



**Экзамен по предмету  
«Английский язык»**

1. Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A-G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано (3 – Not stated). Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Statement	1 - True	2 - False	3 – Not stated
1. The students are happy about the trip.			
2. The student was sure that he was right.			
3. ...			
4. ...			
5. ...			
6. ...			
7. ...			

2. Прочитайте предложения и выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1) We _____ been going out with each other for a year soon. a) will be b) would c) will have d) are	12) ... a) b) c) d)
2) By next year she ____ a mother. a) had become b) will become c) will have become d) has become	13) ... a) b) c) d)
3) This time tomorrow he _____ her final exam. a) will be taking b) is taking c) takes d) will take	14) ... a) b) c) d)
4) Have you _____ hello to everyone?	15)... a) b) c)

- a) said
- b) told
- c) say
- d) tell

5) Choose the correct answer.

- a) Where they have gone?
- b) Where have they gone?
- c) Where have they went?
- d) Where have they go?

6) I've been working for this company \_\_\_ last summer.

- a) from
- b) for
- c) until
- d) since

7) Choose the correct answer.

- a) I've never been in America.
- b) I never went to America.
- c) I've never been to America.
- d) I never was to America.

8) ... English since I was twelve.

- a) I'm learning
- b) I've learned
- c) I learn
- d) I've been learning

9) What ... at eight o'clock when I phoned?

- a) did you do
- b) you were doing
- c) were you doing
- d) did you

10) When they arrived at the football stadium, the game \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) had started yet
- b) started already
- c) had already started
- d) already had started

11) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

d)

16) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

17) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

18) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

19)...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

20) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

21) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

22) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

23) ...

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

3. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами А-Г. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- |                         |       |                        |       |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1. Party dessert        | _____ | 5. Party animals       | _____ |
| 2. Taking care of a pet | _____ | 6. Fun on the way      | _____ |
| 3. Collecting things    | _____ | 7. Party game          | _____ |
| 4. Giving a party       | _____ | 8. An amazing ceremony | _____ |

- A. Ask your parents for permission to have a party. Decide what kind of party you want and whether it will be held indoors or outdoors. Send written invitations to your friends. Tell them what kind of party you are having, at what time, where, and whether or not the guests should wear costumes. Make a list of games you would like to play. Ask your mother to help you prepare refreshments. Ice cream, cake, cookies, and lemonade are good for any party.
- B. This activity makes everybody laugh. Have the guests sit around the room. Choose one person to be a pussycat. The pussy must go over to a guest and do his/her best to make the guest laugh. He/she can make funny meows and walk around like a cat. The pussy goes from one guest to another until someone laughs. The first one to laugh becomes the new pussy.
- C. It's easy to make a cake from a cake mix that you get from the grocery store. You usually add only water or milk. Cake mixes come in many flavours, such as chocolate, lemon, banana, vanilla and others. When you make a cake from a mix, always follow the directions on the package carefully. Then you can be sure that your cake will turn out right and your guests will enjoy it. Many mixes have a small envelope of powdered frosting hidden inside the flour.
- D. As you ride on a bus with your friends, get someone to start singing. Everyone joins in. At the first crossroad, another person starts a different song, and everyone joins in. Keep changing songs at every crossroad.
- E. Looking after cats is easy. They wash themselves every day and eat almost any food. Cats like to drink milk and cream. But they need to be fed fish, beef, liver, and other kinds of meat. They need a clean, dry bed at night. You can use a basket or a cardboard box for your cat's bed. Cats like to play with a rubber ball or chase a string.
- F. You can have a whole army of toy soldiers made of tin, wood or plastic. Some may be dressed in fancy uniforms, some may be sitting on horses. Others may be ready for battle, carrying guns and shoulder packs. You can have soldiers from other countries, or only Civil War soldiers or only modern soldiers. If you get two soldiers that are alike, trade your extra soldier with another toy soldier lover.
- G. Even animals get involved in elections. The donkey and elephant have been political symbols in the USA for more than 100 years. Why? In 1828, Democrat Andrew Jackson ran for president. Critics said he was stubborn as a donkey. The donkey has been the symbol of the Democratic Party ever since. In the 1870s, newspaper cartoonists began using the elephant to stand for the Republican Party.

4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 8-13 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя.

