

## Понимание основного содержания.

Для выполнения задания на соответствие необходимо прочитать внимательно формулировку задания, т.е. утверждения (высказывания, заголовки) и подчеркнуть в них ключевые слова. Как правило, они близки тематически, поэтому надо искать различия, стараясь ответить на вопрос: «Чем высказывания отличаются друг от друга?» Определив эти различия (в виде ключевых слов), следует подумать о синонимах. В заданиях такого типа необходимо соединять с текстом различные элементы, такие как заголовки, фразы, вопросы, утверждения.

Начиная выполнять такое задание, следует определить, что нужно соединять с текстом, а затем использовать соответствующую стратегию.

- заголовки и фразы – надо быстро определить основную идею текста и его частей;

- вопросы – найти в тексте место, к которому относится вопрос;

- утверждения – найти в тексте ту же информацию, которая иначе выражена.

В данном задании намеренно используется одно лишнее утверждение (заголовок, вопрос), который не соотносится с текстом или текстами. В этом случае надо определить, какие утверждения (заголовки, вопросы) соответствуют тексту, а что является лишним.

Важно также помнить, что выполнение этого задания не требует полного и детального понимания текста, и умение проявить языковую догадку, а в отдельных случаях проигнорировать незнакомые «трудные слова», поскольку основное содержание текста может быть понято и без знания этих слов.

Примерные упражнения для выполнения заданий в разделе «Чтение».

### Установление соответствия утверждений (заголовков) прочитанному тексту.

#### Задание №1.

Установите соответствие между заголовками A-G и текстами 1-6. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- Read the exam task.
- Skim the texts for general understanding.
- Read the headings and underline key words.
- Read the texts again, identify the main points of the texts and underline the key phrases or key sentences.
- Match the key phrases or key sentences to the appropriate heading.

- First computers
- Risky sport
- Shopping in comfort
- Difficult task
- Professional sport
- Shopping from home
- New users

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

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

3. **Another generation of computer fans has arrived.** They are neither sporty schoolchildren intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. **Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.**

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

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6

(Keys: 1-D, 2-F, 3-G, 4-C, 5-A, 6-B)

### Задание №2.

Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Е и текстами 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз.

- Read the title and subheading of the text and the instructions to get the general idea.
- Skim the texts for general understanding.
- Discuss the questions: What do you know about Manchester? Why isn't the whole of Manchester getting wealthier? Can you name some of the features of ideal homes? What are the residents of Manchester worried about?
- These words and phrases are from the text, choose the correct meaning.

- residents (part 1) a) people who live in a place, b) poor people;
- enormous (part 2) a) very different, b) very big;
- queuing up (part 2) a) waiting for, b) making a line;
- attracting (part 3) a) making people interested, b) becoming more beautiful;
- worlds apart (part 5) a) near to each other, b) completely different.

- e) Read the headings and underline key words.
- f) Read the texts again, identify the main points of the texts and underline the key phrases or key sentences.
- g) Match the key phrases or key sentences to the appropriate heading.

Manchester – A Tale of Two Cities.

( Stephen Nickson comes back with a surprising report after his visit to a city in the North of England).

1. The sale of a riverside flat in Manchester for £1 million a few weeks ago shows that the heart of the city is becoming popular with the rich. But that doesn't mean that the whole of Manchester is getting wealthier. **Just three kilometres from the luxury flat in Century Buildings lies Jubilee Street, where residents live in damp, old houses** which sell for only £7,000.

2. Just fifteen years ago, there wasn't much difference in house prices in the central Manchester area. **Now, the difference is enormous.**

House developers, *Urban Splash*, are now changing an old factory into flats which will sell for up to £750,000. 'Nobody could sell flats for this price four years ago/ says Tom Bloxham, who owns *Urban Splash*. 'But now people are queuing up for them.'

3. It's not surprising that **the flats like those** in Century Buildings **are both spacious and luxurious. With their iced-glass floors, luxury bathrooms and electronic systems for controlling temperature and lighting,** they are attracting international businessmen and women. 'Now, for the first time, people can find good quality housing in the centre of Manchester,' says Mr Nesbit of *Blue Sapphire* estate agents, who were responsible for selling the flats in Century Buildings. 'Even the views compare well with the best areas of London.'

