

English Olympiad (the 11th form)

Олимпиада по английскому языку (11 класс)

ВАРИАНТ 1

READING

- 1. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1 - 8 соответствуют содержанию текста (T - True), а какие не соответствуют (F - False). Поставьте в таблицу слово “True” или “False” под номером утверждения.**

This is the recipe which formed Wisbech

Place a small community in an isolated position, surround it with a hostile environment, stir in two invasions, watch and wait. Certain traits will develop.

The earliest recorded reference to the town was made in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 656 and listed Wisbech as a small settlement not five miles from the coast. As such, it was battered by North Sea gales and, after heavy rains, threatened by floods which resulted when the rain drained from the surrounding counties into the low-lying fenland basin which encompassed the colony.

In those early days Wisbech was besieged by swamps, which made travel to and from the community slow and treacherous. None but the most determined made the journey. The struggle to exist in trying conditions becomes a community affair, and the basis of such a tightly unit group is the family. So, moulded by isolation and the fight against adversity, Wisbech developed a community spirit, a faith in the family and an independent outlook.

In the beginning, the River Ouse flowed through the town – the name Wisbech is a combination of the old English word “Wisse,” which means Ouse, and “Beck” meaning a brook or stream. But sediment built up in the Ouse, and around 1300 the course of the river changed to run, through King’s Lynn; a tributary of the Ouse, the River Nene, now runs like a vein through the town.

Most coastal towns fight a continued battle against the sea, with the spoils equally divided, but in Wisbech’s case it is the land which is winning.

1. Development of a small community depends on its location and history.
2. Wisbech was mentioned in the Chronicle after the Norman invasion.
3. There are strong winds and lots of rains in that settlement.
4. There were few visitors in that place because the journey was hard.

5. Isolation lead to the family problems.
6. Wisbech developed many strong features to survive.
7. The town still stands on the river Ousse.
8. Wisbech stands on the land safely.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

2. Прочитайте текст. Установите соответствия между заголовками 1-5 и текстами А-Е. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз.

1. *No place for beauty*
2. *Change of social conditions*
3. *The beginning of industrial revolution*
4. *Nostalgia*
5. *Loss of traditions*

English villagers

A. The early years of the nineteenth century saw English villagers crossing oceans, and many others drifting into the industrial districts at home. Here, with the “age of coal and iron” come in earnest, a new order of life was beginning, and the circumstances under which it began led a new kind of unrest.

B. Immigrants to the mining and industrial districts were leaving an old rural world essentially conservative in its social structure and moral atmosphere, and were dumped down in neglected heaps that soon fermented as neglected heaps will do, becoming highly combustible matter. Very often their food, clothing and wages were less bad than they had been in the farms and country cottages they had left. And they had more independence than the agricultural laborer whose wages were eked out by poor relief.

C. But migration to the factories had meant loss as well as gain. The beauty of field and wood and hedge, the immemorial customs of rural life – the village green and its games, the customs of spring and harvest, the field sports – had supplied a humane background and age-long tradition to temper poverty.

D. They were not reproduced in mine or factory, or in the rows of mass-produced brick dwellings erected to house the hands. The old rural cottages whence they came had indeed often been worse places to live in materially picturesque but ruinous and insalubrious.

E. Yet it was not impossible to have some feeling for a rickety window embowered in honeysuckle, or a leaking roof that harboured moss and doves! Such affection

could not be transferred to town slums. It cannot even today be felt for the model workman's flat.

A	B	C	D	E

3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А-Н частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами (1-8). Занесите в таблицу цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений.

Wanted. Five enterprising people to undertake a challenging project

A_____ a man called Hans Wilsdorf unveiled the Rolex Oyster case. It was the first case that was truly capable of protecting the delicate watch mechanisms, not only against water, but also dust, dirt, shock and the elements.

B_____ Rolex have gone on to pioneer virtually every major breakthrough in the manufacture of the wrist-watch, from the Perpetual self-winding movement to the Day-date showing the date and day of the week in full.

C _____ Lord Hunt has conquered Everest; Sir Francis Chichester has sailed round the world single-handed.

And Jackie Stewart and Arnold Palmer have become legends in the worlds of motor racing and golf.

Now, to mark the 50th anniversary of the Oyster case, Rolex have created the Awards for Enterprise. D_____ which carry on the tradition of enterprise and achievement associated with the name Rolex.

There are just five awards, each consisting of 50,000 Swiss Francs.

E_____ to the people who submit the five most original and imaginative projects involving F_____. A special booklet is available from most Rolex dealers, G_____. H_____ Rolex watches and their owners have made history in almost every sphere of human endeavor.

1. *Exploration and Discovery, Applied Sciences and Invention or The Environment*
2. *Over the last 50 years*
3. *which gives full details of the Awards and explains the background to them.*

4. *Exactly 50 years ago*

5. *Their aim, to stimulate new projects*

6. *The Awards will be presented, together with a specially inscribed Rolex Chronometer,*

7. *All this time, the Rolex owners themselves have not been idle.*

8. *Since then,*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

USE OF ENGLISH

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

Nowadays . . 1 . . quite early what kind of work they would . . 2 . . . When I was at school, we had to choose what to study when we were fifteen. I chose scientific subjects. “In the future, scientists . . 3 . . a lot of money,” my parents said. . . 4 . . to learn physics and chemistry, but in the end I decided that I would never be a scientist. It was a long time . . 5 . . my parents that I wasn’t happy at school. “I didn’t think you were,” said my mother. “. . 6 . .,” said my father. “Well, the best . . 7 . . now is to look for a job.”

I talked about it with my friends Frank and Lesley. Neither of them . . 8 . . suggest anything, but they promised that they . . 9 . . their friends. A few days later while I . . 10 . . bed, someone telephoned. “Is that Miss Jenkins?” a man’s voice asked. “I understand your hobby is photography and I’ve got a job that might interest you in my clothes factory. My name is Mr Thomson.” He seemed pleasant on the phone so I went . . 11 . . I was . . 12 . . I almost forgot to say goodbye. “Good luck!” my mother . . 13 . . me.

