

Задания для 9-11 классов

Part 1.

Listening

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. Listen to the text "Young People in Britain". For items 1-10 choose the best answer A or B. You will listen to the text twice.

1. **British young people like**
 - a) To change their style
 - b) To follow traditions

2. **The visitor to Britain will find**
 - a) Not much variety of shops
 - b) a lot of shops selling fashion

3. **Hairstyles are**
 - a) Any shape, any colour
 - b) Very conservative

4. **One of the aspects of the British character is**
 - a) stability
 - b) eccentricity

5. **The older people are sometimes**
 - a) Worried about younger generation's fashion
 - b) Happy about younger generation's fashion

6. **... like to buy clothes belonging to the past.**
 - a) Young people
 - b) Old people

7. **British young people**
 - a) don't think very much about accessories
 - b) like to create accessories for themselves

8. **... are famous all over the world.**
 - a) Only The Beatles and The Rolling Stones
 - b) A lot of British pop stars

9. **... show Britain's cosmopolitan mixture.**
 - a) Various tastes in music and fashion

- b) Traditional views on music and fashion
10. **Britain's young people think. . . .**
- a) Only about entertainment
- b) About many serious problems

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 2
Reading
Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. For items 1-10 look at the sentences below. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false, according to the text. If it is true, mark A on your answer sheet. If it is false, mark B on your answer sheet.

1. The first-ever mobile phone call in the UK was made by a comedian.
2. Vodafone and Cellnet were the first two mobile phone providers in the UK.
3. In 1985, car phones cost £3,000.
4. There are now more mobile phones than people in the UK.
5. Digital technology and increased competition allowed the mobile phone to become available to everyone.
6. Interchangeable covers and itemized billing made Nokia's 3210 handset a fashion item.
7. Providers Orange and Virgin introduced itemized billing and pre-pay phones.
8. According to the chief technology officer at Ericsson we will no longer want to buy mobile phones in the future.
9. Touch screen phones are no longer being produced.
10. The future of the mobile phone lies in machine to machine communication.

Mobile Phones have Transformed the Way we Communicate
In just 25 years, the mobile phone has transformed the way we communicate

Richard Wray
The Guardian. Friday 1 January 2010

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a happy new year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone, and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK.

Later that morning, comedian Ernie Wise made a very public mobile phone call from St Katherine's Dock, east London, to announce that Vodafone was now open for business. A few days later, its only rival, Cellnet, a joint venture between BT and Securicor, was in business.

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and, in some cases, provided only 20 minutes talktime. Neither company had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century.

"We projected there would only be about a million ever sold and we would get about 35% of the market and BT projected there would be about half a million and they would get about 80% of the market," remembers Sir Christopher Gent, former Vodafone chief executive who was at St Katherine's Dock a quarter of a century ago. "In the first year, we sold about 15,000 to 20,000 phones. The portable Motorola was about £3,000 but most of the phones we sold were car phones from companies such as Panasonic and Nokia."

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people. The boom was a result of increased competition – which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold, which helped put them within the reach of the mass market – and the move to digital technology.

In 1986 BT did something which was to change the way that mobile phones were sold in the UK. "We started subsidizing handsets and bringing down the price of phones," Sir Christopher recalls. Ever since then, the mobile phone networks have subsidized the price of a phone, hoping to recover the costs over the lifetime of a customer's contract. Cellnet also changed its prices, reducing its monthly charge and relying instead on actual call charges. It also introduced local call tariffs.

But there was still a basic block to mobile phones going mass market: not enough capacity. "But when digital came along, that really opened up the market," said Sir Christopher.

When the government introduced more competition, companies started cutting prices to attract more customers. The campaign, "The future's bright, the future's Orange", created by Wolff Olins, and the introduction of such novelties as per second and itemized billing helped give Orange a strong position in the market. In 1999, Virgin Mobile had a big success with the new idea of pre-pay phones.

The Nokia 3210 is iconic because it is the first phone that deliberately did not display any sort of external aerial. In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the mo-

bile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset.

The mobile phone industry has spent the later part of the past decade trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text, culminating in the fight between the iPhone and a succession of touch screen rivals – including Google’s Nexus One.

John Cunliffe, chief technology officer at Ericsson in north-west Europe, believes the next wave of growth for mobile telephony will come not from persuading more people to get a phone – because many already have one – but connecting machines to wireless networks. Everything from company vehicles and smart electric and water meters to people’s fridge freezers will one day be able to communicate.

“At the moment there are 4.5 billion handsets worldwide. At Ericsson we believe there will be 50 billion by 2020,” reckons Cunliffe. “This is all about machine-to-machine communication, touching all aspects of our lives.”

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 2

For items 11-15, read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

Every year adults from all over the United Kingdom spend a weekend at the Avoncroft Further Education College in Birmingham. While there, they're taught Spanish by native speakers in an informal environment. All the students have a basic grounding in the language, gleaned from regularly attending evening classes; nevertheless, it's an intensive course requiring thorough concentration. Grammar and vocabulary are taught in Spanish and students are expected to speak the language all the time. The emphasis on speaking Spanish isn't confined to the classroom and students are even encouraged to speak it during their lunch break.

