Test 1

Раздел 2. (задания по чтению)

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

В3

# Bad weather warnings

1. Calculating weather

# Sports weather

1. New information from space
2. The Navy serves the weather
3. The power of weather
4. Weather prevents new records

### Speedy winds

1. Начало формы
2. The Met Office and the Environment Agency are warning the public to be prepared for possible travel difficulties as many areas see 20–40 mm of rain and some areas see up to 80 mm falling by the end of Monday. Steve Willington, Met Office Chief Forecaster said: “A deep area of low pressure is moving North from the Bay of Biscay and will bring a very unsettled kind of weather to all parts of the UK this week. The public should keep up to date with the latest forecasts and warnings for their area [on our website](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast) and with forecasts on TV and radio. Everyone should be prepared for the effects of heavy rain and strong winds as they combine to bring the potential for travel problems and localized flooding over the next few days.”
3. [Metop-B was launched](http://www.eumetsat.int/Metop-B/news.html) by a Soyuz rocket from Baikonur, Kazakhstan, yesterday and once in orbit will collect critical data for weather forecasters, such as the Met Office. Along with its partner satellite Metop-A, it will orbit the Earth from pole to pole at an altitude of around 800 km, taking measurements including temperature, humidity and cloud properties, as well as snow and ice cover, sea surface temperature and land vegetation. [EUMETSAT](http://www.eumetsat.int/Home/index.htm) will take over control of the Metop-B satellite from the European Space Operations Centre on 20 September 2012, and will spend around six months checking the performance of the satellite in orbit and validating all data taken from its observations. Once this is completed the Metop-B satellite will be declared operational.
4. The Royal Navy submarines are to play a potentially important role helping map the effects of climate change deep under water in the world’s coldest environment. Very little is currently known about the areas of water beneath the ice of the Arctic as sensors for long-term monitoring are difficult to place. However, submarines, including those based at Devonport, routinely travel through these remote areas and now the information that crews gather will be made available to scientists. Tim Clarke, a marine scientist at the Ministry of Defence’s Science and Technology Laboratory, said it would make a big difference. “What this represents is the availability of important scientific data, previously inaccessible, which can only move the study forward,” he said.
5. One of the most famous climbers of all time, Apa Sherpa, who has conquered Everest a record 21 times, says he may not be able to do it again. Why? Because climate change is making the world’s highest and most dangerous peak unclimbable. Apa, popularly known as the ‘Super Sherpa,’ who first conquered Everest in 1989, told AFP that the absence of snow on the mountain concerns him greatly. He said:  ‘In 1989 when I first climbed Everest there was a lot of snow and ice but now most of it has just become bare rock. That, as a result, is causing more rockfalls which is a danger to the climbers’.
6. A major winter storm brought very strong winds across much of the UK on 3d of January, 2012. The worst affected area was southern Scotland. In this area, this storm was judged as the most severe for 13 years – since 26th of December, 1998, with wind speeds exceeding those of the recent storm of [8th of December, 2011](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/interesting/2011_decwind/). Very strong winds were also experienced across much of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. This storm was followed by a further extremely windy period from 4th to 5th of January, 2012 – with further damaging winds across northern and eastern England. These storms followed a particularly turbulent time of weather from late November to mid-December.
7. The idea of creating a weather forecast using dynamic equations was first put forward by English mathematician, Lewis Fry Richardson, in 1922. He realized the dynamics of the atmosphere could be modelled by doing thousands of equations, thus being able to predict the weather. In a pre-computer age, however, the only way to apply his numerical method was by hand. He estimated it would take 64,000 people to perform the calculations needed to make a forecast in time for it to be useful. While this wasn’t practical, Richardson’s theory formed the basis for weather forecasting as technology improved.
8. The weather can have a huge impact on sports – from cycling to surfing, cricket to beach volleyball. As the UK’s national weather service, we’re always there when it matters, applying our science so that people can make the most of the weather. Many sports are affected by the weather in some way and conditions are important to athletes and spectators alike. Sometimes the impact of weather on sport is clear for all to see. It can help or hinder - headwinds make running and cycling harder, while tailwinds help push us forward. Some world records are invalid if set under certain conditions. Most of those participating in indoor sports like squash or badminton aren’t too worried, but for sports like hockey or windsurfing, the weather is central to the entire event.

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| Тексты | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовки |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений А7–А14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated).

