

Gateway A2

ТЕСТЫ

**в формате Единого государственного экзамена
по английскому языку
и рекомендации по их выполнению**

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказыванием каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.

- A. This speaker likes being behind a camera.
- B. This speaker spends a lot of time on the computer.
- C. This speaker likes making music.
- D. This speaker likes collecting something.
- E. This speaker likes studying a language.
- F. This speaker enjoys doing an unusual activity.
- G. This speaker talks to people on the computer.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Задание проверяет умение понимать основную мысль звучащего текста.

1. Просмотрите утверждения А–Г и
 - в каждом из них выделите ключевые слова, выражающие мысль утверждения;
 - подумайте, какими ещё словами, близкими по значению ключевым, можно передать эту же мысль (знание синонимов пригодится при прослушивании аудиотекста, в котором мысль утверждения может быть выражена другими словами).
2. При первом прослушивании
 - старайтесь понять основное содержание каждого высказывания;
 - отмечайте то утверждение, мысль которого, на ваш взгляд, соответствует основному содержанию прослушиваемого высказывания.
3. При повторном прослушивании проверьте правильность первоначальных ответов и дайте ответы там, где не удалось этого сделать при первом прослушивании.
4. Помните, что одно утверждение лишнее.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- A. Doing homework
- B. Doing sport
- C. A good breakfast
- D. Going out with friends
- E. Getting dressed
- F. A shower at night
- G. Getting up early
- H. Lunch—a favourite activity

- 1 Lisa never has a lot of time in the morning. She starts school at nine, but she gets up at 8.15. She always has a shower and eats breakfast fast. The problem is that her clothes always look bad! Her shirts never look good with her skirts. She doesn't think about what she puts on. She just wears the first thing she sees in her wardrobe!
- 2 Ask Kevin and he will tell you. He likes school, he likes homework and he likes all his teachers. But guess what his favourite activity at school is? That's right, eating in the cafeteria at 12 o'clock. Kevin always loves the food that they serve. It's unusual, though. Most of his friends hate it!
- 3 Nancy finishes school at four, and that's her favourite time of the day. That's when Nancy, Monica and Helen go straight to their favourite café. They talk about school, clothes, and sports. They laugh and have a good time. They only stay for about an hour, but it's the best time of the day for all of them.
- 4 Michael likes eating well before school. He has his shower and, after he gets dressed, he sits at the kitchen table. His mum makes him bacon and eggs with a nice glass of orange juice. And it tastes great! He hardly ever eats the sandwich his mum gives him for lunch, though!
- 5 Kelly enjoys her time at school, but her favourite time to study is at night. At school, she always talks to her friends about other things, like clothes or doing free-time activities. She doesn't think about school! But after she gets home and has dinner, she sits at her desk and studies. This is the best time for Kelly to learn.
- 6 Nathan doesn't like school a lot. He doesn't really like homework, but he always does it. After homework, he often plays football with the other teenagers in his street. Ten of them go to the park near their homes and kick the ball around for a couple of hours. They have a lot of fun. At least he does his homework first!
- 7 Carol is not like the other people in her family. Everyone usually has a shower in the morning, but not Carol. She likes just getting dressed, having breakfast and going to school straight away. After school she has dinner and does her homework and she sometimes watches TV. When all that is done, she washes off the hard day's work and goes to bed!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Задание проверяет умение понимать основное содержание текста.

1. Прочитайте заголовки А–Н.
2. Попробуйте предсказать, о чём может идти речь в тексте под тем или иным заголовком.
3. Просмотрите тексты и постарайтесь определить основную идею каждого из них.
4. Внимательно прочитайте первый текст и подберите к нему заголовок.
5. Помните, что в тексте и соответствующем ему заголовке один и тот же смысл может быть выражен разными словами.
6. Не смущайтесь, если вам покажется, что к тексту подходят два заголовка или более. Вдумчиво прочитайте остальные тексты, подбирая к ним названия – постепенно к каждому тексту будет подобран соответствующий его содержанию заголовок.
7. Не забудьте, что один заголовок лишний.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4–B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4–B10.

