Английский язык

Демонстрационная версия 2024

<u>ЗАДАНИЕ 1</u>

Установите соответствие между текстами и заголовками, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.

- 1. Work in the "dark, satanic mills" brought new levels of exploitation and hardship. Rapid industrialization caused overcrowding and disease; cholera epidemics between the 1830s and 1860s provoked public unrest and forced the government to improve public health. Another consequence of Victorian working conditions was the rise of trade unionism. A socially stratified and politically divided society, it was preoccupied with distinctions of social class.
- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
- d) Culture and the Environment in Britain
- 2. The British pride themselves on their long tradition of landscape management rooted in the aristocratic and landowning classes of the 18th and 19th centuries. The British also emphasize that the rise of modern pollution control began in the Victorian industrial era with the emergence of the national Inspectorates and the local Commissioners of Sewers. All these traditions are rooted in British social history, which was heavily influenced by class, power, and the changing shape of industrial and agricultural development. In modern Britain, affected by industrial recession, where concern over jobs and growth appears to dominate public and political attention, as well as public spending cuts that sap the morale and effectiveness of the major regulatory agencies, attitudes toward, and the execution of, environmental protection are undergoing a subtle but profound revolution. It is slowly but agonizingly being recognized that economic growth and social well-being cannot be disconnected from environmental processes and the limits these impose on management and technological intervention. A 21st century Britain will have to integrate conservation with development in order to survive.
- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State

d) Culture and the Environment in Britain

- 3. Until the middle of the twentieth century, the United Kingdom was one of the world's wealthiest and most influential nations. Machine tools, locomotives, and steamships built in Scotland and the industrial Midlands were exported worldwide; textile products from Lancashire, Staffordshire china and pottery, Welsh anthracite coal, and finished steel products from Sheffield, dominated world markets for a century. British mining, manufacturing, transportation technology; legal, banking and parliamentary systems; and scientific discoveries and advances were exported worldwide. The nation's wealth was further underwritten by its position as the chief European colonial power, with captive markets and extensive sources of cheap labor and raw materials in Australasia, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
- d) Culture and the Environment in Britain
- 4. The UK was the world's first industrialized country. Still today, it is a leading trading power and business centre with one of the largest economies in the world. The nation's colorful history and strong sense of tradition have been shaped by a colonial empire, both civil and European war and a constitutional monarchy. The UK has large coal, natural gas and oil resources and a strong agricultural sector. However, services, particularly banking, insurance and business services, account for the largest proportion of GDP. Supported by a long-established system of government and economic stability, the UK is an attractive base for overseas business, offering skills in areas such as research, development and technology. However, in order to operate effectively in the UK business environment, there are a number of important issues to take into consideration both before and during your time there.
- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
- d) Culture and the Environment in Britain

ЗАДАНИЕ 2

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания после текста, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.

Unleashing the Power of Creativity

I have always been an optimist and I suppose that is rooted in my belief that the power of creativity and intelligence can make the world a better place. And the life did not disappoint me – many times it proved me right.

For as long as I can remember, I have loved learning new things and solving problems. So when I sat down at a computer for the first time in the seventh grade, I was hooked. It was a clunky old Teletype machine and it could barely do anything compared to the computers we have today. But it changed my life.

When my friend Paul Allen and I started Microsoft 30 years ago, we had a vision of "a computer on every desk and in every home," which probably sounded a little too optimistic at a time when most computers were the size of refrigerators and cost as much as a new modern Japanese car. But we believed that personal computers would change the world. And they have. And now, after 30 years, I am still as inspired by computers as I was back in the seventh grade. I believe that computers are the most incredible tool we can use to feed our curiosity and inventiveness – to help us solve problems that even the smartest people could not solve on their own.

Computers have transformed how we learn, giving kids everywhere a window into all of the world's knowledge. And the only thing these youngsters should do is make the right choice, which is not always an easy choice. Computers are helping us build communities around the things we care about and to stay close to the people who are important to us, no matter where they live – next door or on the other side of the world.

Like my friend Warren Buffett, I feel particularly lucky to do something every day that I love doing. He calls it "tap-dancing to work." My job at Microsoft is as challenging as ever, but what makes me "tap-dance to work" is when we show people something new, like a computer that can recognize your handwriting or your speech, or gestures, or one that can store a lifetime's worth of photos or home videos and they say, "I didn't know you could do that with a PC!"

But for all the cool things that a person can do with a PC, there are lots of other ways we can put our creativity and intelligence to work to improve our world. There are still far too many people in the world whose most basic needs go unmet. Every year, for example, millions of people die from diseases that are easy to prevent or treat in the developed world.

I believe that my own good fortune brings with it a responsibility to give back to the

world. I have committed myself to improving health and education in a way that can help as many people as possible.

As a father, I believe that the death of a child in Africa is no less bitter or tragic than the death of a child anywhere else. And that it does not take much to make an immense difference in these children's lives.

