refuse | 2) persuade | 3) cancel | 4) stop |

Задание 88

Walt Disney

Walt Disney's name is known around the world, but even better known are the characters which he created — Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy, and countless other cartoon personalities. Disney was an American cartoon **A22** _____ and producer of animated films. Born in Chicago, he left school at the age of 16, but later studied **A23** _____ at art schools in Chicago and in Kansas City. In 1923 he began to produce animated motion pictures in Hollywood in partnership with his brother Roy O. Disney with a capital base of \$280. While Walt and his staff of artists were **A24** _____ for creating the animated cartoons, Roy was engaged in the management side. This division of authority worked remarkably well. From 1926 to 1928 Disney produced a cartoon series, *Oswald the Rabbit*, for Universal Pictures. *Steamboat Willie*, produced by Disney's own company, had synchronized sound for the first time in an animated cartoon.

The cartoon starred Disney's most popular cartoon character, Mickey Mouse. Disney himself defined the kind of personality which Mickey would have and for 20 years **A25** _____ the falsetto voice which Mickey had. Disney originated the feature-length cartoon with *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* and followed it with other feature-length films, such as *Pinocchio*, *Fantasia*, and *Bambi*. In the 1950s and 1960s, Walt Disney Productions, Ltd., was one of the major producers of films for theaters and television. The company was **A26** _____ in the publication of children's books and comic strips, most of them featuring such characters as Donald Duck and Pluto, the dog. In 1955 Walt Disney Productions, Ltd., opened a huge amusement park called Disneyland in California. Having historical reconstructions, displays, and rides, it became a famous tourist **A27** _____. Meanwhile, in addition to cartoons, the company made several documentary films, including *The Living Desert* and *Secrets of Life*. Beginning in 1950 the company made such live-action films as *Treasure Island*, *Robin Hood*, and *Mary Poppins*. During his career as a film-maker Disney received 26 Academy **A28** _____.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) actor | 2) artist | 3) entertainer | 4) worker |
| A23 | 1) shortly | 2) little | 3) a few | 4) briefly |
| A24 | 1) busy | 2) accountable | 3) responsible | 4) working |
| A25 | 1) provided | 2) realized | 3) said | 4) told |
| A26 | 1) aimed | 2) busy | 3) involved | 4) included |
| A27 | 1) place | 2) attraction | 3) guide | 4) agency |
| A28 | 1) awards | 2) rewards | 3) medals | 4) recognitions |

Задание 89

A Pair of Shoes

Mr Black was just shutting his shoe shop at the end of the day when he saw a man in a well-cut suit walk in. The man wanted Mr Black to show him an expensive pair of shoes. It was a stroke of **A22** _____: such shoes meant a large sum of money. Chatting pleasantly, Mr Black showed him the most

expensive suede pair. But the man insisted on a leather one. There was something about the way the man talking that made Mr Black feel **A23** _____. He thought he had seen the man before somewhere and then he remembered where. Mr Black **A24** _____ across his photo in a magazine and saw it on TV. The man was a criminal and was wanted by the police. "If I sell him shoes that are not comfortable, he will return to change them," Mr Black thought. "But I am not sure I will be able to sell them to him." Then Mr Black decided that he would try. The man **A25** _____ on a few pairs before he bought the pair that Mr Black strongly recommended. "They are a bit **A26** _____," he complained. "They will stretch, sir," Mr Black said. "Just buy them. You will never regret it. What size do you wear, sir? Shall I wrap them for you?" "O.K., do it," answered the man. As Mr Black expected, the man came into the shop the next day to **A27** _____ about the shoes. As he entered the shop he was surrounded by the police. Mr Black exclaimed: "I have done it! Yesterday I deliberately sold the man a pair of shoes that was a size too small. I knew he would **A28** _____ them back the next day!"

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|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) news | 2) surprise | 3) luck | 4) happiness |
| A23 | 1) worrying | 2) suspicious | 3) trembling | 4) responsible |
| A24 | 1) came | 2) found | 3) took | 4) gave |
| A25 | 1) tried | 2) took | 3) got | 4) gave |
| A26 | 1) solid | 2) loose | 3) stable | 4) tight |
| A27 | 1) admit | 2) tell | 3) complain | 4) regret |
| A28 | 1) take | 2) bring | 3) get | 4) exchange |

Задание 90

Strawberries

Hector Johnson was a silent man of perhaps thirty-eight. Many years ago he was a sheepman, but then he got **A22** _____ of his sheep, sold his ranch and moved to Santa Rosa. His only wish was to grow strawberries. When his strawberries began to ripen, Hector bought a heavy

whip as all children of Santa Rosa watched the berries growing and tried to get into his garden. One day Hector saw the neighbour's children eating his strawberries. He took his whip and went into the garden. The children started to run and soon disappeared. He turned round and stood **A23** _____. He saw Panchitta, a young and beautiful girl, who was his neighbour's eldest daughter. She put a big red strawberry into her mouth. Then she giggled and slowly left his garden. He was shocked so much that he did not say a word. After this a strange thing happened **A24** _____ Hector. For the first time in his life he fell in love with a young and beautiful girl. He bought a carriage and a fine horse and every day he drove out with the girl. He began to wear nice clothes, and he took her to dances and parties. No man ever tried so **A25** _____ to be young as he did. One day when he came up to Panchitta's house a bit earlier than he promised, he heard the children laughing. He looked into the open door and saw Panchitta who was dressed in man's clothes. She was **A26** _____ her brothers and sisters. He at once understood whom she was acting, and quietly left. Twenty minutes later Panchitta came to his gate. She could not understand why he had not come. Then Hector came out. He was **A27** _____ his old clothes and he did not **A28** _____ how old he looked. "Go home and play some more theatricals!" he said to the girl. But Panchitta did not move. And in her eyes he read that she would never leave him even if he used a whip.

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|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) through | 2) troubled | 3) tired | 4) around |
| A23 | 1) silent | 2) motionless | 3) unspoken | 4) immovable |
| A24 | 1) with | 2) upon | 3) to | 4) about |
| A25 | 1) hard | 2) hardly | 3) efficiently | 4) tough |
| A26 | 1) teaching | 2) looking | 3) amusing | 4) showing |
| A27 | 1) putting on | 2) wearing | 3) dressing | 4) taking off |
| A28 | 1) care | 2) like | 3) want | 4) imagine |

Задание 91

New House

The Kites lived in a small old house on busy narrow Middle Road. They were rich **A22** _____ to buy a large house they dreamt of. They had been looking **A23** _____ it for several months and at last they bought a mansion, a fine specimen of early 19th century architecture. Every detail was taken into **A24** _____ when projecting the building. The rooms were large, with big windows facing bushes of roses which surrounded the house. The antique wooden furniture decorated the rooms. The Kites admired their purchase very much. At least they did until strange things began to happen in the house. The first incident **A25** _____ the day they moved in. They were having dinner and they had to eat by candlelight as the electricity had not been turned on yet. Gwen lit the candle. "If they do not turn it on tomorrow morning, I will go to the village centre in the afternoon and make them do it," said Mr Kite. Ten minutes later the candles suddenly went **A26** _____, first one, then the other. The Kites watched the light getting fainter and fainter, when at last it disappeared. "John, who has done it?" asked Gwen. "I have lived thirty years and I have not seen anything like that." John shook his head in disbelief. He tried to find some explanation to it, and then said: "I think the wind has blown out the candles." But Gwen was sure it was not the wind. First, there was no wind and then she had locked the door and shut all the windows before supper herself. They finished supper quickly but Gwen could not forget what had happened. At night she had **A27** _____ getting to sleep because of strange noises she heard. After lying sleepless for some time she awoke John. He tried to assure her that there was something **A28** _____ with the central heating, but it did not satisfy Gwen. She was sure that it was ghosts that were making the noises. She felt fear and could not sleep until dawn.

A22 1) lot
2) very

3) sufficient
4) enough

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| A23 1) after | 3) forward |
| 2) for | 4) at |
| A24 1) attention | 3) account |
| 2) possibility | 4) consider |
| A25 1) took part | 3) occurred |
| 2) originated | 4) was happened |
| A26 1) out | 3) down |
| 2) away | 4) off |
| A27 1) problem | 3) embarrassment |
| 2) trouble | 4) complication |
| A28 1) broken | 3) wrong |
| 2) bad | 4) problem |

Задание 92

Dwarf

Once **A22** _____ was a miller who was poor, but who had a beautiful daughter. It happened that he had to go and speak to the King, and in **A23** _____ to make himself important he said to him, "I have a daughter who can spin straw into gold." The King said to the miller, "That is an art which pleases me well; if your daughter is as clever as you say, bring her tomorrow to my palace, and I will try what she can do." And when the girl was brought to him he took her into a room which was quite full of straw, gave her a spinning-wheel and a reel, and said, "Now sit to work, and if by tomorrow morning early you have not spun this straw into gold during the night, you must die." Then he himself locked up the room, and left her in it alone. So there sat the poor miller's daughter, and she had no idea how straw could be spun into gold, and she grew more and more **A24** _____, until at last she began to weep. But all at once the door opened and a little man came in and said, "Good evening, Mistress Miller; why are you crying?" "Alas!" answered the girl, "I have to spin straw into gold, and I do not know how to do it." "What will you give me," said the dwarf, "if I do it for you?" "My necklace," said the girl. The little man took the necklace, **A25** _____ himself in front of the wheel, and "whirr, whirr, whirr," three turns,

and the reel was full; then he put another on, and “whirr, whirr, whirr,” three times round, and the second was full too. And so it **A26** _____ on until the morning, when all the straw was spun, and all the reels were full of gold. By daybreak the King was already there, and when he saw the gold he was astonished and delighted, but his heart became only **A27** _____. He had the miller’s daughter taken into another room full of straw, which was much larger, and ordered her to spin that also in one night if she **A28** _____ her life.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) it | 2) this | 3) that | 4) there |
| A23 | 1) belief | 2) thought | 3) order | 4) attempt |
| A24 | 1) worrying | 2) amazed | 3) capable | 4) miserable |
| A25 | 1) seated | 2) sat | 3) set | 4) sit |
| A26 | 1) finished | 2) went | 3) came | 4) passed |
| A27 | 1) generous | 2) pleased | 3) worse | 4) greedier |
| A28 | 1) won | 2) valued | 3) appreciated | 4) cared |

Задание 93

Dreadful Monster

I heard this story from a man with whom we were travelling by the Indian Pacific, a train which makes a journey from the western territory to the eastern coast of Australia every two weeks. The **A22** _____ of the Indian Pacific, which derived its name from the two oceans it connects, is long and indirect. A passenger can devote hours simply to the views in the train’s windows. That’s why after a substantial breakfast my companion and I passed the time looking into the window. Besides eagles, we could see kangaroos and emus which grazed close to the track. Then we saw a farm and a small **A23** _____ of cattle. There were sheep, some cows and a large bull. Suddenly my companion asked: “Do you know who is the most **A24** _____ animal in the world?” — “A tiger,” I replied without any hesitation. “No, you are **A25** _____. It is a bull.” And he told me the following story. “I was working in a small aircraft company then. We delivered vegetables, fruit,

and sometimes cattle by air. It was not a surprise for us that the plane was hired to transport a large bull from one part of the country to the other. I went to check the wooden crate and was sure that it looked safe. Soon the plane **A26** _____ off and our dramatic flight started. At first all went well, but suddenly we heard a loud crack. The bull broke loose from his crate and rushed into the flight cabin. For a moment we were at a **A27** _____. Then the captain seized the bull's nose-ring and pulled him away. I made an emergency **A28** _____ in a field. We both jumped out safe, while the bull crashed about inside our tiny plane, smashing everything to pieces!"

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|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) travel | 2) trip | 3) route | 4) road |
| A23 | 1) herd | 2) crowd | 3) school | 4) pack |
| A24 | 1) wild | 2) cruel | 3) dangerous | 4) mean |
| A25 | 1) mistake | 2) faulty | 3) mistaken | 4) imperfect |
| A26 | 1) flew | 2) took | 3) put | 4) brought |
| A27 | 1) loss | 2) uncertainty | 3) trouble | 4) danger |
| A28 | 1) stop | 2) finish | 3) ending | 4) landing |

Задание 94

Miss Martha's Bread

Miss Martha was 40 years old but she was not married. She had her own bakery, where she sold bread, both **A22** _____ and stale which was cheaper. There was a customer who called at her shop two or three times a week. The man was not young but he was very pleasant. He wore cheap clothes but they looked nice on him. He always bought stale bread. Miss Martha decided that he was a poor artist. She liked the man and began to think of him. She wanted to know more about him. She even bought some cold cr me to make her face look nicer and began to wear her best dress in the bakery. She wanted to help the poor man but did not know how. Once when her customer called on her to buy stale bread, a bright idea **A23** _____ Miss Martha. As the customer stood with his back to her, she put some butter into his stale bread. The next day two men came into

the shop. One of them was the artist and the other was a young man she had never seen before. The artist was very angry. He **A24** _____ his fists and shook them in Miss Martha's face. Then he shouted, "You have spoiled everything, I want to tell you! You are a meddlesome old cat!" The young man took the artist by the **A25** _____ and dragged him into the street. Then he returned and explained to Miss Martha everything: "We work together in the same office. We use stale bread to **A26** _____ away pencil lines from our plans. We have worked at a plan of a new district for six months. We finished it this morning and began to rub pencil lines from it with your bread. You see, as there was butter in it, the plan is good for **A27** _____ and we cannot show it to anybody now." When the men left, Miss Martha went to her room. She took off her best dress and **A28** _____ on an old one. Then she went up to the window and threw the cold crême into the street.

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|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) new | 2) wheat | 3) rye | 4) fresh |
| A23 | 1) beat | 2) came | 3) struck | 4) occurred |
| A24 | 1) rose | 2) lifted | 3) increased | 4) raised |
| A25 | 1) hand | 2) shoulder | 3) arm | 4) collar |
| A26 | 1) take | 2) give | 3) keep | 4) hide |
| A27 | 1) somebody | 2) nothing | 3) anyone | 4) nowhere |
| A28 | 1) dressed | 2) wore | 3) took | 4) put |

Задание 95

The SETI Project

Do you believe in aliens from outer space? Well, one organization, the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI), has been looking for aliens for the past 43 years. The **A22** _____ began in 1960 when astronomer Frank Drake set out to detect radio signals from space. He believed that if intelligent beings were out there, they would be using radio, and these signals might be **A23** _____ up on Earth. Frank Drake even wrote an equation — now known as the Drake equation — to **A24** _____ how many alien races in our own

galaxy might be trying to contact us. His guess is that there are around 10,000! In 1977, a powerful signal came from **A25** _____ space. It was recorded at the Big Ear radio telescope at Ohio State University. Jerry Ehman, a volunteer and a professor at a local university who was checking the computer the following morning was so startled by what he saw that he wrote "Wow!" **A26** _____ to the signal printout. This signal is known as "Wow!" signal. Unfortunately, the signal was never repeated and scientists were left wondering. Today, millions of people from all over the world are helping SETI search for alien signals. You, too, can **A27** _____ part in this project — just download a special programme from the *http:setiahome.ssl.berkeley.edu/*. When your computer is **A28** _____, the programme will search for radio signals from space.

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|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| A22 | 1) race | 2) search | 3) looking | 4) watch |
| A23 | 1) taken | 2) brought | 3) picked | 4) looked |
| A24 | 1) convince | 2) estimate | 3) give | 4) value |
| A25 | 1) wide | 2) broad | 3) deep | 4) high |
| A26 | 1) next | 2) near | 3) beside | 4) closely |
| A27 | 1) show | 2) bring | 3) get | 4) take |
| A28 | 1) idle | 2) not work | 3) busy | 4) out |

Задание 96

Why Are the British Mad about Harry?

Who is the most **A22** _____ face in Britain at the moment? No, it is not the Queen, nor is it the Prime Minister. The face **A23** _____ to a young man called Daniel Radcliffe. Although he is not generally known to the public as Daniel Radcliffe. In fact, some people don't even know that his name is Daniel Radcliffe, they only know his face as being that of his alter ego, Harry Potter. Daniel Radcliffe is the actor who plays Harry Potter on film and whose face looks out from a thousand posters across the nation. The image of Harry Potter is so **A24** _____ that even people who haven't read any of the books or seen any of the films know exactly what he looks like.

The phenomenal success of J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter books has been one of the most talked about and unexpected success stories in the book world. The big surprise has been how many children have been **A25** _____ to the books, often with little encouragement from either teachers **A26** _____ parents. The subsequent success of the films and the merchandise that goes with them is less surprising, but the fact that thousands of children have actually read the original books is **A27** _____. It has to be said that many parents and teachers have been as impressed by the books as the children and libraries and bookshops across Britain have had to deal with a great **A28** _____ for the Harry Potter series.

