

## Место для лекции

Good morning, boys and girls! Today you' ll do reading tasks.

**10.**

*Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

1. Car race
2. Real pleasure
3. Favourite toy
4. Serious problems
5. Helpful machine
6. Different toys
7. Unusual car
8. Noble gift

**A.** Things boys play with are not like objects girls play with. Boys often have more freedom to run about and they get guns, train sets, toy trucks and toy cars. Electronic games are very popular among young boys. Toys for girls are much quieter and more passive. Young girls often get things like dolls, dresses, and pictures to colour.

**B.** “Teddies” are an important part of British culture. Most people in Britain have a teddy bear when they are young, and most people are very fond of their special bear, even when they are 30 or 40 years old! Many famous people like film stars or pop stars or politicians collect “teddies”. These people have donated their old friends to the teddy bear museum which is in Stratford-on-Avon in England. Many tourists go to this place, because it is the birthplace of Shakespeare, but they often love the teddy bear museum more.

**C.** Computer games are a multimillion dollar industry, but people who really enjoy games are not satisfied with playing against the computer. They want to play against real people and most computer games allow you to do that just by joining up with other players on the Internet. Regular players say that this is where their true enjoyment of games can be found.

With some games up to 60 people can take part. It's a good way to meet people and it gives you something to talk about.

**D.** The big American company General Motors has developed a vehicle that uses the power of the sun instead of petrol. The vehicle is called Sunraycer which means "ray of the sun"+"racer". Sunraycer has just taken part in a race against 25 solar-powered vehicles. Sunraycer covered the great distance in 45 hours at a speed of 41 miles an hour at temperatures as high as 48°C. It is certainly the car of the future.

**E.** Computers are a great technological invention of the 20th century. Their advantages are numerous yet much can be said against them. The main disadvantage of computers is that looking at a screen for long periods of time is bad for the eyes, and sitting on a chair for hours is not healthy. Also, people who use computers have a tendency to become anti-social and stay at home. The strongest argument against the use of computers is that the more jobs which are done by computers, the less are done by people.

**F.** Thirty years ago few people realized that computers were about to become part of our everyday lives. This short period of time has seen great changes in business, education and public administration. Jobs which took weeks to do in past, are now carried out in minutes. Schoolchildren have become as familiar with hardware and software as their parents were with pencils and exercise books and they don't worry about mistakes having a computer.

**G.** Generous granddad Martin Rossiter, from Macclesfield, has built a treehouse for his grandchildren — costing £35,000! The top-of-the-range two-storey treehouse features a series of rope walkways between the sycamores, oaks and pine trees in Martin's garden and took builders five days to make. He plans to add running water, electricity and bunk beds to make it perfect play-den. Martin has 12 grandchildren — aged from 2 to 12 — but the rest of his family believe he secretly

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11.

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Запишите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.*

## Why people work

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to consider this taboo question, or put it on others in moments of weakness or confidentiality, you might well have heard some or all of the following. It's the money, of course, some say with a smile, A\_\_\_\_\_.

Or it's the satisfactory of a task well-done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important deal. I work as a bus conductor once, B\_\_\_\_\_ I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to give out tickets without falling over to someone's clap. It's the company of other people perhaps, C\_\_\_\_\_, what about farmers? Is it the conversation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and sense of status say those who blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman, I suspect, D\_\_\_\_\_, that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to turn up. We'll win the lottery, E\_\_\_\_\_. We'll scrape together the money and open that little shop we have always dreamed of, or go round the world, or spend more time in the garden. One day, we'll get that promotion we deserve, F\_\_\_\_\_ we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

1. but it that is the case
2. as if explaining something to a child
3. and tell the boss what we really think
4. it would be better to work
5. and I say this under my breath
6. but until then at least
7. and I can't say I felt the same

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.**

Anson Anson was the eldest of six children who would some day divide a fortune of fifteen million dollars, and he reached the age of reason — is it seven? — at the beginning of the century when daring young women were already gliding along Fifth Avenue in electric

"mobiles". In those days he and his brother had an English governess who spoke the language very clearly and crisply and well, so that the two boys grew to speak as she did - their words and sentences were all crisp and clear. They didn't talk exactly like English children but got an accent that is peculiar to fashionable people in the city of New York.