I am still very much an optimist, and I believe that progress on even the world's toughest problems is possible – and it is happening every day. We are seeing new drugs for deadly diseases, new diagnostic tools, and new attention paid to the health problems in the developing world.

I am excited by the possibilities I see for medicine. And I believe that through our natural inventiveness, creativity and willingness to solve tough problems, we are going to see some amazing achievements in this area in my lifetime.

1. The narrator considers himself an optimist as he

- A) has a strong religious belief.
- B) believes the world is perfect.
- C) believes in the power of human mind.
- D) knows how to develop one's creativity.

2. After the narrator first used a computer he

- A) got fascinated with its size.
- B) used it to solve his problems.
- C) could no longer do without it.
- D) could not believe that it cost so much.

3. The narrator believes that computers are perfect to

- A) be human friends.
- B) create new fields of knowledge.
- C) provide people with creative ideas.
- D) be used as an instrument to solve human problems.

4. The narrator "tap-dances to work" because he enjoys

- A) meeting new people.
- B) watching dancing contests.
- C) teaching people basic computer skills.

D) doing his job very much.

5. The narrator believes that

- A) a lot of people in the world need help.
- B) it is impossible to make the world better.
- C) people in the world have too many needs.
- D) the computer is the only way to improve the world.

ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.

The native tribes in the central and eastern parts of England were conquered by the Romans in 55 B.C., and permanent Roman settlements were established in 43 B.C. and continued for four hundred years. The numbers of Romans were never great, but the indigenous upper classes ___1__. The principal Roman towns had baths, temples, amphitheaters, and forums and some of the roads designed to connect Roman towns are still in use. ___2__, the British Isles were invaded by a succession of warlike peoples from the

_____2___, the British Isles were invaded by a succession of warlike peoples from the European mainland, including the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes; there were also persistent Danish raids. All migrations influenced the native Britons, as can be seen in the English language, which is an amalgam of the languages spoken by the waves of colonists. This turbulence ended with the Norman Conquest in 1066.

A new line of kings attempted to extend control into the farthest reaches of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and struggles for supremacy between rival chieftains and princes culminated in the Magna Carta of 1215, which eventually led to ___3__ and representative democracy. A period of consensus and stability followed the accession to the throne of the Tudor king Henry VII in 1495.

His successor, Henry VIII, broke with the Catholic Church in Rome and declared himself ____4___. The dissolution of the monasteries and the confiscation of the property of the Roman Catholic Church occurred during the Reformation, leading to challenges to the monarchy by rivals who supported Catholicism. Instability, civil unrest, and competition with other European powers over claims to overseas territory continued for much of the seventeenth century.

During the period of the Enclosures (1740–1789), landlords cleared the peasantry from the rural landscape ___5__ and began to derive profit from new, scientific methods of intensive agricultural production rather than relying on the meager tithes and rents paid by peasant

smallholders. This displaced large numbers of rural people, who were forced to emigrate to the overseas colonies or migrate to the new sites of industrial production.

- 1. a) continued speaking English
 - b) started a revolt
 - c) became Romanized and spoke Latin
 - d) left the country
- 2. a) When the Romans stayed
 - b) With the Romans moving deeper into the island
 - c) With the departure of the Romans
 - d) When the Romans stopped building the roads
- 3. a) the strengthening of the royal power
 - b) the outbreak of the war
 - c) the establishment of Parliament
 - d) the revolts of the English peasantry
- 4. a) the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England
 - b) the representative of the Roman Catholic Church in England
 - c) the emperor of England
 - d) the head of the Church of England
- 5. a) to build monasteries
 - b) to create fields enclosed by hedgerows and fences
 - c) to start building castles
 - d) to sell the lands to foreign investors

ЗАДАНИЕ 4

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски фразами, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.

Gold Mine in Scotland

If you were interested1 a gold miner, you would probably not think2 to							
Scotland to begin your career. But3 a gold rush in Scotland a hundred years ago, even							
though it only lasted4 a short time. The strangest thing5 the gold rush was							
that the man who starte	ed it, Mr. Gilchrist, ha	nd just come6 Au	stralia after7				
many years looking for	many years looking for gold without success8, while he was standing on a bridge						
near his home, he9 that the stream was shining brightly. He10 surprised to							
realize that the gold he had been looking for11 long time was on his doorstep, so to							
speak. He12 to work immediately but he soon told his neighbors about his good							
13 and hundreds	13 and hundreds of men14 the village, hoping to make their fortunes, too.						
After a year or so, the	gold had gone and so	had the15 but e	xpeditions have been				
formed16 since	then to see where the	e gold comes from. So fa	r17 has been				
able to find the source a	and18 has died	l down19 the grea	ter attractions off the				
"black gold" off the Sc	ottish coast, the oil di	scovered in the North Se	a, which is likely to				
provide the UK with gre	eat20						
1. a) for becoming	b) in becoming	c) on becoming	d) to become				
2. a) to go	b) of going	c) in going	d) with going				
3. a) there has been	b) it has been	c) there was	d) it was				
4. a) during	b) while	c) for	d) since				
5. a) of	b) about	c) above	d) for				
6. a) out of	b) back through	c) from out	d) back from				
7. a) to pass	b) to spend	c) passing	d) spending				
8. a) One time	b) One day	c) One occasion	d) Once upon a time				
9. a) noticed	b) remarked	c) viewed	d) accounted				
10. a) had to be	b) was to be	c) should have been	d) must have been				
11. a) for so	b) for such	c) for such a	d) for a so				
12. a) came	b) made	c) put	d) set				
13. a) chance	b) luck	c) sort	d) event				
14. a) reached to	b) reached at	c) arrived in	d) arrived at				
15. a) authorities	b) farmers	c) men	d) public figures				
16. a) from time to time	b) on different times	c) for the time being	d) on different times				