Problems in School

Students sometimes have problems in school. Maybe they aren't happy with their classes.

Perhaps they **B4** _____ history, science, geography or any other school subject.

NOT LIKE

Students may have problems because of their teachers too. Their teachers sometimes ask difficult questions. When the student doesn't know the answer, they

B5 _____ angry or confused about it.

USUALLY BE

The way to find out if a subject interests you is to read more about it. A student often

B6 _____ a subject that he or she likes. Students must tell their teachers about their problems too. They're there to help.

STUDY

My Brother Mark

My brother Mark is nearly 18 years old. He plays football and he likes reading. He always

B7 _____ his college homework before dinner. He never does it after dinner because he likes relaxing.

FINISH

Mark usually watches TV after dinner. I often join **B8** _____ if I like the programme. We enjoy American TV programmes, especially *Friends*.

HE

I usually go to bed around ten, but Mark **B9** _____ to bed a bit later.

GO

In the morning, my brother drives me to school in his car. I think that's really nice of him.

B10 _____ brother who is as nice as Mark? I hope so!

YOU HAVE

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

B4–B10

Задание проверяет умение использовать грамматические структуры в контексте речи.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Просмотрите первый текст, постарайтесь понять его основное содержание.</p> <p>2. Важно сразу определить время (настоящее, прошедшее, будущее), в котором ведётся повествование, а также наличие в тексте прямой речи. Помните, что в прямой речи могут быть употреблены любые временные формы.</p> <p>3. Вдумчиво прочитайте первый абзац текста. Определите, какой член предложения пропущен. Подумайте, какую, исходя из контекста, грамматическую форму нужно образовать от слова, данного на полях справа от абзаца.</p> | <p>4. Образуйте требуемую грамматическую форму от данного слова и заполните пропуск.</p> <p>5. Заполните подобным образом пропуски в других абзацах текста.</p> <p>6. Прочитайте весь текст и убедитесь, что вписанные вами слова не нарушают его смысл и логику.</p> <p>7. По этой же схеме заполните пропуски во втором тексте.</p> |
|--|---|

Раздел 1. Аудирование

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (**True**), какие не соответствуют (**False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**Not stated**).

- A1** Robby's house has got three bedrooms.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** There is a garage at Jane's house.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** Robby has got a table in his living room.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** There's a desk in Jane's bedroom.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** Jane does aerobic exercise alone.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** Jane's arms hurt after she finishes exercise.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** Robby's back hurts at the moment.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Раздел 1. Аудирование

A1–A7

Задание проверяет умение понимать и извлекать необходимую информацию из звучащего текста.

- До первого прослушивания обязательно просмотрите утверждения A1–A7, что поможет вам спрогнозировать содержание аудиотекста.
- Помните, что утверждения представлены в том же порядке, что и запрашиваемая информация в звучащем тексте.
- При первом прослушивании смотрите на задание. Порядок следования утверждений поможет вам понять и извлечь требуемую информацию.
- При повторном прослушивании
 - проверьте правильность первоначальных ответов;
 - определитесь с теми ответами, в правильности которых вы не были уверены.
- Помните о разнице между вариантами *False* (Неверно) и *Not Stated* (В тексте не сказано). *False* – утверждение несёт информацию, которая противоречит информации в аудиотексте. *Not Stated* – утверждение несёт информацию, которая в аудиотексте не содержится.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B3

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

Gymnastics is a great sport for young children. Most of them can easily do gymnastic activities at an early age. Children love running, jumping and rolling across the floor. They know many simple gymnastics moves by the time they are four or five years old.

Most gymnasts start early for their training, 1 _____ This is definitely true for girls, who often start as very young children. Boys usually start when they are a little older. They need strong muscles to do some of the difficult moves 2 _____

Gymnasts learn simple moves first. They learn to stand on their hands and use their arms to lift their body off the floor. Children can practice these moves in a gym or at home. If they are at home, it is important to move furniture out of the way, 3 _____ Children can easily hurt their head or back if they fall on them.

