

**ИНТЕНСИВНАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА
ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН**



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

СДАЕМ БЕЗ ПРОБЛЕМ!



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Л.Н. Иванова

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Книга адресована *абитуриентам*, поступающим в высшие учебные заведения, а также *учащимся старших классов средних школ, гимназий, лицеев, техникумов* для подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

Данное издание включает 8 тренировочных вариантов ЕГЭ — каждый вариант состоит из 80 заданий, проверяющих:

- понимание прочитанного текста;
- владение лексическими и грамматическими навыками;
- употребление английских предлогов;
- общее владение речевыми навыками.

Даются ответы ко всем заданиям.

Подробно раскрываются требования программы по английскому языку: фонетике, грамматике, лексике. Это поможет учащимся целенаправленно устранять пробелы в своих знаниях.

Книга окажет помощь *учителям* при организации систематической подготовки учащихся к сдаче ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

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Методика работы с предлагаемыми материалами

Каждый тест состоит из 80 заданий, позволяющих с достаточной степенью объективности оценить уровень владения речевыми навыками и умениями чтения.

Часть 1 включает 10 заданий, направленных на проверку понимания прочитанного текста, задания основаны на использовании техники выбора правильного ответа из предложенных четырех вариантов.

Часть 2 состоит из 20 заданий, ориентированных на проверку уровня владения лексическими и грамматическими навыками. Задания основаны на заполнении пропусков требуемой грамматической формой (видо-временные и непредикативные формы глагола).

Часть 3 включает 20 заданий, предусматривающих владение грамматическими навыками употребления английских предлогов. Задание основано на заполнении пропусков необходимыми предлогами (фразовые глаголы, устойчивые сочетания).

Часть 4 состоит из 15 заданий, целью которых является интегративный контроль речевых навыков и умений чтения. Задание основано на выборе правильного варианта для заполнения пропущенного в тексте слова или словосочетания.

Часть 5 включает 15 заданий, направленных на интегративную проверку речевых навыков и умений чтения. Задание предполагает исключение лишних слов и занесение их в специальную строку.

Можно рекомендовать следующую методику работы с описанными материалами.

При выполнении заданий первой части следует прочитать текст и задания к нему, затем установить правильный ответ, который в точности соответствует содержанию текста. При необходимости обратитесь к тексту повторно и уточните необходимую информацию в соответствующем абзаце текста.

После выполнения заданий второй части и сверки ответов с ключами, повторите разделы английской грамматики, которые вызвали затруднения или привели к ошибкам.

После сверки с ключами ответов третьей части проанализируйте свои ошибки и постарайтесь обратить особое внимание на особенности употребления английских *предлогов*.

Выполняя задания четвертой части, постарайтесь придерживаться следующей последовательности действий. Прочитайте текст до конца, пытаясь понять основное содержание текста, несмотря на пропуски слов или словосочетаний. Далее работайте с отдельными предложениями, определяя наиболее подходящее по смыслу и форме слово. Проведите анализ своих ошибок после сверки с ключами.

При выполнении заданий пятой части прочитайте текст от начала до конца с целью понимания его основного содержания, сразу обращая внимание на некоторые «ошибки» в тексте. Затем тщательно проанализируйте каждое предложение с целью установления лишних слов. После сверки с ключами определите свои типичные ошибки и постарайтесь избежать их в дальнейшем.

Время выполнения теста – 80 минут.

Мы рекомендуем приступать к выполнению последующего теста только после вдумчивой работы над улучшением уровня своей языковой подготовки, что явится залогом вашего прогресса в дальнейшем.

Желаем успеха!

РАЗДЕЛ I

Демонстрационные варианты письменного экзамена

Тест 1

**I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания.
Обведите кружком правильные ответы.**

Text

I had a plan for getting the ransom without danger of being caught, and even professional kidnappers would approve of it. The tree under which the answer was to be left – and the money later on – was close to the fence with big, bare fields on both sides. If a gang of constables should be watching for any one who comes for the note they could see him a long way off crossing the fields or in the road. But no, dear chaps! At half past eight I was up in that tree as well hidden as a tree toad, waiting for the messenger.

Exactly on time, a boy rides up to the fence on a bicycle, finds the box, puts a piece of paper into it and pedals away again back toward Summit.

I waited an hour to make sure that everything was all right. I came down the tree, got the note and went back to the cave. I opened the note, got near the lantern and read it to Bill. It was written with a pen in a bad handwriting, and the substance of it was this:

Two Desperate Men,

Gentlemen! I received your letter to-day by post in regard to the ransom you ask for the return of my son. I think you are a little high in your demands and that's why I make you a counter-

proposition, which I believe you will accept. You bring Johnny home and pay me two hundred and fifty dollars in cash and I agree to take him off your hands. You had better come at night, for the neighbours believe he is lost, and I could not be responsible for what they would do to anybody bringing him back

Very respectfully,

Ebenezer Dorset.

“Great pirates!” say I; “Such impudent —“

But I glanced at Bill, and I hesitated. He had the most appealing look in his eyes I ever saw on the face of a dumb or talking animal.

“Sam,” says he, “what is two hundred and fifty dollars after all? We have the money. One more night with the kid will send me to Bedlam. Besides, I think that Mr. Dorset is a real gentleman to make us such a liberal offer. You aren’t going to let the chance go, are you?”

“To tell you the truth, Bill,” say I, “this little lamb gets somewhat on my nerves too. We’ll take him home, pay the ransom and go as far away as we can.”

We took him home that night. We made him go only after telling him that his father had bought him a rifle and a pair of moccasins for him, and that we were going to hunt bears the next day.

It was just twelve o’clock when we knocked at Ebenezer’s front door. Just at the moment when I should have been getting the fifteen hundred dollars from the box under the tree, Bill was counting out two hundred and fifty dollars into Dorset’s hand.

When the kid found out that we going to leave him at home he began to howl and fastened himself as tight as a leech to Bill’s leg. His father tore him off from the leg gradually as a plaster.

“How long can you hold him?” asks Bill.

“I’m not as strong as I used to be,” says old Dorset, “but I think I can promise you ten minutes.”

“Enough,” says Bill. “In ten minutes I shall cross the Central, Southern and Middle Western States and come to the Canadian border.”

And, as dark as it was, and as fat as Bill was, and also though I am a good runner, he was a good mile and a half out of Summit before I could catch up with him.

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“Enough,” says Bill. “In ten minutes I shall cross the Central, Southern and Middle Western States and come to the Canadian border.”

And, as dark as it was, and as fat as Bill was, and also though I am a good runner, he was a good mile and a half out of Summit before I could catch up with him.

A1. The author hid in the tree because

1. a gang of constables were watching for him.
2. the tree under which the answer was to be left, was close to the fence.
3. he wanted to pick up his note without being traced.
4. the messenger knew him.

A2. Why did the author wait an hour after the boy had ridden away?

1. The messenger was late.
2. The author came too early.
3. He wanted to see if someone was watching him.
4. He wanted to make sure that Bill could hear him.

A3. Why did Ebenezer Dorset write his note?

1. He wanted to inform the pirates that their demands were too high.

2. He wanted his son to be returned immediately.
3. He agreed to pay two hundred and fifty dollars in cash.
4. He asked for some money to be paid to him for the return of his son.

A4. The tone of the letter was

1. threatening
2. ironical
3. respectful
4. sad

A5. Why didn't Ebenezer Dorset want his neighbours to see his son returning home?

1. He didn't want them to know about his son having been kidnapped.
2. They might beat the kidnappers for returning his son.
3. They might take the kidnappers to the police station.
4. They were very angry with the boy's kidnap.

A6. What was the kidnappers' response when they had read about Dorset's counter-proposition?

1. The men decided to ignore it.
2. They thought it impudent.
3. They liked it very much.
4. They were glad to get rid of the boy.

A7. When the kidnappers took the boy home

1. he was happy because his father had bought a rifle and a pair of moccasins for him.
2. he was really excited because they hunted a bear on their way home.
3. he was eager to see his father.
4. he was reluctant to go because he liked his adventure very much.

A8. What does the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars refer to?

1. It was the money the men paid to Dorset for returning his son.

2. It was the ransom the men demanded from Dorset for his son.
3. This money was left in the box under the tree.
4. It was the money Dorset counted into Bill's hand.

A9. When the boy found out that the kidnappers were going to return him home

1. he felt relieved.
2. he was disappointed.
3. he was mad with anger.
4. he was sad.

A10. The kidnappers ran as fast as they could because

1. they were afraid of the police.
2. they were afraid of the boy.
3. they were in a hurry to get to the Canadian border.
4. they didn't want to meet Dorset's neighbors.

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. I _____ speak French really well when I lived in Paris. (can)
2. Do you think one day people _____ travel to the stars. (be able to)
3. I _____ trouble sleeping all this week. (have)
4. "I _____ notes of our interview. I _____ you don't mind." "No, that's OK." (make, hope)
5. You know she _____ looking at that picture for the last twenty minutes. (stand)
6. When I _____ him he _____ as a waiter for a year or so. (meet, work)
7. She hopes _____ for the national team. (choose)
8. He doesn't like _____ while he's working. (interrupt)

9. I seem _____ Ann yesterday. (annoy)
10. You can't help _____ him. (like)
11. You _____ cold if you _____ your coat. (catch, take)
12. You'd better _____ that music down before your dad gets angry. (turn)
13. This book _____ to me. (belong)
14. I advised John _____ smoking. (stop)
15. He _____ to be in Wales. (believe)
16. Spain taught me the things about myself I _____ .
(never, suspect)
17. He asked her if she _____ tea or coffee. (want)
18. I knew that these figures _____ be right. (can)
19. We decided _____ here. (stay)
20. Sean is used to _____ with difficult children. (deal)

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. Could you send _____ me the bill.
2. I passed my licence _____ the policeman.
3. They said we could not look _____ the house.
4. Drinks will be served _____ the interval.
5. I'll see you _____ next Monday.
6. Who's the man _____ the picture.
7. She is very good _____ swimming.
8. I'm interested _____ most sports.
9. It all depends _____ the weather.
10. He has to look _____ his mother.
11. Who's responsible _____ security?
12. I'm not capable _____ understanding this - it's too difficult.
13. We can't live _____ eating.

14. He made his money _____ buying and selling houses.
15. A telephone is _____ talking to people who are a long way away.
16. I am thinking _____ changing my work.
17. How do you find _____ what the word means?
18. Are you interested _____ coming to Greece with us?
19. I have bought a special glue _____ mending broken glass.
20. Don't approach _____ the dog.

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

Music festivals.

The Proms or Promenade Concerts are an annual series of music concerts sponsored by the BBC and (A51____) at the Royal Albert Hall and other places in London. They are called 'Promenade Concerts' because originally the audience 'promenaded' or walked about (A52____) the concerts, although now they stand or sit.