In the summer the six children were moved from the house in New York to a big estate in northern Connecticut. It was not a fashionable locality — Anson's father was a man somewhat superior to his class, which composed New York society, which was snobbish and vulgar, and he wanted his sons to learn habits of concentration and have sound constitutions and grow up into right-living and successful men. He and his wife kept an eye on them as well as they were able until the two older boys went away to school, but in huge establishments this is difficult — it was much simpler in the series of small and medium-sized houses in which my own youth was spent — I was never far out of the reach of my mother's voice, of the sense of her presence, her approval or disapproval.

Anson's first sense of his superiority came to him when he realized the respect that was paid to him in the Connecticut village. The parents of the boys he played with always inquired after his father and mother, and were excited when their own children were asked to play with him in his parents' house. He accepted this as the natural state of things, and a sort of impatience with all groups of which he was not the center — in money, in position, in authority — remained with him for the rest of his life. He didn't want to struggle with other boys for precedence — he expected it to be given him freely, and when it wasn't he withdrew into his family. His family was enough for him.

At eighteen, Anson was tall and thick-set, with a clear complexion and a healthy color from the ordered life had led in school. His hair was yellow and grew in a funny way on his head, his nose was beaked — these two things kept him from being handsome — but he had a confident charm, and the upper-class men who passed him on the street knew without being told that he was a rich boy and had gone to one of the best schools. Nevertheless, his very superiority kept him from being success in college — the independence was mistaken for egotism, and the refusal to accept the Yale standards with the proper awe seemed to belittle all those who had. So, long before he graduated, he began to shift the center of his life to New York.

He was at home in New York — there was his own house with "the kind of servants you can't get any more" — and his own family, and the correct manly world of the men's clubs. His aspirations were conventional enough — they included even the decent girl he would marry someday. He and I first met in the late summer of 1917 when he was out of Yale, and, like the rest of us, was swept up into the hysteria of the war.

## **12. The children were taught to speak perfect English because**

- 1) their parents were British
- 2) it was customary in the society they belonged to

3) daring young women would appreciate it

4) they had an English governess

**13. The family moved to a big estate in northern Connecticut because**

1) the father was snobbish

2) the father did not want his children to be snobbish

3) the climate was healthy there

4) life was cheaper there

**14. The narrator was closer to his mother in childhood than Anson because**

1) they lived in a smaller house

2) Anson's mother did not care much for her children

3) the narrator's mother had a kinder heart

4) Anson was one of six children

**15. Anson expected to be the center of any group for the rest of his life because**

1) he did not struggle with others

2) he had a lot of money

3) he was very impatient

4) he was used to such state of things

**16. Anson was not popular at college because**

1) he was not handsome

2) he came from a rich family

3) he had a reputation of being selfish

4) he was impolite

**17. He enjoyed living in New York because**

1) there were a lot of men's clubs

2) he was going to get married there

3) there was his own house and his own family

4) the servants were very good

**18. The narrator and Anson met one another when**

1) the war had just broken out

2) Anson has just got married

3) the narrator had just graduated from Yale

4) Anson was fresh from college

Окно вопросов учителя	
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Ответы учителя	Вопросы и и ответы учеников
1. Будаева Милена А.	
2. Галиенко Егор	
3. Демиданов Илья	
4. Зайнулова Юлия	
5. Истратий Леон	
6. Кайсаров Алишер	
7. Кейлер Арина	
8. Лавренов Алексей	
9 Павлов Виктор	
10. Притула Никита	
11. Самарханова Лидия	

12. Селезнева София	
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