As with any sport, it is important to warm up at least 20 minutes before gymnastics practice. Even children have to stretch their muscles, 4 _____ They must stretch slowly and carefully, and run gently for a few minutes. This makes gymnastics practice safer and easier.

Once children learn the basic moves, they can start to use gymnastics equipment. Their parents must find a good place for this type of training, 5 _____ There are all kinds of gymnastics equipment at these places, such as the balance beam, floor mats and the rings. There are also professional trainers 6 _____

It takes years to become a top gymnast, but with hard work and a little luck, almost any young girl or boy can do it.

- A. which makes them warm and flexible.
- B. such as hard chairs and tables.
- C. that men do in gymnastics.
- D. who can help children become great gymnasts.
- E. such as in a large living room.
- F. when they are still very young.
- G. such as a gymnastics training centre.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Раздел 2. Чтение

B3

Задание проверяет умение понимать структурно-смысловые связи в тексте.

1. Просмотрите текст, чтобы понять его общее содержание.
2. Внимательно ознакомьтесь с фрагментами предложений А–Г. Определите структуру каждого фрагмента (какой частью / членом предложения он является).
3. Подумайте о смысловом и грамматическом согласовании: обратите внимание на слова, которыми заканчиваются фразы перед пропусками, и на слова, которыми начинаются фрагменты предложений А–Г.
4. Прочитайте часть текста до первого пропуска. Подумайте, какая структура (часть / член предложения) пропущена. Найдите требуемую структуру среди фрагментов А–Г. Убедитесь, что выбранный фрагмент не нарушает смысл предложения в целом.
5. Выполните таким образом всё задание.
6. Прочитайте готовый текст, чтобы убедиться в его смысловой целостности и логической завершенности.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Working Together

It is true that when families work together, daily tasks become less boring. They are also done more easily and finished more quickly. For example, if brothers and sisters help each other to **A22** _____ the dishes, they can do it in half the time. One of them can do the washing, while the other one dries them and puts them away. They can talk to each other too and they may find that they enjoy the task.

The same is true when children tidy **A23** _____ the house. One can put books and magazines away while the other one puts away clothes and other items.

Of course, some tasks are a one-person job. For some of these jobs, the children can take turns doing them. For example, one of the children can take the **A24** _____ out one night and the other can do it the next night.

Of course, each of them has to make their own **A25** _____ and do their own homework!

Some tasks are for Mum and Dad only. For example, children cannot iron the **A26** _____, as it can be dangerous.

Also, they don't usually **A27** _____ the shopping or cook dinner. Mum and Dad are better at this.

But, they can talk to their parents while they're cooking in the **A28** _____. This makes it more enjoyable for the whole family.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) lay | 2) put | 3) make | 4) wash |
| A23 | 1) in | 2) down | 3) up | 4) at |
| A24 | 1) shower | 2) fridge | 3) rubbish | 4) cooker |
| A25 | 1) shelf | 2) desk | 3) computer | 4) bed |
| A26 | 1) dishes | 2) clothes | 3) table | 4) shopping |
| A27 | 1) do | 2) have | 3) wash | 4) make |
| A28 | 1) kitchen | 2) bedroom | 3) garage | 4) hall |

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

A22–A28

Задание проверяет умение использовать слова в тексте с учётом их смысла, сочетаемости и грамматического оформления.

1. Прочитайте заголовок и просмотрите текст, чтобы понять его общее содержание и сюжет, логику событий.
2. Внимательно прочитайте первую часть текста с пропуском A22 и подумайте, какое слово пропущено. Проверьте, есть ли такое слово среди данных вариантов ответа. Если же такого слова нет, то определите правильный вариант, отбросив заведомо неверные ответы.
3. Сделав выбор, убедитесь, что он не нарушает смысл предложения или лексико-грамматическую сочетаемость членов предложения.
4. Выполните подобным образом всё задание.
5. Обращайте внимание на слова, которые стоят до и после пропуска – возможно, пропущено устойчивое словосочетание или фразовый глагол.
6. Заполнив пропуски, прочитайте текст, чтобы убедиться в правильности выбора ответов.