### The Importance of Listening

All conversation is composed of two activities: speaking and listening. If the interlocutor listens carefully to the speaker, he can **8**. \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, he is able to fix in his mind information he considers useful to remember. As he listens, the interlocutor can also indicate that the speaker's efforts at communication are of real concern to him. Through eye contact, facial expression, posture, and occasional rejoinders, he **9**. \_\_\_\_\_.

Listening, then, is far from a "passive" activity. Listening is actually hard work — and even more so in a foreign language. In **10**. \_\_\_\_\_, the teacher will want to emphasize the importance of listening because the students may not have developed good listening skills in their own language, **11**. \_\_\_\_\_.

Furthermore, there will be stretches of time **12.** \_\_\_\_\_. They should pay attention, however, to what is being said in order to improve their aural comprehension and to perform the role of listener satisfactorily.

Good listeners in any language are rare. Let's analyze for a moment the characteristics of a poor listener. The poor listener is scarcely interested in the subject, is distracted by the speaker's delivery or appearance, becomes excited or emotional **13.** \_\_\_\_\_, allows his own thoughts to drown out the speaker's, or is too eager to talk himself. A poor listener cannot fare well in conversation in his native language and is at an even greater disadvantage in English when his basic problems are compounded by his language difficulties.

- A. expresses his interest in what the speaker says
- B. making them even poorer listeners in English
- C. when certain subjects are raised
- D. make a coherent response to the speaker's utterances
- E. help the student improve his listening ability
- F. when most of the students will not be talking
- G. conducting conversation practice for EFL students

5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 14-18. Выберите правильный вариант ответа A, B, C или D.

### PAUL CEZANNE

There are few visitors to the countryside around Aix-en-Provence who do not see its dramatic forms through the eyes of its most famous inhabitant, Paul Cezanne. Day after day for the last 20 years of his life the artist set up his easel to paint Mont Sainte-Victoire and the surrounding countryside.

Sadly, Cezanne's efforts frequently left him dissatisfied as he felt he was not achieving the high artistic goals which he had set himself. Nor was his dedication appreciated by the townspeople of Aix, where Cezanne had been born in 1839. The painter was very much disliked, and lived alone and isolated - a classic case of a misunderstood and awkward artistic genius.

He had retired to Aix partly because he had not done well in the artistic world of Paris. His work took much longer to gain acceptance than that of the Impressionists – an injustice for which Cezanne bitterly resented his former artistic colleagues.

Cezanne had first gone to Paris in 1861. He met Camille Pissarro at the Academie Suisse, and the violent subjects of his early work gave way to the subjects and style of Impressionism. But he soon felt the need to go beyond this, to make of Impressionism something solid and lasting, like the art of the museums. He wanted to add intellect to the sensations that lay behind the work of artists like Monet.

Like the Impressionists, Cezanne was part of a movement away from the museums as a source of artistic inspiration and towards the direct observation of nature. "One must make a vision for oneself," he wrote. "One must see nature as no one has seen it before."

Cezanne's efforts lasted a lifetime. "I must carry on - I simply must paint from nature," he wrote in 1906. By this time, his work was beginning to be recognized. He had had his first successful exhibition in 1895, and was beginning to attract a few young followers. Despite **this**, his death certificate identifies him as a man of private means and not as an artist.

His works were not shown in the town museum until some years after his death. Aix is now embarrassed by this late acceptance of its artistic son, and today one can get a map which leads one to Cezanne's favourite places for painting. Although much has changed, you can still see landscapes which are very much the same as those seen in the paintings. You can also visit Cezanne's studio where objects made famous in Cezanne's still lifes are on display.

**14. Cezanne was dissatisfied with his work because**

- A. it was not popular.
- B. it was disliked by the people of Aix.
- C. it did not satisfy his own ambitions.
- D. it did not make him much money.

**15. The people of Aix**

- A. accepted the artist.
- B. behaved awkwardly towards him.
- C. thought he was a genius.
- D. thought he was odd.

**16. Cezanne resented the Impressionists because**

- A. they treated him unfairly.
- B. their work was more popular than his.
- C. they did not accept him.
- D. they did not understand his work.

**17. Cezanne was not satisfied with Impressionism because**

- A. it dealt only with feelings, not intelligence.
- B. it was too much like the work of classic painters.
- C. it was too solid in museums.
- D. it did not inspire him.