The Proms (A53____) in 1895, and since then have become a hugely popular event. The programmes are usually of classical music, and (A54____) popular taste as well as more original and adventurous pieces. (A55____) jazz, world music and other musical styles also feature on the concert programme.

The Proms take place each year, from mid-July to mid-September, (A56____) the most popular evening is the Last Night of the Proms, when concert (A57____) fill the Hall and stand tightly packed in the arena (A58____) the orchestra for an evening of stirring music.

A proms guide for the current year's concerts is available from May in large bookshops, or it can be obtained from the BBC shop.

Seasons of orchestral and choral concerts are also promoted every year in many large towns and cities, while in central London the (A59____) concert halls (including the Royal Festival Hall and the Barbican Hall) draw packed audiences.

In addition to (A60___) a thriving interest in classical music, British music lovers have a passion for all other areas of music, from opera to folk and jazz, from rock to the latest chart topping pop group.

The Edinburgh International Festival is an annual arts festival (A61___) in Edinburgh during August and September. The festival, first held in 1947, has gained an international (A62___), and is widely recognized for (A63___) opportunities for avant-garde theatre groups and emerging new (A64___) to showcase their work as part of the Edinburgh Fringe – performances staged at smaller (A65___) outside the main programme of events.

A51

1 demonstrated 2 promoted 3 held 4 viewed

A52

1 during 2 on 3 in 4 after

A53

1 opened 2 originated 3 announced 4 appeared

A54

1 reproduce 2 change 3 include 4 reflect

A55

1 these days 2 those days 3 that day 4 this day

A56

1 although 2 for 3 finally 4 therefore

A57

1 participants 2 goers 3 singers 4 organizers

A58

1 beside 2 opposite 3 in front of 4 behind

A59

1 basic 2 average 3 noisy 4 principal

A60

1 possessing 2 obtaining 3 maintaining 4 lasting

A61

1 kept 2 held 3 went 4 found

A62

1 audience 2 sight 3 information 4 reputation

A63

1 bringing 2 providing 3 taking 4 finding

A64

1 talents

2 artists

3 directors

4 writers

A65

1 cinemas

2 clubs

3 restaurants

4 theatres

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

A0	Last summer I spent ten of days at a fantastic	A0	of
A00	hotel on the island of Jamaica.	A00	—
A66	The Jamaica is an exotic island in	A66	
A67	the Carribean. The name of the	A67	
A68	hotel was called "Island Fun". It certainly	A68	
A69	was fun. I met a lot of young people. We	A69	
A70	went for swimming every day and dancing	A70	
A71	every night. My room was as large and	A71	
A72	decorated in a typical island style.	A72	
A73	The walls were painted with white, the window	A73	
A74	and door frames were being painted a magnificent	A74	
A75	blue and all the furniture was made up	A75	
A76	of hand-carved wood. The hotel also had	A76	
A77	a lovely dining room, delicious food on,	A77	
A78	and a bar on the roof. It	A78	
A79	was the most best holiday I ever had and I'm	A79	
A80	planning to go to Jamaica again the next summer too.	A80	

Тест 2

Часть А

I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания. Обведите кружком правильные ответы.

Text

Half a mile from home, at the far edge of the woods where the land was highest, a great pine tree stood. The top of this ancient tree towered above all the others and made it visible for miles and miles. Sylvia had always believed that whoever climbed to the top of it could see the ocean. Now she thought of the tree with a new excitement. Why, if she climbed at dawn, would she not be able to see the whole world, and discover where the white heron flew, and find its hidden nest?

What an adventure! As she lay awake in her bed, she thought of the glory and triumph of telling everyone the secret of where the heron hid. Sylvia knew her mother and her quests were fast asleep, so she crept out of the house and followed the path through the woods. The air was filled with the sleepy songs of half-awakened birds.

There was the huge tree, seeming to sleep in the fading moonlight. Sylvia bravely began to climb, the blood racing through her veins, her bare hands and feet gripping the bark. First she had to climb the oak tree that grew alongside. Sylvia felt her way easily. She had often climbed there before, and knew that higher up one of the oak's upper branches rubbed against the pine trunk. When she reached it, the way was harder than she had thought. The sharp twigs scratched her and the sticky pine sap made her little fingers clumsy and stiff.

The tree seemed to grow taller as she climbed, and she began to doubt if she could reach her goal before dawn. But Sylvia passed the last thorny branch, her face shining with triumph as she stood at the very top, weak and shaking with exhaustion.

There was the sea, dazzling in the first morning light. Two hawks flew east, so far below her she felt she, too, might fly away among the clouds. The birds sung louder and louder until the sun came up.

This beauty almost overwhelmed little Sylvia, but she did not forget her mission. Where was the white heron? She looked down to the green marsh where she had seen him before. There he was. Rising and sweeping towards the great pine tree. He landed, and Sylvia froze as she watched the heron, perched two branches below, calling to his mate, cleaning his feathers for the new day.

A1. Where was the pine tree located?

1. at the bottom of a hill
2. next to Sylvia's house
3. at a high point near Sylvia's house
4. in the middle of the forest

A2. What made the pine tree so special to Sylvia?

1. It was Sylvia's hiding place.
2. Sylvia had built a tree house in it.
3. Sylvia was fascinated by its height.
4. Sylvia dreamt of it every night.

A3. Why did Sylvia decide to climb the pine tree?

1. Because it seemed an easy thing to do.
2. Because she had climbed it before.
3. Because it was next to an oak tree she used to climb.
4. Because she wanted to know where the white bird hid.

A4. What feeling overwhelmed Sylvia when she stood at the top?

1. exasperation
2. exaltation
3. disappointment
4. fear

A5. How did she feel while climbing the pine tree?

1. She thought she might never make it in time.
2. She thought of giving up because she was hurt.
3. She felt disgusted because of the sap.
4. She was terrified of falling.

A6. How did she feel when she reached the top?

1. She was so frightened of falling that her body shook.
2. She was delighted but felt very tired.
3. She was delighted, but disappointed that the bird's nest was not there.
4. She was so delighted that she did not feel tired.

A7. What did the bird do when he reached the tree?

1. He sat down next to her.
2. He shouted for help.
3. He settled on a lower branch.
4. He flew past her.

A8. What does the word 'glory' mean here ?

1. great honour
2. great desire
3. certain disappointment
4. certain achievement

A9. What does the phrase 'shining with triumph' imply?

1. to be very tired
2. to be very happy
3. to be quite exhausted
4. to be quite clumsy

A10. What does the word 'goal' mean?

1. top
2. edge
3. nest
4. aim

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. I don't know how the cat _____ get through the window, but it did. (manage)

2. I'll post your letter, but I don't think the postman _____ read the address. (to be able to)
3. 'Who _____ the piano upstairs?' 'My sister. She's got a concert tomorrow.' (play)
4. She _____ to have a problem now. (appear)
5. Not many passenger planes _____ faster than sound. (fly)
6. I _____ Rob recently. (not see)
7. I _____ to be a doctor when I was fifteen. (want)
8. He _____ very hard this week. (work)
9. It _____ since I got up. (snow)
10. All the lights _____ today. (switch on)
11. He _____ to come soon. (to expect)
12. I don't want her _____ everybody. (tell)
13. If she _____ late again, she'll lose her job. (come)
14. I shouldn't worry if I _____ you. (be)
15. Pam rang to say that John _____ an accident. (have)
16. The winner _____ a prize at the competition yesterday. (give)
17. He found out that the Caf? Royal _____ into a casino. (turn)
18. A full explanation _____ to us at the last meeting. (promise)
19. When I entered they _____ about this problem. (talk)
20. The professor said that Shakespeare _____ French. (not speak)

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. It's unusual _____ him to be late.

2. He normally stays up late _____ Saturdays.
3. What happened _____ your arm?
4. As soon as I arrive I'll phone _____ you.
5. He has to look _____ his mother.
6. All the family met _____ Easter.
7. She studied in America _____ two years.
8. I woke up several times _____ the night.
9. What company does your father work _____?
10. The lift got stuck _____ two floors of the hotel.
11. A toy is something that a child plays _____.
12. He was a man that I always had a great respect _____.
13. I don't like being talked _____ behind my back.
14. She succeeded _____ selling things.
15. 'How can you annoy your neighbours?' ' _____ playing loud music.'
16. He insisted _____ paying for everybody.
17. I'm used _____ driving in London.
18. How about going out _____ a restaurant tonight?
19. We had no hope of arriving _____ time.
20. He was guilty _____ breaking the speed limit.

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

Who are the most popular British writers?

The (A51___) William Shakespeare (1564–1616) and the (A52___) Charles Dickens (1812–1870) remain two of the most popular and widely known (A53___) the world over. (A54___) writing 35 known plays, Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets and sometimes acted in small parts in his own plays – he is known (A55___) the Ghost in 'Hamlet'. His best known plays include: (A56___), 'King Lear' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.

Dickens began his (A57____) career as a journalist, and all his novels were first published serially in periodicals. Many of his works highlight the (A58____) of 19th century social institutions and the (A59____) between the rich and the poor. His most (A60) works include 'Oliver Twist', 'A Christmas Carol' and 'David Copperfield'.

The (A61____) of Jane Austen (1775–1817) are known for their subtlety of (A62____) and irony, together with their penetrating insights into the (A63____) life of the middle-classes in the (A64____) part of the 19th century. Her works include 'Emma', 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Sense and Sensibility' – all (A65____) on film and TV to critical acclaim.

A51

1 novelist 2 fortune teller 3 playwright 4 story teller

A52

1 playwright 2 novelist 3 artist 4 poet

A53

1 British writers 2 British poets 3 American 4 American poets

A54

1 moreover 2 in conclusion 3 what is more 4 in addition to

A55

1 to have presented 2 to have shown 3 to have played 4 to have written

A56

1 'The Ancient 2 'Pygmalion' 3 'Romeo and 4 'Disgrace'

A57

1 writing 2 teaching 3 investigating 4 banking

A58

1 injustice 2 inconvenience 3 instability 4 inevitability

A59

1 friendships 2 hostilities 3 inequalities 4 inadequacies

A60

1 notorious 2 famous 3 beautiful 4 difficult

A61

1 stories 2 poems 3 fairytales 4 novels

A62

1 observation 2 transformation 3 fascination 4 information

A63

1 dangerous 2 provincial 3 prosperous 4 boring

A64

1 later

2 second

3 early

4 stormy

A65

1 presented

2 dramatized

3 dubbed

4 approved

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

What is the oldest university in Britain?