Раздел 1. Аудирование

Вы услышите рассказ о путешествии. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

- A8** The speaker likes travelling
- 1) in England.
 - 2) outside England.
 - 3) in Italy only.
- A9** The speaker usually travels
- 1) with her friends.
 - 2) with her family.
 - 3) with a tour guide.
- A10** Before travelling on your own, the speaker says it's best to
- 1) ask a tour guide for information.
 - 2) ask local people for help.
 - 3) look in a guidebook.
- A11** One thing the speaker doesn't like about travelling is
- 1) leaving a tour group.
 - 2) being in a foreign city.
 - 3) carrying bags around.
- A12** On their last trip, the speaker's mum
- 1) bought food for the family every day.
 - 2) went on the bus every day.
 - 3) cooked breakfast every morning.
- A13** Italy is the speaker's favourite place mainly because of
- 1) the sights.
 - 2) the people.
 - 3) the food.
- A14** While in Italy, the speaker's brother liked eating
- 1) fish.
 - 2) chicken.
 - 3) pizza.

Раздел 1. Аудирование

A8–A14

Задание проверяет умение полностью понимать звучащий текст.

1. До начала прослушивания просмотрите все задания (A8–A14) теста для того, чтобы получить представление о содержании аудиотекста.
2. Обратите особое внимание на различия в предлагаемых вариантах ответа, что подготовит вас к восприятию нужной информации.
3. При первом прослушивании отмечайте разными знаками правильные, на ваш взгляд, ответы и те, в которых вы сомневаетесь.
4. При повторном прослушивании проверьте правильность выбранных ответов и оставьте только один вариант ответа там, где вы сомневались в выборе.
5. Имейте в виду, что слова и выражения из звучащего текста могут быть использованы как в правильных, так и неправильных вариантах ответа. Поэтому очень важно обращать внимание не просто на отдельные слова, но и на контекст, в котором они используются.
6. Помните, что в случае наличия двух синонимичных (совпадающих по смыслу) вариантов ответа, неверны оба варианта.
7. Выполнив задание, прочитайте подряд все выбранные ответы, чтобы убедиться в отсутствии логических нарушений, противоречий.

Раздел 2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15–A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Is Being Healthy Too Hard?

Everyone knows that it's important to have a healthy diet. It helps the body to stay fit and strong. It helps to keep our weight at a normal level. It even helps our minds, which is good for a person's studies and at work. If everyone knows this, why it is still so difficult to have a healthy diet?

One reason is that there is a lot of unhealthy food that is available in people's everyday lives. When people go to work or to school, they pass many fast food places that have very unhealthy food. Take burgers and chips, for example. Burgers and chips are fast, cheap and very tasty, which makes them a good meal for busy people. So, for people who go to work or school and don't have much time for anything else, burgers and chips seem like the perfect meal. But in fact, they are not perfect at all. They are full of fat and they can cause problems to people who eat them a lot. These people can have problems with their weight, which may cause other more serious health problems. In the end, this type of meal can slow you down.

What's another reason people have unhealthy diets? If you look in their fridges and in their kitchen cupboards, you should find the answer to that question. You will probably see many foods that are not very healthy. Supermarkets these days have many foods that are bad for the body, so it's very easy to buy them. In fact, there is less fresh food in a supermarket than other types of food. This is why many people's shopping bags are full of foods with a lot of fat and sugar in them. If there are many foods in a person's kitchen with a lot of sugar, fat or butter in them, then he or she should throw them away. A healthy home shouldn't have these kinds of food in it. If it does, the person who lives there probably has a diet that is unhealthy too.