4. One thing the residents will not see from their apartments is Samantha Green's council house. Samantha is a 35-year-old single mother of five, **Their house is damp and too cramped for six people,** and she wants to move for health reasons. 'My eldest son, Gary, is eighteen and he's got backache at the moment. Jody - who's six - has a bad cold. Someone is always sick,' she says.

5. Samantha's house and the flats in Century Buildings may be worlds apart **but everyone in central Manchester shares a fear of crime.** Fortunately for the wealthier residents, the problem has been partly solved by good security.

Samantha, though, is not so lucky. "I rarely go out at night and feel like a prisoner in my own home after dark. But that's the way things are when you are poor, isn't it?" she says, looking towards the river.

- A. A world of difference
- B. A common problem
- C. The other side of the coin
- D. Great changes
- E. An ideal home
- F. An exiting meeting

1	2	3	4	5

(Keys: 1-A, 2-D, 3- E, 4- C, 5- B )

### Задание № 3

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А—G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1—8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. The scientific explanation
2. The real shape
3. A lucky sign
4. Some tips
5. Places without rainbows
6. A personal vision
7. A bridge between worlds
8. Impossible to catch

- A. Two people never see the same rainbow. Each person sees a different one. It happens because the raindrops are constantly moving so the rainbow is always changing too. Each time you see a rainbow it is unique and it will never be the same! In addition, everyone sees colours differently according to the light and how their eyes interpret it.
- B. A rainbow is an optical phenomenon that is seen in the atmosphere. It appears in the sky when the sun's light is reflected by the raindrops. A rainbow always appears during or immediately after showers when the sun is shining and the air contains raindrops. As a result, a spectrum of colours is seen in the sky. It takes the shape of a multicoloured arc.
- C. Many cultures see the rainbow as a road, a connection between earth and heaven (the place where God lives). Legends say that it goes below the earth at the horizon and then comes back up again. In this way it makes a permanent link between what is above and below, between life and death. In some myths the rainbow is compared to a staircase connecting earth to heaven.
- D. We all believe that the rainbow is arch-shaped. The funny thing is that it's actually a circle. The reason we don't see the other half of the rainbow is because we cannot see below the horizon. However, the higher we are above the ground, the more of the rainbow's circle we can see. That is why, from an airplane in flight, a rainbow will appear as a complete circle with the shadow of the airplane in the centre.
- E. In many cultures there is a belief that seeing a rainbow is good. Legends say that if you dig at the end of a rainbow, you'll find a pot of gold. Rainbows are also seen after a storm, showing that the weather is getting better, and there is hope after the storm. This is why they are associated with rescue and good fortune. If people happen to get married on such a day, it is said that they will enjoy a very happy life together.
- F. You can never reach the end of a rainbow. A rainbow is all light and water. It is always in front of you while your back is to the sun. As you move, the rainbow that your eye sees moves as well and it will always 'move away' at the same speed that you are moving. No matter how hard you try, a rainbow will always be as far away from you as it was before you started to move towards it.
- G. To see a rainbow you have to remember some points. First, you should be standing with the sun behind you. Secondly, the rain should be in front of you. The most impressive rainbows appear when half of the sky is still dark with clouds and the other half is clear. The best time to see a rainbow is on a warm day in the early morning after sunrise or late afternoon before sunset. Rainbows are often seen near waterfalls and fountains.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

#### Задание № 4

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Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**.

Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

<b>1. Good for everyone</b>	<b>5. An innovative idea</b>
<b>2. Easy to care for</b>	<b>6. Working clothes</b>
<b>3. Part of culture</b>	<b>7. Jeans' labels</b>
<b>4. Screen fashion</b>	<b>8. Clothes to protest</b>

