

Разбор заданий

Listening comprehension

Task 1:

Hello and good morning! **4A** Well, we're off to **a good start in the south this week, as most of the rain from the weekend has disappeared** – just a few patches of cloud and maybe some showers here on the east coast. They'll all clear up by lunchtime, though. **Over the next day or so, London and the area around Kent can expect a couple of isolated showers, but mostly dry through until Thursday.**

1B It's not such good news for **the north-west** this week, **I'm afraid: more wet weather, and not a lot of sunshine.** Some of today's showers will be heavy – and even thundery in Manchester and across the Pennines. **2 C Leeds will escape the thunderstorms, with drizzle and light rain** only throughout the rest of the day and tonight.

Elsewhere it becomes dry today, but with some foggy patches towards Wales. In England, tomorrow morning will see a dry, bright start in most places, with high temperatures throughout the week. We might see one or two thunderstorms appearing as the week goes on, with temperatures everywhere at 29 to 30 degrees.

3 B By the weekend, unfortunately, the dry weather will make way for mostly cloudy skies and rain. 5 C The rain will move from Scotland, down towards the north and reach the south coast by Saturday afternoon. Temperatures, at least, will stay mostly warm at around 21 degrees for the weekend. **6B** It might feel like a nice change from **the high twenties and early thirties we'll see in the week.** That's all from me until tomorrow. Enjoy the mini-heatwave while you can!

7C - the overall tone of the weather report is neutral as it should be according to its style.

1. According to the weather report, which region is expected to have the most severe weather this week?
 - A. The south
 - B. **The north-west**
 - C. The Pennines
 - D. The east coast
2. Which city is expected to have mostly dry and bright conditions in the morning?
 - A. London
 - B. Manchester
 - C. **Leeds**
 - D. Wales
3. What is the general weather trend for the weekend, as described in the report?

- A. Mostly dry and sunny
 - B. Mostly cloudy with rain**
 - C. Warm temperatures continuing
 - D. Thunderstorms appearing
4. How does the report describe the weather in the south and central England for most of the week?
- A. Dry with some isolated showers**
 - B. Heavy rain and thunderstorms
 - C. Mostly cloudy with rain
 - D. Foggy patches and drizzle
5. Which part of the UK will the rain move towards as the week progresses?
- A. From the north-west to the south-east
 - B. From the east coast to the west
 - C. From Scotland down to the north and south coast**
 - D. From the Pennines to the Midlands
6. What is the temperature range mentioned in the report for the upcoming week?
- A. 21 to 29 degrees
 - B. 29 to 30 degrees**
 - C. Early thirties
 - D. High twenties
7. What is the overall tone of the weather report?
- A. Positive and optimistic
 - B. Negative and gloomy
 - C. Neutral and factual**
 - D. Uncertain and unpredictable

Task 2:

8 – T

We have a large selection of skis and skiing equipment at our Alpine Forest Ski Centre and our enthusiastic assistants can help to find the best choice for you. If you plan to go skiing or snowboarding, you need all the necessary safety equipment. **9 – F/10 - F You can rent helmets, knee pads and arm pads from us.** If you prefer snowboarding, you are in luck! **11 – F Our new selection of snowboards has just arrived and is available for hire.**

If you don't normally ski, don't worry! Take advantage of our trained skiing and snowboarding professionals. **12 – F** They are available to give you group or private lessons from **the very first day!**

13 – T Unless you're an experienced skier or snowboarder, you can take part in the 'slope-starter' lessons 14 – T which help you to become familiar with our slopes and popular tracks.

If you love excitement, fun and the crunch of snow beneath your skis, you will have an unforgettable experience! **15 - T For more information or queries, please contact the manager.**

8. The centre has helpful staff and all the equipment if you want to go skiing. **T**
9. All skiers and snowboarders at the Alpine Forest Ski Centre can rent all the necessary equipment except helmets. **F**
10. The Alpine Forest Ski Centre does not offer rental equipment. **F**
11. If you want to go snowboarding, the centre can offer you new equipment. **F**
12. Lessons at the Alpine Forest Ski Centre are only available after the third week. **F**
13. If you are a slope-starter, the professionals will help you. **T**
14. If you have the starter lessons, you will be introduced to the different routes. **T**
15. If you want to learn more, you can speak to someone. **T**

READING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1. You are going to read three texts in which some parents tell us about the organization of their children's birthday party. Relate the questions (1-6) to the texts (A, B or C). Mark the chosen options (A, B or C) on the Answer Sheet.

A. Pablo

I was supposed to decorate the living room for my little son's birthday, but my budget was low and it was not easy. It suddenly occurred to me: cover the walls with posters! Everything that children like is well: your favorite TV actors and singers, the characters of animated cartoons, etc. On one of the walls of the living room I put a big white paper that covered the whole thing for the kids to make their own creations with water-based paints, as these are easily washed off. It was a resounding success. The children really enjoyed letting their imagination run wild and getting hands and the wall dirty without any adult scolding them. In the end, each kid received an award as a reward for his creative effort.