You might think that a nice meal in a restaurant is perfectly fine to eat, but think again. Many meals in restaurants are healthier than fast food, of course. However, these meals are usually quite big. In fact, they are too large. If people eat the whole meal, they will probably eat too much. The food is sometimes not very healthy either. Meat items are high in fat, and other things like potatoes can have a lot of butter with them. Even chicken and fish is bad for you if you have it with chips or bread with a lot of butter. It's better to ask for rice or vegetables.

And what do people usually do for Christmas and other festivals? They celebrate, and probably by eating a lot of food that is high in fat. Of course, it's good to enjoy Christmas with family by having a great meal. However, you shouldn't eat much chocolate or many sweets. When Christmas is over, you may find that you have a weight problem. Luckily for our diets, Christmas and other festivals don't happen that often every year!

Another problem for people's diets is a holiday or trip to another country. When people travel, they relax and don't follow the rules of a healthy diet. They eat big meals, and sometimes those meals are not healthy. Who wants to diet when they're on holiday abroad? No one, but of course, people must be careful of what they eat even during this time.

How can we improve our diets? This is a difficult question to answer, but a simple answer is to eat less, eat healthily and exercise more. After some time, you should see and feel a difference in your body and your mind.

► Units 5–6

- A15** The article asks why it's hard to
- 1) have a strong mind.
 - 2) eat the right things.
 - 3) study well.
 - 4) work easily.
- A16** Burgers and chips can be a good meal because they're
- 1) healthy.
 - 2) easy to make.
 - 3) full of fat.
 - 4) easy to get.
- A17** Supermarkets have a lot of
- 1) fresh, healthy food.
 - 2) food that's not good for you.
 - 3) foods that don't have sugar.
 - 4) cheap food.
- A18** If a person wants to have a healthy home, they need to
- 1) remove all unhealthy food from the kitchen.
 - 2) get all of their food from supermarkets.
 - 3) have cupboards and fridges that are full of food.
 - 4) keep butter and sugar in the fridge.
- A19** The article says a meal in a restaurant is probably fine if it
- 1) is a meal with meat.
 - 2) is a large meal.
 - 3) has chicken in it.
 - 4) has rice or vegetables with it.
- A20** Christmas can be a problem because people
- 1) have a large healthy meal.
 - 2) don't have a lot to eat.
 - 3) eat a lot of food and sweets.
 - 4) don't enjoy it very much.
- A21** When people travel, they
- 1) like eating whatever they want.
 - 2) often eat healthy foods.
 - 3) are usually careful about what they eat.
 - 4) eat what they usually eat at home.

Раздел 2. Чтение

A15–A21

Задание проверяет умение полностью понимать прочитанный текст.

1. Прочитайте заголовок и просмотрите текст, чтобы понять его основное содержание и развитие сюжета. Не останавливайтесь на словах, значение которых вы не понимаете, вникайте в общий смысл текста.
2. Прежде чем приступить к повторному чтению текста, внимательно просмотрите задания A15–A21 (т. е. начала предложений, к которым вам надо подобрать концовки, выбрав нужную из четырёх предложенных).
3. Прочитайте текст ещё раз.
4. Прочитайте первое задание A15. Изучите варианты концовки (1–4) и, исходя из прочитанного, выберите нужный вариант.
5. Найдите в тексте подтверждение вашему выбору. Убедитесь, что другие варианты ответа неверны.
6. Если вы затрудняетесь сделать выбор, внимательнее прочитайте варианты ответов (т. е. концовки предложения). Варианты могут отличаться единственной деталью – именно эту деталь и надо найти в тексте, что позволит вам уверенно сделать правильный выбор.
7. Не забывайте, что из двух синонимичных (совпадающих по смыслу) вариантов ответа, ни один не может быть правильным.
8. Закончив работу, прочитайте все свои ответы, чтобы убедиться, что они не противоречат содержанию текста.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

Are You Thirsty?

What's your favourite drink? Is it a fizzy drink like cola? Or do you like a cold glass of **B11** _____? Do you ever wonder what people in other countries like drinking? What are the most popular drinks in the world?