A0	The University of Oxford was the first university to be	A0	-
A00	established in the Britain. Dating from the 12 th century	A00	the
A66	it is being organized as a federation of colleges which	A66	
A67	are governed by their own teaching staff is known as	A67	
A68	'Fellows'. The most oldest college, University College,	A68	
A69	was founded in 1249. Other notable colleges include	A69	
A70	All Souls (founded in 1438), Christ Church (founded	A70	
A71	in 1546 by Cardinal Wolsey), the college chapel of	A71	
A72	which is also Oxford Cathedral, and the Lady Margaret	A72	
A73	Hall (founded in 1878), which was now the first women's	A73	
A74	college. Today Oxford University is made up of 39	A74	
A75	separate colleges, of which one is for women of students	A75	
A76	only, and the rest take out both men and women..	A76	
A77	In 1209, scholars running away from riots in Oxford	A77	
A78	set it up the first academic community in Cambridge.	A78	
A79	The University is also organized as a federation of	A79	
A80	their colleges; the oldest, Peterhouse, dates from 1284.	A80	

Тест 3

I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания. Обведите кружком правильные ответы.

Text

As the water reached her waist Helen felt herself starting to panic. It was ridiculous, she told herself. Here she was a fully grown woman wearing armbands and a buoyancy aid around her waist and grasping a float. But she was still terrified of water.

At 43, and married with two children, Helen was deeply ashamed of the fact she couldn't swim. She had not had swimming lessons at school as there had been no facilities. As she'd got older, her natural distrust of water turned into a phobia.

"I was okay as long as my feet were touching the bottom, but the moment I floated free, I'd panic. My heart began racing, my stomach would tighten and I couldn't bear anybody near me."

In 1975 when she enrolled for lessons at her local swimming pool it was a disaster. The instructor did get her to do a few strokes but she remained absolutely terrified.

When her two children – Daniel, now 19 and Laura, 17 – were young, Helen tried again but her progress was slow and she soon gave in, thinking there was no point carrying on.

And that was exactly how things would have stayed if it hadn't been for the Splash school of swimming in Leeds, near Helen's house. When one of the school's leaflets dropped through her letterbox one day last March, Helen was inspired to give swimming one more go.

"In the past, whenever I said I was starting lessons the whole family would say "Oh no, not again" so this time I didn't tell anybody. I just phoned up Splash and booked a course."

At first Helen was as scared as ever but gradually, with the teacher's help, she began to make progress. The school taught Helen as a part of a small group and the instructors stayed in the water with her. They were very patient and that was what she needed.

Other instructors at other schools had bullied her and so she'd become discouraged. At Splash, however, they were very understanding.

After a few months, Helen was able to take off the armbands and started going to another class at her local sports center. Soon she could swim a whole length of the swimming pool.

Then, just when things were looking up and Helen was able to swim half a dozen lengths, she suddenly lost her nerve again. One day, out of the blue, she had a panic attack and started shivering with fear.

Determined not to let this defeat her after she'd come so far, Helen went to a hypnotherapist who gave her subconscious suggestions to help her overcome her fears. She was soon back in the water with renewed assurance.

And now Helen can swim 64 lengths of her local swimming pool, which is more than a mile. To celebrate her success she hired the pool at her local sports center for a birthday celebration. Helen shows the rest of us anything can be achieved if you want to do it badly enough.

A1. Helen knew that her fear was

1. logical.
2. unreasonable.
3. based on past experiences.
4. quite common.

A2. Why hadn't Helen learnt to swim?

1. She had always been terrified of water.
2. She had not had the opportunity.
3. She had distrusted her instructor at school.
4. The school pool had been too deep.

A3. What happened the first time Helen had lessons?

1. She didn't get over her fears.
2. She was afraid of the teachers.
3. She managed to swim a reasonable distance.
4. She nearly drowned.

A4. How did Helen's family react to her repeated efforts to learn to swim?

1. They criticized her.
2. They supported her.
3. They were patient with her.
4. They made fun of her.

A5. At the Splash school the instructors

1. made her learn at the group's pace...
2. bullied her.
3. didn't rush her.
4. Explained her fears to her.

A6. Why did Helen go to a hypnotherapist?

1. She realized she would never be able to swim.
2. She suddenly lost her courage.
3. She suddenly forgot how to swim.
4. She wanted to forget her past fears.

A7. Which of these phrases best sums up the article?

1. Fear can be useful.
2. Not everyone can do everything.
3. You should never give up.
4. Everyone is different.

A8. What does the word 'ridiculous' mean ?

1. understandable
2. stupid
3. sudden
4. scared

A9. What does the phrase 'there was no point carrying on' imply?

1. it was useless to continue
2. it was useful to try
3. it was difficult not to feel scared
4. it was impossible not to panic

A10. What does the word 'assurance' mean here?

1. promise
2. permission
3. confidence
4. achievement

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. England _____ the next football World Cup. (not win)
2. What _____ this evening? (you, do)
3. I _____ a lot of her books when I was at school.
(read)
4. I _____ a holiday as much as this one. (never enjoy)
5. Rob _____ a Mercedes for five years. (have)
6. Sammy _____ Turkish since 2002. (learn)
7. When I _____ to Paris last spring for a job interview, I _____ there for five years. (go, not be)
8. He lives in a small house that _____ about forty years ago. (build)
9. I was surprised that she _____ to her parents.
(not write)
10. I _____ that Mary wanted to tell everybody what to do. (annoy)
11. He _____ to be somewhere in Germany. (say)
12. They made me _____ them details of my bank accounts. (give)
13. She _____ to be here an hour ago. (suppose)
14. In a few years, computers _____ think better than we do. (be able to)
15. It took a lot of time but I _____ to repair the car.
(manage)

16. I _____ to work last Sunday. (have)
17. She must _____ very quietly – I didn't hear her go. (leave)
18. If she _____ more sense, she _____ her car years ago. (have, sell)
19. She told me that John _____. (phone)
20. I wondered whether there _____ any food in the house. (be)

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. I told _____ the assistant that I wanted size 8.
2. We offered to pay _____ the tickets.
3. I said _____ her 'What are you doing?'
4. The people who live _____ Greece speak Greek.
5. At school I learnt nothing that was useful _____ me.
6. Let's throw snowballs _____ Ann.
7. This is an example _____ his work.
8. I didn't take part _____ the meeting.
9. Nobody entered _____ the room.
10. We arrived _____ the station at six.
11. I'll come and see you _____ a few minutes _____ the afternoon.
12. It rained _____ the night.
13. 'What are you thinking _____?' 'My exams.'
14. 'Where do you come _____?' 'France.'
15. A window is something that you can look _____.
16. Who was Hamlet written _____?
17. Jane's easy to work _____.
18. Lectures are often difficult to listen _____.
19. He left for America _____ 1990.

20. 'What's the population _____ your village?' ' Oh, one thousand, I suppose.'

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

How do the British spend their leisure time?

Britain's most (A51 _____) leisure activities are home-based or social. Watching television and videos and listening to the radio are by far the most popular leisure (A52 _____), with an average of 20 hours a week devoted to these. Britain's regular weekly dramas or (A53 _____) such as 'EastEnders' and 'Coronation Street' have more (A54 _____) than any other programme.

Listening to music is also a popular pastime, with nearly 176 (A55 _____) compact disks (CDs) bought in 1998. Pop and rock albums are the most popular form of (A56 _____) expression in Britain.

The most common (A57 _____) activity outside the home amongst adults is a visit to the pub. Other popular leisure activities (A58 _____) visits to the theatre or cinema. There are over 1,800 (A59 _____) screens in Britain, and in 1998 123 million visits were made to the cinema. Britain also has about 300 theatres, of which about 100 are in (A60 _____). Britain's most famous theatre company, The Royal Shakespeare Company, (A61 _____) in Stradford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, and in London and (A62 _____) around the country.

Of all (A63 _____) activities, walking is by far the most popular for men and women of all (A64 _____). Whilst men tend to dominate golf and cue sports such as snooker and billiards, women generally (A65 _____) swimming, keep-fit classes and yoga.

A51

1 cultural 2 average 3 useful 4 common

A52

1 pastime 2 sport 3 shows 4 programmes

A53

1 ghost stories 2 soap operas 3 talk shows 4 documentary films

A54

1 presenters 2 participants 3 viewers 4 actors

A55

1 thousand 2 dozen 3 hundred 4 million

A56

1 musical 2 artistic 3 original 4 popular

A57

1 famous 2 well-known 3 free-time 4 familiar

A58

1 include 2 entertain 3 enhance 4 insure

A59

1 video 2 television 3 cinema 4 computer

A60

1 Glasgow 2 Birmingham 3 Edinburgh 4 London

A61

1 performs 2 shows 3 appears 4 engage

A62

1 trips 2 travels 3 tours 4 voyages

A63

1 amusing 2 sporting 3 entertaining 4 growing

A64

1 groups 2 incomes 3 ages 4 classes

A65

1 adore 2 go 3 come 4 prefer

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

A0	Everything in Britain, says a popular song, 'stops for tea'.	A0	-
A00	It is certainly true that tea is being the most popular drink in	A00	being
A66	Britain - far the more popular than coffee, which is	A66	
A67	favoured throughout the rest of Europe and the United	A67	
A68	States. The Dutch have brought the first tea to Europe	A68	
A69	in about 1610, but there it was not until 1658 that the first	A69	
A70	advertisement for tea appeared in a London newspaper.	A70	
A71	By 1750, tea had become the principal drink in the Britain,	A71	
A72	yet at that time a pound of the cheapest tea cost about	A72	

Продолжение таблицы

A73	one-third of a skilled worker's every weekly wage!	A73	
A74	Gradually, tea-drinking developed into a fashionable social	A74	
A75	ritual and tea gardens blossomed in places like Vauxhall	A75	
A76	and Marylebone in London, where couples could to	A76	
A77	stroll in the afternoon and enjoy a cup of tea with a bread	A77	
A78	and butter and cakes. Tea parties were also popular	A78	
A79	at his home, and soon the ritual of 'afternoon tea'	A79	
A80	was firmly been established.	A80	

Тест 4

I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания. Обведите кружком правильные ответы

Text

Shirley was preparing to leave her friend Caroline for the night when Caroline's guardian and uncle, Mr Helstone, entered. He seemed to be upset. "I'm glad you haven't gone, Shirley," he said. "I need a favour from you." Caroline joined them, expecting a lecture on their absence from church that morning.

"I shall not sleep at home tonight," her uncle continued. 'I have just met an old friend and promised to go to his home. I shall return about noon tomorrow. Now..."

Shirley interrupted him, pleased that Mr Helstone was ready to place his trust in her. "I understand," she said. "Do you want me to stay in the house and watch over your niece and maids while you are away?"

As it was growing late, the arrangements were made quickly, and the girls agreed not to separate. Mr Helstone's reason for making these arrangements was that he knew riots were possible that evening. "If there should be any trouble in the night, if you

should hear the picking of a lock, the breaking of glass or the sounds of steps in the house, what would you do? I am not afraid to tell you, that such incidents are very possible in the present time. So, tell me, how would you behave?"

"I don't know," replied Shirley light-heartedly. "Perhaps I would faint – fall down and have to be picked up again!" She laughed, then requested and received the loan of a pair of pistols, and Mr Helstone went on his way.