B. Anna

I firmly believe that you have to be respectful with the environment. That's why I decided to organize a birthday a little different from what I was used to,

although that would represent a greater effort and expense. I started with the theme of invitations. I used the Internet instead of paper investments, so I saved paper and money. Then I also bought reusable cups and plates instead of making them out of paper. For decoration, I rejected the idea of using balloons, which often they explode before the party is over. Instead, I used recycled paper to make flowers and posters and made party hats that the children colored with paints and served as a costume.

C. Nicolas

My son is six years old. At that age children have an increasing energy and the more children there are, the more energy they seem to have. That's why I listened to my parents, who live in a housing estate, and celebrated the birthday at their house. In order to avoid complaints, I asked everyone for permission. We celebrated the birthday in the community garden area, which allowed me to organize activities that it would have been difficult to carry out in the living room at home. For example, I hired some clowns who managed to entertain the children for a good while. We also organized a costume party, and at the end the kids voted the most original and funniest costume, and we delivered a gift to each of the children.

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|---|---|
| 1 | C - We celebrated the birthday in the community garden area. |
| 2 | C - I hired some clowns who managed to entertain the children for a good while. |
| 3 | B - That's why I decided to organize a birthday a little different from what I was used to, although that would represent a greater effort and expense. |
| 4 | A - I was supposed to decorate the living room for my little son's birthday, but my budget was low. |
| 5 | A - It was a resounding success. |
| 6 | C - We also organized a costume party, and at the end the kids voted the most original and funniest costume. |

Task 2

THE HISTORY OF THE @ (AT)

It is possible that you believe that the @ is an invention of the "Internet era", a symbol created to shape email addresses. However, its origin is much older.

7 F Most historians accept that the @ comes from the word "arroba" (Arabic "roub"), which means 'fourth part' (речь идет о происхождении символа). As for the @ symbol, that kind of "a" enclosed in a circle, it is known that it has its origins in the Middle Ages, and that it was used by those in charge of writing books in Latin, of course by hand. **8 A They wrote "@" joining the letters "a" and "d" to form the preposition "ad", which in Castilian means 'until'.**

(последовательное повествование о происхождении) It seems logical that it was a way to save work when hundreds of pages had to be written tens of times.

One of the oldest documents in which the @ symbol appears is a letter sent from Seville to Rome by an Italian merchant in 1536. **9 H The arrival of three ships from America loaded with treasure was detailed in the letter.** (в предыдущем предложении упоминается письмо, здесь передается его содержание) Besides, there you could read the following: "Thus, one @ of wine, which is 1/13 of a barrel, is worth 70 ducats."

In that context, it certainly represented a unit of measurement. With the passage of time, the @ stopped to be widely used, although continued to be used in some places. **10 C For example, the symbol remained in the United States, where it was used on invoices to refer to the price of a product.** (приводится как доказательство, в каких странах еще используется) It used to appear in the middle of the description from an operation: "15 boxes @ 5 dollars", which came to mean '15 boxes at 5 dollars each box'. It makes sense, since in English "@" is said "at", which means 'to' (and also 'in', 'from' and 'towards'). **11 D This meant that when the typewriter invented the @ symbol it was included in the keyboard** (необходимо для логичного повествования и объяснения перехода к электронным письмам).

The connection of the "@" with the email happened much later. It dates back to 1971, when the engineer Ray Tomlinson, the creator of the electronic mail, was looking for a sign that would serve to separate the name of the person from the destination address. **12 B At that time one of the few signs available on keyboards was that of the "@"; because of it he chose that.** (объясняется причины употребления символа)

In recent years, in order to avoid gender discrimination, the custom is spreading of using the "@" as a graphic resource to integrate in a single word the masculine and feminine of nouns and adjectives. With this sign, which includes in its stroke the vowels "a" and "o", it is possible to economize and avoid the repetitive "-o/-a".

FRAGMENTS

A. They wrote "@" joining the letters "a" and "d" to form the preposition "ad", which in Castilian means 'until'.

B. At that time one of the few signs available on keyboards was that of the "@"; because of it he chose that.

C. For example, the symbol remained in the United States, where it was used on invoices to refer to the price of a product.

D. This meant that when the typewriter invented the @ symbol it was included in the keyboard.

E. Then the "@" began to appear in official letters written in Latin before the name of their addressee.

F. Most historians accept that the @ comes from the word "arroba" (Arabic "roub"), which means 'fourth part'.

G. And, since the keyboard of computers is an evolution of those machines, the @ is also found in them.

H. The arrival of three ships from America loaded with treasure was detailed in the letter.

Task 3

Education

In our education system, students use many different ways to learn. **13 B Many students enjoy chatting with their friends about their lessons. They like to discuss what they have learned and how they are dealing with their studies.** However, they need to be careful when they are in class. If they are texting and not paying attention, it can impact their learning negatively.

14 C One of the important things in school is to have a good timetable. A timetable helps students know when their classes are and what they need to do. This way, they can concentrate better on their studies. If a student is often absent, it is harder for them to complete their work and gain good grades.