I arrived a bit early and when Mr Thomson came he asked me if . . 14 . . a long time. “No, not long,” I replied. After talking to me for about twenty minutes he offered me a job – not as a photographer though, as a model!

1.

- A the most people decide
- B the most people decides
- C most people decide
- D most people decides

2.

- A like to do
- B like to make
- C do
- D make

3.

- A shall earn
- B will earn
- C going to earn

8.

- A may
- B might
- C can
- D could

9.

- A should ask
- B would ask
- C were asking
- D have asked

10.

- A was still in
- B still was in
- C was still in the

D are earning

4.

A During three years I've tried

B During three years I tried

C For three years I've tried

D For three years I tried

5.

A that I didn't tell

B before I told

C when I wasn't telling

D before telling

6.

A Nor I did

B I didn't neither

C I didn't either

D I didn't too

7.

A to do

B you should do

C thing to do

D thing that you do

D still was in the

11.

A that I should see him

B for seeing him

C to see him

D for to see him

12.

A so excited than

B so excited as

C so much excited

D so excited that

13.

A told

B said

C told to

D said to

14.

A I had been waiting

B I had been expecting him

C I have been waiting

D I have been expecting him

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

15. Is her than mine?

A shorter hair **B** hair shorter

C hair more short

D more short hair

16. Phone me when you get

A to home

B at home

C in home

D home

17. When a game of football?

A had you last

B did you last

C last had you

D did you have last

have

18. I can't find the book

A nowhere

B everywhere

C anywhere

D somewhere

19. There's not much news in today's paper,?

A isn't it

B are there

C is there

D aren't there

20. Fred doesn't like babies Jill.

A Nor does

B So doesn't

C So does

D Nor doesn't

21. He often tells stories

A what people laugh at

B which people laugh

C that people laugh at

D at what people laugh

22. Let's not tonight. There's a good film on television.

A to go

B go to

C go nowhere

D go anywhere

somewhere somewhere

23. The baby is crying! Will you while I prepare his milk?

A tear him up B look after him C care him D make him up

24. A secretary's job isn't always easy

A of to do B for doing C of doing D to do

25. was fine, I sat out in the garden.

A For it B As it C For there D As there

26. While we were travelling , it started to rain.

A towards London in my car B towards London by my car

C against London in my car D against London by my car

27. Jack brought us cheese.

A enough of B too many C some more D a lot

28. draw very well.

A These both B Both of they C Both them D Both these girls
children

29. To travel from England to Scotland you a passport.

A mustn't have B haven't got C don't need D needn't

30. Your pen's on the floor.

A Pick it up! B Pick up it! C Take it up! D Take up it!

31. I like bacon and eggs

A for breakfast B for the breakfast C with breakfast D with the
breakfast

32. Do you like the cakes? I don't like

A all them B them all C every D everyone

33. Children shouldn't leave their toys on the floor. They should

A put out them B put off them C put them away D put them off

34. Where can we get a ball? Let's

A lend one B lend John's one C borrow one of D borrow one from
from John John John

35. I home at half past six.

A was at B come at C arrive in D go to

36. I early, but on Sundays I stay in bed late.

A usually go up B usually get up C used to go up D used to get up

37. When Mr Jones?

A you have met B you did meet C you met D did you meet

38. The girls talked to were quite happy.

A we B which we C those we D what we

39. Tony likes walking in the country and

A also does B so does Mary C Mary likes also D so Mary likes
Mary

40. it is from Bristol to Glasgow!

A What long a B What distance C How long way D How far
way

41. I meet her every day.

A used to B wanted C liked D am not able

42. You said the books were on the desk but there.
 A there was no one B there were none C there were no ones D was none
43. Have you got a please?
 A fishes tin B fish tin C tin of fishes D tin of fish
44. John's not been to New York
 A Neither has Ben B Ben hasn't also C Nor is Ben D Ben isn't too
45. How have you been to America?
 A much time B many times C long for D long ago
46. Tell back tomorrow.
 A Pam to come B Pam come C to Pam to come D to Pam come
47. There was a lot of post today but you.
 A it's nothing for either of B it's nothing for either
 C there's nothing for either of D there's nothing for either
48. He doesn't English.
 A neither speak or write B neither speak nor write
 C speak or write D speak nor write
49. Is that the man yesterday?
 A you've met B has met you C you met D met you
50. The restaurant had plenty of tables but
 A one only B only one empty C no one empty D no ones empty empty

3. TRANSLATION

Переведите следующий отрывок на русский язык:

What Happened to the Baby? (1)

by CYNTHIA OZICK

I had heard about the baby nearly all my life. Uncle Simon and Essie had not always been childless. Their little girl, eleven months old and already walking, had died before I was born. Her name was Henrietta. They had gone to South America on one of Uncle Simon's expeditions—in those days Essie went everywhere with him. "She never used to let him out of her sight," my mother recounted. "She was always jealous. Suspicious. She expected Simon to be no better than she was, that's the truth. You know she was already pregnant at the wedding, so she was grateful to him for marrying her. As well she should be, considering that who knows whose baby it was, maybe Simon's, maybe not. If you ask me, not. She'd had a boyfriend who had hair just like Simon's, black and wiry. The baby had a headful of black curls. The poor little thing caught one of those diseases they have

down there, in Peru or Bolivia, one of those places. Leave it to Essie, would any normal mother drag a baby through a tropical swamp?”

“A swamp?” I asked. “The last time you told about the baby it was a desert.”

“Desert or swamp, what’s the difference? It was something you don’t come down with in the Bronx. The point is Essie killed that child.”

I was happy that the move to the Southwest did not include me. I had agitated to attend college locally, chiefly to escape Arizona. My father had paid for a year’s tuition at NYU, and also for half the rent of a walkup on Avenue A that I shared with another freshman, Annette Sorenson.

ВАРИАНТ 2

READING

1. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1-10 соответствуют содержанию текста (Т - True), а какие не соответствуют (F - False). Поставьте слово "True" или "False" внизу под номером утверждения.