Many of the students have chosen to learn Spanish because they believe a second language will improve their career prospects; others simply want to make themselves understood while on holiday. The course includes a great deal of conversation, focusing on practical situations like going to a restaurant, traveling on a bus or train and other things that such students need.

In the 10 years since it started, the Spanish weekend has been attracting an increasing number of students and its organizers believe that more people are enrolling because they find its approach both useful and relaxing. Students become less embarrassed, they say, and they then become more and more used to hearing them-

selves speaking the language and less anxious about making mistakes. They become self-motivated and continue their learning after they leave the center.

Many students claim that by completing the course, they develop a greater appreciation of Spanish traditions and culture. They gain confidence in the use of Spanish and this is a tremendous help to holiday makers or anyone else going to Spain for any purpose.

11. Students learn Spanish... .

- a) to appreciate Spanish traditions and culture;
- b) to improve grammar and vocabulary;
- c) to communicate in the language both for business and pleasure.

12. The Avoncroft weekend course is for ...

- a) children;
- b) grown-ups;
- c) people of all ages.

13. The atmosphere at the lessons is ...

- a) easy-going
- b) embarrassing
- c) formal.

14. In class students ...

- a) speak their native language;
- b) speak Spanish;
- c) speak both languages.

15. Those who sign up for the course ...

- a) are beginners;
- b) have some basic knowledge of Spanish;
- c) speak fluent Spanish.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

**Part 3
USE OF ENGLISH**

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–10, read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). Заполните пропуски 1-10 подходящими ответами (A, B, C or D)

Gender gap in education

For many years now, British girls have succeeded much better in exams than boys. Most theories about the causes of this gap 1_____ the sexes have blamed the education 2 _____. However, new research suggests that boys' poor performance has nothing to do 3_____ internal practices at schools. Instead external factors, such as different learning styles and how children are 4 _____ up, have to be considered. For this 5 _____, many educationalists are now studying how boys and girls learn to read. They believe that, since reading is 6 _____taught either by mothers or by female primary school teachers, many boys 7_____ reading as a woman's activity and this puts them 8 _____it.

Another factor could be that boys are generally more9 _____than girls. When they can't be the best, they would rather 10_____ up on education than be considered average. Girls seem much happier to be second best.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A among | B between | C beside | D beyond |
| 2 | A method | B style | C technique | D system |
| 3 | A by | B from | C at | D with |
| 4 | A brought | B raised | C given | D grown |
| 5 | A cause | B purpose | C reason | D objective |
| 6 | A hardly | B generally | C rarely | D lately |
| 7 | A look | B notice | C see | D watch |
| 8 | A off | B on | C across | D through |
| 9 | A determined | B optimistic | C possessive | D competitive |
| 10 | A give | B take | C break | D turn |

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 2

For items 11-20, choose the word closest in meaning to this:

11. importance

1. application 2. cooperation 3. significance 4. description

12. in fact

1. finally 2. contrary 3. at last 4. actually

13. fast

1. rapid 2. permanent 3. slow 4. frequent

14. to predict

1. to recall 2. to forget 3. to forecast 4. to remind

15. brief

1. broad 2. long 3. short 4. bright

16. to construct

1. to depend 2. to build 3. to ruin 4. to

17. decision

1. dependence 2. defense 3. conclusion 4. connection

18. to include

1. to save 2. to fulfill 3. to contain 4. to measure

19. usually

1. seldom 2. often 3. suddenly 4. generally

20. to try

1. to cheat 2. to forgive 3. to attempt 4. to keep

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 3

For items 21-30 choose the right answer

1. The capital of Australia is

a) Melbourne, b) Sidney, c) Canberra, d) Ottawa.

2. Cockney is

a) a bird, b) a dish, c) an accent, d) a town.

3. Aberdeen is in

a) England, b) Scotland, c) Wales, d) Ireland.

4. The safest topic for conversation in England is

a) politics, b) music, c) weather, d) love.

5. John Steinbeck is a famous ... writer.

a) English, b) American, c) Canadian, d) Australian.

6. The US consists of ... states.

a) 38, b) 49, c) 50, d) 51.

7. High school is
a) a college, b) a university, c) a very good school, d) upper grades of secondary school.
8. The English colonization of the American continent began in the
a) 15th century, b) 16th century, c) 17th century, d) 18th century.
9. Bill Clinton is the ... President of the US.
a) 40th, b) 41st, c) 42nd, d) 43d.
10. "Alice in Wonderland" was written by
a) Jane Austen, b) Muriel Spark, c) Lewis Carroll, d) Iris Murdoch.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Express your opinion on the following problem:

School friendship can't last forever

Write **150 -200 words**.

Remember:

- to make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion;
- make a conclusion.