LEMON

All over the world, many people enjoy drinking green tea. It is very popular in many Asian countries. For example, the **B12** _____ just call it 'tea'. Everyone there knows that if you say 'tea', you mean green tea.

JAPAN

One very common and popular drink in Europe is mineral water. Many countries, such as France, Italy and **B13** _____, have springs where mineral water comes out of the ground. As a result, mineral water is cheap and it's available everywhere.

GERMAN

After water and tea, the world's most popular drink is coffee. It is usually very popular with adults who drink it to wake up in the morning. **B14** _____, though, young people are drinking it to help them study.

LATE

Whatever drink gives you the most **B15** _____, you must also be careful about what you drink, just as with eating.

CONTENT

You may love coffee, tea or fizzy drinks, but it's important to drink lots of water also. This, of course, helps you to have a **B16** _____ diet, and that's important for everyone in the world.

BALANCE

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

B11–B16

Задание проверяет умение использовать различные способы словообразования.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Прочитайте заголовок и текст, чтобы понять его основное содержание.</p> <p>2. Вдумчиво прочитайте первый абзац текста. Подумайте, какая часть речи (имя существительное, глагол, прилагательное, наречие и т. д.) пропущена.</p> <p>3. Посмотрите на опорное слово, данное справа, и преобразуйте его в требуемую часть речи. Возможно, следует:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • добавить приставку или суффикс, • добавить и приставку и суффикс, • изменить основу. | <p>4. Помните,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • в слове может быть несколько изменений, • вновь образованное слово может иметь отрицательное значение. <p>5. Заполните пропуск.</p> <p>6. Выполните подобным образом всё задание.</p> <p>7. Прочитайте текст с заполненными пропусками и убедитесь, что употреблённые вами слова не нарушают структурно-смысловые связи в тексте.</p> |
|---|---|

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказыванием каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–G. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.

- A. This speaker works as an artist.
- B. This speaker has dreams of being a cook.
- C. This speaker loves his/her life as an actor.
- D. This speaker wants to be a journalist.
- E. This speaker has a great time as a footballer.
- F. This speaker enjoys being a singer.
- G. This speaker is interested in being a nurse.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Living in poverty
- B. All about fashion
- C. People and pollution
- D. An act of violence
- E. A rise in unemployment
- F. Working with technology
- G. A question of homelessness
- H. A crime of fashion

1. The USA is a rich, developed country, but even so, there are a lot of Americans who don't have a place to live. It's hard to know exactly how many there are, but the number is somewhere around one to two million people. It's difficult to understand how this can be, because some of the richest people in the world live in the same country.
2. Police are investigating a case about a woman who is taking things from a clothes shop without paying. The shop assistant told police that the woman, a famous fashion designer, comes into the shop once a month and leaves with one or two items without paying. The shop assistant gave a videotape of the woman to the police.
3. New York, London, Paris and Milan all have one thing in common. For one week in each of these cities, clothing designers have the opportunity to show their best designs. They are the biggest events in the industry. Many famous people come to these events. Journalists, photographers and people who work in the magazine industry also come to see the latest clothing styles.
4. These days, many people work from home, which makes it seem like they don't even have jobs. It's not exactly like that, though. It's just that they don't go into an office every day to do their work. This is because people have computers at home, and they can use the Internet to send work to an office or anywhere else in the world.
5. Wherever people live, they make a mess. They throw rubbish on the streets, the air turns brown from cars and factories, and water doesn't stay clean for very long. People are learning how to live better, this is true. We recycle more and we try to drive less, but still, the world is getting dirtier. We must solve this problem before it's too late.
6. Many negative changes take place when countries have difficult times. One of these changes is that companies start to have problems. Companies must make money, of course, and when they don't, people lose their jobs. In some cases, the company closes completely. Then many people have nothing to do. It's possible these people may even leave the country to search for a better life somewhere else.
7. Many people in India have more money these days because there are more jobs in technology and other areas. However, over 450 million Indians make less than \$1.25 a day. Many of these people do not have enough to eat and they live in dirty conditions. They don't have clean water or health care, and the jobs they do are very difficult with low pay.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4–B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4–B10.