The two girls ate supper, then moved to some seats in the bay window. They were silent, listening to any noise or disturbance. Every window and door was locked and bolted, but Shirley kept the pistol by her side, and gave Caroline a small, sharp knife. The two girls didn't want to go to bed, and sat silent for half an hour in a state of nervous excitement. The night was very still, and the air was clear.

Towards midnight the barking of the house dog disturbed their quiet wait. Shirley put out the candle so as not to be seen and leant cautiously out of the window.

There was a louder noise than the dog's barking – the sound of marching feet. They approached steadily. It was not the tread of two or even a dozen men; it was the tread of hundreds. The march stopped at the gate. There was silence.

From the angry voices, the girls realized that the group were planning some kind of attack on the house. Caroline trembled. She doubted if she would have the courage to use her weapon even if the need arose.

There was a pause. Then someone in the group dropped a weapon. The sound rang out on the stone drive and the dog barked again, furiously, fiercely. Alarmed, the troop resumed their march. Shirley turned calmly to Caroline and suggested that it was time for bed.

A1. Mr Helstone appeared to be worried because

1. Caroline and Shirley had not been to church that morning.
2. he feared that Shirley had already gone.
3. Caroline and Shirley were leaving.
4. he had met an old friend

A2. Why was Shirley pleased?

1. Mr Helstone was going away.
2. Mr Helstone would return the following day.

3. Mr Helstone had met an old friend.
4. Mr Helstone believed he could depend on her.

A3. Mr Helstone believed that

1. there might be serious trouble that night.
2. the girls should leave the house.
3. the house was safe.
4. there was someone in the house.

A4. Shirley was

1. likely to faint that night.
2. inclined to ignore the possible danger.
3. unprepared for the danger.
4. unsure of what she would do.

A5. The two girls

1. wanted to go to bed.
2. were too tired to sleep.
3. talked to keep themselves from falling asleep.
4. were too disturbed to go to bed.

A6. Why did Shirley put out the candle?

1. To stop the dog barking.
2. So that no one would see her.
3. Because she wanted to close the window.
4. Because she wanted to go to bed.

A7. Why did the troop march on?

1. Because of the dog's angry barking.
2. One of them had dropped a weapon.
3. Shirley said it was time for bed.
4. An alarm sounded.

A8. What does the phrase 'to be upset' mean?

1. to be happy
2. to be worried
3. to be irritated
4. to be trustful

A9. What does the word 'cautiously' mean here?

1. with delight
2. with care
3. with risk
4. with courage

A10. What does the word 'light-hearted' mean?

1. cheerful
2. serious
3. sensible
4. charming

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. _____ Kate yesterday? (you, see)
2. Who _____ Shakespeare his first work? (give)
3. I _____ a holiday as much as this one. (never, enjoy)
4. He _____ go to London for a meeting today. (have to)
5. At last I _____ to make her understand what I wanted. (manage)
6. He should _____ me last week. (pay)
7. Where is she? She can't _____ out – the door's locked. (go)
8. If I don't have breakfast, I _____ about eleven o'clock. (really, get hungry)
9. This time tomorrow I _____. (ski)
10. When I get home tonight I _____ for fourteen hours non-stop. (drive)
11. All the roads were blocked : it _____ all night long. (snow)

12. He _____ that music for hours. I wish he'd stop. (play)
13. 'Your hair's all white.' 'Yes' I _____ the ceiling. (paint)
14. A disqualified driver _____ to jail today. (send)
15. I was confused by the fact that he looked completely different from the last time I _____ him. (meet)
16. I was told the train _____ at 11.00 that night. (leave)
17. He said Pete _____ him the day before. (phone)
18. If I had more money, I _____ a small flat. (get)
19. I _____ you when we _____ to Wales. (miss, move)
20. I wondered if they _____ English. (speak)

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. Are you interested _____ going to Greece with us?
2. I couldn't live _____ traveling.
3. A telephone is _____ talking to people who are a long way away.
4. I am used _____ driving in London.
5. Since then she was really afraid _____ all dogs.
6. He has already been spoken _____.
7. Who was America discovered _____.
8. The lift got stuck _____ two floors of the hotel.
9. Let's meet _____ Tuesday.
10. At that moment a man entered _____ the room.
11. I didn't take part _____ the meeting.

12. What's the easiest way to get _____ Bristol?
13. 'Can you repair my watch if I leave it _____ Saturday?'
14. I woke up several times _____ the night.
15. 'What are you waiting _____?' 'A bus.'
16. He left for America in 1980, and he hasn't been heard _____ since.
17. She's easy to work _____.
18. I'll see _____ next Sunday.
19. Could you translate this _____ English?
20. I went to see my father _____ France.

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

What are the most common superstitions in Britain?

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most widely-held is that it is (A51____) to walk under a ladder – even if it means stepping off the (A52____) into a busy street!

If you must pass under a ladder you (A53____) avoid bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you (A54____) seen a dog.

Alternatively, you must lick your finger and make a cross on the toe of (A55____) shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the mark has dried.

Another common (A56____) is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house – it will either bring (A57____) to the person that opened it or to the household. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is (A58____), as it inevitably (A59____) rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month falls on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay (A60____).

The (A61____) misfortune can be brought upon yourself by breaking a mirror, as it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is (A62____) to have originated in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the (A63____).

Black cats are generally (A64____) lucky in Britain, (A65____) they are associated with witchcraft – a witch's animal-familiar is usually a black cat.

A51

1 unfamiliar 2 unlucky 3 unhappy 4 unusual

A52

1 pavement 2 house 3 bus 4 train

A53

1 have to 2 must 3 should 4 can

A54

1 are 2 have 3 were 4 had

A55

1 your 2 his 3 her 4 its

A56

1 belief 2 fear 3 idea 4 superstition

A57

1 mistrust 2 misbehavior 3 mistake 4 misfortune

A58

1 unpopular 2 unhappy 3 unkind 4 unreasonable

A59

1 comes 2 happens 3 brings 4 changes

A60

1 indoors 2 outdoors 3 in the garden 4 in the church

A61

1 best 2 highest 3 worst 4 slightest

A62

1 felt 2 supposed 3 announced 4 admitted

A63

1 spirits 2 enemies 3 ancestors 4 gods

A64

1 considered 2 mentioned 3 reported 4 discussed

A65

1 so as 2 as if 3 so that 4 even though

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

A0	Britain's most popular 'fast food' has got to be fish and	A0	-
A00	chips. Fish and chips shops first have made an appearance at	A00	have
A66	the end of the 19 th century and since then have been	A66	
A67	a firm favourite up and down across the country. The dish is	A67	
A68	simplicity in itself: fish (usually cod, haddock or plaice)	A68	
A69	is dipped in a batter made from flour, eggs and the water	A69	
A70	and then deep fried in hot fat. Chips are being made from	A70	
A71	thick batons of potato and deep fried.	A71	
A72	Fish and chips are served over the counter wrapped in	A72	
A73	paper, and traditionalists prefer to eat them by straight	A73	
A74	out of the paper because they taste better in that way!	A74	
A75	The best known British dish is eaten at home has been	A75	
A76	roast beef, traditionally eaten on the Sunday. The dish	A76	
A77	used to be so popular that the French are still refer to	A77	
A78	the British as 'les rosbifs'! Roast beef is being served with	A78	
A79	roast potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gradually, Yorkshire	A79	
A80	pudding is a favourite accompaniment to roast beef.	A80	

РАЗДЕЛ II

Дальнейшая тренировка с учетом времени выполнения заданий

Тест 5

**I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания.
Обведите кружком правильные ответы.**

Text

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they are British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

For example:

The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer

not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business before dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy.

American executives sometimes signal their feeling of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position.

When it is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also a bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal, as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day!" American waiters have a one-word imperative 'Enjoy!' The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather - unemotional and impersonal. In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link. 'Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there.'

'When in Rome do as the Romans do.'**Here are some final tips for travelers.**

In France you shouldn't sit down in a café until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.

In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive.

In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that have to give it to you.

In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.

A1. Which nationality is the most punctual?

1. The British
2. The German
3. The American
4. The Italians

A2. Which nationality is the least punctual ?

1. The Italians
2. The Americans
3. The Germans
4. The British

A3. Why did the British think that everyone understood their customs?

1. Because they thought highly of other nationalities.
2. Because the European Community began to increase in size'
3. Because a lot of guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette.
4. Because they believed that people acquire the knowledge of British customs together with the English language.

A4. Which nationality likes to eat and do business at the same time?

1. The Japanese

2. The British
3. The Germans
4. The French

A5. Why would the Japanese be shocked if somebody put his feet on the desk in their presence?

1. Because they would consider it the ignorance of their habits.
2. Because they would never expect such a thing to happen.
3. Because they would consider the person crazy.
4. Because they would think that the person is extremely ill-bred.

A6. Why is it necessary to exchange business cards when you meet the Japanese?

1. They must know how to behave with you.
2. They don't shake hands.
3. It is essential for them to know your age.
4. It is an ancient custom.

A7. Why do the Americans find it difficult to accept Japanese manners?

1. They find the Japanese customs senseless.
2. They consider the Japanese old fashioned.
3. They prefer not to be so formal.
4. They think it rather difficult to complete a business deal with people in Japan.

A8. Why is it not a good idea to say that you absolutely love your Egyptian friend's vase ?

1. He may feel shocked by your emotional speech.
2. He may feel that he has to present it to you.
3. He may be embarrassed.
4. He may dislike it.

A9. What is the main topic of conversation between strangers in America?

1. The weather.
2. Politics.
3. Latest news.
4. Familiar places.

A10. In what country do people have no special rules of behaviour about hands?

1. Thailand.
2. Japan.
3. Egypt.
4. Britain.

10 минут

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. After he _____ breakfast he _____ down to write some letters. (finish, sit)

2. We _____ to buy new shoes for both the kids last month. (have)

3. She _____ here in a few minutes. (be)

4. You _____ in London, don't you? (live)

5. 'What's that delicious smell?' 'My husband _____'. (cook)

6. Sammy _____ Turkish since 2002. (learn)

7. When I _____ to Paris last spring for a job interview, I _____ there for five years. (go, not be)

8. He lives in a small house that _____ about forty years ago. (build)

9. I was surprised that she _____ to her parents. (not write)

10. I _____ that Mary wanted to tell everybody what to do. (annoy)

11. He _____ to be somewhere in Germany. (say)

12. They made me _____ them details of my bank accounts. (give)

13. She _____ to be here an hour ago. (suppose)

14. In a few years, computers _____ think better than we do. (be able to)
15. It took a lot of time but I _____ to repair the car. (manage)
16. I _____ to work last Sunday. (have)
17. She must _____ very quietly - I didn't hear her go. (leave)
18. If she _____ more sense, she _____ her car years ago. (have, sell)
19. She told me that John _____. (phone)
20. I wondered whether there _____ any food in the house. (be)

20 минут

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

- I'll see you _____ Tuesday afternoon.
- Could you translate this _____ German?
- I'm looking _____ a place to live.
- He'll be gone _____ the time we get home.
- He said nothing _____ a long time.
- Let's throw snowballs _____ Ann.
- This is an example _____ his work.
- I didn't take part _____ the meeting.
- Nobody entered _____ the room.
- We arrived _____ the station at six.
- I'll come and see you _____ a few minutes _____ the afternoon.
- Drinks will be served _____ the interval.
- 'What are you thinking _____?' 'My exams.'