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|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) handsome | 2) nice | 3) recognized | 4) resembled |
| A23 | 1) has | 2) is | 3) suits | 4) belongs |
| A24 | 1) habitual | 2) familiar | 3) acquainted | 4) customary |
| A25 | 1) drawn | 2) devoted | 3) shown | 4) invited |
| A26 | 1) nor | 2) as | 3) and | 4) or |
| A27 | 1) incredible | 2) unlikely | 3) improbable | 4) long-term |
| A28 | 1) want | 2) increase | 3) demand | 4) fame |

Задание 97

Balloon Fiesta

If you love stories by Jules Verne and have always dreamt of going for a **A22** _____ in a hot air balloon, England is the country for you. Every August England celebrates the biggest hot air balloon festival in Europe. The festival takes place in Bristol, a world centre for ballooning and is called the Bristol Balloon Festival. The festival was **A23** _____ 28 years ago and has an amazing history. It began in 1978 when Don Cameron, the **A24** _____ of the world's largest manufacturer, Cameron Balloons, decided to create an event that would help balloonists from all over the world **A25** _____ together. On the weekend of the 7th–9th September 1979, a small group of balloonists made up their **A26** _____ to celebrate the first Bristol Balloon Fiesta. 27 balloons shot into the sky and were cheered

by a large group of **A27** _____. Not all the balloons were from England, some came from Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland. The Fiesta was sponsored by local businesses and some national companies. Each sponsor was given a balloon to display their advertising banners. A total of 117 flights were made and the first balloon festival was declared a success. Over the years the Fiesta has grown to become the Europe's largest hot balloon festival enjoying crowds of delighted people and national media coverage. Of course, the main condition for the festival to be successful is not good management, but the **A28** _____, which, as you know, is England's worst enemy. Nobody in the whole world knows how many wonderful hopes and events have been ruined by its Majesty the Rain.

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|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) fly | 2) drive | 3) ride | 4) walk |
| A23 | 1) found | 2) start | 3) founded | 4) establishing |
| A24 | 1) employer | 2) master | 3) employee | 4) owner |
| A25 | 1) get | 2) go | 3) come | 4) be |
| A26 | 1) money | 2) minds | 3) decisions | 4) force |
| A27 | 1) audience | 2) spectators | 3) spectacles | 4) auditorium |
| A28 | 1) money | 2) people | 3) weather | 4) whether |

Задание 98

Prince of Wales

If you happen to be in Wales, be sure to visit Caernarvon, an ancient town, at least 2,000 years old. The Romans built a great fort there. But what overshadows everything else in Caernarvon is the castle. When Edward I, King of England, was trying to conquer Wales, he built a great line of castles, but Caernarvon was the most magnificent of all. After Edward I conquered Wales, the two Welsh leaders were killed, but the Welsh people, though they were **A22** _____, were rebellious. There were a number of chieftains who were **A23** _____ of one another and did not want to **A24** _____ the English king. Three or four of them came to see Edward, who with his wife Eleanor, was staying at Caernarvon Castle, to tell their complaints. They wanted,

they said, to be ruled not by an English King, but by a Prince of Wales, born in Wales, of royal blood, and not speaking English or French. They wanted a prince whose life was good, and who hadn't hurt any man. After a little thought Edward told them to ask all the chiefs and their followers to come to Caernarvon Castle in a week's time and he would give them a Prince of Wales who fulfilled their conditions. The next week the great square outside the castle was **A25** _____ with excited people, all wondering which of the chieftains Edward had chosen. The King appeared with his knight who was carrying Edward's shield flat in his hands. There was a bundle covered with a blanket on the shield. Edward asked the Welsh if they would obey the prince who would **A26** _____ all their demands. The people promised to keep their **A27** _____. Then Edward turned to the knight, lifted the blanket and showed a small baby. He said: "Here is your prince. My son, a prince of royal blood, born a week ago in Wales, in Caernarvon Castle; he speaks no word of English, and he has not hurt no man alive. Edward, Prince of Wales!" The Welsh people were pleased **A28** _____ chieftains and from that day to this, the eldest son of the King or the Queen of England has always been the Prince of Wales.

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|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) beaten | 2) bit | 3) won | 4) struck |
| A23 | 1) generous | 2) furious | 3) jealous | 4) conscious |
| A24 | 1) comply | 2) obey | 3) submit | 4) conquer |
| A25 | 1) full | 2) abundant | 3) fill | 4) crowded |
| A26 | 1) answer | 2) meet | 3) require | 4) please |
| A27 | 1) heart | 2) anger | 3) word | 4) account |
| A28 | 1) though | 2) besides | 3) as | 4) except |

Задание 99

Policeman Amateur

When Jack was a little boy, he always wanted to be a bus driver. His father hoped he would **A22** _____ into the family business, and his mother would like him to be a doctor. But Jack was not interested in it. He loved buses — all kinds of buses.

He loved the way they looked, the smell of the diesel fuel, and most of all, the wonderful noise they made. When he was fourteen, he went on his first real holiday — a bus **A23** _____ to the south of England and back. And when he left school two years later, he went straight into the Highland Bus Company. Now Jack was one of the Company's most experienced drivers, working on the main route. This morning was fairly typical: he had eight passengers on **A24** _____, and would probably **A25** _____ up one or two more on the way. They were about twenty minutes late (Jack stopped for a cup of tea and a chat at the canteen), but it did not matter. "Late" was not a word of any great importance in the Scottish Highlands. Jack leaned forward a little in his seat and smiled. It was a lovely day. The sun was shining on the loch, and the bus was running beautifully. Jack changed gear as they started up the long hill towards Clondonald Castle. Suddenly he sat up. A woman in a blue car was driving slowly past him and he clearly saw a pair of man's legs sticking out of the boot! Jack immediately decided to chase her. He realized that the woman was driving to the Clondonald Castle, too. Jack signaled to her several times but she **A26** _____ no notice of him. Finally Jack put his bus in front of her and **A27** _____ her car stop. "What's the matter?" the woman asked. "You have a body in the boot!" Jack said. There was a loud laugh from the boot. "But I am alive," the voice said. "I am a car mechanic and I am trying to find the **A28** _____ of a strange noise in the back of the car."

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|------------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) join | 2) keep | 3) go | 4) get |
| A23 | 1) travel | 2) trip | 3) journey | 4) voyage |
| A24 | 1) aboard | 2) bus | 3) board | 4) vehicle |
| A25 | 1) keep | 2) look | 3) turn | 4) pick |
| A26 | 1) took | 2) paid | 3) devoted | 4) attracted |
| A27 | 1) got | 2) made | 3) tried | 4) forced |
| A28 | 1) origin | 2) cause | 3) reason | 4) source |

Задание 100

Boston

Boston is located in the eastern part of the state on Boston Harbor, an inlet of Massachusetts Bay, at the mouth of the Charles River. Boston was one of the earliest major U.S. cities to be **A22** _____ by Europeans in 1625 and the largest city in the British American colonies. The American Revolution began in the Boston area. When the Puritans gained political **A23** _____ in England in the mid-17th century, trade and migration between Boston and London flourished. In the 1640s, Boston ships carried dried cod to **A24** _____ the African slaves who worked on the plantations in the British West Indies. By the 1670s, Boston dominated the West Indian shipping business. By 1700, it was the third busiest port of the British Empire and the leading seaport for trade with the British American colonies. Boston had three triangular foreign trade routes that were important **A25** _____ of wealth. The first triangular route took rum from Massachusetts to trade for slaves on the west **A26** _____ of Africa, who were carried to the West Indies and **A27** _____ for sugar and molasses, which went back to the colony to be made into rum. The second route took fish, lumber, and horses to the West Indies for sugar. Then it was taken to England to be traded for manufactured goods which were sold in the colonies. The third route took fish, food, timber, and fur to southern Europe to be traded for wine, spices, silk, and fruit, which was traded to England for manufactured goods for the colonies. By the end of the 17th century Boston's fleet of ships was **A28** _____ in the British Empire only by those of London and Bristol.

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|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) lived | 2) dwelt | 3) resided | 4) settled |
| A23 | 1) force | 2) strength | 3) power | 4) capacity |
| A24 | 1) starve | 2) feed | 3) food | 4) nourish |
| A25 | 1) points | 2) dots | 3) sources | 4) places |
| A26 | 1) bank | 2) ground | 3) land | 4) coast |
| A27 | 1) exchanged | 2) changed | 3) converted | 4) transformed |
| A28 | 1) estimated | 2) exceeded | 3) esteemed | 4) excess |

Задание 101

Switzerland

Switzerland has a highly developed industrialized economy and one of the highest standards of living in the world. Services is the dominant sector of the Swiss economy, with trade, financial activities, government, and other services accounting for 68 percent of all employment. Neither the soil nor the climate **A22** _____ agriculture, and Switzerland must import much of the food it **A23** _____ and subsidize the farms that exist. Nearly all the farms are family enterprises; most are small in size. Agricultural products are **A24** _____ such as wheat and barley, root crops such as sugar beets and potatoes, and fruits such as apples and grapes. About 124 million liters of wine are produced annually. **A25** _____ products make up a significant portion of Switzerland's agricultural sector. Each year some 3.8 million metric tons of cow's milk and 134,600 metric tons of cheese are produced. Switzerland is a major international financial center; its banks are supported by international depositors and financiers because of Swiss political and financial **A26** _____ and traditional secrecy in banking transactions. Private banking is one of the country's principal sources of income. **A27** _____ raw materials are extremely limited in Switzerland, the country has a well-developed manufacturing economy. Raw material imports are converted into high-value exports by the country's skilled workers. Leading **A28** _____ of manufacturing include precision engineering, in particular clocks and watches, and food products, particularly specialized goods such as chocolate and cheese.

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|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) influences | 2) favors | 3) affects | 4) impresses |
| A23 | 1) spends | 2) wastes | 3) eats | 4) consumes |
| A24 | 1) groats | 2) herbs | 3) cereals | 4) grass |
| A25 | 1) Dairy | 2) Daily | 3) Diary | 4) Creamery |
| A26 | 1) skill | 2) stability | 3) creativity | 4) mastery |
| A27 | 1) As | 2) Because | 3) Until | 4) Although |
| A28 | 1) regions | 2) areas | 3) parts | 4) bits |

Задание 102

Washington

Washington is the 19th largest state of the United States. Farmland covers 6.4 million hectares, or more than one-third of the state. Crops are grown on 50 percent of the farmland; the **A22** _____ is devoted to range, pasture, and forest. Crop sales account for 70 percent of annual farm income. Eastern Washington specializes in a cash-grain type of farming, growing spring and winter wheat and barley. This pattern **A23** _____ way in the northeastern counties to livestock **A24** _____ and westward, in the irrigated lands of the Columbia Basin and the eastern slopes of the Cascades, to fruit and nut growing and livestock. Apples make **A25** _____ almost one-fifth of all annual sales and Washington leads the nation in commercial apple production. It ranks second in production of potatoes, third in winter wheat, and fourth in barley. Nearly all the temperate-latitude fruits, including pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, peaches, raspberries, and plums, are grown in abundance. Alfalfa is grown for seed, as are many types of lawn grass, especially in the Spokane Valley. In 2004, cattle and milk production together accounted for about one-quarter of the state's farm **A26** _____. Dairying is carried on in the Puget Sound lowland, **A27** _____ to the cities that have a big **A28** _____ for milk. Poultry is also raised in this area. Cattle ranching is confined to eastern Washington. Uplands are used primarily for summer range, but in the river valleys there is grazing throughout the year.

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|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) whole | 2) all | 3) rest | 4) others |
| A23 | 1) takes | 2) gives | 3) yields | 4) passes |
| A24 | 1) raising | 2) rising | 3) care | 4) arising |
| A25 | 1) up | 2) out | 3) on | 4) in |
| A26 | 1) receipt | 2) loss | 3) income | 4) credit |
| A27 | 1) near | 2) nearly | 3) close | 4) nearby |
| A28 | 1) rise | 2) demand | 3) interest | 4) tradition |

Задание 103

Aztec Calendar

The Aztec Calendar is a system of measuring time used by the Aztecs, a people who ruled what is now central and southern Mexico in the 15th and early 16th centuries. The Aztec calendar was central to a complex system of religious beliefs and ceremonies, which **A22** _____ ritualized warfare and human sacrifice. An agricultural people, the Aztecs believed that such practices guaranteed the continuity of natural cycles that **A23** _____ the fertility of their fields, such as the daily reappearance of the sun and the annual return of summer rains. The Aztecs used two different calendar systems, one with a cycle lasting 260 days and the other with a 365-day cycle. The 260-day calendar cycle was a sacred calendar used mainly by priests to **A24** _____ the future. It was divided into 20 periods of 13 days. Each of these periods was given an individual name. In Aztec hieroglyphs, each period was **A25** _____ by a symbol, such as water, a rabbit, or a flint knife. The Aztecs also employed a 365-day calendar, **A26** _____ to the solar year, the time it **A27** _____ for the earth to revolve once around the sun. This 365-day calendar dictated the timing of important religious rites and agricultural tasks, such as planting and harvesting. Each year was divided into 18 periods of 20 days and a final 5-day period that was regarded as a hazardous and unlucky time. Each of these periods had its own distinctive festival, **A28** _____ tied to the annual agricultural cycle.

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|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| A22 | 1) was | 2) consisted | 3) included | 4) made |
| A23 | 1) affected | 2) effected | 3) dealt | 4) touched |
| A24 | 1) speak | 2) decide | 3) guess | 4) predict |
| A25 | 1) presented | 2) introduced | 3) begun | 4) represented |
| A26 | 1) suitable | 2) appropriate | 3) proper | 4) corresponding |
| A27 | 1) makes | 2) takes | 3) lasts | 4) needs |
| A28 | 1) closely | 2) nearly | 3) highly | 4) widely |

Задание 104

Louisiana

Plantation agriculture flourished in Louisiana in the 18th century. Planters first experimented with indigo and tobacco, but these were soon **A22** _____ by cotton in the north and sugarcane in the subtropical south. In the late 19th century a lumber industry boom occurred, while the **A23** _____ of petroleum and natural gas in the early 20th century added other dimensions to the economy. In the second half of the 20th century industry expanded rapidly, fueled in part by the development of offshore oil fields. Louisiana remains an important agricultural state, but manufacturing, mining, tourism, and commerce now dominate the economy. Farmland **A24** _____ 30 percent of the total area of Louisiana. Crops are raised on 65 percent of all farmland in the state. Most of the remaining farmland is used for pasture. The five leading **A25** _____ are cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, rice, and corn. Cotton is grown primarily on the fertile bottomlands of the Mississippi and Red river valleys, and sugarcane chiefly on the bottomlands of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. The raising of soybeans, used mostly as livestock feed, increased rapidly from the early 1960s to become the most important crop in the 1970s and early 1980s but has since **A26** _____. Rice is grown on the prairie sections in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. Another important crop is corn, which is used both for human consumption and as animal feed. Mechanization and other advances in technology have dramatically changed agriculture **A27** _____ the 1940s, leading to larger farms with fewer laborers. Improved species and new crops have also affected this sector of the economy. Government farm programs dating from the 1930s add to the list of influences affecting the acreage planted and **A28** _____ of crops produced in the state.

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|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) brought | 2) retreated | 3) replaced | 4) placed |
| A23 | 1) invention | 2) openness | 3) discovery | 4) disclosure |
| A24 | 1) gives back | 2) takes in | 3) occupies | 4) seizes |
| A25 | 1) cereals | 2) grasses | 3) grains | 4) crops |

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| A26 | 1) declined | 2) over | 3) finished | 4) stopped |
| A27 | 1) for | 2) in | 3) while | 4) since |
| A28 | 1) price | 2) value | 3) cost | 4) expenses |

Задание 105

Elizabeth's Reign

Elizabeth I was the longest-reigning English monarch in nearly two centuries and the first woman to successfully **A22** _____ the English throne. Called Glorianna and Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth **A23** _____ enormous popularity during her life and became an even greater legend after her death. Elizabeth's reign was a time of great **A24** _____ and achievement. It was marked by her effective use of Parliament and the Privy Council, a small advisory body of the important state officials, and by the development of legal institutions in the English counties. Elizabeth firmly established Protestantism in England; under Elizabeth, England again **A25** _____ with the pope, Catholic services were forbidden, priests were allowed to marry, and relics and decorations were removed from the churches. Elizabeth encouraged English enterprise and commerce. During Elizabeth's reign, England **A26** _____ trade overseas and the merchant community grew. Private ship-building boomed and navigational advances made long sea voyages safer. And finally, she defended the nation against the powerful Spanish naval **A27** _____ known as the Spanish Armada. In 1588, Queen Elizabeth I of England spoke to her naval troops at the port of Tilbury, located outside of London on the Thames River, before their battles with the Spanish Armada off the English coast. Her personal appearance **A28** _____ much for her popularity, and the defeat of the Spanish fleet was a decisive factor in ensuring England's naval and imperial supremacy over the following decades. Her reign, known as the Elizabethan Age, was noted for the English Renaissance. Her court was a center for poets, writers, musicians, and scholars.

A22	1) set	2) sit	3) occupy	4) seize
A23	1) took	2) enjoyed	3) pleased	4) went
A24	1) prosperity	2) favour	3) happiness	4) goodwill
A25	1) agreed	2) gave up	3) yielded	4) broke
A26	1) extended	2) rose	3) expanded	4) burst
A27	1) power	2) force	3) strength	4) capacity
A28	1) gave	2) made	3) influenced	4) did

Задание 106

Australia's Young Years

Two hundred years ago, a fleet of 11 ships **A22** _____ sail from England under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip. It took them eight months to complete the three legs of their voyage: first to Rio de Janeiro; then to the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa, where fresh provisions and livestock were taken on **A23** _____; then at last, driven by the western gales of the southern ocean, to their **A24** _____. On January 18, 1788, the flagship of the so-called First Fleet **A25** _____ anchor off the coast of New South Wales. Eight days later, Phillip selected the site of settlement, Sydney (then called Port Jackson), and hoisted the British flag. His charges came **A26** _____, stretching cramped limbs and blinking in the harsh sunlight. There were barely wives and children, and more than 700 male and female convicts. For 1,000 people altogether — a score of military officers, some 200 soldiers, fewer than 50 this was no ordinary community; it was a penal colony located halfway round the globe as a place of exile for the unwanted outcasts and casualties of the parent country. Thus, in 1788, the colony of New South Wales was established. In 1803, a new penal colony was begun just **A27** _____ the south-east corner of the mainland which is now called Tasmania. Maritime exploration soon mapped the southwest Pacific, and whaling, sealing, and trading enterprises quickly followed. Matthew Flinders sailed round the entire continent in 1803, and it was he who suggested the name Australia, from the Latin *terra australis*, **A28** _____ “south land.”