The consequences if the Company is taken over

The area would be swallowed up in a vast region, and the needs of the Company's present consumers would have to compete with those of the rest of the region.

Because the Authority must concentrate its limited resources on the most urgent needs, necessary improvements to maintain the very high standards in the Company's area cannot be expected to receive the high priority they receive from the Company. The voice of local consumers would be far less influential. At present there are regular consultations with the local authorities in the area through a consultative committee (established by the Company) and all proposals for increased charges are submitted to this committee before final decisions are taken.

Charges would increase substantially, not only because the Authority's costs are higher, but also because of the pressure to equalize burdens over the region. If the Company had become part of the Authority in April 2014, charges would already be 50% higher than they are now.

1. *The area will become part of a big administrative unit.*
2. *The needs of the Company's customers will not be met properly.*
3. *The Company used to have bigger resources for its customers than the Authority.*
4. *People never enjoyed high standards in their area before.*
5. *The necessary improvements will still be high on the priority list in the Company's area.*
6. *Company's consumers played a significant role in their area.*
7. *Local consumers will play a just as big role in the region.*
8. *Final decisions are not taken by the Company any more.*

9. *Consumers will have to pay more.*

10. *The Authority is more economic than the Company.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2. Прочитайте текст. Установите соответствия между заголовками 1-6 и текстами А-Е. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. *Great compilers of the dictionary of idioms*
2. *The abundance of examples*
3. *The struggle of two tendencies*
4. *Phrasal verbs*
5. *An abundance of entries*
6. *Fast getting out of date*

Invitation to a Mad hatter's word party

- A. Two heroic masters of the English language have now achieved the Herculean task of organizing English idiom into a coherent system. A.P. Cowie is a lecturer in the English department of Leeds University, where he teaches grammar and lexicology. Ronald Mackin has lately retired from the staff of the department of English as a Foreign Language at Edinburgh University. They have been collecting and arranging idiomatic expressions of all types since 1959, and the first fruit of their labors was published by OUP on October 30.
- B. Their dictionary of current idiomatic English will eventually describe, analyze and illustrate with quotations and examples about 20,000 idiomatic expressions arranged alphabetically and fitted into awesomely elaborate grammatical patterns.
- C. The first volume deals in precisian's detail with phrasal and prepositional verbs: those tiresome, illusively simple combinations of little words like "come up with" and "be out for," which change their meaning like a kaleidoscope at the smallest shake.
- D. The student of idiom can gaze with a wild surmise on no fewer than 15 distinct idiomatic uses of the phrase "go on," and 230 entries including the childishly simple verb "come".
- E. A ceaseless battle is fought in a living language between the conservative, idiom, and the progressive, analogy. Idiom seeks to preserve the old

boundaries, allowing no jot or tittle of alteration in the established phrases. Analogy with other phrases perpetually seeks to remold and extend idiomatic uses, and analogy perpetually wins.

- F. This new dictionary of idiom will help to guide all spectators and participants in that war of words. But, of course, such is the damnably fluid nature of idiom that any dictionary of it starts to grow out of date as soon as it is published.

A	B	C	D	E	F

3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А-Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами (1-9). Занесите в таблицу цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений.

Language is complex

That language is highly complex is shown by the fact that up to now it has not proved possible to translate mechanically A____, with really satisfactory results. The best programmed computer still cannot consistently translate from, say, Russian into English. The fault lies not in the computer B ____ with sufficiently accurate instructions, because we are still unable to C _____. It has been calculated that if the brain used any of the known methods of computing language, it would take D _____ to produce or to understand a single short sentence!

Secondly, language is E _____. We can produce myriads of sentences that we have never heard or uttered before. Many of the sentences in this book have been produced for the first time, yet they are F _____. It is clear that we have some kind of sentence-producing mechanism – that sentences G _____ and not merely imitated. One task of grammatical theory is to explain this quite remarkable fact.

Thirdly, language is arbitrary. There is no one-to-one relation between sound and meaning. This accounts for the fact that languages differ, H _____ in their grammatical structure. But how far are these differences only superficial, in the shape of the words and their overt patterns? Some scholars would maintain that “deep down” there are strong similarities – even “universal” characteristics, disguised by the superficial features of sound (and perhaps of meaning). I _____ how we can find the answer to this problem.

1. *several minutes*

2. *but in the failure to provide it*

3. *from one language to another*
4. *intelligible to the reader*
5. *handle this vastly complex system*
6. *productive*
7. *It is not at all clear*
8. *and they differ most of all*
9. *are produced anew each time*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I

USE OF ENGLISH

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

“Hello, Jill. How nice to see you here,” said Jack. “...1... here often?” “Not as much as I’d like. I often used to meet my friends here, but now I live a long way away,” Jill explained. “In fact, it’s exactly three years ...2...” “Well,” said Jack, “tell me what...3... here today, then.” “Last week my mother had an accident in her car. She ...4... when it happened. Suddenly a motorcycle came out of another street and she ...5... stop very quickly, and she ...6... another car from behind. She banged her head on the car roof.” “...7... her safety belt on at the time?” Jack asked. “No, she never wears one. I don’t think ...8... in that car,” Jill explained. “I hope your mother ...9...,” said Jack. “No, thanks goodness, but the doctor said she ...10... stay in hospital ...11... completely better,” explained Jill. “And so you ...12... see her now?” Jack wanted to know. “Yes,” said Jill, “every day someone goes to the hospital ...13... She’s a lot better now.” “I’m glad to hear that,” said Jack. “Anyway ...14... coffee.”

1.

- A. Are you coming
- B. Are you going
- C. Do you come
- D. Do you go

8.

- A. they were any
- B. there were any
- C. they were any ones
- D. there were any ones

2.

- A. since then we moved
- B. since we moved
- C. that we moved us

9.

- A. wasn’t badly hurt
- B. wasn’t hurt bad
- C. wasn’t so much hurt

D. that we move

D. wasn't too much hurt

3.