14. 'Where do you come _____?' 'France.'
15. A window is something that you can look _____.
16. Who was Hamlet written _____?
17. Jane's easy to work _____.
18. Lectures are often difficult to listen _____.
19. He left for America _____ 1990.
20. 'What's the population _____ your village?' ' Oh, one thousand, I suppose.'

20 минут

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

How do the British spend their leisure time?

Britain's most (A51 _____) leisure activities are home-based or social. Watching television and videos and listening to the radio are by far the most popular leisure (A52 _____), with an average of 20 hours a week devoted to these. Britain's regular weekly dramas or (A53 _____) such as 'East Enders' and 'Coronation Street' have more (A54 _____) than any other programme.

Listening to music is also a popular pastime, with nearly 176 (A55 _____) compact disks (CDs) bought in 1998. Pop and rock albums are the most popular form of (A56 _____) expression in Britain.

The most common (A57 _____) activity outside the home amongst adults is a visit to the pub. Other popular leisure activities (A58 _____) visits to the theatre or cinema. There are over 1,800 (A59 _____) screens in Britain, and in 1998 123 million visits were made to the cinema. Britain also has about 300 theatres, of which about 100 are in (A60 _____). Britain's most famous theatre company, The Royal Shakespeare Company, (A61 _____) in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, and in London and (A62 _____) around the country.

Of all (A63 _____) activities, walking is by far the most popular for men and women of all (A64 _____). Whilst men

tend to dominate golf and cue sports such as snooker and billiards, women generally (A65 _____) swimming, keep-fit classes and yoga.

A51

1 cultural 2 average 3 useful 4 common

A52

1 pastime 2 sport 3 shows 4 programmes

A53

1 ghost stories 2 soap operas 3 talk shows 4 documentary films

A54

1 presenters 2 participants 3 viewers 4 actors

A55

1 thousand 2 dozen 3 hundred 4 million

A56

1 musical 2 artistic 3 original 4 popular

A57

1 famous 2 well-known 3 free-time 4 familiar

A58

1 include 2 entertain 3 enhance 4 insure

A59

1 video 2 television 3 cinema 4 computer

A60

1 Glasgow 2 Birmingham 3 Edinburgh 4 London

A61

1 performs 2 shows 3 appears 4 engage

A62

1 trips 2 travels 3 tours 4 voyages

A63

1 amusing 2 sporting 3 entertaining 4 growing

A64

1 groups 2 incomes 3 ages 4 classes

A65

1 adore 2 go 3 come 4 prefer

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

A0	Everything in Britain, says a popular song, 'stops for tea'.	A0	–
A00	It is certainly true that tea is being the most popular drink in	A00	being
A66	Britain – far the more popular than coffee, which is	A66	
A67	favoured throughout the rest of Europe and the United	A67	
A68	States. The Dutch have brought the first tea to Europe	A68	
A69	in about 1610, but there it was not until 1658 that the first	A69	
A70	advertisement for tea appeared in a London newspaper.	A70	
A71	By 1750, tea had become the principal drink in the Britain,	A71	
A72	yet at that time a pound of the cheapest tea cost about	A72	
A73	one-third of a skilled worker's every weekly wage!	A73	
A74	Gradually, tea-drinking developed into a fashionable social	A74	
A75	ritual and tea gardens blossomed in places like Vauxhall	A75	
A76	and Marylebone in London, where couples could to	A76	
A77	stroll in the afternoon and enjoy a cup of tea with a bread	A77	
A78	and butter and cakes. Tea parties were also popular	A78	
A79	at his home, and soon the ritual of 'afternoon tea'	A79	
A80	was firmly been established.	A80	

15 минут

Тест 6

I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания. Обведите кружком правильные ответы.

Text

How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian

food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian – but where are the English restaurants?

It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the end of the twentieth century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to this question is a resounding 'No', but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world – chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

However, World War II changed everything. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food. The Ministry of food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food). This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry

recipes we began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their land! This is tragedy! Surely food is as much a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Melmerby, Cumbria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their steak and mushroom pie, Lancashire hotpot, and bread and butter pudding are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!

A1. The writers believe that British cooking...

1. has always been very bad.
2. was good until World War II.
3. is good because it is so international.

A2. They say that the British...

1. eat only traditional British food in their homes.
2. don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
3. buy lots of foreign ingredients.

A3. They say that the British weather...

1. enables the British to produce good quality food.
2. often ruins fruits and vegetables.
3. is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.

A4. They say that World War II had a great influence on British cooking because...

1. traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.

2. people had limitless supplies of home-grown food.
3. people started to believe that British food was boring, so after the war they wanted to cook more interesting and international dishes.

A5. They say that ...

1. British tourists try lots of new dishes when they are abroad.
2. nowadays it is very unusual for British people to cook British food.
3. literature and language are more culturally important than food.

A6. The writers' final conclusion about British cooking is that ...

1. there is no hope.
2. you will only be able to get British food in expensive restaurants.
3. you will be able to get more good traditional British dishes, especially in pubs.

A7. What does the phrase '**boiled to death**' mean here?

1. tasteless
2. tasty
3. tasting

A8. What does the verb '**to disguise**' mean here?

1. to hide
2. to disappear
3. to reveal

A9. What does the word '**boring**' mean here?

1. disgusting
2. uninteresting
3. funny

A10. What does the word '**sophisticated**' mean here?

1. borrowed
2. complicated
3. decorated

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. The President _____ to visit Scotland in September.
(be)
2. It _____ as if it's going to rain. (look)
3. _____ languages is hard work. (learn)
4. She was upset about John _____ home. (leave)
5. I would prefer you _____ now. (pay)
6. He should _____ me last week. (pay)
7. Where is she? She can't _____ out – the door's locked. (go)
8. If I don't have breakfast, I _____ about eleven o'clock. (really, get hungry)
9. This time tomorrow I _____. (ski)
10. When I get home tonight I _____ for fourteen hours non-stop. (drive)
11. All the roads were blocked : it _____ all night long. (snow)
12. He _____ that music for hours. I wish he'd stop. (play)
13. 'Your hair's all white.' 'Yes' I _____ the ceiling. (paint)
14. A disqualified driver _____ to jail today. (send)
15. I was confused by the fact that he looked completely different from the last time I _____ him. (meet)
16. I was told the train _____ at 11.00 that night. (leave)
17. He said Pete _____ him the day before. (phone)
18. If I had more money, I _____ a small flat. (get)

19. I _____ you if we _____ to Wales. (miss, move)

20. I wondered if they _____ English. (speak)

20 минут

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. She climbed _____ the ladder.

2. I was talking to her on the phone but we got cut _____.

3. They are going to get married _____ next April.

4. I am used _____ driving in London.

5. I would like to go sailing _____ this summer.

6. He has already been spoken _____.

7. Who was America discovered _____.

8. The lift got stuck _____ two floors of the hotel.

9. Let's meet _____ Tuesday.

10. At that moment a man entered _____ the room.

11. I didn't take part _____ the meeting.

12. What's the easiest way to get _____ Bristol?

13. 'Can you repair my watch if I leave it _____ Saturday?'

14. I woke up several times _____ the night.

15. 'What are you waiting _____?' 'A bus.'

16. He left for America in 1980, and he hasn't been heard _____ since.

17. She's easy to work _____.

18. I'll see _____ next Sunday.

19. Could you translate this _____ English?

20 I went to see my father _____ France.

20 минут

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

What are the most common superstitions in Britain?

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most widely-held is that it is (A51____) to walk under a ladder – even if it means stepping off the (A52____) into a busy street!

If you must pass under a ladder you (A53____) avoid bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you (A54____) seen a dog.

Alternatively, you must lick your finger and make a cross on the toe of (A55____) shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the mark has dried.

Another common (A56____) is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house – it will either bring (A57____) to the person that opened it or to the household. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is (A58____), as it inevitably (A59____) rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month falls on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay (A60____).

The (A61____) misfortune can be brought upon yourself by breaking a mirror, as it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is (A62____) to have originated in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the (A63____).

Black cats are generally (A64____) lucky in Britain, (A65____) they are associated with witchcraft – a witch's animal-familiar is usually a black cat.

A51

1 unfamiliar 2 unlucky 3 unhappy 4 unusual

A52

1 pavement 2 house 3 bus 4 train

A53

1 have to 2 must 3 should 4 can

A54

1 are 2 have 3 were 4 had

A55

1 your 2 his 3 her 4 its

A56

1 belief 2 fear 3 idea 4 superstition

A57

1 mistrust 2 misbehavior 3 mistake 4 misfortune

A58

1 unpopular 2 unhappy 3 unkind 4 unreasonable

A59

1 comes 2 happens 3 brings 4 changes

A60

1 indoors 2 outdoors 3 in the garden 4 in the church

A61

1 best 2 highest 3 worst 4 slightest

A62

1 felt 2 supposed 3 announced 4 admitted

A63

1 spirits 2 enemies 3 ancestors 4 gods

A64

1 considered 2 mentioned 3 reported 4 discussed

A65

1 so as 2 as if 3 so that 4 even though

15 минут

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

A0	Britain's most popular 'fast food' has got to be fish and	A0	-
A00	chips. Fish and chips shops first have made an appearance at	A00	have
A66	the end of the 19th century and since then have been	A66	
A67	a firm favourite up and down across the country. The dish is	A67	
A68	simplicity in itself: fish (usually cod, haddock or plaice)	A68	
A69	is dipped in a batter made from flour, eggs and the water	A69	
A70	and then deep fried in hot fat. Chips are being made from	A70	
A71	thick batons of potato and deep fried.	A71	
A72	Fish and chips are served over the counter wrapped in	A72	
A73	paper, and traditionalists prefer to eat them by straight	A73	

Продолжение таблицы

A74	out of the paper because they taste better in that way!	A74	
A75	The best known British dish is eaten at home has been	A75	
A76	roast beef, traditionally eaten on the Sunday. The dish	A76	
A77	used to be so popular that the French are still refer to	A77	
A78	the British as 'les rosbifs'! Roast beef is being served with	A78	
A79	roast potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gradually, Yorkshire	A79	
A80	pudding is a favourite accompaniment to roast beef.	A80	

15 минут

Тест 7

I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания. Обведите кружком правильные ответы.

Text

How would you like to live in a castle, a tree house or even underground? This might not be as unusual as you might think. It seems that these days more and more people want to live somewhere special out of the ordinary, and if they can't buy what they want they are quite prepared to build it from scratch.