A22	1) took	2) set	3) sat	4) put
A23	1) ship	2) boat	3) board	4) aboard
A24	1) way	2) destination	3) spot	4) finish
A25	1) dropped	2) put	3) set	4) lay
A26	1) on shore	2) the coast	3) ashore	4) the earth
A27	1) from	2) off	3) close	4) nearly
A28	1) translating	2) discovering	3) meaning	4) inventing

Задание 107

Fort Worth

In 1849, the United States Army **A22** _____ Fort Worth, one of a line of ten posts in Texas designed to protect United States-held territory from the Comanche people. The fort attracted settlers and traders, and after the army moved west in 1853, the settlement became a county seat in 1856. The settlement grew after the Civil War, serving as a gathering place for cowboys and cattle buyers and a starting spot for the driving of cattle to Kansas. The city was **A23** _____ for United States Army General William Jenkins Worth, a hero of the Mexican War. By 1876, Fort Worth had become the eastern terminus for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The completion of the railroad was financed by Fort Worth citizens after the railroad company **A24** _____ bankrupt. The railroad quickly attracted industry and commerce to the town. Agricultural products, particularly cattle, continued to **A25** _____ most of Fort Worth's income. In the early 20th century the city built stockyards and became the primary slaughtering, packing, and shipping point for livestock in the state. During World War I, the United States Army founded Camp Bowie as a training site in Fort Worth and converted three **A26** _____ air fields into aviation training centers. With the discovery in the 1910s of oil in several of the counties to the west, Fort Worth became a manufacturing center for oil-field equipment and headquarters for a number of petroleum companies. After a disastrous flood in 1909, the city began a number of projects to control the Trinity River which often overflowed the **A27** _____, and to secure a

water supply for the city. These projects A28 _____ in the creation of Lake Worth.

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|-----|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) set | 2) found | 3) established | 4) brought up |
| A23 | 1) called | 2) titled | 3) named | 4) commemorated |
| A24 | 1) went | 2) became | 3) came | 4) turned up |
| A25 | 1) supply | 2) provide | 3) give | 4) present |
| A26 | 1) near | 2) close | 3) next | 4) nearby |
| A27 | 1) shores | 2) banks | 3) earth | 4) lands |
| A28 | 1) led | 2) finished | 3) were over | 4) resulted |

Задание 108

Badminton

In the city of Solo on the Indonesian island of Java, the town square is a smooth dirt surface illuminated by blue fluorescent lights A22 _____ from electrical cords. Every day, from morning to midnight, townspeople sit on easy chairs and watch players strike a small object made of cork, goat leather, and goose A23 _____ back and forth with rackets made of wood. The game they play is *bulutangkis*, and it is a national fixed idea. Outside of Indonesia the game is known as badminton. Badminton was A24 _____ in the 1860s by the daughters of the Duke of Beaufort, who entertained themselves with a version of the children's game known as battledore and shuttlecock. The game they derived soon became known in the house in which they played it, the duke's Badminton House in England. Soon after it badminton societies and clubs A25 _____ throughout England. In 1893, the first Badminton Association was formed, and six years later the All-England Badminton Championship was played. Eventually, the sport migrated to continental Europe. From there it A26 _____ India via British military officers and Indonesia by way of Dutch colonists. The expansion necessitated the formation of the International Badminton Federation (IBF) in 1934. Badminton took A27 _____ in many countries, including Australia, China, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Scotland, South Africa, and

the United States. But nowhere did it **A28** _____ on as it did in Indonesia, which ultimately became a global badminton superpower. In 1992, badminton's inaugural year as an official Olympic sport, Indonesians brought home the country's first gold medals.

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|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) attaching | 2) hanging | 3) connected | 4) going |
| A23 | 1) features | 2) futures | 3) feathers | 4) fiestas |
| A24 | 1) discovered | 2) originated | 3) appeared | 4) invented |
| A25 | 1) spread | 2) came | 3) distributed | 4) allocated |
| A26 | 1) reached | 2) went | 3) got | 4) came |
| A27 | 1) route | 2) place | 3) root | 4) part |
| A28 | 1) got | 2) catch | 3) gave | 4) put |

Задание 109

Global Warming

The global average surface temperature has increased since 1861. Over the 20th century the increase has been $0.6 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$. This value is about 0.15°C larger than that estimated for the period up to 1994, owing to the relatively high temperatures of the additional years (1995 to 2000) and improved methods of processing the data. These numbers take into **A22** _____ various adjustments, including urban heat island effects. The record shows a great **A23** _____ of variability; for example, most of the warming occurred during the 20th century, during two periods, 1910 to 1945 and 1976 to 2000. Globally, it is very likely that the 1990s was the warmest decade and 1998 the warmest year in the instrumental record, since 1861. New **A24** _____ of proxy data for the Northern Hemisphere indicate that the increase in temperature in the 20th century is likely to have been the largest of any century during the past 1,000 years. It is also likely that, in the Northern Hemisphere, the 1990s were the warmest decade and 1998 was the warmest year. Because less **A25** _____ are available, less is known about annual averages **A26** _____ to 1,000 years before present and for conditions prevailing in most of the Southern Hemisphere prior

to 1861. On average, between 1950 and 1993, night-time daily minimum air temperatures over land increased **A27** _____ about 0.2°C per decade. This is about twice the rate of increase in daytime daily maximum air temperatures (0.1°C per decade). This has **A28** _____ the freeze-free season in many mid- and high latitude regions. The increase in sea surface temperature over this period is about half that of the mean land surface air temperature.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) account | 2) attention | 3) notice | 4) note |
| A23 | 1) many | 2) number | 3) deal | 4) much |
| A24 | 1) analysis | 2) analyses | 3) analys | 4) analisa |
| A25 | 1) dates | 2) datum | 3) datas | 4) data |
| A26 | 1) before | 2) up | 3) advanced | 4) prior |
| A27 | 1) on | 2) to | 3) up | 4) by |
| A28 | 1) widened | 2) lengthened | 3) broadened | 4) shortened |

Задание 110

Can Work Kill?

According to Sigmund Freud, a man's mission in life is "to work and to love." In this modern world, an excess of love can be hazardous indeed. But what of work? Can a man literally work **A22** _____ to death? The Japanese think so; in fact, *karoshi*, or "death from overwork," is a recognized diagnosis. A 1998 **A23** _____ of 526 Japanese men, aged 30 to 69, supported the idea that long working hours could be hazardous to a man's health. The subjects of the study **A24** _____ men who had been hospitalized with a heart attack as well as healthy men of **A25** _____ ages and occupations. The results were striking: men from both groups who put in more than 11 hours of work on an average day were 2.4 times more likely to have a heart attack than were men who worked "just" seven to nine hours a day. What accounts for the increased risk of heart attack **A26** _____ Japanese men who work very long hours? The Japanese are notorious workaholics, but working conditions in Japan are actually designed to be predictable and to

minimize stress among employees. In general, Western men do not **A27** _____ such advantages, so one wonders just how working too **A28** _____ affects their health.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) itself | 2) himself | 3) oneself | 4) themselves |
| A23 | 1) survey | 2) report | 3) discussion | 4) prognosis |
| A24 | 1) consisted | 2) had | 3) considered | 4) included |
| A25 | 1) same | 2) similar | 3) like | 4) both |
| A26 | 1) between | 2) in | 3) among | 4) at |
| A27 | 1) take | 2) join | 3) enjoy | 4) give |
| A28 | 1) many | 2) hardly | 3) a lot | 4) hard |

Задание 111

New York

New York City has long been unusual **A22** _____ its sheer size. Even before 1775, when its population was never more than 25,000, it ranked **A23** _____ the five leading cities in the colonies. It **A24** _____ Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by 1810 to become the largest city in the United States, and in 1830 the largest in the western hemisphere. By 1930, it was the largest city in the world. Nowadays in total size Tokyo, Mexico City, and São Paulo are larger, but with 21.2 million people, the New York City region remains an urban agglomeration of almost unimaginable size. For example, in 2002, when the population of the city **A25** _____ was 8.1 million, each of its five boroughs was large enough to have been an important city **A26** _____ its own right, with populations exceeding those of many major U.S. cities. The five boroughs of New York City together **A27** _____ 786 sq km. The urbanized area, however, includes 28 adjacent counties in New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Together, they **A28** _____ up the New York metropolitan region, which in 2000 housed about 8 percent of the national population.

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|------------|-------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) as | 2) because | 3) according | 4) because of |
| A23 | 1) in | 2) among | 3) with | 4) between |

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A24 | 1) surpassed | 2) ranged | 3) overcame | 4) expanded |
| A25 | 1) themselves | 2) itself | 3) its | 4) oneself |
| A26 | 1) in | 2) on | 3) by | 4) with |
| A27 | 1) have | 2) lengthen | 3) cover | 4) rank |
| A28 | 1) take | 2) put | 3) make | 4) look |

Задание 112

Health of Many Meanings

The word *health* seems to have its origins in the word “whole” or “wholeness” **A22** _____ it is an abstract word that refers to the physical state of a body, which is usually human. In other words we usually associate it with the physical state of a human or living being. People are said to be “in good health” or “enjoying good health”. On the other hand, they could also be “**A23** _____ from poor health” or be “in poor health”. We can also use the adjective to **A24** _____ not only a physical attribute but also a moral one. You can have a “healthy attitude towards religion or sex”, which means that you are objective in the views that you hold on those topics. At the same time we can use the adjective “healthy” for states or conditions that are not directly to **A25** _____ with living things. We speak of the economy of a country being “healthy”, which means that the country does not have huge debts. When we **A26** _____ a glass of drink to someone, we address the other person with the words: “Your health”. We are in fact wishing that they are in “good health”. And of course your personal health is a very important matter. A very **A27** _____ comment passed between people when they are talking about their money problems or their job prospects is “As long as you’ve got your health”. This is a way of cheering themselves up by realizing that whatever their problems, at **A28** _____ they don’t have any problems with their “health”.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) since | 2) that | 3) though | 4) what |
| A23 | 1) sicking | 2) illing | 3) suffering | 4) complaining |
| A24 | 1) say | 2) tell | 3) report | 4) describe |

A25	1) do	2) have	3) refer	4) connect
A26	1) lift	2) raise	3) rise	4) arise
A27	1) usual	2) common	3) general	4) often
A28	1) now	2) last	3) least	4) currently

Задание 113

Are We Alone?

In the vastness of the universe, are we humans **A22** _____? The answer **A23** _____ on whether there are other planets that are endowed with the warm climate, diverse chemicals, and stable oceans that provided the conditions for biological evolution to proceed here on Earth. During the 4th century BC, two great philosophers, Aristotle and Epicurus, opposed each other about the existence of worlds besides Earth. Epicurus asserted that the universe must be infinite and hence contain plenty of worlds. Aristotle argued that Earth was placed at the center of the universe, making it unique in the universe. For over 2000 years, the question remained: Does the universe **A24** _____ other worlds, like Earth? Scientists have learned that our sun is simply 1 star among 100 billion in our Milky Way Galaxy. Is the Milky Way a heavily populated metropolis of intelligent creatures, or is it a virtual desert, with precious few Earth-like **A25** _____? Astronomers are **A26** _____ searching for the answers to these questions. We and other astronomers recently took an important step toward addressing some of these questions when we reported finding that planets do exist outside our own solar system. Since October 1995, we and other astronomers have announced the detection of eight planets orbiting sunlike stars. Just recently, on April 25, 1997, a group of astronomers reported that they had detected **A27** _____ new planet. Astronomers at the Smithsonian Institution's Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, found **A28** _____ for a planet orbiting around the star Rho Coronae Borealis in the Northern Crown constellation.

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|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) myself | 2) lonely | 3) alone | 4) sole |
| A23 | 1) deals | 2) is | 3) concerns | 4) depends |
| A24 | 1) has | 2) contain | 3) obtain | 4) absorb |
| A25 | 1) oases | 2) oasis | 3) oaseses | 4) oasea |
| A26 | 1) yet | 2) still | 3) already | 4) also |
| A27 | 1) other | 2) the other | 3) another | 4) more |
| A28 | 1) lack | 2) demand | 3) existence | 4) evidence |

Задание 114

Favourite Westerns

When students and teachers of American literature are asked to **A22** _____ the most important novels of the **A23** _____ 19th century, they typically mention works like *Portrait of a Lady* by Henry James and Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. But **A24** _____ the influence and success of these notable books, they represent only a small portion of the reading material enjoyed by people of that era. The best-selling fiction of the time was published in cheap paperback editions called "dime novels," and, unquestionably, the most popular dime novels were Westerns. In 1858, Erastus Beadle, a New York publisher of songbooks and handbooks, **A25** _____ the house of Beadle and Adams, which quickly dominated the growing dime novel industry. **A26** _____ paperbacks had begun to appear in the 1840s, initially focusing on urban themes and settings. But Beadle and the editor of his series, Orville J. Victor, favored Westerns and helped to open a **A27** _____ new market for such fiction. Beadle sold his books through the American News Company, a newspaper and magazine distributor, thus making dime novels **A28** _____ in many other outlets besides bookstores.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| A22 | 1) say | 3) tell |
| | 2) call | 4) name |
| A23 | 1) late | 3) latest |
| | 2) last | 4) least |
| A24 | 1) though | 3) despite |
| | 2) in spite | 4) because |

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|
| A25 | 1) found | 3) built |
| | 2) established | 4) did |
| A26 | 1) Inexpensive | 3) Expensiveless |
| | 2) Unexpensive | 4) Imexpensive |
| A27 | 1) wide | 3) blast |
| | 2) long | 4) vast |
| A28 | 1) obtainable | 3) achievable |
| | 2) available | 4) excessive |

Задание 115

Part of England

Cornwall with Isles of Scilly is a county in southwestern England. Cornwall occupies a peninsula bounded in the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean and in the south by the English Channel. At the southwestern point of the county is the cape of Land's End, the westernmost point of the English mainland. The Isles of Scilly, an archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, is part of the county. The group consists **A22** _____ about 140 small islands and rocks. Only five of the islands are inhabited. The islands are noted for their rugged granite cliffs and wild scenery. The mild climate permits cultivation, during the winter, of flowers and vegetables (particularly daffodils and potatoes), which are shipped to Bristol and London. The deeply indented **A23** _____ of Cornwall, with their fine harbors, are lined with rocky cliffs. The county has a mild, moist climate, and in the south lush vegetation prevails. The scenic beauty and favourable climate have **A24** _____ Cornwall a tourist centre. Industry is limited to the larger towns, such as Falmouth and Penzance. The mining of tin and china clay is important **A25** _____ is the production of early fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Cornwall is **A26** _____ in prehistoric stone monuments. Christianity was introduced to Cornwall by Celts from Ireland and Wales as early as the 5th century. Although most of England was conquered by the Saxons by the 7th century, Cornwall was not taken by them until the 11th century. Cornish, one of the Celtic languages, was spoken here as a first language until the late 18th

century, when the last native speaker died. In the 20th century renewed **A27** _____ in Celtic history and culture among the Cornish people **A28** _____ to a gradual revival of the Cornish language.

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|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) of | 2) from | 3) off | 4) into |
| A23 | 1) banks | 2) beaches | 3) coasts | 4) lands |
| A24 | 1) turned | 2) become | 3) attracted | 4) made |
| A25 | 1) because | 2) despite | 3) so | 4) as |
| A26 | 1) famous | 2) rich | 3) noted | 4) wonderful |
| A27 | 1) knowledge | 2) interest | 3) deal | 4) study |
| A28 | 1) succeeded | 2) resulted | 3) led | 4) raised |

Задание 116

Film-maker

After *Jaws*, with only **A22** _____ exceptions, every film Steven Spielberg made became a box-office success, and he was increasingly regarded **A23** _____ a film-maker of genuine artistic ability **A24** _____. Subsequent films included the science-fiction epic *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*; the action-adventure film *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and its sequels, *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* and *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, on which he teamed with George Lucas as producer; the science-fiction fantasy *E. T. — the Extra-Terrestrial*, often cited as his greatest artistic achievement. In 1993, Spielberg released two films that had tremendous commercial and artistic impact. *Jurassic Park*, featuring spectacular computer-created dinosaurs, became within four weeks of its release the top-grossing **A25** _____ picture up to that time. Later that year, *Schindler's List*, a black-and-white epic of the Holocaust, proved Spielberg a director of great power and sensitivity. The film achieved widespread critical **A26** _____ and won two Academy Awards — for best director and best picture — and numerous other prizes. This was Spielberg's first Academy Award for best director. Spielberg won his second Academy Award for best director in 1999, for *Saving Private*

Ryan. In the late 1970s, Spielberg had begun to involve himself in production and even in scriptwriting. By 1984, having already co produced and executive-produced feature films, he established his own independent production unit, Amblin Entertainment. The animated features *An American Tail*, *We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story*, produced by Spielberg, **A27** _____ his passionate interest in this medium. Spielberg also continued to be active in television in the 1980s and 1990s, producing several animated series, the anthology series *Amazing Stories* and *The Young Indiana Jones*, a spin-off of his popular adventure films. In 1994, with powerful Hollywood figures Jeffrey Katzenberg and David Geffen, Spielberg formed a new studio, DreamWorks SKG. In 1995 the three executives announced the formation of a creative **A28** _____ with Microsoft Corporation — DreamWorks Interactive — to produce interactive games, videos, and teaching materials.