- A.** Jeans are one of fashion's most long enduring trends. Cowboys wear them but so do supermodels, farmers, presidents and housewives. Ask any group of people why they wear jeans and you will get a range of answers. For some they're comfortable and easy – for others they're trendy and cool. Jeans mean different things to different people but they are popular everywhere.
- B.** Americans do not have a national folk dress with a long tradition. Blue jeans are probably the most recognisable article of American clothing. They have been part of American life for over 125 years. Blue denim jeans became not only an expression of American fashion but also an element of American identity known around the world.
- C.** Jeans were first designed as trousers for farmers and miners in the states of the American West. They quickly grew popular with common people, including cowboys, factory employees and railroad builders. The new trousers were made from a very strong material which did not wear out easily. However, at the same time jeans were very practical and comfortable to wear.
- D.** Pockets were the weak point of the miners' clothes – they easily tore away from the jeans. A man called Jacob Davis had the idea of using metal rivets (fasteners) to hold the pockets and the jeans together so that they wouldn't tear. Davis wanted to patent his idea, but he didn't have enough money, so he offered Levi Strauss a deal if Strauss paid for the patent. Strauss accepted and started making jeans.
- E.** By the middle of the twentieth century, these heavy cotton trousers were a symbol of opposition for young artists and writers. College students started to wear them to show they were against the Vietnam War. The new trousers were banned in American schools from coast to coast and sometimes in theatres and cinemas.
- F.** Jeans are good because they don't show the dirt. You can easily go a month without washing them and they don't look shocking. They don't need to be washed as often as other trousers and you don't need to iron them. What's more, because of the strong material you can wear your favorite jeans for years. Even the occasional hole or spot doesn't spoil them

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at all.

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- G. In the 30s and 40s many people began to spend their spare time watching movies where adventurous cowboys rode horses, fought bad guys and wore blue jeans. The actors made jeans popular in movies and everyone wanted to wear them. Young people wished to imitate the casual “cowboyish” look they saw in films, and they began to wear jeans as casual wear.

### **Понимание в тексте запрашиваемой информации.**

Для выполнения данного задания надо внимательно прочитать задание и утверждения/ вопросы. Следует продумать, какого рода информация потребуется (например, цифры, время, имена собственные, какие-то детали), чтобы определить данное утверждение/ вопрос как верное, неверное или вообще в тексте не затронутое.

Необходимо учитывать разницу между вариантом «Неверно» и вариантом «В тексте не сказано». Неверное предложение содержит информацию, которая противоречит тексту, а вариант «В тексте не сказано» означает, что в тексте ничего не говорится по этому поводу. Многие учащиеся воспринимают неупомянутую информацию как неправильную, что в результате приводит к неправильному ответу.

В заданиях такого типа порядок приведённых утверждений/ вопросов, как правило, соответствует тому порядку, в каком информация даётся в тексте.

#### **Задание №1.**

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 1—10 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated).

### **Action Sports Camps**

Action Sports Camps provide activity holidays for children aged over five and adults. We offer training in over twenty sports at ten different centres throughout the UK. All the centres are open from April until October, and some open during the winter for weekend courses. The sports offered differ from one centre to another, so if you want to do something in particular, you should check our colour brochure.

The camps are not just limited to outdoor sports - we cover a wide range of indoor activities as well. So if the rain comes, the camps continue, although you may have to take off your football boots and pick up a squash racket instead. With the experience we've gained over the years, we put together the right mix of sport and activities providing sport for all, not just for those who are brilliant at athletics.

We work in small groups, children working with others of their own age, but we do all come together for social activities and meals. So different members of a family can make their own individual choices, but they get a chance to exchange their experiences later on.

Our centres offer first-class accommodation, food and facilities - and the staff are first-class too. Qualified teachers or professionals receive training from us, and many work with us year after year. We always employ qualified staff for activities such as swimming, trampolining and gymnastics, but some of the assistants organising the children's games are students, many of whom came to the camp themselves when they were younger.

At most of our centres, accommodation is in a hostel or tents. It is not possible for us to arrange other accommodation, but we can send you a list of what is available in the area. Most of the places are recommended to us, but not all, so we are not responsible for the quality of the accommodation on this list. Luxury accommodation is not available near our camps.

To book a place at a sports camp, complete the form and send it with a cheque for the deposit to the address below. The rest of the fee can be paid at any time, but we must receive it at least one month before your camp. Please note, to keep costs down, you are charged 2.5% extra by us if you pay with your credit card. You will receive a letter of confirmation within ten days of sending your form. Cancellations made up to a month before the camp are refunded in full apart from a 5% administration fee. Fifty per cent of the fee is refunded if a cancellation is made up to two weeks before the date of the camp. After that, no refunds can be given.