# Tube Map Used to Plot Londoners’ Life Expectancy

A version of the Tube map has been produced to show how life expectancy varies from station to station. The contrast it depicts between Tube stops is severe, with the variation in life expectancies of children born near stations only minutes apart being years different. The map - called [*Lives on the Line*](http://life.mappinglondon.co.uk/) - was created by University College London by researcher Dr James Cheshire and shows some surprising results. For example, it shows there is a 20-year difference in life expectancy between those born near Oxford Circus and others born close to some stations on the Docklands Light Railway.

Newborns around Star Lane are predicted to live, on average, for 75.3 years in contrast to 96.4 years for those near Oxford Circus. There is a six-year difference between Pimlico and Vauxhall – both the stations on the Victoria line, but on the opposite sides of the River Thames. In 2008, the London Health Observatory showed that if travelling East on the Tube from Westminster, every two Tube stops represented more than a year of life expectancy lost. This work inspired Dr Cheshire’s latest research, which uses data based on government statistics showing life expectancy at birth for those living around the stations.

“I wondered if different patterns emerged across the Tube network,” he said. He said he chose to use the Tube map as “it’s famous the world over and something most Londoners can relate to”. Dr Cheshire said the map showed that “if you’re poor as a child, your diet may be poor and sadly it can follow you for the rest of your life”.

Other differences depicted on the map are no less striking. For example, if you travel eastbound between Lancaster Gate and Mile End – 20 minutes on the Central line – life expectancy decreases by 12 years.

But not all the Tube lines show a trend depending on which direction you travel. “London is a city that’s very diverse and one of its great characteristics is that rich and poor people live side by side,” Dr Cheshire said.

A 7 Dr James Cheshire made a new map of the London Tube**.**

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 8 [*Lives on the Line*](http://life.mappinglondon.co.uk/) is a new novel by Dr James Cheshire about the London Tube.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 9 **People are predicted to live different number of years** on the opposite sides of the River Thames.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 10 Dr Cheshire’s latest research was supported by the government.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 11 **Diet is an important factor which has a great influence on life expectancy.**

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 12 Dr Cheshire used the map of the London Tube as it is very reliable for Londoners**.**

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 13 Life expectancy may fall from station to station up to twelve years.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 14 **London is a combination of the rich and the poor.**

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Раздел 3. (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами. В4–В12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В4–В12.

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| В4В5B6В7В8B9В10B11B12 | Manchester \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its place as Britain’s most developing city after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population grew by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the last decade.The Census has revealed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19 per cent population growth to be almost three times more than the national average.And it shows that the number of 20 to 30-year-olds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the city has soared, with 123,600 living here compared to 78,301 10 years ago.The Census, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year, records Manchester’s population as 503,100 – an increase of 80,400 since the last survey in 2001. It is the third biggest rise in England - and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percentage growth for a city - behind the London boroughs of Newham and Tower Hamlets. The council says the figures show its regeneration efforts have transformed Manchester into a thriving place \_\_\_\_\_ and work. Experts say the huge increase is due to a hike in the number of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from other parts of the country to study and work in Manchester, as well as people coming to the city from Europe and elsewhere. | TAKEITFIVEMANCHESTERCOMETAKEBIGLIVETRAVEL |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В13–В18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В13–В18.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| В13В14В15В16В17В18 | What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Britain do you reckon is built on? By that I mean covered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, roads, car parks, railways, paths and so on - what people might call “concreted over”. Go on – have a guess.I was prompted to find out the answer to this question after reading this week how woodland is now calculated to cover 12.7% of the UK, the highest proportion since 1924 when records began.I tweeted the figures after the ONS published them in their [UK \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Accounts](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_267211.pdf) and found I was not the only one surprised. “Do we have a completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view of what our landscape is like?” I wondered.The 80% of us who live in towns and cities spend an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount of time staring at glass and brick. On most urban roads, one can be tricked into thinking that the ribbon of grey we see reflects the land use for miles around.But when you look out of a plane window as you buckle-up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of landing at a UK airport, the revelation is how green the country appears.So what is the answer to my question – have you got a figure in your head? | PORTIONBUILDENVIRONMENTMISTAKEORDINATEHEAD |

Раздел 4 (задания по письму)

Для ответа на задание С1 используйте бланк №2.

При выполнении задания С1 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на бланке №2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём – не оцениваются.

С1

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Patricia.

*…I’d like to connect my future job with geography…*

 *I need a new cycle as I travel a lot. How much does a new cycle cost? Where is better to buy one? Which is really good for travelling?*

White a letter to him and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.