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|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) a little | 2) few | 3) little | 4) a few |
| A23 | 1) for | 2) like | 3) as | 4) so |
| A24 | 1) as well | 2) also | 3) besides | 4) except |
| A25 | 1) film | 2) move | 3) motion | 4) cinema |
| A26 | 1) praise | 2) examination | 3) reply | 4) applause |
| A27 | 1) touch | 2) reflect | 3) make | 4) give |
| A28 | 1) work | 2) partnership | 3) friendship | 4) progress |

Задание 117

Scottish Land

To the north of Scotland **A22** _____ the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands. The Shetland Islands, an archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean, constitutes the Shetland Island Area, northeast of the Orkney Islands. The archipelago **A23** _____ of about 100 rugged islands and islets, of which only 19 are inhabited. Mainland is the largest of the group. Lerwick, on Mainland, is the administrative centre and the largest town. The chief industry is fishing, and the islanders also **A24** _____ cattle and sheep and cultivate crops for

their own use. **A25** _____ exports are the famous Shetland ponies and the wool, knitwear, and hosiery that is manufactured by the women. In the 8th and 9th centuries the Shetland Islands were invaded by the Vikings, who **A26** _____ them until 1472, when they were added to the domains of the kings of Scotland. In November 1939 the islands were the target of the first German air raids on Britain in World War II. **A27** _____ of industry and high unemployment caused the islands' population to decline after 1871. The Orkney Islands, a group of 90 islands and islets, constitutes the Orkney Island Area, separated from the northern coast of the Scottish mainland by the Pentland Firth. The administrative centre and largest town is Kirkwall, on Pomona, the largest of the islands. The islands are generally low-lying and treeless, and just 30 are inhabited. **A28** _____ are fertile, and agriculture, the chief economic activity, is productive. Many of the islands have brochs (Pictish stone towers) and other relics of prehistoric habitation.

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|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) lie | 2) laid | 3) lay | 4) lied |
| A23 | 1) comprises | 2) includes | 3) consists | 4) involves |
| A24 | 1) raise | 2) rise | 3) arise | 4) arose |
| A25 | 1) Principle | 2) Base | 3) Little | 4) Principal |
| A26 | 1) pointed | 2) ruled | 3) killed | 4) took |
| A27 | 1) Least | 2) Provision | 3) Lack | 4) Production |
| A28 | 1) Soils | 2) Fields | 3) Lawns | 4) Grounds |

Задание 118

Canadian Waters

The Bay of Fundy is a large tidal inlet of the North Atlantic Ocean separating the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which are located in southeastern Canada. It **A22** _____ on eastern Maine, a US state. The bay is 150 km long and up to 80 km wide. In the east, Fundy divides into two arms, Chignecto Bay in the north and Minas Channel in the south. The funnel **A23** _____ of these narrowing arms increases the tidal range of the bay, and at times the water in the

arms rises **A24** _____ as much as 18 m, creating one of the world's highest tides. The tidal surge in Chignecto Bay produces a large crested wave ranging to 2 m in **A25** _____, in the lower Petitcodiac River in New Brunswick. The rising tide in the bay **A26** _____ creates a "reversing falls" on the lower St. John River in New Brunswick. Passamaquoddy Bay, a western arm of Fundy, forms part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. Although Fundy is very deep, navigation is difficult **A27** _____ of the rapid rise and fall of the tide. Major deepwater harbors are located at Saint John and at Digby and Hantsport in Nova Scotia. Fundy National Park borders the bay in New Brunswick. The bay was **A28** _____ by the French explorer Pierre du Gua in 1604.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) depends | 2) borders | 3) influences | 4) bases |
| A23 | 1) effect | 2) affect | 3) act | 4) behavior |
| A24 | 1) on | 2) in | 3) to | 4) by |
| A25 | 1) tall | 2) high | 3) tallness | 4) height |
| A26 | 1) himself | 2) oneself | 3) itself | 4) its |
| A27 | 1) in spite | 2) despite | 3) because | 4) instead |
| A28 | 1) opened | 2) discovered | 3) looked | 4) watched |

Задание 119

St. Patrick's Day

On March 17th, many people in the United States commemorate St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. New York City, where there are many people of Irish descent, **A22** _____ the famous St. Patrick's Day parade. Bands, marches, celebrities (especially **A23** _____), and bystanders come to participate. Everything turns green on St. Patrick's Day. A green stripe is painted down the centre of Fifth Avenue, and the lights on the top of the Empire State Building are turned green, the colour that **A24** _____ the Irish people. Children and adults **A25** _____ something green, and shops prepare green food: green bread, green pasta, and green ice cream. People eat corned beef and cabbage, and drink Irish coffee. Irish

songs can be heard throughout the day on the radio. In Ireland, St. Patrick's Day is a religious holiday. St. Patrick's date of birth is estimated to be around the year 389. He died on March 17th, the day when his memory is honored. When Patrick was 16, Irish pirates captured him from his home in England and took him as a slave to Ireland. When he **A26** _____ up he wanted the Irish people to abandon their worship of idols and to be converted to Christianity. He was able to escape to France and to study to be a priest. After 14 years of study, in the year 432, the Pope sent him back to Ireland **A27** _____ a bishop. Patrick travelled all across Ireland and established churches and schools. He was greatly loved by the Irish people. People say that he did extraordinary things; he performed miracles; and one legend says that there are no snakes in Ireland today because St. Patrick **A28** _____ them out.

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|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| A22 | 1) takes | 2) holds | 3) means | 4) names |
| A23 | 1) politics | 2) politicians | 3) policies | 4) police |
| A24 | 1) shows | 2) has | 3) represents | 4) is |
| A25 | 1) dress | 2) put | 3) take on | 4) wear |
| A26 | 1) made | 2) grew | 3) gave | 4) pulled |
| A27 | 1) to | 2) like | 3) from | 4) as |
| A28 | 1) drove | 2) kicked | 3) pulled | 4) put |

Задание 120

English Financier

Sir Thomas Gresham, an English financier, was born in London, and educated at the University of Cambridge. After **A22** _____ the university, he was sent to his uncle, a merchant, in whose service he displayed unusual business ability. In later years he became one of the wealthiest men in England. In 1551, he was **A23** _____ a factor, or royal agent, by King Edward VI. Being **A24** _____ for the management of the royal debt abroad, he virtually liquidated it by smart financial manipulations on the bourse, or stock exchange, of Antwerp. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I in 1559. While serving

as her financial agent abroad, Gresham found that his tasks were difficult to execute because of the lower **A25** _____ of English currency in **A26** _____ to the currencies of other countries; he attributed this situation to the earlier degradation of English currency. In attempting to persuade Elizabeth to restore the currency of England, Gresham observed that "bad money drives out good." Although that principle of **A27** _____ had been known long before Gresham's observation, it later became known as Gresham's law. He financed the construction of the Royal Exchange, which was opened in 1571. His will made provision for the establishment of an institution of **A28** _____ learning in London, which became known as Gresham College.

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|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) learning | 2) teaching | 3) attending | 4) studying |
| A23 | 1) appointed | 2) working | 3) kept | 4) held |
| A24 | 1) aware | 2) capable | 3) concious | 4) responsible |
| A25 | 1) value | 2) price | 3) quality | 4) quantity |
| A26 | 1) concerning | 2) relation | 3) accordance | 4) contrast |
| A27 | 1) economy | 2) economic | 3) economics | 4) economical |
| A28 | 1) high | 2) highest | 3) supreme | 4) higher |

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. ПРЕФИКСЫ

Префикс **un-**

- 1) Придает противоположное значение:

to undo — уничтожать, отменять сделанное;

unable — неспособный;

unappreciation — неблагодарность.

- 2) Глаголам, образованным от существительных, придает обыкновенно значение «лишать, освобождать от; удалять, извлекать»:

to uncap — снимать шляпу;

to uncart — разгружать тележку.

Префикс **in-**

Придает противоположное значение. К сожалению, слова с префиксом **in-** приходится запоминать:

inconsistent — несовместимый, несообразный;

indefinite — неопределенный; неясный;

independence — независимость, самостоятельность.

Фонетические варианты префикса **in-**:

- а) **il-** перед буквой *l* означает отрицание:

illegal — незаконный, незаконный;

illiterate — неграмотный (человек).

- b) **im-** перед буквами *b, m, p* означает отрицание:
immoral — аморальный;
imbalance — отсутствие или нарушение равновесия, неустойчивость;
imparity — неравенство.
- c) **ir-** перед буквой *r* означает отрицание:
irregular — неправильный, не отвечающий нормам, нерегулярный;
irrelevant — неуместный, неподходящий; не относящийся к делу.

Префикс **over-**

Переводится на русский язык при помощи приставок над-, пере-, сверх-, чрезмерно:

- over-active* — сверхактивный;
over-estimate — переоценивать.

Префикс **dis-**

- 1) Придает слову отрицательное значение с переводом на русский язык при помощи приставок не-, дез-; бес-, без-:
disobedient — непослушный;
disorder — беспорядок;
dishonest — бесчестный.
- 2) Указывает на лишение чего-л., отчуждение какой-л. составной части:
to disinherit — лишать наследства.

Префикс **non-**

Означает отрицание или отсутствие:

- non-alcoholic* — безалкогольный;
non-governmental — неправительственный.

Задание 121

I Вместо прочерка поставьте соответствующий префикс.

1. He was accused of using “fighting words” which ___ **flamed** his audience and resulted in ___ **order**. But his lawyer was sure that the trial judge’s decision was ___ **proper**.
2. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, Santa Claus was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf, who punished ___ **obedient** children.
3. Unemployment and costs have risen to ___ **acceptable** levels.
4. If he has his opinions on a subject, he is ___ **movable**.
5. She headed back home and left her mission ___ **accomplished**.
6. She is a rather ___ **trustful** person to strangers.
7. It was an ___ **mistakable** step of his: he had won.
8. It was ___ **rational** to react in that manner.
9. Division by 0 is not defined and therefore is an ___ **admissible** operation.
10. It is ___ **legal** to drive while intoxicated.
11. It was ___ **modest** of them to say that.
12. He had made progress that was previously ___ **achievable**.
13. It would be ___ **accurate** to say that she has been dismissed.
14. They liked to read about demons, ghosts, witches, and other ___ **material** and ___ **natural** agents.
15. I won’t take it. Your data are ___ **matched**.
16. These ___ **mapped** deposits made him a wealthy person.
17. He felt a growing ___ **satisfaction** with himself and his position.
18. It is a ___ **alcoholic** drink, you can give it to Pete.
19. You were ___ **attentive** at the lecture, that’s why you didn’t understand anything.
20. The Great Himalayan region is one of the few remaining isolated and ___ **accessible** areas in the world today.

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. ОРФОГРАФИЯ

При работе над словообразованием учащиеся сталкиваются с трудностью образования новых слов. Шесть основных правил, приводимых ниже, помогут справиться с орфографическими ошибками, появляющимися при использовании суффиксов.

1. Суффикс в односложных словах.

а) В односложных словах с одной согласной с предшествующей гласной конечная согласная **удваивается** перед суффиксом, который начинается с гласной буквы:

bag — baggage;
hop — hopper;
hot — hottest;
red — redder;
run — running;
stop — stopped.

б) если слово заканчивается на две или более согласных или же заканчивается на одну согласную, перед которой стоят две или несколько гласных, конечная согласная **не удваивается**:

debt — debtor;
lick — licking;
mail — mailed;
sweet — sweetest.

2. Суффикс в двухсложных или многосложных словах.

а) В двухсложных или многосложных словах, в которых ударение падает на последний слог и которые заканчиваются

на одну согласную с предшествующей гласной, конечная согласная **удваивается** перед суффиксом, начинающимся с гласной:

admit — admitted;
confer — conferring;
control — controller;
regret — regrettable.

Исключения:

chagrin — chagrined;
transfer — transferred — transferring;

but transferable — transference.

б) Если после прибавления суффикса ударение перемещается на первый слог, конечная согласная **не удваивается**:

prefer — preference;
refer — reference.

в) Если слово заканчивается на две согласные или же перед конечной согласной имеется несколько гласных, конечная согласная **не удваивается**:

perform — performance;
repeal — repealing.

г) Если ударение в слове падает на любой слог, кроме последнего, конечная согласная **не удваивается**:

benefit — benefited;
develop — developed;
interpret — interpreted.

3. Суффикс в словах, оканчивающихся на гласную e (немое e).

В словах, оканчивающихся на гласную e, немое e отбрасывается перед суффиксом, начинающимся с гласной буквы:

force — forcible;
route — routed;
glide — gliding;
operate — operator;
trifle — trifler.

Однако, здесь существует много исключений.

а) Многие слова имеют двойную форму (первый вариант употребляется чаще):

blame — *blamable* or *blameable*;

blue — *bluish* or *blueish*.

В некоторых случаях двойные формы имеют разные значения:

linage — число строк в печатной странице;

lineage — происхождение, родословная.

б) Во многих словах с окончаниями *se* или *ge* сохраняется конечная *e* перед суффиксами *-able* и *-ous*:

advantage — *advantageous*;

change — *changeable*;

trace — *traceable*.

в) Если слово заканчивается на *ie*, конечная *e* отбрасывается и буква *i* заменяется на букву *y* перед суффиксом *-ing*. Слово с окончанием *i* перед суффиксом *-ing* не меняется:

die — *dying*;

ski — *skiing*.

г) В словах *mile* and *acre* перед суффиксом *-age* конечная *e* не отбрасывается:

mileage, *acreage*.

4. Добавление суффикса с начальной согласной в словах, оканчивающихся на гласную e (немое e).

В словах, оканчивающихся на гласную *e*, при добавлении суффикса с начальной согласной обычно сохраняется немое *e*:

plate — *plateful*;

shoe — *shoeless*;

arrange — *arrangement*;

white — *whiteness*;

nice — *nicety*.

Однако, существует много исключений:

acknowledge — *acknowledgment*;

argue — *argument*;

awe — awful;
due — dully;
judge — judgment;
nine — ninth;
true — truly;
whole — wholly;
wise — wisdom.

5. Добавление суффикса с начальной согласной в словах, оканчивающихся на гласную у.

а) В словах, оканчивающихся на гласную *у* с предшествующей согласной, буква *у* меняется на *i* за исключением тех случаев, когда суффикс начинается с буквы *i*:

accompany — accompaniment;
beauty — beautiful;
icy — icier — iciest — iciness;

but reply — replying.

б) Буква *у* сохраняется в производных от слов *baby*, *city*, *lady* и перед суффиксами *-ship* и *-like*:

babyhood, cityscape, ladyship, ladylike.

в) В односложных прилагательных с окончанием *у* с предшествующей согласной обычно сохраняется окончание *у* при добавлении суффикса с начальной согласной:

shy — shyly — shyness;
sly — slyly — slyness;

but dryly or drily — dryness.

В данных прилагательных обычно сохраняется окончание *у* при добавлении суффикса с начальной гласной, хотя многие слова имеют варианты, где буква *у* меняется на *i*:

dry — drier or dryer, driest or driest;
shy — shier or shyer, shiest or shyest.

г) В словах, оканчивающихся на гласную *у* с предшествующей гласной, перед суффиксом сохраняется буква *у*:

buy — buyer;
key — keyless;

gay — gayer — gayest;
but day — daily; gay — gaily.

6. Добавление суффикса в словах, оканчивающихся на согласную с.

В данных словах после окончания *c* всегда вставляется буква *k*:

panic — panicky;
picnic — picnicker.

Суффиксы существительного

Суффикс **-ade**

Образует существительные со значением действия или процесса, результата, оценки деятельности; образует также названия фруктовых напитков; часто используется в заимствованиях из французского и испанского языков:

barricade — баррикада;

blockade — блокада;

cascade — каскад;

colonnade — колоннада;

limeade — напиток из зеленых лимонов.

Суффикс **-age**

- 1) Образует существительные со значением действия, условия или результата:

marriage — женитьба, замужество;

usage — употребление;

leakage — течь, утечка.

- 2) Образует существительные с количественным значением или значением собирательности:

acreage — площадь в акрах;

herbage — травы, травяной покров.

- 3) Образует существительные со значением места действия, места жительства:
harbourage — место для стоянки судов в порту;
hermitage — место уединения, уединенное жилище.
- 4) Встречается в заимствованиях из французского языка:
savage — дикий, свирепый;
voyage — путешествие.

Суффикс **-ance, -ence**

От глаголов и прилагательных образуют существительные, обозначающие процесс, состояние или свойство:

frequency — частота, частотность;
brilliancy — блеск, великолепие.

Суффикс **-ant**

Обозначает профессию или человека, осуществляющего действие:

applicant — кандидат, кандидатура, претендент, соискатель;
suppliant — проситель.

Суффикс **-arian**

Обозначает лицо по профессии или занятию, по взглядам и убеждениям, по возрасту, а также образует соответствующие прилагательные:

antiquarian — антиквар;
vegetarian — вегетарианец.

Суффикс **-cy**

Образует отвлеченные существительные со значением качества, условия, состояния:

legacy — наследство; наследие;
latency — скрытое состояние; инкубационный период;
malignancy — зловредность, пагубность; злобность; зло-
качественность.