1. Some centres are open all winter.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

2. The activities available depend on the weather.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

3. Action Sports Camps courses are unsuitable for people who are excellent at sport.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

4. You need to have your own sports equipment.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

5. Children and adults spend some time together each day.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

6. Some of the staff are unqualified.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

7. Action Sports Camps only recommend accommodation of a high quality.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

8. You have to pay the total fee one month after you book.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

9. Action Sports Camps charge you more if you pay with your credit card.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

10. If you cancel three weeks before your camp, you will get half your money back.

1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Keys: 1-False, 2-True, 3-False, 4-Not stated, 5-True, 6-True, 7-False, 8-False, 9-True, 10-True)

## Задание № 2

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A5—A8 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

1) Skim the texts for general understanding.

2) Discuss the questions:

- What is the text about?
- What do you know about Agatha Christie?
- What education did she receive?
- Who encouraged A.Christie to start writing?
- When did she work as a nurse?
- What countries did she travel to?

3) Match the words 1-3 with their definitions A-C:

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. encourage  | A. a popular product, especially a book, which many people buy              |
| 2. strychnine | B. persuade someone to do something   |
| 3. bestseller | C. a very poisonous substance sometimes used in small amounts as a medicine |

Dame Agatha Christie (1890—1976), the famous English 'Queen of Crime', creator of world-known detectives Hercule Poirot and Miss Jane Marple, was born in England on 15 September 1890. Agatha Mary Clarissa Miller was the youngest of the three children. Her father died when Agatha was just ten years old. She received no formal education, her mother and then governesses taught her at home to read before she entered and finished school in Paris in 1906. **Encouraged at an early age by her mother to write**, Agatha started writing her first stories.

On 24 December 1914, she married a pilot Archie Christie, with whom she had a daughter, Rosalind. During World War I Agatha worked as a nurse. She got a great deal of knowledge about illnesses and poisons such as strychnine. So while she was writing her detective stories she **could easily describe all the symptoms of this or that illness**. Her first novel "The Mysterious Affair at Styles", where she used some of her knowledge, was **an immediate bestseller**. In 1926, the year of the death of her mother, Agatha Christie created some mystery of her own, disappearing for a time; when she was found she said that she didn't remember where she had been. Unfortunately, in 1928 Archie divorced Agatha.

She then travelled to the Middle East, Baghdad and Iraq. There she met her future husband, archaeologist Sir Max Edgar Lucien Mallowan. They got married in Scotland in 1930. She often accompanied him in his expeditions to the Middle East. In 1974 Agatha Christie appeared for the last time in public for her play "Murder on the Orient Express". When she was not travelling the world, her and Max's home in England was in the town of Wallingford, Oxfordshire, where she died peacefully on 12 January 1976.

A5. Agatha's mother was against her daughter's first attempts in writing.

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

A6. Working as a nurse helped Agatha in writing her detective stories.

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

A7. Agatha's first detective novel was a success.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

A8. Agatha had visited all European countries.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

(Keys: A5-False, A6- True, A7 – True, A8 – Not stated )

### **Задание № 3**

#### **The Best Job in the World**

Have you ever heard of the Great Barrier Reef? It is the world's largest coral reef system along the eastern coast of Australia. In February 2009 an extraordinary position was advertised by the Australian Tourism Office. The advertisement ran that the Great Barrier Reef needed a caretaker for half a year. It was for a special person who would look after the Reef.

The job offered a large salary, free accommodation in a luxury villa, and transportation there and around the islands. All expenses would be paid: the winner wouldn't need to spend any extra money on anything.

The job's duties were pretty simple. You could only dream of such requirements. First, the person had to speak English and swim well. Second, on the island his responsibility included writing a weekly Internet blog. That's right, weekly, not even daily! The job description also required the successful applicant to explore the islands of the Great Barrier Reef, swim, make friends with the locals and generally enjoy the tropical climate and lifestyle. A real dream!

Within the first 2 days of the contest, the tourism office received more than seven thousand online applications. All told, 34,000 people of all different nationalities applied. Each made and presented a 60-second video resume. They had to be creative and they were. In the end 16 people were chosen, who flew to Australia for the final selection. The candidates were interviewed and the winner was Ben Southall from the UK.

