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 Школа 6
 Класс 10 А
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2015-2016 405

лийскому языку (муниципальный этап)
 скому языку состоит только из письменной части и включает 4
 ий – 20 минут, максимальный балл – 12);

- **Reading comprehension** - время выполнения заданий – 30 минут, максимальный балл – 27);
- **Use of English** - время выполнения заданий – 20 минут, максимальный балл – 18);
- **Writing** - время выполнения 30 минут, максимальный балл – 18).

Общее время работы – 1 час 40 мин.
 Все ответы выполняются на листе с заданиями.
 Максимальное количество баллов – 75.

1. Listening

There are two parts to the test. You will hear each piece twice. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers.

Time 20 minutes

Part 2, questions 1 - 6.

You will hear part of an interview with a girl called Sally Myers whose first book has recently been published. For each question, choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**. You now have 45 seconds to look at the questions for Part 2.

1 Why did Sally decide to write her first book?

- A** people said her stories were good +
- B** her family bought her a diary
- C** her penfriend suggested it

2 Why didn't Sally's Dad want her to send her book to a publisher?

- A** He didn't like it very much.
- B** He had given her help to write it.
- C** He was worried that they wouldn't be interested +

3 Sally sent her book to a company which

- A** published books only on the internet. +
- B** published her favourite stories.
- C** published books of a similar type.

4 How did Sally feel when the company phoned her Mum?

- A** very excited +
- B** extremely surprised
- C** anxious about the future

5 Sally says that, as a result of her book,

- A** she now has more money.
- B** she has lost some of her friends.
- C** she is in contact with new people. +

6 What does Sally say about her next book?

- A** It will be quite different from her first one. +
- B** It will be written for older readers.
- C** It will be about something all children experience.

Part 4

Questions 7 – 12

Look at the six sentences for this part.

You will hear a conversation between a girl, Michelle, and a boy, Antony, about a television programme called 'Pop Choice' in which teenage singers compete for a prize.

Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, choose the letter **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, choose the letter **B** for **NO**.

- | | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| 7 Antony enjoyed watching last night's 'Pop Choice'. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B + |
| 8 Michelle believes the first prize would be a good career opportunity. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B + |
| 9 Antony thinks that Michelle sings well enough to appear on TV. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B + |
| 10 Michelle thinks the singers should wear more fashionable clothes. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B + |
| 11 Antony often disagrees with the opinions of the judges in the programme. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B + |
| 12 Antony tells Michelle that he would prefer to watch the programme alone. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B + |

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read a magazine article about unusual festivals in North America. For questions 1–15, choose the festivals (A–D). The festivals may be chosen more than once.

Which festival

- | | |
|--|---------|
| lasts nearly a fortnight? | 1 - D+ |
| includes races by animals? | 2 - B+ |
| includes different kinds of music? | 3 - B+ |
| awards prizes for artistic creativity? | 4 - C+ |
| lets people apply to take part in an event the day before it begins? | 5 - C+ |
| began because of a story told hundreds of years ago? | 6 - D+ |
| has a competition that involves preparing food for cooking? | 7 - C+ |
| serves food that people may not be accustomed to eating? | 8 - B+ |
| raises funds for local charities? | 9 - D+ |
| offers camping facilities for visitors? | 10 - C+ |
| gives advice on how to avoid accidents? | 11 - B+ |
| has an event which can only be fully appreciated at night? | 12 - A+ |
| promises not to frighten people? | 13 - B+ |
| asks people to do unpaid work there? | 14 - A+ |
| places restrictions on the admission of young visitors to one event? | 15 - B+ |

North America's oddest festivals

A Nanaimo Marine Festival

Since 1967, the Nanaimo Marine Festival in Canada has hosted the International World Championship Bathtub Race. Every year, on a (usually) sunny Sunday in July, 200 brave contestants take the bathtub from their bathroom and attempt to sail it 58 kilometres across the sea to Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. Apart from 'the World's Cleanest Sport', there's plenty more to do during the four days of the festival, with a street fair, activities for kids, water sports, informative displays on boat safety, a marine food fair, and also the World Championship Waiters Race. Later on, there's a spectacular firework display in the harbour plus musical entertainment. Admission to the festival is free, though it costs \$50 to enter the Bathtub Race. Registration for that begins on the Thursday and ends on the Saturday night prior to the event. With so many activities to run we always need volunteers, so if you'd like to help out, please contact us at mail@bathtubbing.com.