- A. you're doing
- B. you do
- C. do you do
- D. takes you

10.

- A. need
- B. ought
- C. should
- D. would rather

4.

- A. went the Oxford Street
along
- B. was going Oxford
Street along
- C. was going along
Oxford Street
- D. went along the Oxford
Street

11.

- A. until she is
- B. until when she will be
- C. until she will be
- D. until she's going to be

5.

- A. must
- B. had to
- C. ought to
- D. had better

12.

- A. just were at
- B. just were in
- C. have just gone to
- D. have just been to

6.

- A. was beaten with
- B. was hit with
- C. was beaten by
- D. was hit by

13.

- A. for seeing her
- B. for to see her
- C. that we see her
- D. to see her

7.

- A. Was she having
- B. Did she have
- C. Has she put
- D. She was wearing

14.

- A. let me pay you your
- B. let me to pay your
- C. let me pay for you
- D. let me to pay for your

1. Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

15. Where ... yesterday?

- A.** went you **B.** was you **C.** have you been **D.** were you

16. I've just finished ... my shopping.

- A.** to make **B.** doing **C.** to do **D.** making

17. The girl ... the bicycle is Jane.

- A.** riding on **B.** driving in **C.** driving on **D.** riding in

18. He's lived in London

- A.** for some time **B.** since he is born **C.** since a long time **D.** since some time

19. At the post office he asked ...

- A.** stamps **B.** some stamps **C.** four stamps **D.** for four stamps

20. The girl ... house he visited was Elizabeth.

- A.** of which **B.** of whom **C.** which **D.** whose

21. I have a ... paper in my desk.

- A.** lot **B.** little **C.** loss **D.** little of

22. "Can't you read?" Mary said ... to the notice.

- A.** and pointed angry **B.** angrily pointed **C.** pointing angrily **D.** and angrily pointing

23. Tom is waiting ... the doctor.

- A.** to see **B.** for to see **C.** for seeing **D.** for see

24. I'm not sure which restaurant ...

- A.** to eat on **B.** eating at **C.** to eat at **D.** for eating

25. ... the weather was fine, I opened all the windows.

- A.** As **B.** For **C.** Because of **D.** Since that

26. I've just seen Mary ... the village.

- A.** to walk towards **B.** to walk against **C.** walking towards **D.** walking against

27. Sally didn't put in ... water.

- A.** no **B.** so much **C.** enough of **D.** few

28. ... like ice cream.

- A.** Every children **B.** Every child **C.** All of children **D.** All children

29. When you go abroad, do you ... take your passport?

- A.** have to **B.** ought to **C.** need **D.** must

30. You don't need your hat.

- A.** Put off it! **B.** Put it off! **C.** Take off it! **D.** Take it off!

31. How many elephants did you see? ...

- A.** None **B.** No one **C.** Not many ones **D.** No many

32. We're going to go ... car.

- A.** in France in John's **B.** in France by John's **C.** to France in John's
D. to France by John's

33. It's dark without the lights. Let's ...

- A.** switch on them **B.** turn them om **C.** to turn on them **D.** to switch them on

34. What time does the train ... Bristol?

- A.** arrive into **B.** come at **C.** go into **D.** get to

35. How ... here?

- A.** long you stay **B.** often you stay **C.** long are you staying **D.** often are you staying

36. Everybody ... in bed.

- A.** has to spend some time **B.** have to spend some time **C.** has to spend
sometimes **D.** have to spend sometimes

37. These are nice apples. How ... in a kilo?

- A.** much are there **B.** many are there **C.** much are they **D.** many are they

38. Paul's ill, so he ... a doctor tomorrow.

- A.** is going to be visit **B.** goes to meet **C.** is going to see **D.** goes to tell

39. How ... from Leeds to Liverpool?

- A.** far is there **B.** long is there **C.** far is it **D.** long way is

40. She's ... singer in England.

- A.** most known **B.** the most known **C.** most famous **D.** the most famous

41. ... to finish quickly.

A. No every student wants **B.** No every student want **C.** Not every student wants
D. Not every student want.

42. My mother usually has ... bed.

A. the breakfast in **B.** breakfast in **C.** the breakfast in the **D.** breakfast in the

43. Beryl isn't going to the dance.

A. Neither Pat is. **B.** Pat isn't too. **C.** Pat also. **D.** Nor is Pat.

44. Who taught you ... a car?

A. driving **B.** to drive **C.** riding **D.** to ride

45. A lot of letters and cards came today, but ... you.

A. there wasn't anything for **B.** there wasn't something for you **C.** it wasn't
anything for **D.** it wasn't something for

46. Sarah hardly ever goes to ... the theatre.

A. neither the cinema or **B.** neither the cinema nor **C.** either the cinema nor **D.**
the cinema or

47. ... the girl's came on the trip.

A. Neither **B.** Nobody of **C.** None of **D.** No one of

48. I've thrown away my old trousers. I'll have to buy

A. a new pair **B.** a new one **C.** some new **D.** some new pair

49. Kim and Tony weren't the only people in the garden. There ...

A. were some other ones **B.** were some others **C.** was another **D.** was
someone more

50. I want to leave my car. Can you tell me ... near here?

A. if there's a park **B.** is there a car park **C.** if there's a parking **D.** is there a
parking

TRANSLATION

Переведите следующий отрывок на русский язык:

What Happened to the Baby? (2)

by CYNTHIA OZICK

Uncle Simon was not really my uncle. He was my mother's first cousin, but out of respect, and because he belonged to an older generation, I was made to call him uncle. My mother revered him. "Uncle Simon," she said, "is the smartest man you'll ever know." He was an inventor, though not of mundane things like machines, and he had founded the League for a Unified Humanity. What Uncle Simon had invented—and was apparently still inventing, since it was by nature an infinite task—was a wholly new language, one that could be spoken and understood by everyone alive. He had named it GNU, after the African antelope that sports two curved horns, each one turned toward the other, as if striving to close a circle. He had traveled all over the world, picking up roots and discarding the less-common vowels. He had gone to Turkey and China and many countries in South America, where he interviewed Indians and wrote down, in his cryptic homemade notation, the sounds they spoke. In Africa, in a tiny Xhosa village nestled in the wild, he was inspired by observing an actual yellow-horned gnu. And still, with all this elevated foreign experience, he lived, just as we did, in a six-story walkup in the East Bronx, in a neighborhood of small stores, many of them vacant. In the autumn the windows of one of these stores would all at once be shrouded in dense curtains. Gypsies had come to settle in for the winter. My mother said it was the times that had emptied the stores. My father said it was the Depression. I understood it was the Depression that made him work for a firm cruel enough to send him away from my mother and me.