A Lesson to Remember

I think my first day at university was **B4** _____ day in my life. I'm usually quite responsible, but that day I was late to class. As I walked to my seat, I fell and broke my arm. Everyone was quite surprised, including me.

BAD

Even though it really hurt, I **B5** _____ I broke my arm at first. After class I went to hospital.

NOT KNOW

The doctor asked me, **B6** '_____ (you) anything else?' I said, 'I don't think so, but let's look and see!'

HURT

Too Busy to Work?

I don't work very hard at my job, I'll admit it. However, my friend at work, Jill, is **B7** _____ than me, definitely.

LAZY

Yesterday, she **B8** _____ anything, except talk to friends on the phone.

NOT DO

OK, I make calls sometimes, but your job is **B9** _____ than phone calls to friends, isn't it?

IMPORTANT

One day, I was quite angry with Jill. I asked her, 'What **B10** _____ at university? How to make phone calls?' But she didn't hear me. She was too busy on the phone!

YOU STUDY

Раздел 1. Аудирование

Вы услышите радиопрограмму. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

A8 The radio programme is about

- 1) trips to Canada.
- 2) camping trips.
- 3) outdoor life.

A9 Nicole and her family stayed in a hotel for

- 1) three weeks.
- 2) their second week.
- 3) one night.

A10 The campsite was closest to

- 1) a small river.
- 2) the St Lawrence river.
- 3) Montreal.

A11 On her trip, Nicole saw

- 1) a bear.
- 2) a snake.
- 3) a wolf.

A12 For a camping trip to Canada, Nicole believes it's important to think about

- 1) the animals that are there.
- 2) the cold weather.
- 3) clothing and equipment.

A13 For winter trips to Canada, Nicole says to take

- 1) a heavy coat.
- 2) a jacket.
- 3) sunglasses.

A14 Nicole bought her camping clothes at a

- 1) clothes shop.
- 2) sports shop.
- 3) camping shop.

Раздел 2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15–A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The History of Jeans

Jeans have become very popular in the last 50 years. However, did you know that people have worn them since the early 1800s? The first people to wear this item of clothing were sailors and other men who worked on boats and ships in Genoa, Italy. The material of jeans, known as denim, was very strong and it didn't tear easily. This made it perfect for the work that the men did on the ships, such as cleaning the floors. Interestingly, the men washed their jeans in the sea. They tied the jeans to the back of the ship, and the ship pulled them through the water.

The word 'jeans' has an interesting history also. It comes from the town name of Genoa, where people first wore jeans. The town's name is Gênes in French, which sounds like the word 'jeans.' Also, the name of the material, denim, comes from the French town that made it – the town of Nîmes. So, the word 'denim' comes from the French phrase, 'de Nîmes' or 'of Nîmes'.

The town of Genoa was a very busy place, and many people travelled through there. People bought jeans in Genoa and then went to other parts of the world. Soon, jeans started to appear in many countries. They first appeared in the USA around 1848. It was during this year that people living in California found gold in the rivers and fields. The search for gold was hard, dirty work, so jeans were a good choice of clothing. A man named Levi Strauss, who was originally from New York, moved to California and started a business that made jeans. Since then, his company, Levi Strauss & Co., has become the most famous jeans maker in the world.

The first pairs of jeans that he made were very simple. There were no labels and there were no metal pieces to hold the pockets in place. One of his customers, Jacob Davis, told him that he should make the jeans stronger. His idea was to put small, round pieces of metal at the corners of the pockets. Strauss did this, and it worked well. He asked Davis to work with him in his company, and Davis agreed. Later, they decided to put a label on the jeans. The label shows two horses pulling a single pair of jeans with their mouths. This was to show how strong the jeans were. This label has been on every pair of Levi's® since then.