B The Raleigh BugFest

Every September, the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences holds its insect festival in downtown Raleigh. Among the attractions is the Backyard Beekeeper, a class for anyone who dreams of keeping bees — perhaps for honey — or just finds them fascinating creatures. There's a \$10 fee for this workshop, and participants under 16 must be accompanied by an adult. For kids there are arts and crafts projects, they can have their faces painted in various insect-like ways, and they can sing along to family music band, The Sandbox Band. Watch the 150 centimetre sprint by your least favourite insects, cockroaches, or take in a film at the Insect Horror Cinema ('nothing too scary', according to the organisers), where some rather unusual popcorn is available. And if that's to your taste, try the Café Insecta, where the Museum staff point out the biological similarities between the items on the menu and creatures that we already enjoy eating, such as crabs and shrimps. There is no entry charge for the BugFest, and free parking is available.

C Barnesville Potato Days Festival

This annual two-day festival of all things potato-related in Barnesville, Minnesota dates back to the 1930s. Anything you can possibly do to a potato happens over the two days: you can fry it, throw it, race it, roast it, eat it, decorate it or sing about it — and lots more. First up is the Potato Peeling Contest, using an old-fashioned potato peeler or simply a sharp knife. Each contestant has three minutes to peel as many as possible, with the winner determined by the weight of the peeled potatoes. Nothing is wasted at the Festival, so they are then boiled and mashed ready either for the Mashed Potato Eating Contest, or for the Mash Sculpture Contest, in which you are invited to turn a pile of mashed potato into an interesting shape, such as a dog or cat! The winner receives \$50; the runner-up \$25. If you're staying for the whole festival, which usually takes place in the second half of August, the Barnesville Inn has 13 comfortable rooms at reasonable prices, while nearby Wagner Park has space for up to 78 trailers or tents. Reservations should be made 24 hours in advance.

D Contraband Days: Louisiana's Pirate Festival

According to an 18th century legend, the notorious pirate Jean Lafitte buried silver and gold treasure in his favourite hideaway in Louisiana, and this led to the area becoming known as Contraband Bayou. Nowadays Contraband Days is a themed pirate festival that has grown from a one-day party to a twelve-day series of events, winning awards as one of the top annual festivals in North America. A terrific variety of recreational and cultural activities includes full-costume re-enactments of battles with pirates, boat races, and concerts that range from Gospel and Country to R & B and Classic Rock. With over 200,000 people attending each year, there's a carnival atmosphere with evening parades and delicious meals prepared by prize-winning chefs. As well as providing entertainment and promoting tourism, Contraband Days also has a big economic impact on the community by supporting 20 organizations that help people in need.

going to read a magazine article about one person's experiences of learning to skydive. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 16 - 21. There is one sentence which you do not need to use

The Skydiving Experience

The thrill of skydiving is beyond any possible description. Falling at 120 mph with the wind screaming past your body is an unbelievable experience of total freedom. The sport is not without an element of danger; indeed, it is this fear that makes it so addictive. Yet there are relatively few serious injuries in this activity because of the tight regulations and safety requirements mandated for skydiving and parachuting organisations.

I still recall my first jump from 2,500 feet using what is called a static line. [16] The static line system is often used for those new to the sport. It is a means of helping them to deal with the sensation of falling, while ensuring that they will not actually hit anything.

[17] Still, there seems to be a little slice of missing time from the point where I let go of the aircraft to the parachute canopy actually opening. Pure terror sometimes does that! It was a moment where time ceased to exist, not quite a total blackout but still quite strange. Two days of training on the ground, the ceaseless drill of counting out "one thousand, two thousand, three thousand" and about all I seem to recall when I let go is something like "aaaaahhhhhh". After a second and many subsequent jumps, this sensation soon faded to a dim recollection as I became accustomed to falling.