ВАРИАНТ 3

READING

1. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1 - 10 соответствуют содержанию текста (T - True), а какие не соответствуют (F - False). Поставьте слово "True" или "False" под номером утверждения.

1. A cheering cuppa suits' em to a T

It was Rupert Brooke who asked if there was honey still for tea. Well, according to a Caterer and Hotelkeeper survey published today, there ain't no honey and, what's more, there ain't no tea.

Can it really be that the great British institution, afternoon tea, which sustained Empire builders and the morale of the soldier in his trench and featured so elegantly in many drawing-room plays between the wars, is gone?

"The sad truth is that afternoon tea, possibly the last remaining British culinary experience, simply is not a good enough profit-maker to justify its perpetuation?"

That is the conclusion of Caterer and Hotelkeeper after a round-up of leading British hotels.

But we have news for The Caterer and Hotelkeeper. When the clock strikes three, out comes the porcelain and the silver tea-pot and the cucumber sandwiches. In London at least afternoon tea lives.

"My dear, afternoon tea is an institution," said the lady at the Dorchester. "We are nearly always packed out. People have to queue. In the winter we serve something like 100 teas."

"Of course, it will drop off a bit this week, what with people on holiday and at Goodwood."

From 4.0 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Monday to Saturday there is tea in the restaurant foyer of the Savoy. The hotel provides a selection of teas and sandwiches with cakes, pastries and "the most delicious cream".

At the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria, afternoon tea is "flourishing". At the Ritz, tea is still served with a great deal of pomp and circumstance. "We do require people to dress properly for tea at the Ritz", said a spokesman. "Gentlemen must wear a collar and tie".

1. *Caterer and Hotelkeeper survey shows that the English don't drink afternoon tea anymore.*
2. *Afternoon tea played a great role in the history of Great Britain. True*
3. *Hotels make good profits on afternoon tea.*
4. *The English prefer honey to cucumber sandwiches nowadays.*
5. *London rich hotels argue that afternoon tea remains a good tradition.*
6. *The author of the article agrees with the conclusion of Caterer and Hotelkeeper.*
7. *There is a dress code for afternoon tea in some expensive hotels.*
8. *The title of the articles says that the English like to have a good cup of tea.*
9. *Afternoon tea lives only in London.*
10. *Afternoon tea is alive.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 2. Прочтите текст. Установите соответствия между заголовками 1-5 и текстами А-Е. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз.**

Marine research

1. *Strong tidal memory*
 2. *Loss of harmony with the old rhythm*
 3. *An unusual place of marine research*
 4. *Adjusted to a new time*
 5. *Similar change of behavior*
- A. Most marine research units are established on the coast, but fortunately for science one indefatigable researcher into natural rhythms lives and works a thousand miles from the sea, in Evanston, Illinois. Frank Brown started work with oysters in 1954. He found that they had a marked tidal rhythm, opening their shells to feed at high tide and closing them to prevent damage and drying out during the ebb.
- B. In laboratory tanks they kept this strict rhythm going, so Brown decided to take some specimens home with him to Illinois to examine more closely. Evanston is a suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan, but even here the oysters continued to remember the tidal rhythm of their home, on Long Island Sound, in Connecticut.
- C. Everything went well for two weeks, but on the fifteenth day Brown noticed that a slippage in the rhythm had occurred. The oysters were no longer opening

and closing in harmony with the tide that washed their distant home, and it seemed as though the experiment had gone wrong.

- D. But the fascinating thing was that the behavior of the mollusks had altered in the same way and they were still keeping time with each other.
- E. Brown calculated the difference between the old rhythm and the new one and discovered that the oysters now opened up at the time the tide would have flooded Evanston – had the town been on the shore and of perched on the bank of a Greck Lake 580 feet above sea level.

Таблица для записи ответов

A	B	C	D	E

- 3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A-G частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами (1-7). Занесите в таблицу цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений.**

The Peter Principle

The Peter Principle is derived from the analysis of the hundreds of cases of incompetence in organizations which can be seen anywhere. A ____ “in a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence”, and it applies to all organizations.

The Principle assumes a constant quest for high performance. Hence people competent at their jobs are promoted so that they may do still better. B _____ to the next, until each individual arrives at a job beyond his abilities and therefore no longer performs in a way that gains further promotion. C _____. Given two conditions, enough ranks in the hierarchy to provide promotions and enough time to move through them, D _____ rise to and remain at their level of incompetence. This can be stated as Peter’s Corollary: “In time, E _____ who is incompetent to carry out its duties”. Every employee ultimately achieves Peter’s Plateau, at which his Promotion Quotient (PQ) is zero.

How then is any work ever accomplished? F ____ who have not yet reached their level incompetence. There can be occasional instance of “summit competence” where competent company chairmen or victorious field marshals have not yet had time to reach their level of incompetence. Frequently such persons side-step into another field whose hierarchy enables them to G ____ not available to them before.

- 1. every post tends to be occupied by an employee*

2. *the Principle states that*
3. *This is his level of incompetence*
4. *attain a level of incompetence*
5. *all employees*
6. *Competence in each new position qualifies for promotion*
7. *Work is done by those*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

USE OF ENGLISH

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

I work at Poleson Ltd. ...1... there since 1967. Last month the manager asked ...2... one morning ...3... time. He was new so I wondered ...4. When I went to see him, he said "I'd like ...5... me with a special project. I've heard that you speak German." He said that a factory in Germany wanted a specialist for six months. "Tell me ...6... go." I ...7... a few days to think about it. "All right," he said, "and if you want all the details, my secretary ...8... them to you. "So I asked his secretary ...9... give me the papers. "I don't know where they are," she said. "When I ...10... them, I'll phone you. Oh! Here they are. Let me ...11... them back after you've read them."