Ben greatly enjoyed the dream job he had got. He realised that people knew very little about planet earth and its treasures. Living in big cities, they forgot how important the flora and fauna of this world were. Every time Ben went outdoors, he could discover something new. "Every time I dived or went underwater, I forgot about all the troubles above water and concentrated on living in the moment. It was a good way to clean the mind and build respect for the natural world," Ben said.

Ben's life on the island was not just fun. It was very busy, busier than most people imagined, and certainly busier than Ben himself had imagined. He worked seven days a week and up to 19 hours a day. The Best Job included travelling to over 60 islands of the Reef almost every day. It was not just looking after the Reef, Ben had a lot of meetings, press conferences and interviews. He was getting a lot of attention all the time and he couldn't get away from it. That was probably the hardest part of the job.

Moreover, any adventure has a certain degree of risk. Swimming and diving on the Great Barrier Reef was not different. Ben had to deal with whales, sharks and other huge sea creatures. Surprisingly, the most dangerous thing was a small jellyfish about the size of a little finger. It's

considered to be extremely poisonous and Ben was stung by it. He had to spend a couple of days in hospital but luckily recovered after a course of antibiotics.

Ben often says that the project has taught him a few valuable lessons. Working with the Internet is one of those jobs you can do 24 hours a day. Ben realised it was hard to separate life and work, but this he had to do. He also said: "I've learned that we get one life on earth so we have to use it. There'll always be other countries to visit, other people to meet and other adventures to meet. This is what I wish to do. I'm planning to go to Asia in a few years time".

The Australian Tourism Office employs a new caretaker twice a year.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_

There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

People from different countries applied for the job.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_

Ben Southall was a good swimmer.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_

While working as a caretaker Ben Southall had lots of free time.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

#### **Задание № 4**

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**).

### **The Art of Campfire Cooking**

Pat Mac and Mike Faverman first met when they were comedians going on tour and organising shows around the country. Later their love of food became a new hobby they had in common and a new project.

Before they met in 2005, Mac had grown up cooking in his father's restaurant in Idaho, and Faverman had worked as a chef in restaurants across the US. They decided to combine their two hobbies – making people laugh and cooking good food – into a travelling road show called *Ultimate Outdoor Cooking*. The idea of the show was to prove that cooking by campfire out in the woods is exciting but not always simple.

Mac had had a lot of camping experience before he met Faverman and it had taught him that food was extremely important for people on vacation. Interestingly, better food brought more people to the campground. When it was their turn to cook, the new campers started to give up eating hot dogs and hamburgers and started to create new recipes.

Mac and Faverman have tried different types of camping together, each time experimenting with the most suitable recipes. Their favourite dish for car camping, for example, is steak in lemon juice mixed with salt and pepper. To keep the meat fresh, they keep it cool in a car while travelling. Afterwards, when they get to the campsite, the steak is barbecued with red potatoes.

For travelling on foot with a rucksack they suggest either red potatoes with grilled and salted fish or sausages with different vegetables like zucchini, cabbage, carrots and onions. The only secret to keeping the vegetables nice and fresh while walking is to pack them properly and leave them until ready to cook in a pan over the fire at the campsite.

As they do a lot of cooking, the most useful instruments for Mac and Faverman are plastic bags, knives, a wooden rack to cut the food on and also matches and a lighter. Besides the latter, they use electric things, which can be a little risky at times. For example, a couple of years ago Mac was using an oven to slow-cook meat on a little grill. Suddenly one of the legs of the oven broke; the grill itself and the pot fell to the ground and the meat fell straight onto the dirt. Luckily, Mac used the “five-second rule”: just wash the meat off and put it back on the grill. He said later that it tasted a bit sandy but the campers didn't notice.

Unlike Mac, at the beginning of the project Faverman was usually unsuccessful at making a fire and putting up a tent because he didn't have enough experience. Later he became quite a skillful camper who could give a useful tip or two to beginners. The best piece of advice from the pair for cooking in the woods is to design the menu ahead of time and to know exactly what you are going to cook on the first and second days. A good camper should try to make the first meal easy because setting up camp takes a lot of time and effort.