Суффикс **-dom**

Образует абстрактные и собирательные существительные, обозначающие:

- 1) тот или иной общественный статус или явление:

kingdom — королевство;

- 2) состояние:

freedom — свобода;

boredom — скука.

Суффикс **-ee**

- 1) Образует существительные, обозначающие лицо испытывающее на себе действие, выраженное глаголом, от которого оно образовано; эти существительные часто являются юридическими терминами:

appointee — получивший назначение, назначенный;

mortgagee — кредитор по закладной;

employee — служащий; работающий по найму.

Суффикс **-er**

- 1) Образует существительные от глаголов или существительных, обозначающие лицо, называемое по роду занятий, профессии, привычкам, привычным занятиям; по взглядам и убеждениям; по происхождению и месту проживания:

plumber — водопроводчик;

financier — финансист;

mocker — насмешник;

leader — вождь;

peacemaker — миротворец.

- 2) Образует существительные со значением предмета или устройства со специальной функцией:
eraser — ластик, резинка;
conditioner — кондиционер;
container — контейнер.

Суффикс **-ery, -ary, -ry**

- 1) Образует существительные со значением места:
brewery — пивоварня;
winery — виноградная теплица;
bindery — переплетная мастерская.
- 2) Образует существительные со значением действия, рода занятия или деятельности; а также поведения или связанного с ним качества:
surgery — хирургия;
robbery — кража, грабеж.
- 3) Образует существительные, обозначающие некоторую совокупность, например, людей или предметов (часто как результат или продукт некоторой деятельности):
jewellery — ювелирные изделия;
crockery — посуда;
pottery — гончарные изделия, керамика.
- 4) Образует существительные, обозначающие некоторое состояние или положение:
slavery — неволя, рабство;
mastery — власть, господство;
misery — бедность, нищета, нужда.

Суффикс **-hood**

Встречается в существительных, образованных от существительных и от прилагательных; передает значения:

- 1) состояния; общественного положения:
adulthood — зрелость, взрослость; состояние зрелости;
statehood — статус государства, государственность;

2) качества, свойства:

sainthood — святость;

3) совокупности людей или семейные отношения:

brotherhood — братство;

womanhood — женщины, женский пол.

Суффикс **-ician**

Образует существительные со значением лица по роду работы, занятий:

academician — академик;

physician — врач-терапевт.

Суффикс **-ics**

Образует существительные со значением области науки, техники и т. п., а также явления, изучаемого данной наукой:

mathematics — математика;

linguistics — лингвистика;

aerodynamics — аэродинамика.

Суффикс **-ique**

Выделяется у небольшого числа существительных французского происхождения:

technique — техника, технические приемы;

boutique — небольшой магазин, небольшая лавка.

Суффикс **-ism**

Образует существительные, обозначающие партийное, религиозное или философское течение:

communism — коммунизм;

Buddhism — буддизм;

materialism — материализм.

Суффикс **-ist**

Образует существительные со значением профессии или принадлежности к партии, религии или философскому течению:

- typist* — машинистка;
- communist* — коммунист;
- Buddhist* — буддист;
- materialist* — материалист.

Суффикс **-ity; -ety, -ty**

Образует существительные от прилагательных со значением признака, свойства:

- capability* — одаренность, талантливость, способность;
- flexibility* — эластичность, гибкость, упругость.

Суффикс **-ment**

1) Образует существительные от глаголов (и реже от прилагательных), обозначающие действие, процесс или состояние:

- measurement* — измерение;
- movement* — движение;
- disappointment* — разочарование.

2) Образует отглагольные существительные со значением результата действия или продукта деятельности:

- improvement* — улучшение;
- abolishment* — отмена, упразднение;
- pavement* — мостовая.

Суффикс **-metry**

В русском языке соответствует компоненту -метрия:

- anthropometry* — антропометрия;
- geometry* — геометрия.

Суффикс **-ness**

Образует от прилагательных существительные со значением «качество» или «состояние»:

abruptness — внезапность;

absoluteness — безусловность;

dampness — влажность, сырость;

absent-mindedness — невнимание, невнимательность, рассеянность;

happiness — счастье, блаженство.

Суффикс **-onomy**

Компонент сложных слов с греческими корнями, имеющий значение отрасль знания, сфера деятельности:

agronomy — агрономия;

astronomy — астрономия.

Суффикс **-or, -ator**

1) Встречается в существительных латинского и французского происхождения, обозначающих название действующего лица:

inheritor — наследник;

visitor — посетитель, гость;

inventor — изобретатель.

2) Образует названия приспособлений или предметов со специальной функцией:

tractor — трактор;

transistor — транзистор;

monitor — монитор.

3) Образует абстрактные существительные со значением качества, состояния, чувства:

horror — ужас;

error — заблуждение, оплошность, ошибка.

Суффикс **-pathy**

- 1) Встречается в сложных словах; обозначает болезнь или метод лечения:

psychopathy — психопатия;

electropathy — электролечение, электротерапия.

- 2) Образует существительные, обозначающие чувства, эмоции:

antipathy — антипатия;

sympathy — сочувствие; сострадание; симпатия.

Суффикс **-ship**

Образует абстрактные существительные от существительных; передает значение:

- 1) положение человека в обществе; звание, должность, титул:

captainship — звание капитана, чин капитана; должность капитана;

chairmanship — обязанности председателя; должность председателя;

- 2) умение, мастерство, искусство; занятие:

draftsmanship — черчение;

- 3) чувство, отношение к чему-л.:

comradeship — товарищеские отношения, товарищество, братство;

fellowship — товарищество, братство; членство;

- 4) абстрактные понятия:

ensorship — цензура;

citizenship — гражданство.

Суффикс **-sion, -tion, -ation**

Встречается в существительных, обозначающих:

1) действие, процесс, состояние:

comprehension — понимание; осмысление, постижение;

admission — допущение, принятие; прием;

transformation — изменение, превращение, преобразование;

2) абстрактное понятие; свойство, качество:

adhesion — прилипание; слипание;

accommodation — помещение; жилье; приют, убежище.

Суффикс **-ure, -ture**

Образует существительные преимущественно от глаголов латинского происхождения; передает значения:

1) процесса, состояния; свойства; абстрактного понятия:

departure — отъезд, уход;

creature — создание, творение;

imposture — жульничество, обман, надувательство;

2) сферы деятельности; официального учреждения и его функции:

judicature — судопроизводство, отправление правосудия;

manufacture — производство;

portraiture — портретная живопись;

3) конкретного предмета:

picture — картина; рисунок;

furniture — мебель, обстановка.

Суффикс **-y**

Образует абстрактные и собирательные существительные:

soldiery — военное дело; военная служба;

bakery — пекарня; хлебозавод; булочная;

emergency — критическое положение, чрезвычайное происшествие;

nationality — национальность; национальная принадлежность.

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами — именами существительными.

Задание 122

Denmark, a constitutional (1) _____ in northwestern Europe, officially called (2) _____ of Denmark, is the southernmost of the Scandinavian countries. Considered highly advanced in environmental planning and world environmental (3) _____, Denmark is also a (4) _____ in pollution control and was the first industrialized country to establish a (5) _____ of the environment. Denmark recognizes most of its protected areas as special zones rather than strictly delimited parks and reserves. Commercial (6) _____ is strictly regulated to preserve natural and historic value of the landscape. About 32.2 percent of the country falls into protected areas. Denmark has ratified a (7) _____ on wetlands and contains many designated sites. There is an immense tundra reserve in northeastern Greenland, a Danish (8) _____. Other international environmental (9) _____ ratified include those pertaining to air (10) _____, biodiversity, climate change, endangered species, environmental (11) _____, hazardous wastes, marine dumping, marine life, the ozone layer, ship pollution, tropical timber, and whaling.

MONARCH

KING

ACTIVITY

LEAD

MINISTER

ACT

CONVENE

DEPEND

AGREE

POLLUTE

MODIFY

Задание 123

The trade union (1) _____ has a long and important history in Britain, but since 1980 the influence of trade unions has declined dramatically. Trade union (2) _____ has fallen because of changes in the structure of (3) _____, including (4) _____, the shift away from manufacturing, the rise in smaller firms, the increase in part-time employment, and the contracting out of work. The Conservative government restricted unions' (5) _____ to launch strikes and made unions legally responsible for the actions of (6) _____; this has considerably reduced union power and substantially decreased the number of strikes, called (7) _____.

MOVE

MEMBER

EMPLOY

PRIVATIZE

ABLE

STRIKE

STOP

Задание 124

The structure of industry changed substantially in the last half of the 20th century. Motor-vehicle branch of industry became a significant part of the industrial base but was subject to severe foreign (1) _____. As incomes increased, (2) _____ demand rose for durable goods such as cars and kitchen (3) _____. Britain is also noted for communications (4) _____, including fiber optics, computers, computer-controlled machine tools, and robots. Britain now manufactures approximately 40 per cent of Europe's desktop computers. Scotland is also a major (5) _____ of computers. The so-called Silicon Glen between Glasgow and Edinburgh employs about 40,000 people in the electronics industry and is the site of many overseas computer firms. Scotland and Northern Ireland are

COMPETE

CONSUME

APPLY

EQUIP

PRODUCTION

still noted for their (6) _____ of whiskey and textiles, especially linen from Northern Ireland and tweed from Scotland.

PRODUCE

Задание 125

Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634) is the English (1) _____, who is considered one of the most eminent in all English history, and best known as a (2) _____ of the law. Often called Lord Coke or Lord Cooke, he was born in Norfolk, and educated at the University of Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in 1578, became a member of Parliament in 1589, and became solicitor general in 1592. He became (3) _____ of the House of Commons and then attorney general, after having competed for the latter (4) _____ with the English (5) _____ and statesman Francis Bacon; this victory was the beginning of a long-standing (6) _____ between the two men. Coke's first years as (7) _____ of the Crown were characterized by ruthless support of (8) _____; his (9) _____ of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, of the English statesman, courtier, and writer Sir Walter Raleigh, and of the Gunpowder Plot (10) _____ has been termed severe. In 1606, Coke was made chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The following year Coke helped impeach Bacon, then lord chancellor. He was also a (11) _____ in a debate urging that Parliament should not be subservient to the king. A few years later, Coke helped to write the Petition of Right, the most explicit (12) _____ of the principles of (13) _____ to appear in England

JURY

COMPILE

SPEAK

**APPOINT
PHILOSOPHY**

RIVAL

**REPRESENT
AUTHORIZE
PROSECUTE**

CONSPIRACY

LEAD

**STATE
LIBERATE**

up to that time. It became an integral part of the English (14) _____.

CONSTITUTE

Задание 126

From the time of the Reformation in the 16th century, the Netherlands has enjoyed a high level of basic education and comparatively high (1) _____ rates. In the 19th century, efforts were made to systematize education and to secure adequate (2) _____ for schools. As the state became more deeply involved in education, a dispute arose concerning the fate of nonpublic, mainly church-related, schools. The so-called school struggle became a major political issue and was not fully settled until 1917, when a constitutional (3) _____ guaranteed equal, tax-paid financial support for both public and nonpublic schools. Today, about one-third of the elementary and secondary schools are public, and about two-thirds are nonpublic, mainly Roman Catholic or Protestant. School (4) _____ is compulsory for children aged 6 to 18 years. Pupils attend a primary school for six years and then enter one of several types of secondary schools, which offer training for entering a university or other advanced institution or for pursuing a (5) _____. (6) _____ is in Dutch, except in Friesland, where classes are also taught in Frisian.

LITERATE

FINANCIAL

AMEND

ATTEND

VOCATIONAL
INSTRUCT

Задание 127

London is identified with the centre of British government as represented by the concentration of power in Westminster. Ironi-

cally, London itself has had a rather uneasy (1) _____ with the central government since William the Conqueror guaranteed the City a degree of (2) _____. Efforts to deal with the problems of a greatly expanded (3) _____ in the 19th century began with the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1855, which provided the different (4) _____ with common services such as fire services, parks, and slum (5) _____. The next stage was the (6) _____ of the London County Council (LCC) in 1889 (whose jurisdiction did not include the City). The LCC eventually expanded to include public (7) _____ of such services as gas, water, electricity, and transport. The LCC was replaced in 1965 by the Greater London Council (GLC) when the present system of 32 borough councils plus the City of London was set up. In this two-tiered system, local boroughs set (8) _____ tax rates and were responsible for housing, local planning, local parks, and other local issues. The top tier, the GLC, handled overall planning, traffic control, roads, (9) _____, garbage (10) _____, and protected heritage sites.

RELATIVE

AUTONOMOUS

COMMUNAL

NEIGHBOUR

CLEAR

ESTABLISH

OWN

PROPERTIED

SEWER

DISPOSE

Суффиксы прилагательного

Суффикс **-able**

- 1) Образует прилагательные со значением возможности осуществления:
acceptable — допустимый;
passable — проходимый;
drinkable — годный для питья;
adaptable — легко приспособляемый.
- 2) Образует прилагательные со значением обладания некоторым качеством:
comfortable — удобный;
peaceable — миролюбивый;
lovable — привлекательный.

Суффикс **-al**

Образует прилагательные от существительных преимущественно латинского и греческого происхождения со значением подобия, сходства, обладания некоторым свойством:

- additional* — добавочный, дополнительный;
- accidental* — случайный;
- comical* — комический;
- hysterical* — истерический, истеричный.

Суффиксы **-an (-ian, -ean)**

Образует прилагательные и существительные со значением принадлежности к некоторой народности, родовому клану и т. п., а также идеологическому течению, научной школе и т. п.:

- Arabian* — арабинец; арабийка; арабский;
- Georgian* — грузин; грузинка; грузинский;
- agrarian* — сторонник аграрных реформ.

Суффиксы **-ant, -ent**

Образует прилагательные от глаголов (чаще всего французского происхождения), обозначающие свойство по данному глаголу:

radiant — сияющий, блестящий;

convenient — удобный, подходящий; пригодный.

Суффикс **-ar**

Образует прилагательные от существительных и глаголов со значением обладания чем-то, сходства с чем-л.:

similar — подобный; похожий, сходный;

circular — круглый, округлый.

Суффикс **-ary**

Встречается в прилагательных латинского происхождения:

dietary — диетический; диета;

secondary — второстепенный; вторичный;

contrary — обратный, противоположный.

Суффикс **-en**

Часто обозначает «сделанный из чего-л.»:

wooden — деревянный.

Суффикс **-ese**

Образует от географических названий прилагательные со значением национальности или языка:

Chinese — китайский;

Japanese — японский.

Суффикс **-ful**

Образует прилагательные со значением «обладающий данным качеством»:

beautiful — живописный, красивый, прекрасный;

wonderful — изумительный, поразительный, удивительный;

forgetful — забывчивый; забывающий.

Суффикс **-ic, -ical**

Образуют прилагательные от существительных со значением «отрасль знания, науки, сфера деятельности»:

scientific — научный;

electronic — электронный;

technological — технологический;

technical — технический; индустриальный, промышленный;

cultural — культурный.

Однако, есть ряд прилагательных с суффиксами **-ic, -ical**, которые вызывают определенную трудность у учащихся.

- **electric — electrical**

Прилагательное *electrical* используется для описания систем, отраслей промышленности, компонентов и определенных машин или приборов:

electrical equipment — электрооборудование;

electrical receiver — электроприёмник, потребитель электроэнергии;

electrical engineering — электротехника.

Прилагательное *electric* описывает явления, связанные с электрическим током и напряжением, атмосферными явлениями, а также более простые приборы и машины:

electric discharge — электрический разряд;

electric engine — электродвигатель;

electric light, electric lighting — электрическое освещение, электрический свет;

electric iron — электрический утюг;
electric atmosphere — наэлектризованная атмосфера.

• **economic — economical**

Прилагательное *economic* переводится как «экономический» и употребляется, когда речь идет об экономике в смысле народного хозяйства:

economic security — экономическая безопасность;
economic crisis — экономический кризис;
economic risk — экономический риск.

Прилагательное *economical* переводится как «бережливый, расчетливый, экономичный, экономный»:

economical car — экономичный автомобиль;
economical use — экономичное использование.

• **classic — classical**

Прилагательное *classic* переводится как «типичный, традиционный, проверенный временем»:

classic mistake — типичная ошибка;
classic example — классический пример;
classic suit — классический костюм.

Прилагательное *classical* переводится как «классический», иногда «античный» в смысле о музыке, литературе, живописи; также об образовании:

classical music — классическая музыка;
classical art — античное искусство.

Суффикс **-ior**

Выделяется в некоторых прилагательных латинского происхождения; передает оттенок сравнения, сопоставления с чем-л.:

inferior — подчиненный; младший по чину;
prior — прежний; предшествующий;
superior — высший, старший.

Суффикс **-ive**

Образует прилагательные (часто соотносимые с существительными, оканчивающимися на **-tion, -sion**) обозначающие «относящийся к, принадлежащий, связанный с»:

native — родной; естественный, дикий; местный;

substantive — основной; самостоятельный;

creative — творческий, созидательный;

destructive — разрушительный.

Суффикс **-less**

Образует от существительных прилагательные со значением «лишённый чего-л., не имеющий чего-л.»:

tactless — бестактный;

rootless — без корней, не имеющий корней; безродный.

Суффикс **-ous**

Образует прилагательные (часто от греческих, латинских и французских основ) со значением «обладающий данным свойством, признаком, характеристикой в значительной степени»:

dangerous — опасный;

hazardous — опасный, рискованный;

anonymous — анонимный, безымянный, неподписанный;

various — различный, разный, разнообразный.