17. a) anyone	b) no one	c) someone	d) none		
18. a) interest	b) pleasure	c) luxury	d) comfort		
19. a) because of	b) because	c) for	d) due		
20. a) satisfaction	b) diversion	c) enjoyment	d) wealth		
ЗАДАНИЕ 5					
		олните пропуски, выб считаете правильным.	рав из предложенных		
1 While you	Ī	for my exams			
1. While you, I					
		d) work; prepare			
2. Yesterday, the h	ead officer of the pol	ice department criticiz	zed for his recent actions.		
a) was	•	c) was been			
b) has		d) have been			
3. The novel is bel	ievedby a	nn unknown writer of the 17	-th century.		
a) to have been	written	c) to be written			
b) to write		d) to have written			
		when she	to Moscow.		
a) to examine; w		c) to be examined; camed) examining; comes			
		•			
	•	to the concert with me.			
a) I hadn't told hb) hadn't I told		c) I hadn't been told d) hadn't I been told			
,		,			
a) had been; wo		me, sheshopp c) would be; would have g			
	uld have gone	•	Solie		
7 Vou	hought this book V	Tou aguld it from	the library		
	_	ou couldit from c) had to; borrow	t the norary.		
b) must not; bo		d) may; have borrowed			
8. We'd rather	to Eur	one last vear.			
a) travelled		c) have travelled			
b) had travelled	l	d) travel			
9. He suggested	He suggested for a bicycle ride as the weather fine.				
a) going; was	•	c) to be going; will be			
b) to go; would	be	d) having gone; was			

10the bad weather	, wefor a walk yesterday.
a) If; would gob) If only; could have gone	d) But for; would have gone
11. I was puzzled strar	ige noise coming from the kitchen.
a) by a	c) with
b) with a	d) by
12. I think the briefing has gone on	and we wind up.
a) enough long; may	c) long enough; should
b) such long; ought to	
13. We really enjoyed our weekend 3-	day to Southampton.
a) excursion	c) trip
b) journey	d) rest
14. You must your hair cut	short as soon as possible because you a soldier now
a) had; have become	c) have; are
b) to have; have become	
15. That's the first time	a direct answer my question!
a) I get; for	c) I have got; to
	d) I have been getting; on
16. David drives than his bro	other.
a) more carefully	c) carefully
b) more careful	d) most carefully
17. The ladyfavorite lap dog I f	
a) whose; offered	c) who's; will offer
b) who; would	d) which; has offered
18. The couple explained that they	
a) were married	c) had been married
b) have been married	d) are married
19. If Ifolk music, I	
a) liked; would have come	
b) will like; will come	d) had liked; will have come
20. Your answer at the exam was very	y poor. You have studied harder.
a) would	c) ought
b) must	d) should
21. We used weekends pl	
a) had spent	c) spent
b) to spend	d) spending
22. "I'm going to fix the shelf in a min	- ·
a) Shall I	c) Would I
b) Will I	d) Do I

23. Heon my reading the a) warned b) suggested	note immediately. c) insisted d) claimed
24. Hurry up, please, or we'll a) avoid b) miss	the 15.30 train! c) drop
	d) losed reputation and people like to visit it.c) a little; will
b) a few; will	d) few; would
26. He said he a stude a) had been b) is	ent. c) was d) has been
27. Anna remarked she	c) has known d) had known
28. I my homework a) did b) was doing	when my friend came to see me. c) have been doing d) had been doing
29. They I see their a) must come b) are to	c belongings. c) must have come d) couldn't have come
30. He many books. a) read b) has read	c) has been reading d) was reading
31. By 2025, she at a) will work b) will have been working	the University for 10 years. c) has worked d) works
32. When we arrived L a) on b) in	condon, it was raining. c) to d) at
33. He said he a stude a) was b) is	ent two years before. c) had been d) has been
34. Who to who a) had you talked b) were you talking	en I saw you in the street? c) did you talk d) you talked
35. Jane is fond play a) in b) on	ring the piano. c) of d) at
36. When we came to the station, the	e train

a) has already left	c) left
b) already left	d) had already left
37. By 2019, she	at the University for 10 years. c) has been working
b) was working	d) had been working
38. Is he good m	aths?
a) of	c) on
b) in	d) at