**18. What did Cezanne have in common with the Impressionists.**

- A. He worked in museums.
- B. He was observant.
- C. He painted from nature.
- D. He saw nature as they did.

6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 19-28 одним из вариантов ответа под буквами A, B, C или D. Занесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

**The Traffic Lights**

The first traffic signal was (19) ... by a railway signaling engineer. It was installed (20) ... the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It looked like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. (21) ... , it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident (22) ... further development until cars became common.

Modern traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green (23) ... were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-colour signals, operated (24) ... hand from a tower in the middle of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The first lights of this type to (25) ... in Britain were in London, on the junction between St James's Street in Piccadilly, in 1925. Automatic signals were installed a year later.

In the past, traffic lights were (26) ... . In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just (27) ... silently, but would ring bells to (28) ... the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been replaced by standard models which are universally adopted.

19.	A invented	B created	C originated	D started
20.	A outside	B out	C out of	D outdoors
21.	A However	B Unfortunately	C Although	D Despite
22.	A oppressed	B disappointed	C avoided	D discouraged
23.	A methods	B ways	C systems	D means
24.	A by	B with	C through	D in
25.	A show	B appear	C happen	D become
26.	A various	B typical	C scarce	D special
27.	A change	B alter	C vary	D move
28.	A rise	B raise	C awake	D get up

7. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-7, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Занесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

**The Roses Parade**

1. On January 1, many American watch the Tournament of Roses parade and then a football game in Pasadena California over TV.

It may be difficult for \_\_\_\_\_ to believe it but January in California is a warm sunny month with a lot of flowers.

**WE**

2. The queen of the parade rides on a special float which \_\_\_\_\_ from over 250,000 flowers.  
The first Tournament of Roses took place in 1890. **MAKE**

3. "In New York people are buried in snow," said Professor Charles F. Holder.  
"Here our flowers \_\_\_\_\_ now. Let's hold a festival to tell the world about our paradise." **BLOOM**

### **Albert Einstein, the Nobel Prize Winner in Physics**

4. Albert's interest in science began when he was five years old.  
His father \_\_\_\_\_ him a magnetic compass and the boy wanted to know why the needle was moving. **GIVE**

5. In 1909 Einstein began his academic career.  
Twelve years \_\_\_\_\_ he got the Nobel Prize in physics. **LATE**

6. Shortly before his death he wrote a manifesto \_\_\_\_\_ the people of the world about the danger of nuclear catastrophe. **WARN**

7. Albert Einstein is remembered as the greatest theoretical physicist in the world.  
His ideas \_\_\_\_\_ science for ever. **CHANGE**

8. *Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 8-13 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Запишите свои ответы в бланк ответов.*

### **California**

8. Nicknamed the "Golden State", California is the third largest state after Alaska and Texas. The discovery of gold helped California's \_\_\_\_\_ into the Union in 1850. **ADMIT**

9. Today California is known as the land of \_\_\_\_\_ red woods. **MARVEL**

10. It is also America's main \_\_\_\_\_ state which is especially proud of its avocados and grapes. **AGRICULTURE**

11. It is also the home of Hollywood, the centre of America's movie \_\_\_\_\_. **BUSY**

12. Starting with 1850s years, when thousands of gold diggers rushed to California, more and more people were coming to this state. Today California has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of any state in the country. **POPULATE**

13. However, not everyone wants to move to California.  
In recent years forest fires, floods and earthquakes have left thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_. **HOME**

9. Comment on the following statement.

*Knowledge is power.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 150-200 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem paraphrasing the given statement)
- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

	10
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10. A 2-minute personal *video portfolio*

	20
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
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ОБРАЗЕЦ

Ответы к демонстрационному варианту:

3.	1. C 2. E 3. F 4. A 5. G 6. D 7. B
4.	8. D 9. A 10. G 11. B 12. F 13. C
5.	14. C 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B
6.	19. A 20. A 21. B 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. D 27. A 28. C
7.	1. us 2. is made 3. are blooming 4. gave 5. later 6. warning 7. have changed
8.	8. admittance 9. marvelous<или>marvellous 10. agricultural 11. business 12. population 13. homeless



ОБРАЗЕЦ