When I told my friends about it they all said, "...12...!" "I ...13...," I said. But next day I told the manager I wanted to go and he said, "I hoped ...14..."

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A. I'm working B. I've been working C. I am worker D. I have been worker 2. A. I should see him B. me see him C. that I saw him D. me to see him 3. A. when I should have B. then I should have C. when I had D. then I had | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. A. will give B. is going to give C. gives D. is giving 9. A. please B. to C. please to D. that she 10. A. Am going to find B. will find C. find D. am finding |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4.
A. how he would be
B. how he should be
C. what he would be like
D. how he should like me

5.
A. that you will help
B. that you should help
C. you to help
D. you helping

6.
A. if you may
B. if you can
C. may you
D. can you

7.
A. explained him I liked
B. explained him I'd like
C. told him I liked
D. told him I'd like

11.
A. to have
B. have
C. to get
D. get

12.
A. It looks to be marvelous
B. It looks marvelously
C. It seems marvelous
D. It seems marvelously

13.
A. didn't yet say that yes
B. haven't said yes yet
C. haven't yet said that yes
D. didn't yet say yes

14.
A. that you'd agree
B. that you agreed
C. for you to agree
D. you to agree

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

15. Must we ... this homework tonight?

- A. to do B. to make C. do D. make

16. My piano is magnificent. ... since I was 18.

- A. I got it B. I've got it C. I have it D. I've had it

17. The last time ... to the library was last week.

- A. I have gone B. I have been C. I was D. I went

18. My parents ... in this evening.

- A. are both B. all are C. both are D. are all

19. I don't want ...

- A. that anybody saw me B. anybody to see me C. that anybody sees me
D. anybody see me

20. Can I ... this book back to you?

A. to take B. to bring C. take D. bring

21. Why is there ... traffic on the streets in February than in May?

A. less B. fewer C. few D. little

22. ... it's raining, we'll stay at home.

A. As B. Like C. How D. Because of

23. Tim sat near the fire ... warm.

A. for to get B. for get C. to get D. for getting

24. I don't know where ...

A. the lavatory to be B. is the lavatory C. be the lavatory D. the lavatory is

25. We watched carefully ... the houses.

A. during she walked against B. during she walked towards C. while she walked against D. while she walked towards

26. Jane had ... furniture for her room.

A. enough B. many C. all D. any

27. I like ... two records.

A. these both B. both these C. all these D. these all

28. To drive a care safely it is ... good brakes.

A. essential with B. essential having C. essential to have D. essential have

29. If you've read my book, please ... to me.

A. give it again B. give again it C. give it back D. give back it

30. ... people came than I expected.

A. Other B. Fewer C. Another D. Few

31. In some countries children normally go ... bikes.

A. to school on B. to the school on C. to school by D. to the school by

32. You'll get cold without your coat.

A. Take on it! B. Take it on! C. Put on it! D. Put it on!

33. We haven't got a record player. Let's ...

A. to borrow the Mary's **B.** borrow Mary's **C.** to lend one of Mary **D.** lend Mary's one

34. Mary ... be in Paris because I saw her in town only an hour ago.

A. mustn't **B.** isn't able to **C.** can't **D.** may not

35. The station? Take the second turning ...

A. to left, then go straight on **B.** to the left, then go straight on **C.** to left, then go right forward **D.** to the left, then go right forward

36. Simon ... the club.

A. often plays tennis at **B.** often plays tennis on **C.** plays often tennis at **D.** plays often tennis on

37. Do you want another cake? No, thank you, ...

A. I still have got some left **B.** I've still got some left **C.** I still have some ones **D.** I have still some ones

38. The men ... were all office workers.

A. which I talked **B.** to those I talked **C.** those I talked to **D.** I talked to

39. ... is Oxford from Cambridge?

A. How far **B.** How long **C.** How long away **D.** What distant

40. She ... the cinema, but her husband doesn't go with her.

A. used to go **B.** usually sees **C.** often goes to **D.** visits sometimes

41. We've looked ... for the keys we lost.

A. in all places **B.** at all places **C.** over all **D.** everywhere

42. There's something wrong with the table. Yes, I can ...

A. feel it that it's moving **B.** touch its moves **C.** touch it moving **D.** feel it moving

43. Sally never goes to pubs.

A. Tom doesn't that either. **B.** Tom doesn't too. **C.** Neither does Tom. **D.** Tom does neither.

44. Agnes was the first girl ... when you got here.
A. you talked to whom B. you talked to C. whom you talked D. who talked you
45. Many parents allow their children ... own decisions.
A. making their B. making the C. to make their D. to make the
46. The teacher says that Mary ... work hard next year.
A. will have to B. has better C. would rather to D. had rather
47. The American film I saw was
A. not very funny B. not much funny C. not very fun D. not too much fun
48. Try to find me ... scissors.
A. a pair B. two C. some D. one
49. Teresa wasn't the only one in the car
A. It was some other. B. It was someone else. C. There was some other. D. There was someone else
50. I'd like to leave my car near here. Where's the ... please?
A. nearest parking B. next parking C. nearest car park D. next car park

TRANSLATION

Переведите следующий отрывок на русский язык:

In Hindsight

BY CALLAN WINK

Lauren followed the drag mark for a mile down the gravel road and then another half mile down her dusty driveway and then parked her truck and cried. The bastard had shot one of her steers—one of six, red Texas longhorns—and dragged it down the road by its neck and deposited it here for her to find, practically on her front step.