For John Mew and his wife Josephine their home really is a castle. They have built their own English castle in the Sussex countryside. The building is brand new with all the luxuries you would expect from a house that cost more than 350,000 pounds to build. However, when you first see it from the outside it would be easy to think that you are looking at an ancient monument. The building has a lot of the features of a traditional castle, including a tower, a moat and a drawbridge. "My choice of house is somewhat eccentric and building it was very hard work, but we've got the perfect place to live," Mew says. Although some would say that the building is impractical and

may be cold in harsh British winters, he certainly has got a unique and spacious home.

If you don't look carefully, you might not even see the home that Jonathan Ridley-Jones and Shannon Ridd built at all! That's because the house is a converted water tank. The only thing that could be seen from the surface is a door leading into the hillside. "We've never wanted to live in an ordinary house," Shanon says. "Living below ground means that our home is quiet and very cosy – none of the usual draughts. It doesn't damage the local surroundings and has very low fuel bills. Some of our friends find it dark and feel shut in when they first visit, they soon get used to it!"

If an underground home doesn't appeal to you, how about living in the treetops? Dan Garner, a tree surgeon from Gloucestershire, certainly thinks that this is the way to go up in the world.

"When our family became short of space at home our solution was to build a luxury tree house in the garden. The tree house is built into a spruce tree six metres above the ground. It has one main room, a bedroom and a balcony running around two sides." Garner is so happy with this practical extension to his home that he thinks he can convince more people of the benefits of living in the trees. He wants to set up his own enterprise making more of the deluxe tree dwellings, saying, "The trees are airy, secure and comfortable and the only disadvantage is that they might not be suitable for people who suffer from hay fever or a fear of heights!"

Even people who live in more ordinary settings sometimes can't resist doing something to make them stand out from the crowd. One extreme example of this is Bill Heines' house in Headington, Oxfordshire. Until one morning in 1986, his house looked much like all the others in his street, when suddenly overnight a 7.5 m long fiberglass shark appeared to have crashed through the roof. The shark was a sculpture by local artist John Buckley. At first some people complained that it might be dangerous or that it spoiled the look of the neighbourhood, but engineers checked that the sculpture was safe and the 'Headington shark' has become well-known and popular landmark. It seems that no matter where you live, you can always do something to make sure your house says something about who you are.

A1. More and more people build their own home

1. so that they can live underground.
2. so that they can have exactly the home they want.
3. because it is cheaper than buying a new house.
4. because they want all the modern luxuries you find in a new home.

A2. John and Josephine Mew

1. know that their choice of home is unusual.
2. found that creating their dream home was easy.
3. wanted to live like people would have in traditional castles.
4. converted an ancient building into a modern home.

A3. What do Jonathan Ridley-Jones and Shannon Ridd say about their home?

1. It's just an ordinary house.
2. They always wanted to live underground.
3. It doesn't harm the environment.
4. They don't pay anything for heating and lighting

A4. Why did Dan build a tree house in his garden?

1. He wants to persuade people to buy one.
2. His family wanted to live in a tree house.
3. He builds them for a living.
4. His family needed more room.

A5. The 'Headington shark'

1. was created by Bill Heines.
2. crashed into the roof of Bill Heines' house one night.
3. was immediately popular with everyone in the town.
4. was built without any warning.

A6. Why can't people sometimes resist the desire to have an unusual home?

1. They want their home to stand out from the others.
2. They don't have enough space for a big house.
3. They can't afford paying high electricity bills.
4. They prefer to build it with their own hands.

A7. According to the text, even people who live in ordinary settings

1. must think how to renovate their houses.
2. can build a home to his liking.
3. must try and build a perfect place to live.
4. can have cheap deluxe dwellings.

A8. What is the best synonym for the word **harsh**?

1. mild
2. rainy
3. severe
4. foggy

A9. What does the word **spacious** mean?

1. having a lot of room
2. having a lot of air
3. having several halls
4. having all the luxuries

A10. What does the phrase **out of the ordinary** mean?

1. usual
2. impractical
3. unique
4. popular

10 минут

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. He broke his leg while he _____ football.
(play)
2. It would be quicker if you _____ a computer. (use)
3. I _____ to ski. (never learn)
4. Some people _____ the house next door last week. (buy)
5. I _____ lend you my car if you wanted. (can)

6. When I _____ him he _____ as a waiter for a year or so. (meet, work)

7. She hopes _____ for the national team. (choose)

8. He doesn't like _____ while he's working. (interrupt)

9. I seem _____ Ann yesterday. (annoy)

10. You can't help _____ him. (like)

11. You _____ cold if you _____ your coat. (catch, take)

12. You'd better _____ that music down before your dad gets angry. (turn)

13. This book _____ to me. (belong)

14. I advised John _____ smoking. (stop)

15. He _____ to be in Wales. (believe)

16. Spain taught me the things about myself I _____. (never, suspect)

17. He asked her if she _____ tea or coffee. (want)

18. I knew that these figures _____ be right. (can, not)

19. We decided _____ here. (stay)

20. Sean is used to _____ with difficult children. (deal)

20 минут

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. I didn't take part _____ the meeting.

2. I am looking _____ a place to live.

3. I'll take the mobile phone in case I need to phone _____ you.

4. I've spent a day _____ York.

5. I was talking _____ Patrick when Ann entered the room.

6. Who's the man _____ the picture.
7. She is very good _____ swimming.
8. I'm interested _____ most sports.
9. It all depends _____ the weather.
10. He has to look _____ his mother.
11. Who's responsible _____ security?
12. I'm not capable _____ understanding this - it's too difficult.
13. We can't live _____ eating.
14. He made his money _____ buying and selling houses.
15. A telephone is _____ talking to people who are a long way away.
16. I am thinking _____ changing my work.
17. How do you find _____ what the word means?
18. Are you interested _____ coming to Greece with us?
19. I have bought a special glue _____ mending broken glass.
20. Don't approach _____ the dog.

20 минут

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

Music festivals.

The Proms or Promenade Concerts are an annual series of music concerts sponsored by the BBC and (A51 _____) at the Royal Albert Hall and other places in London. They are called 'Promenade Concerts' because originally the audience 'promenaded' or walked about (A52 _____) the concerts, although now they stand or sit.

The Proms (A53 _____) in 1895, and since then have become a hugely popular event. The programmes are usually of classical music, and (A54 _____) popular taste as well as more original and adventurous pieces. (A55 _____) jazz, world music and other musical styles also feature on the concert programme.

The Proms take place each year, from mid-July to mid-September, (A56____) the most popular evening is the Last Night of the Proms, when concert (A57____) fill the Hall and stand tightly packed in the arena (A58____) the orchestra for an evening of stirring music.

A proms guide for the current year's concerts is available from May in large bookshops, or it can be obtained from the BBC shop.

Seasons of orchestral and choral concerts are also promoted every year in many large towns and cities, while in central London the (A59____) concert halls (including the Royal Festival Hall and the Barbican Hall) draw packed audiences.

In addition to (A60____) a thriving interest in classical music, British music lovers have a passion for all other areas of music, from opera to folk and jazz, from rock to the latest chart topping pop group.

The Edinburgh International Festival is an annual arts festival (A61____) in Edinburgh during August and September. The festival, first held in 1947, has gained an international (A62____), and is widely recognized for (A63____) opportunities for avant-garde theatre groups and emerging new (A64____) to showcase their work as part of the Edinburgh Fringe – performances staged at smaller (A65____) outside the main programme of events.

A51

1 demonstrated 2 promoted 3 held 4 viewed

A52

1 during 2 on 3 in 4 after

A53

1 opened 2 originated 3 announced 4 appeared

A54

1 reproduce 2 change 3 include 4 reflect

A55

1 these days 2 those days 3 that day 4 this day

A56

1 although 2 for 3 finally 4 therefore

A57

1 participants 2 goers 3 singers 4 organizers

A58

1 beside 2 opposite 3 in front of 4 behind

A59	1 basic	2 average	3 noisy	4 principal
A60	1 possessing	2 obtaining	3 maintaining	4 lasting
A61	1 kept	2 held	3 went	4 found
A62	1 audience	2 sight	3 information	4 reputation
A63	1 bringing	2 providing	3 taking	4 finding
A64	1 talents	2 artists	3 directors	4 writers
A65	1 cinemas	2 clubs	3 restaurants	4 theatres

15 минут

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

A0	Last summer I spent ten of days at a fantastic	A0	of
A00	hotel on the island of Jamaica.	A00	-
A66	The Jamaica is an exotic island in	A66	
A67	the Carribean. The name of the	A67	
A68	hotel was called "Island Fun". It certainly	A68	
A69	was fun. I met a lot of young people. We	A69	
A70	went for swimming every day and dancing	A70	
A71	every night. My room was as large and	A71	
A72	decorated in a typical island style.	A72	
A73	The walls were painted with white, the window	A73	
A74	and door frames were being painted a magnificent	A74	
A75	blue and all the furniture was made up	A75	

Продолжение таблицы

A76	of hand-carved wood. The hotel also had	A76	
A77	a lovely dining room, delicious food on,	A77	
A78	and a bar on the roof. It	A78	
A79	was the most best holiday I ever had and I'm	A79	
A80	planning to go to Jamaica again the next summer too	A80	

15 минут

Тест 8

I. Прочитайте текст и выполните предложенные задания. Обведите кружком правильные ответы.

Text

'Routine' is usually seen as a negative term nowadays largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fivers. We live in what is fast becoming a 24-hour society, where everything is open all hours. You can buy your groceries at midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3 am, and do business online at the crack of dawn. Before you join the 24-hour revolution, however, take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you – that a round-the-clock lifestyle is not what nature intended.

In an area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a 'body clock' that controls our body's natural rhythms. It tells us when it's the right time to eat, sleep, work and play. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well-being. It is, in fact, what makes us tick and it controls many things including our hormones, temperature, immune functions and alertness. It synchronises all these like a conductor with an orchestra; it regulates tempo and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than random noise. If we try to ignore our body clock, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health.

Ignoring your body clock and changing your body's natural rhythms can not only make you depressed, anxious and accident prone, it can lead to much more serious health problems. For example, heart disease, fatigue, muscular pain, and frequent viral infections can all result from trying to outsmart our body clocks. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system. While we sleep the body's repair mechanisms are at work; when we are awake natural killer cells circulate around our bodies and cause more damage. Our digestive system is affected, too – levels of glucose and fat remain in our bloodstream for longer periods of time and this can lead to heart disease.

Unfortunately we are not designed to be members of a 24-hour society. We can't ignore millions of years of evolution and stay up all day and sleep all day. We function best with a regular pattern of sleep and wakefulness

That is in tune with our natural environment. Nature's cues are what keep our body clock ticking rhythmically and everything working in harmony. So, next time you think a daily routine is boring and predictable, remember it may well save your life in the long run.

A1. What does **it** in line 9 refer to?

1. our body's natural rhythms
2. the hypothalamus
3. our body's biological clock
4. our brain

A2. What does the word **tick** in line 11 mean?