Some students dream of going to university. They want to get a degree in a subject they like. **15 C A degree can help them get a good job in the future.** But getting a degree is not easy; it requires hard work and dedication. Students need to concentrate on their studies and use their time wisely.

Today, many students use gadgets like smartphones and tablets. These gadgets can help them study better. For example, they can look up information online or use apps to practice their skills. **16 D But it is important not to spend too much time on these gadgets, especially for texting and playing games. Balance is key to making a positive impact on their education.**

17 B In conclusion, being organized, attending all classes, and using gadgets wisely can make a big impact on a student's education. 18 A By concentrating on their studies and following a good timetable, they can complete their studies successfully and gain the knowledge they need for the future.

13. What do students often like to do in school?

- A. Play games on their phones
- B. Discuss their lessons with friends**
- C. Take naps during class
- D. Ignore their classmates

14. Which of these helps students do well in their studies?

- A. Being absent from class often
- B. Spending a lot of time on their phones
- C. Having a good class schedule**
- D. Talking to friends during lessons

15. What is one benefit of getting a degree?

- A. It's easy to complete

- B. It allows you to use more gadgets
- C. It helps you get a good job**
- D. It gives you more free time

16. How should students use gadgets to help with their education?

- A. Use them for games and texting only
- B. Rely on them for all studying needs
- C. Spend as much time on them as possible
- D. Use them in moderation and balance**

17. What is NOT mentioned as a thing that can make a great influence on a student's education?

- A. Systemize things
- B. Texting friends**
- C. Make use of devices
- D. Go to the lessons

18. What is important for students to do in order to complete their studies successfully?

- A. Concentrate on their studies**
- B. Avoid attending classes
- C. Spend less time with friends
- D. Focus only on getting good grades

USE of ENGLISH

TASK 1.

1. E: Hi, Joe. You don't look happy. **What's up? (used to ask what is happening)**
J: Someone stole my new bike yesterday.
 - A. What's wrong?**
 - B. What did you do yesterday?
2. E: I will never pass all my exams!
J: Yes, you will! Carry on revising and **keep your chin up! (remain brave and keep on trying)**
 - A. to not tell anyone your problem
 - B. to stay cheerful and confident**
3. E: Do you really think this hat makes me like a clown?
J: No, of course, not! I was just **pulling your leg. (to try to persuade someone to believe something that is not true, as a joke)**
 - A. to be horrible to somebody
 - B. to joke with somebody**
4. E: Jack had an accident when he was away rock climbing.
J: Yes, I heard about it. You must be very glad he came back **safe and sound** in the end. **(without injury or damage)**

- A. to be unhurt**
B. to be injured, but alive
5. E: I've painted my old bike. What do you think?
J: Great! It looks **as good as new (be in a very good condition)**.
A. to be old, but looking new
B. to be new but looking old
6. E: I'm spending this weekend sorting out my book collection and putting things into storage boxes
J: Well, I'll come and **give you a hand** if you like. (**give someone help**)
A. to watch somebody
B. to help somebody
7. E: Have you joined the aerobics class yet?
J: No, I've **had second thoughts**. Maybe I'll take up yoga instead (**to change your opinion about something or start to doubt it**).
A. to change one's mind about doing something
B. to decide to definitely do something
8. E: You're very pale, Mary. Are you OK?
M: No, not really. I feel a bit **under the weather** at the moment (**if someone feels under the weather, they feel ill**)
A. to be exhausted
B. to be unwell
9. E: Hi, Karen. You are **out of breath!** What have you been doing? (**unable to breathe comfortably because of tiredness or excitement**)
K: I have just been training for an hour for the marathon!
A. to feel exhausted after doing something energetic
B. to have difficulty breathing because of an illness

Task 2. For questions **10-17**, read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. Mark the correct letter **A, B or C**.

Chapter 1

Penny said goodbye to her friends for the last time. She worried **10** _____ them forgetting her when she was gone, but it was only for a few weeks. She was going to stay with her aunt, who had broken her leg and it was Penny's job to **11** _____ for her. Penny didn't really mind staying with her aunt, especially because she lived in the countryside. When she was younger, she talked **12** _____ having a cottage in the countryside and she liked doing activities outside. Penny's friends **13** _____ about her staying there and becoming a farmer in the future! That made Penny laugh, but really she wanted to get back home as soon as her aunt was better. Penny **14** _____ at her watch. It was 11 o'clock, and her train **15** _____ at 12. She was hoping **16** _____ an easy journey because she didn't want to be late to meet her aunt **17** _____ the station. Penny got into her dad's car and waved goodbye to her friends.

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| | A | B | C |
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| 10 | for | About (the collocation of the verb+preposition) | at |
| 11 | look | wait | Care (phrasal verb) – заботиться |
| 12 | for | at | About the collocation of the verb+preposition) |
| 13 | Joked (according to the sense of the sentence) | heard | worry |
| 14 | left | stayed | Looked (the collocation of the verb+preposition) |
| 15 | stayed | left (according to the sense of the sentence) | met |
| 16 | For the collocation of the verb+preposition) | about | at |
| 17 | At (the preposition of place) | for | about |