When Mac and Faverman met for the first time, they both were actors.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Mac's father approved of the idea of *Ultimate Outdoor Cooking* show.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

According to Mac's experience, campers were indifferent to the food at the campsite.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

When Mac and Faverman travel by car, they prefer to cook meat.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Mac and Faverman recommend buying vegetables from the local farmers.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

From the start Faverman was a better camper than Mac.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Mac and Faverman think that planning meals is important for camping.

- 1) True
- 2) False

### 3) Not stated

## **Установление структурно-смысловых связей текста. Восстановление текста.**

Для выполнения этого задания необходимо не только прочитать текст, но и заполнить пропуски соответствующими частями предложений. Данный вид задания выполняется с помощью логики и базового знания грамматики английского языка.

Сначала следует бегло прочитать весь текст, чтобы уловить его общее содержание. Затем, читая текст, содержащий пропуски, надо постараться определить, что может содержать каждый пропуск с точки зрения содержания и какую структуру он должен иметь (например, придаточное предложение с союзным словом *which*). Далее следует подобрать соответствующие фрагменты.

В этом задании необходимо обращать особое внимание на слова до и после пропуска. Восстановить нужный фрагмент текста помогут союзы и союзные слова, другие связующие текст элементы, согласование подлежащего со сказуемым, устойчивые выражения и грамматические структуры. Вместе с этим, необходимо обращать внимание на содержание и логику текста.

Следует также помнить, что один из предложенных фрагментов является лишним, он останется неиспользованным.

### **Задание № 1 на понимание структурно-смысловых связей текста**

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

The earliest example of moving pictures can be found in very old cave paintings.

The animals in the cave paintings are drawn with their legs in different positions, 1)...

Equipment existed in China in 180 A.D. to show a series of drawings as moving pictures or animation, 2).... Animation has developed from hand-drawn pictures to using computer technology to create tens of thousands of images to make cartoons.

Probably the most famous cartoon character of all time is Bugs Bunny, a rabbit that behaves like a human. He has a great personality; he is easy-going, never raises his voice and is rarely aggressive. Most people associate Bugs Bunny with the phrase 'What's up, doc?', 3)....

He has appeared in many cartoons which are generally short stories in which Bugs has various adventures. Bugs has many rivals such as Daffy Duck and Yosemite Sam, 4)....

One of the most popular cartoons of recent years is The Simpsons. Each member of the family was drawn so that it would be recognized by its outline. Bart Simpson, of course, has a very familiar one 5)....

The Simpsons reflects the reality of our world 6).... It makes fun of serious problems and exaggerates everything. The result is that we laugh at ourselves and forget our problems – for a while, at least.

The common feature of animals and humans in cartoons is that the characters never get old. Perhaps this is why many people enjoy them; they are timeless.

- A) but the rabbit always manages to come out as the winner
- B) and deals with everyday issues such as sibling rivalry and work related stress
- C) with his rectangular-shaped head and spiky hair
- D) but it wasn't until the arrival of film-making that animation became sophisticated
- E) so that is why cartoons are popular

- F) which he usually says while chewing a carrot
- G) which is an attempt to show the idea of movement

1	2	3	4	5	6

(Keys: 1-G, 2-D, 3-F, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B)

### Установление логической последовательности.

При выполнении заданий такого типа необходимо хорошее понимание всех особенностей текста, что поможет расположить части текста в правильном порядке. Обращайте внимание на союзы, личные местоимения и другие слова, соединяющие части текста.

В начале выполнения задания необходимо определить первое предложение текста – оно обычно содержит общее представление темы и имеет более упорядоченную и чёткую структуру: F) - I decided to go to Cuba...

Работая над следующими частями текста необходимо найти связь между группами предложений с помощью союзов или союзных слов: C) The first problem I had... затем E) The second problem I had... и т.д.

Определяя заключительную часть текста следует проверить, есть ли между ней и предыдущей частью логическая связь, и содержится ли там вывод, соответствующий содержанию текста: D) Tourism is already having a great effect...