1. check
2. motivate
3. select
4. function

A3. In what way is our body clock like the conductor of an orchestra?

1. The hypothalamus controls our actions.
2. It makes all the body's functions work together at the right time.

3. The body clock is very precise.
4. We have a special programme.

A4. If we change our sleep patterns, we

1. will get an infection.
2. will disturb our immune system.
3. will get heart disease.
4. get high level of dangerous cells.

A5. According to the text, we should

1. do things when our body clock tells us to.
2. organize our body clock according to a strict schedule.
3. use the natural environment to work out a regular routine.
4. have a boring, slow-paced lifestyle.

A6. According to the text, our body clock

1. can be changed without harm.
2. determines when we should do things.
3. helps us to fight sleep.
4. is a boring routine.

A7. The author recommends to

1. go shopping at midnight.
2. work on the Internet at 3 am
3. do business online at dawn
4. listen to your body needs

A8. Why is it important to have a standard daily routine?

1. It helps us to live in-harmony with our natural environment.
2. It helps to better organize our life.
3. It helps to have regular sleep pattern.
4. It will help us to return to the society of nine-to-fivers.

A9. What does the phrase **round-the-clock lifestyle** mean? (line 7)

1. altering our patterns of waking and sleeping
2. strict daily routine
3. predictable behaviour
4. life in accordance with our body clock

A10. What is the best equivalent for the phrase **the 24 hour revolution?** (line 5)

1. fast evolution
2. staying up all night
3. round-the clock lifestyle
4. switching off our body clock

10 минут

II. Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

1. I _____ speak French really well when I lived in Paris. (can)
2. She _____ tennis professionally for ten years. (play)
3. Do you enjoy _____ football? (watch)
4. I reminded Sue _____ coffee. (buy)
5. I am used to _____ in London. (drive)
6. I _____ Rob recently. (not see)
7. I _____ to be a doctor until I was fifteen. (want)
8. He _____ very hard this week. (work)
9. It _____ since I got up. (snow)
10. All the lights _____. (switch on)
11. He _____ to come soon.(to expect)
12. I don't want her _____ everybody. (tell)
13. If she _____ late again, she'll lose her job. (come)
14. I shouldn't worry if I _____ you. (be)
15. Pam rang to say that John _____ an accident.
(have)
16. The winner _____ a prize at the competition yesterday. (give)
17. He found out that the Café Royal _____ into a casino. (turn)

18. A full explanation _____ to us at the last meeting. (promise)

19. When I entered they _____ about this problem. (talk)

20. The professor said that Shakespeare _____ French. (not speak)

20 минут

III. Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

1. They didn't allow us to look _____ house.
2. Are you interested _____ cooking?
3. 'How do you find out what a word means?' '_____ looking in the dictionary.'
4. I am thinking _____ changing my job.
5. Who was America discovered _____?
6. I am not free _____ this Thursday.
7. We are going to Greece _____ May.
8. She talked about seeing George _____ next week.
9. What company does your father work _____?
10. The lift got stuck _____ two floors of the hotel.
11. They met _____ the war.
12. He was a man that I always had a great respect _____.
13. I don't like being talked _____ behind my back.
14. She succeeded _____ selling things.
15. A telephone is _____ talking to people who are a long way away.
16. He insisted _____ paying for everybody.
17. I'm used _____ driving in London.
18. How about going out _____ a restaurant tonight?

19. We had no hope of arriving _____ time.
 20. He was guilty _____ breaking the speed limit.

20 минут

IV. Обведите кружком правильные ответы:

Who are the most popular British writers?

The (A51____) William Shakespeare (1564–1616) and the (A52____) Charles Dickens (1812–1870) remain two of the most popular and widely known (A53____) the world over. (A54____) writing 35 known plays, Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets and sometimes acted in small parts in his own plays – he is known (A55____) the Ghost in ‘Hamlet’. His best known plays include: (A56____), ‘King Lear’ and ‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’.

Dickens began his (A57____) career as a journalist, and all his novels were first published serially in periodicals. Many of his works highlight the (A58____) of 19th century social institutions and the (A59____) between the rich and the poor. His most (A60) works include ‘Oliver Twist’, ‘A Christmas Carol’ and ‘David Copperfield’.

The (A61____) of Jane Austen (1775–1817) are known for their subtlety of (A62____) and irony, together with their penetrating insights into the (A63____) life of the middle-classes in the (A64____) part of the 19th century. Her works include ‘Emma’, ‘Pride and Prejudice’ and ‘Sense and Sensibility’ – all (A65____) on film and TV to critical acclaim.

A51

1 novelist 2 fortune teller 3 playwright 4 story teller

A52

1 playwright 2 novelist 3 artist 4 poet

A53

1 British 2 British poets 3 American authors 4 American poets writers

A54

1 moreover 2 in conclusion 3 what is more 4 in addition to

A55

1 to have presented 2 to have shown 3 to have played 4 to have written

A56

1 'The Ancient Mariner' 2 'Pygmalion' 3 'Romeo and Juliet' 4 'Disgrace'

A57

1 writing 2 teaching 3 investigating 4 banking

A58

1 injustice 2 inconvenience 3 instability 4 inevitability

A59

1 friendships 2 hostilities 3 inequalities 4 inadequacies

A60

1 notorious 2 famous 3 beautiful 4 difficult

A61

1 stories 2 poems 3 fairytales 4 novels

A62

1 observation 2 transformation 3 fascination 4 information

A63

1 dangerous 2 provincial 3 prosperous 4 boring

A64

1 later 2 second 3 early 4 stormy

A65

1 presented 2 dramatized 3 dubbed 4 approved

15 минут

V. Выпишите лишние слова в соответствующую строку справа. Если ошибка отсутствует, поставьте прочерк. Обратите внимание на образец.

What is the oldest university in Britain?

A0	The University of Oxford was the first university to be	A0	-
A00	established in the Britain. Dating from the 12 th century	A00	the
A66	it is being organized as a federation of colleges which	A66	
A67	are governed by their own teaching staff is known as	A67	
A68	'Fellows'. The most oldest college, University College	A68	

Продолжение таблицы

A69	was founded in 1249. Other notable colleges include	A69	
A70	All Souls (founded in 1438), Christ Church (founded	A70	
A71	in 1546 by Cardinal Wolsey), the college chapel of	A71	
A72	which is also Oxford Cathedral, and the Lady Margaret	A72	
A73	Hall (founded in 1878), which was now the first women's	A73	
A74	college. Today Oxford University is made up of 39	A74	
A75	separate colleges, of which one is for women of students	A75	
A76	only, and the rest take out both men and women..	A76	
A77	In 1209, scholars running away from riots in Oxford	A77	
A78	set it up the first academic community in Cambridge.	A78	
A79	The University is also organized as a federation of	A79	
A80	their colleges; the oldest, Peterhouse, dates from 1284.	A80	

15 минут

РАЗДЕЛ III

Ключи к тестам

Тест № 1

A1	I	1		A18	8	to be interrupted
A2		2		A19	9	to have annoyed
A3		2		A20	10	liking
A4		1		A21	11	will catch; don't take
A5		2		A22	12	turn
A6		3		A23	13	belongs
A7		4		A24	14	to stop
A8		4		A25	15	is believed
A9		1		A26	16	had never suspected
A10		2		A27	17	wanted
A11	II	1	could	A28	18	could not
A12		2	will be able to	A29	19	to stay
A13		3	have had	A30	20	dealing
A14		4	am making; hope	A31	III 1	—
A15		5	has been standing	A32	2	to
A16		6	met; had been working	A33	3	at
A17		7	to be chosen	A34	4	during

Продолжение таблицы

A35	5	—	A58		in front of
A36	6	in	A59		principal
A37	7	at	A60		possessing
A38	8	in	A61		held
A39	9	upon	A62		reputation
A40	10	after	A63		providing
A41	11	for	A64		talents
A42	12	of	A65		theatres
A43	13	without	A66	V	the
A44	14	by	A67		—
A45	15	for	A68		called
A46	16	of	A69		—
A47	17	out	A70		for
A48	18	in	A71		as
A49	19	for	A72		—
A50	20	—	A73		with
A51	IV	held	A74		being
A52		during	A75		up
A53		originated	A76		—
A54		reflect	A77		on
A55		these days	A78		—
A56		although	A79		most
A57		goers	A80		too

Тест № 2

A1	I	3	A28	18	was promised
A2		3	A29	19	were talking
A3		4	A30	20	did not speak
A4		2	A31	III 1	for
A5		1	A32	2	on
A6		2	A33	3	to
A7		3	A34	4	—
A8		1	A35	5	after
A9		2	A36	6	at
A10		4	A37	7	for
A11	II 1	managed	A38	8	during
A12	2	will be able to	A39	9	for
A13	3	is playing	A40	10	between
A14	4	appears	A41	11	with
A15	5	fly	A42	12	for
A16	6	have not seen	A43	13	about
A17	7	wanted	A44	14	in
A18	8	has been working	A45	15	by
A19	9	had been snowing	A46	16	on
A20	10	have been switched on	A47	17	to
A21	11	is expected	A48	18	to
A22	12	to tell	A49	19	in
A23	13	comes	A50	20	of
A24	14	were	A51	IV	playwright
A25	15	had had	A52		novelist
A26	16	was given	A53		British writers
A27	17	had been turned	A54		in addition to

Продолжение таблицы

A55		to have played	A68		most
A56		'Romeo and Juliet'	A69		—
A57		writing	A70		—
A58		injustice	A71		—
A59		inequalities	A72		the
A60		famous	A73		now
A61		novels	A74		—
A62		observation	A75		of
A63		provincial	A76		out
A64		early	A77		—
A65		dramatized	A78		it
A66	V	being	A79		—
A67		is	A80		their

Тест № 3

A1	I	2	A28	18	had had; would have sold
A2		1	A29	19	had phoned
A3		1	A30	20	was
A4		1	A31	III 1	--
A5		3	A32	2	for
A6		2	A33	3	to
A7		3	A34	4	in
A8		2	A35	5	for
A9		1	A36	6	at
A10		3	A37	7	of
A11	II 1	will not win	A38	8	in
A12	2	are you doing	A39	9	—
A13	3	read	A40	10	at
A14	4	have never enjoyed	A41	11	for, in
A15	5	has had	A42	12	during
A16	6	has been learning	A43	13	about
A17	7	went; had not been	A44	14	from
A18	8	was built	A45	15	through
A19	9	hadn't written	A46	16	by
A20	10	was annoyed	A47	17	with
A21	11	is said	A48	18	to
A22	12	give	A49	19	in
A23	13	was supposed	A50	20	of
A24	14	will be able	A51	IV	common
A25	15	managed	A52		pastime
A26	16	had	A53		soap operas
A27	17	have left	A54		viewers

Продолжение таблицы

A55		million	A68		have
A56		musical	A69		there
A57		free-time	A70		—
A58		include	A71		the
A59		cinema	A72		—
A60		London	A73		every
A61		performs	A74		—
A62		tours	A75		—
A63		sporting	A76		to
A64		ages	A77		A
A65		prefer	A78		—
A66	V	the	A79		his
A67		—	A80		been