Суффикс **-y**

1) Образует прилагательные от существительных и глаголов со значением обладания чем-л., сходства с чем-л.; склонности к чему-л.:

healthy — здоровый, жизнеспособный, процветающий;

dirty — грязный, нечистый; испачканный;

witty — остроумный.

- 2) Образует прилагательные от прилагательных со значением ослабленной интенсивности качества:

yellowy — желтоватый;

dusky — темноватый; тенистый.

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами — именами прилагательными.

Задание 128

For most of the 20th century scientists held that conditions on Earth are (1) _____ for life because, by good fortune, the (2) _____ composition of our planet and its distance from the Sun are exactly right. If the Earth were closer to the Sun, conditions on Earth would be too hot, and if the Sun were farther away, the Earth would be too cold. Biologists since Charles Darwin's day in the 19th century have taught that living organisms adapt to Earth's conditions, and Earth scientists have long taught that (3) _____ forces alone determine conditions on the Earth. What if, (4) _____ to these long-held beliefs, living organisms began to change the Earth soon after their origin 4 billion to 3.5 billion years ago? As a result of these changes to the Earth, organisms soon were living in a world of their own making. In this scenario, organisms adapt to a world whose (5) _____ parts — the Earth's surface, oceans, and atmosphere — are the products of the ancestors of today's living organisms. This

COMFORT

CHEMISTRY

GEOLOGY

CONTRAST

MATERIALISM

(6) _____ view of the Earth is Gaia theory, in which all of life, together with the Earth's surface and atmosphere, evolve as a single entity. This single entity is able to sustain (7) _____ conditions and compensate for (8) _____ changes in the Sun's output of heat and in the Earth's surface composition.

ALTERNATION

**HABITAT
ADVERSITY**

Задание 129

The most (1) _____ forms of commercial agriculture are concentrated near cities. Perishables, such as vegetables, fruits, and dairy items, are the (2) _____ products here. The production of staples such as root crops, beans, and corn is more dispersed. In many areas these crops are raised by subsistence farmers under (3) _____ climatic or soil conditions. Wheat and rice tend to be produced wherever conditions are most (4) _____. The nonexport beef-cattle industry is dispersed widely; the raising of beef cattle for export is of (5) _____ importance in Argentina, Uruguay, and Colombia. Export-oriented agriculture is pursued in the tropical areas, where Argentina, (6) _____ land and access to ports are (7) _____. Among the tropical crops, coffee is the most important. It is produced in the highlands, chiefly in southeastern Brazil and in west (8) _____ Colombia. Cacao is important in eastern Brazil and western Ecuador. Bananas and sugarcane are produced throughout the tropics, mostly for

INTENSE

PRINCIPIUM

UNFAVOUR

SUIT

PARTICULARITY

**ARABILITY
OPTIMUM**

CENTRE

(9) _____ markets. Bananas are grown for export in Colombia and western Ecuador; sugar is produced for export in Peru, Guyana, and Suriname. Cotton has been produced for export for many decades in (10) _____ Peru. Cotton and sugarcane are also raised in northeastern and southeastern Brazil. In southeastern Brazil soybeans have, since the 1970s, become an important export crop. Soybeans are less important in Argentina, where (11) _____ prairie soils have long supported grain and livestock industries of worldwide importance.

DOMESTICS

COAST

FERTILIZE

Задание 130

The American school system originated in the 1830s and 1840s, when a new generation of education reformers attacked the tradition of disjointed and localized education. (1) _____ American educators, such as Horace Mann in Massachusetts and Henry Barnard in Connecticut, sought to increase educational opportunity for all children by creating the common-school movement. In 1837, Mann became secretary of the board of education in Massachusetts and supervised the creation of a statewide common-school system. Barnard led (2) _____ efforts in Connecticut where he became superintendent of common schools in 1849. The term *common* meant several things to these educators. Their reform efforts focused on (3) _____ education, on the idea that all young children should be schooled, and on the notion that the content of education should be the same

PROMINENCY

SIMILARITY

ELEMENT

for everyone. The common-school reformers optimistically argued that education could transform all youth into (4) _____, (5) _____ citizens. They suggested that education could build a (6) _____ new nation that would be better equipped to compete with other countries. They appealed to people's fears about growing economic and (7) _____ tensions in the United States as immigration of various (8) _____ groups increased. The reformers believed that common schooling could create common bonds among an increasingly (9) _____ population.

**VIRTUE
LITERACY
DISTINCTION**

**RELIGION
ETHNICS**

DIVERSITY

Задание 131

West Virginia lies in the very heart of the Appalachian Highlands, and its predominantly (1) _____ terrain and picturesque scenery have led to its nickname as the Mountain State. Flatlands are (2) _____, located mainly along the major river valleys. The state's unusually (3) _____ boundaries, formed largely by rivers and mountains, give it the shape of a large pan with two handles, one in the north and one in the east. For this reason it is sometimes called the Panhandle State. West Virginia is known for its (4) _____ scenery and its abundance of natural resources, including coal, oil, gas, and timber. It is one of the (5) _____ producers of bituminous coal among the states and is also noted for the manufacture of fine glass. West Virginia, plagued for many years by (6) _____ stagnation,

MOUNTAIN

SCARCITY

IRREGULARITY

MAGNIFICENCE

LEADER

ECONOMY

has recently attempted to diversify its industrial activity. Yet the state remains one of the (7) _____ in the United States. The most important river is the Ohio, which is (8) _____ for its (9) _____ length along the state's western border. There are no large natural lakes in West Virginia. The largest reservoir is Summersville Lake, on the Gauley River. Other (10) _____ reservoirs are built to control floods. The climate of West Virginia is characterized by warm (11) _____ summers and cold winters. (12) _____ precipitation ranges from less than 810 mm in the eastern lowlands to more than 1,400 mm in higher parts of the Allegheny Front. (13) _____ fogs are common in many valleys of the Kanawha section.

POVERTY

**NAVIGATION
ENTIRETY**

ARTIFICIALS

**HUMIDITY
ANNUM**

DENSITY

Задание 132

Sculptors led the way in introducing the new Renaissance forms. Three Florentines, who were originally trained as goldsmiths, made (1) _____ innovations early in the 15th century. The oldest was Filippo Brunelleschi, who developed (2) _____ perspective. He eventually became an architect, the first truly Renaissance builder, and in that capacity designed the (3) _____ octagonal dome of Florence Cathedral, also called the Duomo, completed in 1436. The dome was considered one of the most (4) _____ and engineering (5) _____ feats since Roman times.

CRUCIALLY

LINEARITY

ENORMITY

**IMPRESSION
ART**

Brunelleschi was (6) _____ for the revival of the (7) _____ columnar system, which he studied in Rome. He introduced into all his public and private structures a new formal spatial integrity that was (8) _____ to the Renaissance. Lorenzo Ghiberti is best known for the reliefs he made for two sets of (9) _____ bronze doors, produced for the Florence Baptistery. His second pair of doors, illustrating Old Testament themes, was highly praised by Michelangelo, who termed them (10) _____ of the Gates of Paradise, which they have been called since then. Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi, known as Donatello, was one of the most (11) _____ artists of the Renaissance, not only because of the power of his figures but also because he traveled widely. A Florentine, Donatello also worked in Venice, Padua, Naples, and Rome and was thereby instrumental in carrying the new Florentine innovations to much of Italy. His principal works include the bronze David, an image of the (12) _____ hero with the head of Goliath at his feet. The nearly life-size (13) _____ figure, conceived in the round, was the first such statue made since (14) _____ times.

**RESPONSIBILITY
CLASSICS**

UNIQUENESS

GILDING

WORTH

INFLUENCE

BIBLE

NAKEDNESS

ANCIENTRY

Суффикс наречия

Суффикс -ly

Образует наречия от основ прилагательных и (реже) от основ существительных:

- harshly* — резко, решительно;
- naturally* — естественно; свободно;
- daily* — ежедневно;
- hourly* — еже часно; постоянно;
- namely* — а именно, то есть.

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами — наречиями или прилагательными.

Задание 133

Organisms and their environment (1) _____ interact, and both are changed by this interaction. Like all other living creatures, humans have (2) _____ changed their environment, but they have done so (3) _____ on a grander scale than have all other species. Some of these human-induced changes — such as the destruction of the world's tropical rain forests to create farms or grazing land for cattle — have led to altered climate patterns. In turn, altered climate patterns have changed the way animals and plants are distributed in different ecosystems. In 1840, German chemist Justus von Liebig first proposed that populations cannot grow (4) _____, a basic principle now known as the Law of the Minimum. Biotic and abiotic factors, singly or in combination, (5) _____

CONSTANT

CLEAR
GENERAL

INDEFINITE

ULTIMATE

limit the size that any population may attain. This size limit, known as a population's carrying capacity, occurs when needed resources, such as food, breeding sites, and water, are in short supply. Population size and distribution may also be affected, either (6) _____ or (7) _____, by the way species in an ecosystem interact with one another. In an experiment performed in the late 1960s in the rocky tidal zone along the Pacific Coast of the United States, American ecologist Robert Paine studied an area that contained 15 species of invertebrates, including starfish, mussels, limpets, barnacles, and chitons. Paine found that in this ecosystem one species of starfish preyed (8) _____ on a species of mussel, preventing that mussel population from multiplying and monopolizing space in the tidal zone. When Paine removed the starfish from the area, he found that the mussel population (9) _____ increased in size, crowding out most other organisms from rock surfaces. The number of invertebrate species in the ecosystem soon dropped to eight species. Paine concluded that the loss of just one species, the starfish, (10) _____ led to the loss of an additional six species and a transformation of the ecosystem.

**DIRECT
INDIRECT**

HEAVY

QUICK

EVENTUAL

Задание 134

Ireland's economic growth in (1) _____ decades has reversed a long (2) _____ trend of emigration. For more than a century after the Great Potato Famine of the 1840s, Ireland's population (3) _____ declined, despite the nation's (4) _____ high birth rate. This continuous decline resulted from

**RECENTLY
HISTORY**

**STEADINESS
RELATIVISM**

mass emigration, (5) _____ to escape the famine and later to seek employment and better lives, (6) _____ in the United States and in the industrialized cities of the United Kingdom. In the 1960s and 1970s, emigration fell (7) _____ and no longer offset the natural increase. By the 1980s Ireland's population was growing at an (8) _____ rate of about 0.5 percent, and in the 1990s immigration began to exceed emigration by a small margin. In 2002, Ireland's population grew (9) _____ at a rate of 1.16 percent, one of the highest rates in Western Europe.

INITIATE

MAIN

SHARPNESS

ANNUM

ANNUM

Задание 135

Seven of the United States are (1) _____ interested in the great Colorado River which, with its major tributaries, has a length of more than 1,700 miles and the (2) _____ fall of 10,000 feet between its head waters in the Rocky Mountains and its mouth in the Gulf of California. The most spectacular section of the Colorado River Basin is the Grand Canyon, with its mile-high, multihued walls, which in any list of (3) _____ wonders of the world (4) _____ stands among the first. The Grand Canyon is four hundred and forty-six kilometres (5) _____, up to twenty-nine kilometres (6) _____, and more than one thousand five hundred metres (7) _____. The entire canyon is (8) _____ beautiful, containing towering buttes, mesas, and valleys within its main gorge. An (9) _____ section of the canyon, together with plateau areas on

VITALITY

PHENOMENON

NATURE

INEVITABILITY

LENGTH

WIDTH

DEPTH

EXTREMITY

IMPRESSION

either side of it, are preserved as the Grand Canyon National Park, which receives about four million visitors a year.

Задание 136

The landscape of the American West was dramatically (1) _____ during the 20th century as a result of the widespread construction of dams along major rivers, such as the Colorado and the Snake. In September 1997, the United States Senate (2) _____ hearings to discuss a proposal brought by the Sierra Club, the Glen Canyon Institute, and other environmental groups. Their idea, supported by the Sierra Club's 600,000 members, was to (3) _____ Lake Powell, the reservoir behind Glen Canyon Dam. Located near the border of Utah and Arizona, the 220-m structure dams the water of the Colorado River. Many senators (4) _____ the proposal with disbelief. Glen Canyon Dam (5) _____ electricity to cities and farms throughout the Southwest, and Lake Powell supports a \$500-million-per-year recreation industry. The proposal concerning Lake Powell was not an isolated incident. Many people in the West have come to (6) _____ dams as agents of biological destruction.

ALTERATION

CONVENTION

DRAINAGE

**GREETING
PROVISION**

VIEWER

Суффиксы глагола

Суффикс **-ize** (американский вариант написания),
-ise (британский)

Образует глаголы со значением «вести себя подобно, проводить ту или иную политику, производить действие»:

privatize — приватизировать;

agonize — переживать; мучиться;

apologize — извиняться, просить прощения.

Суффикс **-en**

Образует глаголы от прилагательных и существительных; обозначает действие, придающее качество, выраженное в основе глагола:

weaken — слабеть, ослаблять;

harden — становиться *или* делать твердым; застывать, твердеть;

soften — смягчать, облегчать.

Суффикс **-fy**

Образует глаголы со значением «делать, осуществлять, превращать»:

simplify — упрощать(ся), делать более простым, легким;

purify — очищать(ся);

beatify — делать счастливым, давать блаженство, наслаждение.

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Задание 137

Early work in the field of computer science during the 1940s–1950s focused on automating the process of making calculations for use in science and engineering. Scientists and engineers developed theoretical models of computation that (1) _____ them to (2) _____ how efficient different approaches were in performing various calculations. Computer science (3) _____ considerably during this time with the branch of mathematics known as numerical analysis, which examines the accuracy and precision of calculations. As the use of computers expanded between the 1950s and the 1970s, the focus of computer science (4) _____ to include (5) _____ the use of computers through programming languages — artificial languages used to program computers, and operating systems — computer programs that (6) _____ a useful interface between a computer and a user. During this time, computer scientists were also experimenting with new applications and computer designs, (7) _____ the first computer networks, and exploring relationships between computation and thought. In the 1970s, computer chip manufacturers began to mass produce microprocessors — the electronic circuitry that serves as the main information processing center in a computer. This new technology (8) _____ the computer industry by dramatically reducing the cost of building computers and greatly increasing their processing speed.

**ABILITY
ANALYSIS**

LAP

**BROAD
SIMPLE**

PROVISION

CREATURE

REVOLUTION

Задание 138

Like many modern developed countries, the United Kingdom has a mixed economy. This (1) _____ that some sectors of the economy are operated by the government and some are operated by private businesses. Since World War II, Britain has worked to (2) _____ the mix of private and public enterprises in order to (3) _____ the country's economy and ensure the economic well-being of its citizens. After World War II the government (4) _____, or took over, a number of large and troubled industries. These included coal, electricity, transport, gas, oil, steel, certain car and truck manufacturing, shipbuilding, and aircraft building. Since the 1950s, the government has (5) _____ a number of these industries, selling them to private firms. The first sales were the steel and road transportation industries.

SIGN

EQUAL

MAXIMUM

NATION

PRIVATE

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 4

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Break

break down — ухудшаться, сдавать (о здоровье)

break down — сломить (сопротивление и т. п.)

break in (into) — вламываться, врываться

break into — вмешаться (в разговор и т. п.)

break of — вылечивать, излечивать, исцелять

break off — внезапно прекращать, обрывать (разговор, дружбу, знакомство и т. п.)

break out — вспыхивать, раздражаться (часто о грозе, огне и т. п.)

break out (of) — сбегать; вырываться

break through — прорваться, пробиться

break up — расходиться (о компании); распадаться, разваливаться (о семье и т. п.)

break with — разрывать с

Задание 139

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола BREAK.

In the small village it was generally assumed that Dan and Mary would get married as they had been inseparable since they were children. When therefore the news broke (1) _____ in the local pub that they were breaking (2) _____, nobody could believe it. After all they had been engaged for five

years. Old Mrs Swan, the celebrated cake maker who had been commissioned to make the wedding cake, broke (3) _____ and wept openly when she heard about it. No one was quite sure whether this was through sadness or at the thought of losing the cake commission. Everyone was talking about it wherever you went in the village, the pub, the shops, the park — everywhere. It wouldn't have been a surprise to anyone if the announcer on the radio had suddenly broken (4) _____ the middle of a piece of music and informed the nation that Dan and Mary had broken (5) _____ their engagement. It still remained a mystery why it had happened. There was a wall of secrecy surrounding the whole affair which it was virtually impossible to break (6) _____. Their friend however was determined to break (7) _____ the barriers and get to the bottom of the matter.

Задание 140

Andy hadn't been long as a reporter but had already made himself a name by discovering things that the rest of the reporters would never have found out mainly because they would never break (1) _____ tradition and use the unconventional methods Andy employed. There was the occasion when Andy caught a burglar breaking (2) _____ the local bank. He had had a tip-off about the burglary and had managed to persuade the local manager to let him spend the night in the bank so that he could get pictures of the man actually as he broke (3) _____. Then there was the time he had actually got a picture of a man breaking (4) _____ of a prison situated about ten miles away. The editor had tried in vain to break Andy (5) _____ his unconventional habits but gave up because in the end he realised his stories helped sell the paper.

Bring

bring a charge against — предъявлять обвинение

bring a matter before — предложить вопрос на рассмотрение

bring about a reconciliation — уладить
bring down — свалить; сломать
bring on — развивать, улучшать
bring round — переубеждать
bring shame on — бросать тень на, опозорить
bring up — воспитывать
bring up against — доставлять неприятности

Задание 141

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола BRING.