Если в процессе выполнения задания есть части текста, которые никуда не подходят, необходимо отложить их до конца выполнения задания. После того, как большая часть текста расположена в нужном порядке, легче определить куда поставить эти предложения: H) - I then moved for a few days... (extra)

### Задание №1 на установление логической последовательности.

В данном тексте части (A-J) расположены в неправильном порядке. Расположите их в логическом порядке, чтобы текст выглядел законченным. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу, приведённую ниже. Определяя порядковый номер каждого предложения, объясните свой выбор. Одна часть текста лишняя.

A

The other museum I visited in Havana was in the Hotel Ambos Mundos. You just walk into the building, take the lift up and find yourself in room 511 where Ernest Hemingway used to live when he was writing For Whom the Bell Tolls. Inside the room there is still his old typewriter.

B

But the food in my hotel was very very good. I was staying in the Havana Libre, the previous Hilton Hotel, an enormous building with a very good manager. When I was swimming in the pool, I met a young American. It was a big surprise because the USA is still blockading Cuba and it discourages its citizens from visiting the island.

C

The first problem I had was connected with the journey to Cuba. It was very difficult to get a ticket and all kinds of travel agents kept telling me, 'We are full' or 'Cuba is full'. Finally I got a ticket on a flight with Cubana, the national airline. People told me horrible stories about it, but in fact my Cubana flight was excellent.

D

Tourism is already having a great effect, changing things, offering a look at other worlds, making people want more freedom. Tourists are valued and liked, and it is nice to be liked by nice people. So go to Cuba soon, before it really is full. Probably full of Americans, trying to turn it into another Bahamas...

E

The second problem I had was in fact my ambition to meet as many Cubans as possible. For a foreigner speaking English, it is not easy at all. By absolute chance, I landed in Havana in the middle of the International Beatles Conference. Cubans are passionate about The Beatles and it was their third conference on this subject.

F

I decided to go to Cuba because I'm working on a book about the Caribbean. I have already been to 23 islands in that region but somehow have not made it to Cuba, the biggest of them all.

I was fascinated to see what is happening in the country which has been cut off from others since the Fidel Castro Revolution of 1959.

G

The conference was partly sponsored by the British Embassy, so I agreed to give a little talk. In this way I met some Beatles fans who live in Cuba, and they invited me to visit their homes. It was shocking to realize that they are still living on food rations- for example? Each person gets only six eggs a month.

H

I then moved for a few days to the main holiday resort, Varadero, which is basically one enormous white beach. But I didn't like it. If you want to go to Cuba, it's better to spend more time in Havana where you can get the feel of the real Cuba. Before it all changes, which I'm sure it will.

I

In connection with collections and museums, I visited two of them. First I went to the Museum of the Revolution. It was enormous marble corridors and is filled with the things you find in most museums. The only difference is the instead of royal jewels they show Che Guevara's black beret and Fidel Castro's trousers.

J

So there are not many Americans in Cuba, but you can see something else which is very American: old cars from the 1950s, big limos which we normally see today only in old films. They are very well kept by their owners. There are also many collectors in Cuba who keep such cars for their value for money.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(keys: 1-F,2-C,3-E,4-G,5-B,6-J,7-I,8-A,9-D)

## Задание № 2

*Put the parts of the poem according to the logical order :*

### **The Crocodile's Toothache**

A And the Crocodile said, "I'll tell you the truth,  
I have a terrible ache in my tooth,"  
And he opened his jaws so wide, so wide,  
Then the dentist, he climbed right inside,

C But the dentist laughed with a Ho Ho Ho,  
And he said, "I still have twelve to go-  
Oops, that's the wrong one, I confess,  
But what's one crocodile's tooth more or less?"

D The Crocodile  
Went to the dentist  
And sat down in the chair,  
And the dentist said, "Now tell me, sir,  
Why does it hurt and where?"

E Then suddenly, the jaws went SNAP,  
And the dentist was gone, right off the map,  
And where he went one could only guess...  
To North or South or East or West...  
He left no forwarding address.

F And the dentist laughed, "Oh isn't this fun?"  
As he pulled the teeth out, one by one.  
And the Crocodile cried, "You're hurting me so!  
Please put down your pliers and let me go."

B But what's one dentist, more or less?

## ANSWERS

1-D 2-A 3-F 4-C 5-E 6-B

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