Тест № 4

A1	I	2		A28	18	would get
A2		4		A29	19	will miss, move
A3		1		A30	20	spoke
A4		4		A31	III 1	in
A5		4		A32	2	without
A6		2		A33	3	for
A7		1		A34	4	to
A8		2		A35	5	of
A9		2		A36	6	to/ with
A10		1		A37	7	by
A11	II 1	did you see		A38	8	between
A12	2	gave		A39	9	on
A13	3	have never enjoyed		A40	10	-
A14	4	has to/ had to		A41	11	in
A15	5	managed to		A42	12	to
A16	6	have paid		A43	13	till
A17	7	have gone		A44	14	during
A18	8	really get		A45	15	for
A19	9	will be skiing		A46	16	of
A20	10	will have been driving		A47	17	with
A21	11	had been snowing		A48	18	-
A22	12	has been playing		A49	19	into
A23	13	have been painting		A50	20	in
A24	14	has been sent		A51	IV	unlucky
A25	15	had met		A52		pavement
A26	16	left		A53		can
A27	17	had phoned		A54		have

Продолжение таблицы

A55		your	A68		in
A56		superstition	A69		the
A57		misfortune	A70		being
A58		unpopular	A71		-
A59		brings	A72		-
A60		indoors	A73		by
A61		worst	A74		in
A62		supposed	A75		is
A63		gods	A76		the
A64		considered	A77		are
A65		even though	A78		being
A66	V	-	A79		gradually
A67		across	A80		-

Тест № 5

A2	I	2	A28	18	had had; would have sold
A2		1	A29	19	had phoned
A3		4	A30	20	was
A4		2	A31	III 1	on
A5		4	A32	2	into
A6		1	A33	3	for
A7		3	A34	4	by
A8		2	A35	5	for
A9		4	A36	6	at
A10		4	A37	7	of
A11	II 1	had finished, sat down	A38	8	in
A12	2	had	A39	9	–
A13	3	will be	A40	10	at
A14	4	live	A41	11	for, in
A15	5	is cooking	A42	12	during
A16	6	has been learning	A43	13	about
A17	7	went; had not been	A44	14	from
A18	8	was built	A45	15	through
A19	9	hadn't written	A46	16	by
A20	10	was annoyed	A47	17	with
A21	11	is said	A48	18	to
A22	12	give	A49	19	in
A23	13	was supposed	A50	20	of
A24	14	will be able	A51	IV	common
A25	15	managed	A52		pastime
A26	16	had	A53		soap operas
A27	17	have left	A54		viewers

Продолжение таблицы

A55		million	A68		have
A56		musical	A69		there
A57		free-time	A70		-
A58		include	A71		the
A59		cinema	A72		-
A60		London	A73		every
A61		performs	A74		-
A62		tours	A75		-
A63		sporting	A76		to
A64		ages	A77		A
A65		prefer	A78		-
A66	V	the	A79		his
A67		-	A80		been

Тест № 6

A2	I	2	A28	18	would get
A2		3	A29	19	will miss, move
A3		1	A30	20	spoke
A4		3	A31	III 1	up
A5		2	A32	2	off
A6		3	A33	3	–
A7		1	A34	4	to
A8		1	A35	5	–
A9		2	A36	6	to/ with
A10		2	A37	7	by
A11	II 1	is	A38	8	between
A12	2	looks	A39	9	on
A13	3	learning	A40	10	–
A14	4	leaving	A41	11	in
A15	5	to pay	A42	12	to
A16	6	have paid	A43	13	till
A17	7	have gone	A44	14	during
A18	8	really get	A45	15	for
A19	9	will be skiing	A46	16	of
A20	10	will have been driving	A47	17	with
A21	11	had been snowing	A48	18	–
A22	12	has been playing	A49	19	into
A23	13	have been painting	A50	20	in
A24	14	has been sent	A51	IV	unlucky
A25	15	had met	A52		pavement
A26	16	left	A53		can
A27	17	had phoned	A54		have

Продолжение таблицы

A55		your	A68		in
A56		superstition	A69		the
A57		misfortune	A70		being
A58		unpopular	A71		–
A59		brings	A72		–
A60		indoors	A73		by
A61		worst	A74		in
A62		supposed	A75		is
A63		gods	A76		the
A64		considered	A77		are
A65		even though	A78		being
A66	V	–	A79		gradually
A67		across	A80		–

Тест № 7

A2	I	2	A28	18	could not
A2		1	A29	19	to stay
A3		3	A30	20	dealing
A4		4	A31	III 1	in
A5		4	A32	2	for
A6		1	A33	3	–
A7		2	A34	4	in
A8		3	A35	5	to
A9		1	A36	6	in
A10		3	A37	7	at
A11	II 1	was playing	A38	8	in
A12	2	used	A39	9	upon
A13	3	have never learnt	A40	10	after
A14	4	bought	A41	11	for
A15	5	could	A42	12	of
A16	6	met; had been working	A43	13	without
A17	7	to be chosen	A44	14	by
A18	8	to be interrupted	A45	15	for
A19	9	to have annoyed	A46	16	of
A20	10	liking	A47	17	out
A21	11	will catch; don't take	A48	18	in
A22	12	turn	A49	19	for
A23	13	belongs	A50	20	–
A24	14	to stop	A51	IV	held
A25	15	is believed	A52		during
A26	16	had never suspected	A53		originated
A27	17	wanted	A54		reflect

Продолжение таблицы

A55		these days	A68		called
A56		although	A69		–
A57		goers	A70		for
A58		in front of	A71		as
A59		principal	A72		–
A60		possessing	A73		with
A61		held	A74		being
A62		reputation	A75		up
A63		providing	A76		–
A64		talents	A77		on
A65		theatres	A78		–
A66	V	the	A79		most
A67		–	A80		too

Тест № 8

A2	I	3	A28	18	was promised
A2		4	A29	19	were talking
A3		2	A30	20	did not speak
A4		2	A31	III 1	at
A5		1	A32	2	in
A6		2	A33	3	by
A7		4	A34	4	of
A8		1	A35	5	by
A9		1	A36	6	–
A10		3	A37	7	in
A11	II 1	could	A38	8	–
A12	2	has been plying	A39	9	for
A13	3	watching	A40	10	between
A14	4	to buy	A41	11	with
A15	5	driving	A42	12	for
A16	6	have not seen	A43	13	about
A17	7	wanted	A44	14	in
A18	8	has been working	A45	15	for
A19	9	has been snowing	A46	16	on
A20	10	have been switched on	A47	17	to
A21	11	is expected	A48	18	to
A22	12	to tell	A49	19	in
A23	13	comes	A50	20	of
A24	14	were	A51	IV	playwright
A25	15	had had	A52		novelist
A26	16	was given	A53		British writers
A27	17	had been turned	A54		in addition to

Продолжение таблицы

A55		to have played	A68		most
A56		'Romeo and Juliet'	A69		–
A57		writing	A70		–
A58		injustice	A71		–
A59		inequalities	A72		the
A60		famous	A73		now
A61		novels	A74		–
A62		observation	A75		of
A63		provincial	A76		out
A64		early	A77		–
A65		dramatized	A78		it
A66	V	being	A79		–
A67		is	A80		their

РАЗДЕЛ IV

Требования программы по английскому языку

1. Фонетика

Владение всеми фонемами и их вариантами в рамках произносительной нормы.

Владение основными видами интонации (восходящий/ нисходящий тон) и правильное употребление интонации в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

Владение логическим и эмфатическим ударением.

2. Грамматика

Морфология

Артикль.

Определенный, неопределенный и нулевой артикль. Артикль с именами собственными, названиями национальностей, географическими названиями, названиями частей суток, абстрактными и вещественными именами существительными.

Имя существительное.

Употребление существительных (собственных и нарицательных, исчисляемых и неисчисляемых, в единственном и множественном числе).

Употребление простых, производных и составных существительных.

Имя прилагательное.

Употребление простых, производных и составных прилагательных в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях.

Местоимение.

Личные местоимения (в именительном и объектном падежах). Притяжательные местоимения. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений. Указательные местоимения (единственное и множественное число). Возвратные местоимения. Вопросительные местоимения. Неопределенные местоимения и их производные. Местоимения *one, it, none*.

Числительное.

Употребление количественных и порядковых числительных в их синтаксических функциях.

Глагол.

Употребление простых, производных и составных глаголов (правильных/неправильных, переходных) в изъявительном, сослагательном и повелительном наклонениях.

Знание и употребление основных временных групп глагола Indefinite/Simple, Continuous/Progressive, Perfect, Perfect Continuous/ Perfect Progressive в действительном залоге и всех временных форм в страдательном залоге. Употребление утвердительной. Отрицательной и вопросительной форм каждой временной группы. Употребление различных временных конструкций (общий, альтернативный, разделительный и специальный вопросы). Разные способы передачи будущего времени в современном английском языке. Специфика употребления глаголов *to be, to have (have got), to do, to feel, to think*.

Употребление модальных глаголов *can/could, may / might, must, should, ought to, to be to, to have to (have got to), need*.

Употребление фразовых глаголов типа *put on, look at, etc*.

Употребление неличных форм глагола (инфинитив, герундий, причастие II) в основных формах и функциях.

Умение узнавать основные конструкции с неличными формами глагола.

Наречие.

Наречие времени, места, образа действия, меры и степени. Степени сравнения наречий. Место наречий в предложении. Наречия, определяющие прилагательные, наречия, глаголы, причастия.

Предлог.

Предлоги места, направления, времени (и их отсутствие). Специфика предлогов *for, during, from, since, in, on, at, to, into, out of, about, of, with, by*.

Синтаксис.

Употребление простого (нераспространенного, распространенного) предложения с глагольным и именным сказуемыми. Употребление безличных предложений типа: *It is cold. It always snows here in winter.*

Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения, типы придаточных предложений, функции союзов.

3. Лексика

Знание 2000 лексических единиц в рамках пройденной тематики. Тематика устной речи включает следующие блоки:

- абитуриент и его окружение
- родная страна
- страна изучаемого языка
- научно-технический прогресс.

Знание языковых средств выражения различных коммуникативных актов: выражение согласия, несогласия, приветствия, возражения, одобрения, благодарности.

Словообразование.

Моделирование существительных с помощью суффиксов: *-er, -ing, -ment, -tion(-sion), -ness, -ity, -ism, -(i)ty*; прилагатель-

ных с помощью суффиксов: *-y, -less, -able, -full, -ic / -ical, -al, -ish, -ous*; числительных с помощью суффиксов: *-teen, -ty, -th*; глаголов с помощью суффиксов: *-en, -ize*.

Знание префиксов: *un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, re-, dis-*.

Конверсия. Словосложение.

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Иванова Лилия Николаевна

ЕГЭ 2009

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