She'd got her taxes done that day at the free tax-preparation kiosk in the County Market. Lauren hadn't filed a tax return since Manuel died, two years before. She wouldn't have this year, either, but she was in the store and had just gotten her mail and had the W-2 forms in her pocket, and she thought, What the hell? It was free. As it turned out, she had almost a thousand dollars coming to her as a refund. Manuel's death had put her in some sort of different tax bracket.

She'd left with her groceries and was feeling pretty good all the way home. And then the drag marks. None of the cattle were to be seen except for the dead one. Its tongue hung from its mouth. Its eyes

were open and skimmed with white. Its neck was twisted and one of its horn points was buried in the dirt. That was what had made the groove all the way down her road. The poor animal's beautiful, ivory-colored horn scraping through the dirt as he dragged it to her doorstep.

A section of fence was down, and she followed the tracks leading through the gap and there they were, just over the first rise, on the vacant lot next to hers, where there was a small creek and the grass was tall and green. They watched her approach, and she talked to them as she always did. She didn't have names for them. She called them all Red.

"Hey there, Red. You goddamn Reds. Let's go now." She was behind them, waving her arms and hazing them back toward the fence.

ВАРИАНТ 4

READING

1. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1 - 10 соответствуют содержанию текста (Т - True), а какие не соответствуют (F - False). Поставьте слово "True" или "False" под номером утверждения.

World's wildlife threatened

According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund (W.W.F.), something serious is happening to the world's wildlife population. From kangaroos in Australia, to seals and polar bears in Antarctica, there has been a dramatic fall in the number of wild animals in recent years. But what is causing this problem? Is it global warming? Is it the effects of droughts and floods?

No, it's the disastrous effect of man. Poachers are responsible for the uncontrolled killing of wildlife. The African elephant population has fallen by 50 per cent during the last 10 years because poachers value their tusks. If this sounds shocking, according to the report, it's about the same as the population drop of kangaroos in Australia and reindeer in Northern America. Poachers kill for sport or money and they use modern weapons to kill as many animals as possible.

"Although the killing of animals in the wild is banned by most governments around the world, poachers generally ignore the rules", said Mr George Medley, the director of W.W.F. "The ivory trade is especially worrying. One elephant is killed every ten minutes because an average size ivory tusk is worth over 600 pounds." What can be done about this tragic problem?

When it comes to protecting wildlife, most government schemes are useless. wild animals are difficult to protect even though there are large game reserves for them. "Most people like animals but few worry about this problem," said Mr. Medley. "People's attitudes have to be changed... seals are killed because of their coats, elephants because people want ivory ornaments and jewelry." W.W.F. hopes to change people's opinion by making a series of TV documentaries about poaching and its' effect on the environment. "We want to get through to people that it is criminal to sacrifice animals because of money. If we don't, soon there may not be any wild animals left to protect."

- 1. The W.W.F. report shows that wild animals are in danger.*
- 2. Natural disasters and weather have caused the wildlife problem.*
- 3. The world's wildlife population is falling slowly.*
- 4. The number of kangaroos in Australia has fallen by about 50%.*

5. *Ivory is expensive because poachers kill elephants.*
6. *Most governments don't allow poaching.*
7. *Game reserves don't really protect the wild animals living in them.*
8. *Most people don't think about the threat to wildlife populations because they don't like animals.*
9. *W.W.F. is trying to change people's minds about buying the products of poaching.*
10. *The director of W.W.F. predicts that because the situation is so bad, there might not be any animals living in the world in a few years' time.*

World's wildlife threatened

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2.Прочтите текст. Установите соответствия между заголовками 1-5 и текстами А-Е. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз.

SHOPPING

- A. The way that people spend their money, and the objects on which they spend it, are the last areas where free choice and individuality can be expressed. The choice reflects personal taste, the way people see themselves and the fantasies they have about their lives, the restrictions on money available to them the presence of others in the family with a claim on that money, and the influence of current convention, upbringing, surrounding and locality. Shopping is an important human activity.
- B. Yet shoppers are faced with a confusing situation and a rapidly changing one. The confusion arises from the claims made by advertising, from inadequate information about products, new products, new materials, new places to shop – a confusion enhanced by rising prices and a wider choice of goods than ever before. The search for the right purchase is based on ignorance of one's own needs and ignorance of the product's fitness for those needs.
- C. Faced with the problem of choosing any particular item, there are several lines of communication which might provide some guidance. Yet none of these is entirely satisfactory.
- D. You can, for example, ask a shop assistant. Initially, especially in a large self-service store, there may be some difficulty in finding anyone at all, and even greater difficulty in finding anyone who knows about the products.

E. In a supermarket you may find a shelf-filler who offers to find the manager, and then returns with the information that he is out or on the phone. She herself may or may not be helpful, but equally she may quite genuinely not know the answers. She may be a schoolgirl with a Saturday job, or a housewife working part-time.

1. *Difficulties in finding qualified assistance*
2. *The role of shopping in people's life*
3. *Lack of personal service in a modern supermarket.*
4. *Reasons for difficulties in buying products*
5. *Unhelpful assistance*

Таблица для ответа

A	B	C	D	E

3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А-Ж частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами (1-10). Занесите в таблицу цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений.

A swimming party

She suggested that Jean A ____ in the late afternoon. 'Mrs. Maclean's got a lovely swimming-pool, just out by the aerodrome,' she said. 'I'll ring her up and ask if I can bring you'.

She called for Jean that afternoon at five o'clock and B ____ the swimming party at the pool; sitting and basking in the evening sun and looking at the gaunt line of Mount Ertwa, she became absorbed C ____ of Alice Springs. Most of the girls and married women were under thirty, D ____ kindly, hospitable people, well-educated and avid for news of England. Some spoke quite naturally of England as 'home' though E ____ had ever been there; each of them cherished the ambition that one day she would be able to go 'home' for a trip. By the end of the evening Jean was in a humble F ____; these pleasant people knew so much about her country, and she knew so very little about theirs.

She strolled down to the hospital in the cool night, after tea. Mrs. Duveen had not been able to give Joe Harman's address off-hand, but she confirmed that he was G ____ somewhere in the Gulf country. She would ask her husband and send a message in the morning.