Ann Rowley was only twenty-three when she was elected as a Member of Parliament, the youngest woman member in its whole history. Naturally the press showed a great interest in her and her family, asking her how she had managed to be elected at such a young age. Her answer never altered. She owed it all to the way she had been brought (1) _____ by her mother, Margaret. Her father had died of a heart attack when she was only two after his business had been brought (2) _____ following a financial scandal. Criminal charges had been brought (3) _____ him but the matter was closed on his death.

It was difficult sometimes to work out who was standing for Parliament, Ann or Margaret. Her mother had observed early on that Ann was very good at defending herself and always arguing her case well, which had decided her to bring her daughter (4) _____ in the art of public speaking. The awareness that Ann had had all her life about her father's apparent "disgrace" brought her (5) _____ the necessity constantly to be on her guard. Ann had never really explained what her father had done. All she would hint at was that the whole business had brought shame (6) _____ the family name, although her father was totally innocent.

Ann coped admirably in her first few days, using her negotiating skills to the full. After only six weeks in the job she even managed to bring (7) _____ a reconciliation between two

of her colleagues who were having a sharp dispute and also succeeded in bringing a matter (8) _____ her minister, which saved him some embarrassment and for which he was very grateful. Her name was becoming known both in the House of Commons and also in her constituency where her efficiency was even bringing (9) _____ to her point of view those electors who had voted against her.

Get

get at — высмеивать

get away with — сходить кому-л. с рук

get back — вернуться

get by — 1) обходиться; 2) сводить концы с концами; устраиваться

get down — расстраивать, нервировать

get on smb.'s nerves — действовать кому-л. на нервы

get on — 1) продолжать; 2) уживаться, ладить с (кем-л.)

get out of — отказываться

get out — уходить, сбегать

get to — добраться до чего-л.; доходить

Задание 142

! Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола GET.

I'd like to tell you of the time I returned to my old school some fifteen years after I'd left. The friend had been invited to speak as the guest of honour at some function or other at the school. He had been so insistent on my going that I couldn't really get (1) _____ it, though I wasn't really looking forward to coming face to face again with certain of the teachers. There was one of them; his name was Harrison and he and I just didn't get (2) _____ at all. There was something about the way he looked at you, as if he was about to say something unpleasant about your hair, your shoes or the way you walked

and he always passed humiliating comments. It began to get (3) _____ my nerves. I felt as I was being persecuted, being got (4) _____. Things had got (5) _____ such a state that in my last few weeks at the school I'd written what I thought was a fairly satirical piece making fun of him without mentioning him by name. Nobody on the teaching staff made any mention about it before I left and so I imagined I had got (6) _____ it. The strange thing was that Harrison usually liked to have the last word and could not bear to be humiliated.

Apparently the function at the school was to be a formal affair and the men were supposed to wear dinner jackets. On the day of the function I was flying back from abroad and by the time I got (7) _____ there was only a couple of hours to change and drive to the school. I say 'change' but I had no formal clothes to change into because the case with my dinner jacket had gone missing. But I didn't let that get me (8) _____ and thought the best thing was to get (9) _____ the school as quickly as possible. I arrived therefore dressed in my holiday attire, sneaked into the back of the hall and sat down.

My friend gave a brilliant speech. The only worrying thing was that up on the platform sat the dreaded Harrison and I had the horrible feeling that he had spotted me and he had that strange look on his face as if he was up to something. From what I had heard from people around me, I learned that Harrison was retiring this term. The presentation was made by the headmaster saying he didn't know how the school would get (10) _____ without Harrison and other complimentary things and then handed him his leaving present. Harrison rose with an evil smile on his face and assured the Head that the school would certainly get (11) _____ without him. He only hoped he would be able to get (12) _____ on his pension. Then suddenly he made a comment about how they must remember how fussy he always was about appearance and being properly dressed. He had, he said, got a special prize for the best dressed old boy. I heard my name being called out. All I wanted to do was get (13) _____ but I had no choice and strolled as casually as I could to loud cheers and cat calls, in my holiday outfit, up on to the stage. As he handed me a small book entitled

'How to Look Smart' and shook my hand, he whispered, "I've waited fifteen years for this!"

Give

give away — выдавать; подводить; предавать

give back — возвращать, отдавать

give in — уступать, сдаваться; соглашаться

give out — распределять

give up — 1) оставить, отказаться; бросить (привычку); 2) посвятить (чему-л.)

Задание 143

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола GIVE.

Joe Band was a spy. He was a tall man with curly black hair, working in a small advertising company. Nothing gave him (1) _____: he spoke excellent Pushtu, was good at advertising; if he had any debts, he always gave them (2) _____ in time. Band never argued with his colleagues, preferring to give (3) _____ when debates grew heated. He quickly did all his duties after the tasks were given (4) _____. When his boss prohibited smoking at the work place, Band gave it (5) _____. Nobody suspected him of dealing with espionage, but he had given (6) _____ his life to the fight with terrorism.

Hold

hold back — сдерживать, придерживать

hold down a job — не потерять место, удержаться в должности

hold in — сдерживаться

hold on — ждать, подождать

hold oneself together — держать себя в руках

hold out — 1) выдерживать, держаться до конца; 2) протягивать; предлагать

hold to — держаться, придерживаться (мнения)

hold up — останавливать, задерживать

Задание 144

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола HOLD.

Some people can't stand open spaces. That's called "agoraphobia". Some people can't stand closed spaces. That's called "claustrophobia". I suffer from the latter. Whenever I travel in a lift, I have to hold myself (1) _____ just in case I get an impulse to shout and scream.

I was late for an appointment on the fifth floor of the building because my train had been held (2) _____ through some technical stoppage or other. Despite my wish to lose weight and use stairs wherever possible I had no alternative but to use the lift on this occasion. I ran to catch it just as the doors were closing until someone kindly held them (3) _____ for me. We went first to the second floor and three people got out leaving a total of six, well within the specified maximum load. Then the lift stopped between the third and fourth floor. The different reactions were interesting.

First there was silence for a minute, everyone holding (4) _____ the old-fashioned belief in Britain that you don't talk to strangers. The first person to speak was an old man with a long grey beard. He didn't know how people nowadays could be so inefficient. "How," he asked, "did these people hold (5) _____ their jobs?"

I decided to hold (6) _____ a helping hand mainly to control my nerves by suggesting that we pushed the emergency button, wondering just how long I could in reality hold (7) _____ without breaking out in a sweat or screaming. The young woman standing next to the control panel pressed the red button. We waited. The silence was broken by a voice

crackling through the speaker grill telling us that it was aware of our situation. At this we all laughed including the old man. It broke the ice. Feelings were not being held (8) _____ any longer. Comments were exchanged as to how long we would be held (9) _____ in the lift. Every ten minutes or so the voice consoled us inviting us to hold (10) _____ for just a bit longer. As time ticked by the voice told us its name was Eric. We got to know Eric quite well that morning as he held (11) _____ promises of an early release. He made us laugh, too. His last remark telling us to hold (12) _____ yet again was followed by the reassuring: "Now, don't go away, will you?" We did of course — two hours later.

Look

look — смотреть, глядеть

look after — ухаживать за (кем-л., чем-л.), заботиться о (ком-л., чем-л.)

look at — смотреть на (что-л., кого-л.)

look back — оглядываться

look for -- искать

look forward to — ожидать с нетерпением, предвкушать

look into — исследовать

look out of — выглядывать из

look out! -- осторожнее! берись!

look out on — иметь вид, выходить

look round — оглядываться кругом

look through — 1) смотреть в (окно и т. п.); 2) просматривать что-л.

look on/upon -- смотреть как на; считать за

Задание 145

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола LOOK.

If you happen to report to the authorities you've seen an U.F.O. (Unidentified Flying Object), very often you are looked (1) _____ as if you're someone who needs looking (2) _____. In other words they don't believe you. People are usually reluctant to believe the extraordinary. You happen to have a room in a hotel looking (3) _____ on the lake in Scotland where there's supposed to be a monster. You're just looking (4) _____ of the window and there is the monster! You look (5) _____ and see a lot of people downstairs in the hall. You run down to them to point at the monster and tell everyone to look (6) _____ the window to see it. What do they do? They don't look. They've heard it all before. I suppose it's not surprising because whenever you look (7) _____ photographs of so-called monsters and beasts, they're never very clear. People sometimes look (8) _____ the matter but there never seems to be any proof. Whenever I read in the newspaper about someone who has had a mystical or strange encounter with a person or thing and is looking (9) _____ support or is (10) _____ looking forward to finding someone who will accept their story, I look (11) _____ to a time some years ago when something similar happened to me.

Make

make fun of smb. — высмеивать кого-л.; подсмеиваться над кем-л.

make down — ушивать (одежду)

make into — переделывать; превращать во (что-л.)

make off — уходить, удирать; бежать; улепетывать

make out — 1) разобрать; 2) увидеть, различить, понять

make up — 1) составлять; 2) выдумывать, придумать 3) мириться

to make up to smb. — заискивать, лебезить перед кем-л.

make up one's mind — принять решение, решиться (на что-л. или сделать что-л.)

Задание 146

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола MAKE.

When I recollect my childhood, I always think of Ben Quins. We did not make friends. Quite the other way round, he was my enemy. He was two or three years older than me and was always making (1) _____ me. Maybe, he wanted me to make (2) _____ him or perhaps he was fond of making (3) _____ evil tricks, I don't know. Eight people made (4) _____ my family and we were not rich. I always had to wear my elder brothers' clothes. My mother used to make my brothers' old clothes (5) _____ or make their trousers (6) _____ shorts for me. It seemed to me that it was impossible to make (7) _____ that it was an old piece of clothing, but Ben always tried to make (8) _____ a plan how to show me that I was a sight in it and I often had to make (9) _____ in tears. Once I made (10) _____ to speak to him. I found him in the yard and said in a low voice: "Let us make it (11) _____." He looked at me as if I said nonsense and I clearly made (12) _____ the expression of his face. He was going to mock at me again.

My misfortunes ended when my family moved house.

Put

put down — 1) записывать; 2) высаживать, давать возможность выйти (пассажирам)

put forward — выдвигать, предлагать (идею; чью-л. кандидатуру)

put in — прерывать разговор, вставлять (слова) в разговор

put off — откладывать (что-л. на более поздний срок)

put on — надевать

put out — 1) тушить, гасить; 2) причинять неудобство

put up — 1) поднимать; 2) строить, воздвигать (здание и т. п.);

3) повышать (цены)

put smb. up (for the night) — принимать, давать приют (гостям)

put up at — останавливаться в гостинице и т. п.

put up with — терпеть, мириться, сносить

Задание 147

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола PUT.

Two weeks ago Pete put (1) _____ an idea to go for a drive to Monmouthshire, a county located in southeastern Wales. Monmouthshire comprises a lowland region in the south along the Severn estuary and a mountainous region in the north. The area contains signs of Roman occupation, notably at Caerleon, and a number of medieval structures, among them the Tintern Abbey which was put (2) _____ in the 13th century. But you should know our company. Ann at once put (3) _____ saying she was busy finishing her project. Then Nick offered to put (4) _____ all the expenses. To drive by car was pleasant because you could see picturesque scenery and it was possible to stop and put (5) _____ the passengers when it was necessary. But landlords had put (6) _____ prices, he said, and it would not be reasonable to put (7) _____ a hotel. Maybe some of us had relatives or acquaintance in this area to put us (8) _____ for the night, he added. There was a moment's silence and then Charlie put (9) _____ his head from the book and said that he had an aunt leaving nearby and if we agreed to put (10) _____ her temper, he would phone her immediately. "What do you mean by 'her temper'?" we asked. "You see, she is a strange person. She has never got married, she has lived all her life in her own house and this has made an influence on her. First of all, she wears such odd clothes that everybody thinks she is living in the 1930s. So, don't pay attention to what dress she put (11) _____. Then, she is fond of putting (12) _____ the lights. Maybe she thinks it a great economy, but it irritates. She puts (13) _____

all the expenses and our visit will be a waste of money for her unless we promise to compensate everything for her being put (14) _____. And the last but not the least: her hobby is putting (15) _____ all conversations," Charlie explained.

Of course, we were not rich people, but to put (16) _____ the extravagance of Charlie's aunt was beyond us. It was decided to put (17) _____ the trip for a week and to put (18) _____ a small village inn.

Run

run across — (случайно) встретиться с кем-л.; натолкнуться на кого-л.

run down -- переутомлять(ся); истощать(ся), изнурять(ся)

run in -- вбежать

run into -- налетать, наталкиваться (на что-л.); сталкиваться (с чем-л.)

run off — налить

run out of -- иссякать, кончаться

run over -- повторять

run through — бегом прочитывать, просматривать

run up against -- наталкиваться

run up bills -- делать долги

Задание 148

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола RUN.

My main reason for becoming a temporary postman during the Christmas holiday period was because I had run (1) _____ some rather large bills and what was more important I had run (2) _____ money. My trainer was a postman by the name of Ted who didn't want any of his trainees to think that being a postman was an easy job. He was fed up with people he ran (3) _____ every so often who claimed that it was only a part-time job because it was all finished by

mid-day. He ran (4) _____ the sequence very carefully. The first thing was to be punctual since you started at a time when most people were still asleep. Immediately you arrived you had to start sorting the mail into the different pigeon holes. Sometimes you ran (5) _____ some terrible handwriting and didn't know where the letter should go. These letters should be put to one side and old Charlie, the handwriting expert, would run (6) _____ through them later. The next step was to run (7) _____ some cold water, fill the kettle and then make a cup of tea. Ted was always calm and optimistic. He never let himself get run (8) _____ by the job. He left me alone for an hour to follow his method and asked me to call him if I ran (9) _____ any difficulties.

At first I got on famously finding the right pigeon-holes, checking Ted's list and putting the letters in bundles. After about two hours of this I found myself running (10) _____ patience. It was at this stage that Ted came running (11) _____ encouraging me to finish and get out on the road. I had to make do with a bicycle that looked as though it had been run (12) _____ several times. The shouts of joy coming from some houses as I put the mail through the letter box made up for the discomfort and I was beginning to feel like a real Father

Take

take aback — захватить врасплох; поразить

take after — походить на (кого-л.)

take aside — отвести в сторону

take back — отречься, отказываться (от сказанного); признавать свою неправоту

take by — взять, схватить за

take for — принимать за (кого-л.)

take in — 1) понять; разобраться; 2) присоединять

take on — 1) принимать на работу; 2) приниматься/браться за какую-л. работу

take out — получать

take over — вступать во владение (вместо другого лица)

take to — привыкать, приспособливаться к чему-л.

take up — 1) братьяся (за что-л.); заниматься (чем-л.); 2) отнимать (время и т. п.); 3) поднимать; 4) рассматривать (вопрос и т. п.)

take with — увлечь; понравиться

Задание 149

Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами фразового глагола TAKE.

When he was forty-two, Ben Bowler was fired. He didn't take (1) _____ the idea at all. It all happened so quickly. His boss, Charles Dow, took him (2) _____ early one Monday morning and asked him to come to his office, telling him that it wouldn't take (3) _____ much of his time. He was right. Dow asked him to sit down, took (4) _____ a piece of paper and began to read from it. The contents of the speech were that Ben would have to go but of course, if he wished, he could take the matter (5) _____ with the managing director and take the matter further. It took several minutes before Ben could really take (6) _____ the news. What really made him furious was that Dow was so taken (7) _____ with himself that he couldn't even thank Ben for his services over the last ten years.

Ben cleared his desk and went to the canteen to enjoy his last cup of coffee there. Colleagues assured him he was lucky. With his free time, they said, Ben could take (8) _____ all those hobbies and interests for which he had never had time before. He would soon take (9) _____ his new life, drawing his pension and enjoying the financial benefits of his lump sum. But Ben had other ideas. At first he was so taken (10) _____ by the news that he couldn't think straight. Then all he wanted was to take Dow (11) _____ the throat and tell him exactly what he thought of him. But Ben took (12) _____ his father who always looked on the bright side and slowly he began

to take (13) _____ the possible advantages he could get from his new situation. Within about six months his time was completely taken (14) _____ with making preparations for setting up a new agency. He decided to call his new company the Dow Agency so that he would always be clear in his mind what his aims were and what task he had taken (15) _____. The agency was set up to offer advice to employers on good management. He took (16) _____ a loan from his local bank to refurbish an office, worked out a detailed business plan, which the bank manager was quite taken (17) _____, advertised for some staff and took (18) _____ two of the fifty applicants and set up his business. Within three years he had taken (19) _____ another ten staff and taken (20) _____ a local agency that had failed to make a profit. Many people in the area originally took him (21) _____ a cheat but they soon found out that he was very effective and successful and it wasn't long before they took (22) _____ all their critical remarks. Ben suspected that Dow had been at the bottom of these rumours. Nevertheless he still continued to take (23) _____ a large amount of business and was able to set up other agencies in two neighbouring towns. After five years to the day Ben found he was earning far more money now than if he had stayed with his old company.