The first real free fall commenced at about the fifth jump. This simply involved letting go of the aircraft and immediately deploying the canopy. [18] Starting from three seconds (let go and pull the ripcord) to five seconds (let go, count to three then pull the ripcord) increasing to seven seconds and so on. Once I made it to ten seconds and beyond, it became important to use an altimeter.

Free fall became really interesting at the 15-second mark because that is when the real training started. Turning, tumbling and rocketing forward by using different body positions put a completely new challenge before me. I learned it was possible to put my body in a position where forward ground speed was around 80 mph with an increase of downward velocity close to 200 mph - the ears tend to get a little warm! It is also quite important to flare out, slow and adopt a more stable position before deploying the canopy. Doing so at really high velocity really hurts, and I suspect everyone does this at least once. It is quite a lot of stress on your body when pulling up from 120 mph to 10 mph in about two or three seconds. [19]

One of my most fearful experiences occurred when I made a complete mess of trying to do a reverse tumble and became wildly unstable. Nothing I did seemed to correct the spinning and rolling, I was still at 5,000 feet and in desperation I deployed the canopy. [20] The bag wrapped around one of my legs. Luckily, by this time I had enough free fall experience to have the presence of mind to see what was happening and it was not too difficult to reach down and disentangle the risers. I also knew there was plenty of time to correct the problem because I was far higher than the standard 2,500 deployment altitude. It turned out fine in the end.

I would say one of my most memorable free falling experiences was above the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria, Australia. [21] From this altitude, I did some nice slow turns and drank Australia. in the scenery of Port Phillip Bay, out to sea, across the length of the peninsula to the city of Melbourne, all in an orange-red glow of the most amazing sunset I can ever remember. It was incredible.

- 18 A There are few other ways to experience the total and utter freedom of flight. +
- 16 B This is a strong nylon tape that is attached to the aircraft on one end, and to the release pin of the jumper's canopy on the other.
- 19 C I think my ears are still ringing from that mistake. +
- 17 D Altitudes increased gradually, as did time in free-fall. +
- 20 E It was a 40-second fall from 14,000 feet, right at sunset. +
- 21 F What happened next was not good at all. +
- 16 G My first experience is still very sharp in my memory. +

Part 3
You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about attitudes towards reality TV. For questions 22-27, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

Today's university students have none of the fear of "Big Brother" that marked their parents' generation. In fact, their fascination with the notion of watching and being watched has fuelled a dramatic shift in entertainment programming and ushered in the era of Reality Television.

Mark Andrejevic, an assistant professor of communication studies, says a number of factors including technology and economy paved the way for the rise of reality television, but none so much as a transformation of Americans' attitudes towards surveillance.

As a graduate student at the University of Colorado in the mid- to late 1990s, he studied the ways in which new technology allowed viewers to move from the role of passive media consumers to active participants. "I was interested in the ways that the promise of participation also became a means of monitoring people," he says. "All over the Internet people were providing information about themselves that could be used by marketers. Being watched became more and more economically productive."

Andrejevic believes that the interactivity of the Internet paved the way for reality TV mania. He interviewed producers of early reality programmes such as MTV's *The Real World* who said that they initially had a hard time finding people willing to have their lives taped nearly 24 hours a day for several months. That was 1992. Now they hold auditions in college towns and thousands of young people form queues snaking for blocks just for the chance to audition. "There are now more people applying to *The Real World* each year than to Harvard," Andrejevic says.

The key to that success is connected to people's increasing comfort with levels of surveillance that were once hated in American society. Andrejevic has attempted to think about the ways in which reality TV reconfigures public attitudes about surveillance. He says: "We're trained to make a split between private and public surveillance - to be worried about government surveillance but not private, which is entertainment or gathering information to serve us better. We're moving into a period where that distinction starts to dissolve. Private surveillance is becoming so pervasive that it's time to start worrying about it as a form of social control."

That viewers of reality programming don't worry about surveillance or social control is testament to the power of television as a messenger. Andrejevic points out that "The cast members on these shows are constantly talking about how great the experience is and how much they have grown personally because of it. It connotes honesty - you can't hide anything about yourself if you're on camera all day every day. It becomes a form of therapy or almost a kind of extreme sport - how long can you withstand allowing yourself to be videotaped?"