That night Jean thought H_____ when she did get the address. It was clear now that her first apprehensions I____; Joe Harman J_____ from his injuries; and was able to carry on his work. She was amazed that this could be so, but the man was tough.

1. *a good deal about what she would do*

2. *she found them*

3. *managing a station*

4. *Jean joined*

5. *should come swimming*

6. *into the social life*

7. *none of them*

8. *were unfounded*

9. *had made a good recovery*

10. *frame of mind*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

USE OF ENGLISH

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

Last June my brother ...1... a car. He had had an old scooter before, but it ...
2 ... several times during the spring. "What you want is a second-hand Mini," I
suggested. "If you give me the money," he said. "...3... one tomorrow." "I can't
give you the money," I replied, "but what about Aunt Myra. She must have
enough. We ...4... her since Christmas but she always hints that we ...5... go and
see her more often."

We told our parents where we were going. They weren't very happy about it
and asked us not to go. So ...6... But later that same day something strange ...7...
A doctor ...8... us that Aunt Myra ...9... into hospital for an operation. "...10...
go and see her at the same time," said my mother. "You two go today, but don't
mention the money."

Where we ...11... Aunt Myra ...12... "I'm not seriously ill," she said, "but
the doctor insists that ...13... to drive my car. You can have it if you promise
...14... me to the seaside now and again." We agreed, and now we quite enjoy our
monthly trips to the coast with Aunt Myra.

1.

A wanted to buy

B wanted buying

8.

A rang for telling

B rang to tell

C liked to buy
D liked buying

2.

A was breaking down
B was breaking up
C had broken down
D had broken up

3.

A I get
B I'm getting
C I'm going to get
D I'll get

4.

A are not seeing
B haven't seen
C didn't see
D don't see

5.

A should
B shall
C would
D will

6.

A that we haven't
B that we didn't
C we haven't
D we didn't

7.

A occurred
B took the place
C passed
D was there

C rung for telling
D rung to tell

9.

A had gone
B had been
C has gone
D has been

10.

A We may not all
B We can't all
C All we can't
D All we may not

11.

A have come there
B were arriving
C got there
D came to

12.

A was seeming quite happily
B was seeming quite happy
C seemed quite happily
D seemed quite happy

13.

A I'm getting so old
B I'm getting too old
C I get so old
D I get too old

14.

A taking
B bringing
C to take
D to bring

15. Can this camera good photos?

A make **B** to make **C** take **D** to take

16. Who was the first person today?

A spoke to you **B** you spoke to **C** you spoke **D** whom you spoke

17. I can't find the book

A nowhere **B** everywhere **C** anywhere **D** somewhere

18. There was a house at

A the mountain foot **B** the foot of the mountain

- C** the feet of the mountain **D** the mountain's foot
19. A person who talks to is not necessarily mad.
A himself **B** oneself **C** yourself **D** itself
20. I'll be 13 tomorrow, ?
A am I **B** aren't I **C** won't I **D** will I
21. Did you hear Julie said?
A what **B** that **C** that what **D** which
22. Spanish people usually speak than English people.
A quicklier **B** more quicklier **C** more quickly **D** more quicker
23. That old lady can't stop me the tennis match on my radio.
A to listen **B** listening **C** listen to **D** listening to
24. I haven't got a chair
A to sit **B** for to sit on **C** to sit on **D** for sitting
25. at the moment, I'll go to the shops.
A For it doesn't rain **B** As it doesn't rain **C** For it isn't raining **D** As it isn't raining
26. Bill drinks whisky.
A any **B** none **C** too many **D** so much
27. are very intelligent.
A Both of them **B** Both them **C** Both they **D** The both
28. In a shop customers.
A it is important pleasing **B** it is important to please
C there is important pleasing **D** there is important to please
29. Don't leave your shoes on the table.
A Put off them! **B** Take them off! **C** Pick them off! **D** Pick up them!
30. in my class likes the teacher.
A All persons **B** All pupils **C** Everyone **D** All people
31. We expected about 20 girls bet there were people there.
A another **B** others **C** some **D** more
32. Your bicycle shouldn't be in the house!
A Take it out! **B** Get out it! **C** Put it off! **D** Take away it!
33. What time does the bus Bradford?
A go away to **B** go away for **C** leave to **D** leave for
34. She be Canadian because she's got a British passport.
A can't **B** isn't able to **C** mustn't **D** doesn't need
35. "Our daughter ", they said.
A was born since three years **B** is born for three years ago
C was born three years ago **D** has been born since three years ago
36. When English?

TRANSLATION

Переведите следующий отрывок на русский язык:

In Hindsight (2)

BY CALLAN WINK

She and Manuel had been married for only two years. They hadn't been particularly good years. But during that time her life had been occupied by another person. There was something to be said for that, even if that other person was just Manny, wheelchair-bound toward the end, and mean, even at the beginning. Since Manny's passing she'd filled her life with the animals. She had the cattle, three hogs, three Nubian goats, Elton John, several cats that existed, as cats tend to do, on the periphery, and an ever-changing number of chickens.

She cared greatly for the animals, but sometimes she missed having a weight on the mattress next to her at night. There were times when the sound of her cattle muttering in the yard and the snoring of Elton John weren't enough to make her fall asleep.

She did her chores in the early-morning gray. It was the weekend and she didn't have to go to work. She was a custodian at the high school in town, a job she neither liked nor hated. It was just what she did for a set number of hours a week to feed her animals.

She tried to avoid the red mound of the steer on her front lawn but she had to scatter feed for the chickens, and as she walked by the dead animal she saw that something, a magpie, probably, had pecked out an eye. The hole yawned at her. She went back inside and climbed into her bed and pulled the covers over her head.

Lauren had ten acres of land upon which grew not a single tree. At some distant time, it had been a riverbed and her pasture was cobbled river rock sparsely covered with grass. When the wind blew, great swirling clouds of dust rose and sifted into her house, forming deltas of grit under the doorways. There wasn't enough forage for the cattle, so even in the summer she had to buy hay.