ЧАСТЬ ПЯТАЯ

КЛЮЧИ

Задание 1

B4 southern B5 rising B6 higher B7 was blown B8 smaller
B9 are covered B10 has been constructed

Задание 2

B4 were B5 was rewarded B6 is/was B7 was astonished B8 had
used B9 was switched B10 have not heard

Задание 3

B4 was returning B5 was driving B6 feet B7 has found
B8 crossing B9 its B10 was

Задание 4

B4 was conquered B5 had begun B6 strongest B7 was located
B8 was B9 existed B10 were bought

Задание 5

B4 came B5 to deceive B6 will play B7 are provided B8 were
given B9 wandering B10 trick-or-treating

Задание 6

B4 highly B5 had built B6 more seldom B7 more modern
B8 cycles B9 was brought B10 carefully

Задание 7

B4 drinks **B5** nearly **B6** hundred **B7** much **B8** healthier **B9** was
B10 followed

Задание 8

B4 had been shot **B5** going **B6** were waving **B7** moving
B8 husband's **B9** have killed **B10** was

Задание 9

B4 be mixed **B5** have been found **B6** first **B7** to make **B8** to
produce **B9** harder **B10** easily

Задание 10

B4 staying **B5** to know **B6** itself **B7** starts **B8** baths **B9** locked
B10 to lock

Задание 11

B4 tiring **B5** longer **B6** boring **B7** friendly **B8** people's
B9 traveller's **B10** nearest

Задание 12

B4 learning **B5** years' **B6** becoming **B7** published **B8** has been
revised **B9** was followed **B10** was awarded

Задание 13

B4 to determine **B5** have been played **B6** is **B7** had spread
B8 children's **B9** had become **B10** closely

Задание 14

B4 have written **B5** most widely **B6** those **B7** remains **B8** most
profound **B9** to explore **B10** enabled

Задание 15

B4 People's **B5** country's **B6** most populous **B7** fifth **B8** billion
B9 spoken **B10** to be written

Задание 16

B4 arose **B5** its **B6** rising **B7** isolated **B8** most crowded
B9 highest **B10** latest

Задание 17

B4 bordering **B5** roughly **B6** million **B7** had drifted
B8 surrounding **B9** was frozen **B10** melting

Задание 18

B4 Traditionally **B5** farming **B6** dominates **B7** was admitted
B8 millennia **B9** had inhabited **B10** has increased

Задание 19

B4 Asia's **B5** strongly **B6** written **B7** neighbouring **B8** was
conquered **B9** most advanced **B10** originated

Задание 20

B4 combined **B5** to form **B6** smallest **B7** creating **B8** The higher
B9 sharper **B10** used

Задание 21

B4 nearer **B5** increasing **B6** faster **B7** is mined **B8** was built
B9 includes **B10** its

Задание 22

B4 have discovered **B5** larger **B6** was found **B7** to date **B8** most
complex **B9** is known **B10** others

Задание 23

B4 is admitted **B5** will succeed **B6** spends **B7** to go **B8** takes
B9 themselves **B10** to graduate

Задание 24

B4 itself **B5** has been **B6** billions **B7** readily **B8** more valuable
B9 drawing **B10** Picasso's

Задание 25

B4 seventh **B5** elder **B6** Austens **B7** devoted **B8** was regarded
B9 amusing **B10** had written

Задание 26

B4 anywhere **B5** was seized **B6** theirs **B7** worked **B8** to find
B9 nation's **B10** contributed

Задание 27

B4 have regarded **B5** to be **B6** observed **B7** nearest **B8** others
B9 latter **B10** seen

Задание 28

B4 had been **B5** billion **B6** second **B7** has won **B8** gentlemen's
B9 Played **B10** former

Задание 29

B4 themselves **B5** are becoming **B6** marry **B7** another **B8** was
introduced **B9** has been **B10** its

Задание 30

B4 ethnically **B5** fewer **B6** least **B7** knows **B8** largest
B9 children **B10** third

Задание 31

B4 has been measured **B5** earliest **B6** was described **B7** is used
B8 first **B9** installed **B10** its

Задание 32

B4 is believed **B5** have been brought **B6** keeping **B7** begins
B8 is found **B9** later **B10** would know

Задание 33

B4 have been **B5** To help **B6** Those **B7** first **B8** is considered
B9 are valued **B10** more prosperous

Задание 34

B4 fifth **B5** nation's **B6** were taking **B7** themselves **B8** to tie
B9 were considered **B10** would benefit

Задание 35

B4 to be **B5** run **B6** driving **B7** The more sensibly **B8** smoothly
B9 find **B10** owner's

Задание 36

B4 our **B5** dog's **B6** yourself **B7** to stay **B8** less mysterious
B9 threatened **B10** to be left

Задание 37

B4 was sent **B5** to have been **B6** was found **B7** have gone **B8** to
allow **B9** later **B10** bachelor's

Задание 38

B4 women's **B5** based **B6** left **B7** was granted **B8** chose **B9** had
held **B10** unanimously

Задание 39

B4 famous **B5** officially **B6** comprises **B7** was begun **B8** have
been crowned **B9** its **B10** Poets'

Задание 40

B4 worst **B5** baker's **B6** thirds **B7** Driven **B8** had blown **B9** was
brought **B10** led

Задание 41

B11 politician **B12** editor **B13** journalism **B14** daily
B15 unprecedented **B16** steadily

Задание 42

B11 economic **B12** circulation **B13** investments **B14** influence
B15 cruelties **B16** declared

Задание 43

B11 populous B12 extending B13 diverse B14 economy
B15 variety B16 farther

Задание 44

B11 location B12 historical B13 movement B14 distinctive
B15 Diversity B16 rapidly

Задание 45

B11 agricultural B12 economy B13 employment B14 handful
B15 growth B16 Asian

Задание 46

B11 mainly B12 expression B13 religious B14 generally
B15 vital B16 transportation

Задание 47

B11 conquest B12 Spaniards B13 origin B14 descend
B15 foundations B16 complexity

Задание 48

B11 according B12 integral B13 celebration B14 participate
B15 procession B16 witches

Задание 49

B11 northwestern B12 densely B13 exploited B14 extensive
B15 Dutchmen B16 significance

Задание 50

B11 inhabitants B12 composition B13 ancestry B14 descent
B15 Southern B16 diversity

Задание 51

B11 proud B12 poverty B13 unemployment B14 orphans
B15 practically B16 originates

Задание 52

B11 demonstrators **B12** shortly **B12** opposing **B14** careful
B15 organizers **B16** peaceful

Задание 53

B11 legislative **B12** executive **B13** judicial **B14** numerous
B15 residential **B16** Dutch

Задание 54

B11 numerous **B12** movable **B13** annually **B14** separated
B15 rarely **B16** significant

Задание 55

B11 naval **B12** formerly **B13** according **B14** erected
B15 architect **B16** borders

Задание 56

B11 authorities **B12** assistance **B13** public **B14** subsidy
B15 circulate **B16** misery

Задание 57

B11 compared **B12** highly **B13** consequently **B14** employment
B15 suitable **B16** profitable

Задание 58

B11 consumed **B12** creating **B13** devastating **B14** darkened
B15 extinction **B16** frequency

Задание 59

B11 particularly **B12** presence **B13** constantly **B14** thick
B15 manned **B16** disintegrate

Задание 60

B11 majority **B12** sponsorship **B13** availability **B14** assembly
B15 growth **B16** subsequent

Задание 61

B11 historical **B12** leading **B13** permanent **B14** daily
B15 heavily **B16** significance

Задание 62

B11 incorrectly **B12** descendants **B13** tolerance **B14** skillful
B15 conveniences **B16** geometric

Задание 63

B11 autonomy **B12** governed **B13** freedoms **B14** authority
B15 ceremonial **B16** answerable

Задание 64

B11 humanity **B12** exhibit **B13** advancement **B14** abilities
B15 enrich **B16** heritage

Задание 65

B11 finance **B12** density **B13** extensive **B14** richness
B15 various **B16** founded

Задание 66

B11 legal **B12** citizens **B13** governors **B14** registration
B15 privacy **B16** helpful

Задание 67

B11 possesses **B12** curved **B13** neighbourhoods **B14** Danes
B15 cyclists **B16** creativity

Задание 68

B11 settled **B12** creation **B13** architect **B14** numerous
B15 nightly **B16** famous

Задание 69

B11 botanist **B12** affordable **B13** compression **B14** contrary
B15 largely **B16** annually

Задание 70

B11 broad **B12** Moist **B13** environmentalists **B14** prosperity
B15 hardship **B16** stable

Задание 71

B11 uneven **B12** Asian **B13** minority **B14** Chinese
B15 attributable **B16** care

Задание 72

B11 executive **B12** commercial **B13** movies **B14** signed
B15 recognition **B16** fame

Задание 73

B11 introduced **B12** similar **B13** endless **B14** historian
B15 inspired **B16** exceeded

Задание 74

B11 unite **B12** security **B13** Horrified **B14** oppose **B15** failure
B16 drafted

Задание 75

B11 entertainment **B12** accessible **B13** receivers **B14** capacity
B15 frequencies **B16** delivery

Задание 76

B11 spontaneously **B12** voltages **B13** assistant **B14** scientific
B15 lose **B16** physicist

Задание 77

B11 exceed **B12** providers **B13** competition **B14** consumers
B15 necessities **B16** companionship

Задание 78

B11 moralist **B12** injustices **B13** depth **B14** persuasive
B15 masterful **B16** monthly

Задание 79

B11 comprehensive **B12** environmental **B13** linkages
B14 increasingly **B15** materially **B16** products

Задание 80

B11 officially **B12** ratify **B13** industrialized **B14** successful
B15 including **B16** insignificant

Задание 81

A22 never **A23** common **A24** different **A25** roots **A26** strong
A27 relations **A28** belong

Задание 82

A22 popular **A23** among **A24** spectators **A25** teams **A26** those
A27 where **A28** players

Задание 83

A22 many **A23** cause **A24** risen **A25** melt **A26** raise
A27 damage **A28** extinct

Задание 84

A22 represents **A23** makes **A24** traditional **A25** appropriate
A26 wear **A27** voting **A28** varies

Задание 85

A22 set **A23** protect **A24** listening **A25** anxious
A26 explaining **A27** interested **A28** respected

Задание 86

A22 worst **A23** prevent **A24** work **A25** satisfied **A26** itself
A27 confident **A28** pass

Задание 87

A22 said **A23** plates **A24** till **A25** take **A26** cried **A27** back
A28 cancel

Задание 88

A22 artist A23 briefly A24 responsible A25 provided
A26 involved A27 attraction A28 Awards

Задание 89

A22 luck A23 suspicious A24 came A25 tried A26 tight
A27 complain A28 take

Задание 90

A22 tired A23 motionless A24 to A25 hard A26 amusing
A27 wearing A28 care

Задание 91

A22 enough A23 for A24 account A25 occurred A26 out
A27 trouble A28 wrong

Задание 92

A22 there A23 order A24 miserable A25 seated A26 went
A27 greedier A28 valued

Задание 93

A22 route A23 herd A24 dangerous A25 mistaken A26 took
A27 loss A28 landing

Задание 94

A22 fresh A23 struck A24 raised A25 arm A26 take
A27 nothing A28 put

Задание 95

A22 search A23 picked A24 estimate A25 deep A26 next
A27 take A28 idle

Задание 96

A22 recognized A23 belongs A24 familiar A25 drawn A26 or
A27 incredible A28 demand

Задание 97

A22 ride A23 founded A24 owner A25 get A26 minds
A27 spectators A28 weather

Задание 98

A22 beaten A23 jealous A24 obey A25 crowded A26 meet
A27 word A28 except

Задание 99

A22 go A23 trip A24 board A25 pick A26 took A27 made
A28 cause

Задание 100

A22 settled A23 power A24 feed A25 sources A26 coast
A27 exchanged A28 exceeded

Задание 101

A22 favors A23 consumes A24 cereals A25 Dairy
A26 stability A27 Although A28 areas

Задание 102

A22 rest A23 gives A24 raising A25 up A26 income A27 close
A28 demand

Задание 103

A22 included A23 affected A24 predict A25 represented
A26 corresponding A27 takes A28 closely

Задание 104

A22 replaced A23 discovery A24 occupies A25 crops
A26 declined A27 since A28 value

Задание 105

A22 occupy A23 enjoyed A24 prosperity A25 broke
A26 expanded A27 force A28 did

Задание 106

A22 set A23 board A24 destination A25 dropped A26 ashore
A27 off A28 meaning

Задание 107

A22 established A23 named A24 went A25 provide
A26 nearby A27 banks A28 resulted

Задание 108

A22 hanging A23 feathers A24 invented A25 spread
A26 reached A27 root A28 catch

Задание 109

A22 account A23 deal A24 analyses A25 data A26 prior
A27 by A28 lengthened

Задание 110

A22 himself A23 survey A24 included A25 similar A26 among
A27 enjoy A28 hard

Задание 111

A22 because of A23 among A24 surpassed A25 itself A26 in
A27 cover A28 make

Задание 112

A22 since A23 suffering A24 describe A25 do A26 raise
A27 common A28 least

Задание 113

A22 alone A23 depends A24 contain A25 oases A26 still
A27 another A28 evidence

Задание 114

A22 name A23 late A24 despite A25 established
A26 Inexpensive A27 vast A28 available

Задание 115

A22 of A23 coasts A24 made A25 as A26 rich A27 interest
A28 led

Задание 116

A22 a few A23 as A24 as well A25 motion A26 praise
A27 reflect A28 partnership

Задание 117

A22 lie A23 consists A24 raise A25 Principal A26 ruled
A27 Lack A28 Soils

Задание 118

A22 borders A23 effect A24 by A25 height A26 itself
A27 because A28 discovered

Задание 119

A22 holds A23 politicians A24 represents A25 wear A26 grew
A27 as A28 drove

Задание 120

A22 attending A23 appointed A24 responsible A25 value
A26 relation A27 economics A28 higher

Задание 121

1 inflamed, disorder, improper 2 disobedient 3 unacceptable
4 immovable 5 unaccomplished 6 distrustful 7 unmistakable
8 irrational 9 inadmissible 10 illegal 11 immodest
12 unachievable 13 inaccurate 14 immaterial, supernatural
15 unmatched 16 unmapped 17 dissatisfaction 18 non-alcoholic
19 inattentive 20 inaccessible

Задание 122

1 monarchy 2 kingdom 3 activism 4 leader 5 ministry
6 activity 7 convention 8 dependency 9 agreements
10 pollution 11 modification

Задание 123

1 movement 2 membership 3 employment 4 privatization
5 ability 6 strikers 7 stoppages

Задание 124

1 competition 2 consumer 3 appliances 4 equipment 5 producer
6 production

Задание 125

1 jurist 2 compiler 3 speaker 4 appointment 5 philosopher
6 rivalry 7 representative 8 authority 9 prosecution
10 conspirators 11 leader 12 statement 13 liberty
14 constitution

Задание 126

1 literacy 2 finance 3 amendment 4 attendance 5 vocation
6 Instruction

Задание 127

1 relationship 2 autonomy 3 community 4 neighbourhoods
5 clearance 6 establishment 7 ownership 8 property 9 sewage
10 disposal

Задание 128

1 comfortable 2 chemical 3 geological 4 contrary 5 material
6 alternative 7 habitable 8 adverse

Задание 129

1 intensive 2 principal 3 unfavourable 4 suitable 5 particular
6 arable 7 optimal 8 central 9 domestic 10 coastal 11 fertile

Задание 130

1 Prominent 2 similar 3 elementary 4 virtuous 5 literate
6 distinctive 7 religious 8 ethnic 9 diverse

Задание 131

1 mountainous 2 scarce 3 irregular 4 magnificent 5 leading
6 economic 7 poorest 8 navigable 9 entire 10 artificial
11 humid 12 Annual 13 Dense

Задание 132

1 crucial 2 linear 3 enormous 4 impressive 5 artistic
6 responsible 7 classical 8 unique 9 gilded 10 worthy
11 influential 12 biblical 13 naked 14 ancient

Задание 133

1 constantly 2 clearly 3 generally 4 indefinitely 5 ultimately
6 directly 7 indirectly 8 heavily 9 quickly 10 eventually

Задание 134

1 recent 2 historical 3 steadily 4 relatively 5 initially
6 mainly 7 sharply 8 annual 9 annually

Задание 135

1 vitally 2 phenomenal 3 natural 4 inevitably 5 long 6 wide
7 deep 8 extremely 9 impressive

Задание 136

1 altered 2 convened 3 drain 4 greeted 5 provides 6 view

Задание 137

1 enabled 2 analyze 3 overlapped 4 broadened 5 simplifying
6 provide 7 creating 8 revolutionized

Задание 138

1 signifies 2 equalize 3 maximize 4 nationalized 5 privatized

Задание 139

1 out 2 up 3 down 4 into 5 off 6 through 7 down

Задание 140

1 with 2 into 3 in 4 out 5 of

Задание 141

1 up 2 down 3 against 4 on 5 up against 6 on 7 about
8 before 9 round

Задание 142

1 out of 2 on 3 on 4 at 5 to 6 away with 7 back 8 down 9 to
10 on 11 by 12 by 13 out

Задание 143

1 away 2 back 3 in 4 out 5 up 6 up

Задание 144

1 together 2 up 3 back 4 to 5 down 6 out 7 out 8 in 9 up
10 on 11 out 12 on

Задание 145

1 upon 2 after 3 out 4 out 5 round 6 through 7 at 8 into
9 for 10 forward to 11 back

Задание 146

1 fun of 2 up to 3 up 4 up 5 down 6 into 7 out 8 up 9 off
10 up my mind 11 up 12 out

Задание 147

1 forward 2 up 3 in 4 down 5 down 6 up 7 up at 8 up 9 up
10 up with 11 on 12 out 13 down 14 out 15 into 16 up with
17 off 18 up at

Задание 148

1 up 2 out of 3 across 4 over 5 up against 6 through 7 off
8 down 9 into 10 out of 11 in 12 into

Задание 149

1 to 2 aside 3 up 4 up 5 up 6 in 7 up 8 up 9 to 10 aback
11 by 12 after 13 in 14 up with 15 on 16 out 17 with 18 on
19 on 20 over 21 for 22 back 23 in

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