Until the 1950s, people did not wear jeans for fashion. They just wore them for work. Then jeans started to appear in American films. In 1955, American actor James Dean and other teenagers wore them in the popular film, *Rebel without a Cause*. Soon after, teenagers and young people across the USA started to wear them. Interestingly, they couldn't wear them inside some schools, restaurants and cinemas. Many people, especially older people, still thought they were just work clothes. This idea soon changed and, by the 1970s, people wore jeans everywhere.

Today, the look and style of jeans has changed a lot from the original ones. They are often still blue, but the colour of blue is quite different. In fact, if you look at a group of people and their jeans, you probably won't see a similar pair. Some jeans are light blue, some are dark blue and some are a mixture of colours. Jeans have become so popular these days that most people have many pairs. The average American has got seven pairs of jeans. People of all ages wear them too. They're not just for young people any more. Some jeans have become very stylish. Fashion designers make pairs of jeans that can cost over £100. Most jeans, however, cost between £20 to £50. It's hard to believe, but the first pair of jeans cost under £1, although in the 1800s, that amount was equal to about £25 today.

Jeans have changed a lot since their beginnings in Genoa. One thing is for sure, though. They will be a part of fashion for a very long time to come.

► Units 9–10

- A15** Men in Genoa wore jeans because they were
- 1) easy to wash.
 - 2) good for working in.
 - 3) very popular.
 - 4) for sale on ships.
- A16** The word 'jeans' comes from
- 1) the Italian language.
 - 2) a French town.
 - 3) a town in Italy.
 - 4) the colour of jeans.
- A17** People in California in the 1850s wore jeans to
- 1) search for gold.
 - 2) travel around in.
 - 3) swim in rivers.
 - 4) be in fashion.
- A18** The problem with Strauss' first pairs of jeans was that
- 1) they didn't have a label.
 - 2) they needed to be stronger.
 - 3) they were made with metal.
 - 4) they didn't have pockets.
- A19** In the 1950s, jeans became more popular because people saw them in
- 1) schools.
 - 2) restaurants.
 - 3) films.
 - 4) cinemas.
- A20** These days, the jeans that people wear are
- 1) never stylish or expensive.
 - 2) similar to the original jeans.
 - 3) in many different styles.
 - 4) always the same colour.
- A21** According to the article, jeans today can cost as little as
- 1) £100.
 - 2) £20.
 - 3) £1.
 - 4) £25.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Getting Ready for a Big Trip

I've never been to Africa, but I hear that it's a really amazing place. I have read about the large, wild animals that are there, such as elephants, lions and **A22** _____. I have also read about its beautiful nature. I've seen many pictures of Africa online as well.

There are many open, green **A23** _____ where you can see for miles.

I saw a picture of a **A24** _____ with animals around it drinking the water. It looked very peaceful!

Of course, I've got many things to do before I leave. I'm planning to do all my shopping in one day. I think I'll go to the **A25** _____ first, as I need to get some medicine for the trip.

I also need to go to the shoe shop, as I need some new **A26** _____ to wear. My old ones aren't very good, and I will need a good pair while I'm there.

I also need to go to the **A27** _____. They have some interesting magazines about things to do in Africa.

I think I'll also go to a department store, just to get a few pairs of **A28** _____ because the weather will be very warm there. And of course, I'll need my camera. I'm going to take a lot of pictures. I can't wait to go!

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A22 | 1) spiders | 2) snakes | 3) eagles | 4) tigers |
| A23 | 1) mountains | 2) fields | 3) waterfalls | 4) rivers |
| A24 | 1) lake | 2) sky | 3) valley | 4) flower |
| A25 | 1) chemist's | 2) butcher's | 3) jeweller's | 4) greengrocer's |
| A26 | 1) ties | 2) trousers | 3) tights | 4) trainers |
| A27 | 1) clothes shop | 2) stationery shop | 3) post office | 4) newsagent's |
| A28 | 1) suits | 2) jackets | 3) shorts | 4) jumpers |