Viewers believe in the benefits cast members describe and crave that opportunity for themselves. In this way, each programme becomes a kind of advertisement for itself. Millions of university students watched *The Real World* and then began clamoring for the opportunity to participate. The same is true for newer programmes including *Survivor*, *American Idol*, *Fear Factor* and the like.

Andrejevic says he encourages his students to look beyond the characters and the surface glamour of reality television and consider the broader issues of surveillance, privacy, democracy and technology that the shows present.

"I try to cure my students of the habit of watching reality TV uncritically," he says. "The challenge of teaching popular culture is that students are trained to separate the world of academics from the world of popular culture. They tend not to think of that part of life using theories they have learned in class. There's a tendency with students to say 'you're reading too much into it'. But TV is so powerful in conveying messages about the world precisely because people don't think it's doing that. There's something so vital about reality TV as a cultural form," he continues. "It's always changing, moving so fast, continuously reinventing itself. It reflects cultural trends. It's a good place to examine and inspect our culture."

22. What does the phrase 'paved the way' mean in paragraph 2?

- A. invented
- B. slowed down the progress of
- C. got things ready for
- D. were influenced by

23. New technologies helped viewers to

- A. passively enjoy the media.
- B. be economically productive.
- C. become active participants.
- D. consume more.

24. People consider public and private surveillance to be

- A. different things.
- B. equally harmless.
- C. carried out by the government.
- D. a cause for concern.

25. Which of the following is NOT something that makes participation in reality shows a good experience (according to the shows' participants)?

- A. It makes honesty unavoidable.
- B. It can be a sort of therapy.
- C. It is an opportunity to advertise.
- D. It is like an extreme sport.

26. Students tend to

- A. ignore what their studies have taught them when watching reality TV.
- B. read too much into reality TV.
- C. see beyond the glamour of reality TV.
- D. not want to participate in reality shows themselves.

27. What is Andrejevic's attitude towards television?

- A. It is a harmless and entertaining aspect of popular culture.
- B. It is secretly controlled by the government.
- C. It can provide an experience that everyone would benefit from.
- D. It can teach us about our culture but we should use it cautiously.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Travelling by coast-to-coast bus is (0)... the most interesting way to see the USA. It is also a (1)... cheap form of transport, and in most cases no (2)... are necessary. You just turn up at the bus station an hour before (3)..., buy your ticket, and half an hour or so later you get on board. Then you are off.

Depending on the (4)... of your journey, you may want to take with you such things as snacks, a blanket, and a good book to read. Also think about what you will wear. Tight clothes can become (5)... when you've been sitting for many hours, so perhaps put on something a little looser for travelling in.

Your journey may take you through a (6... of types of countryside, from vast farmlands and amazing desert scenery to (7)... mountain ranges covered in snow. Don't forget to take your camera!

On most routes, the bus will stop at various points to pick up (8)... passengers. It may also make rest stops every few hours, (9)... at normal meal times, although express services are sometimes available. Passengers with (10)... who require travel assistance should contact the bus company at least 24 hours before their journey begins.

POSSIBLE *y +*
 COMPARE *ly +*
 RESERVE *ation +*
 DEPART *ure +*

LONG *est +*
 COMFORT *able +*

VARIOUS *ty +*
 IMPRESSIVE *ive +*

ADDITION *al +*
 SPECIAL *ly +*
 ABILITY *+*

Part 2
 For questions 11-18, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:
 0 It sounds like this CD has a scratch on it.

THERE
 It sounds like..... this CD.
 The gap can be filled by the words 'there is a scratch on' so you write:

Example: THERE IS A SCRATCH ON
 Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

11 There was so much traffic, I had to wait ten minutes to cross the road.
UNTIL *There was so much traffic I couldn't cross the road until* ten minutes.

12 On his arrival at the railway station, the escaped prisoner was arrested.
SOON *the escaped prisoner was arrested as soon as he came at the railway station* at the railway station.

13 The Government will officially announce its decision later today.
MAKE *The Government will make an announcement about its decision later today* about its decision later today.

14 It's a pity I didn't save some of that money.
WISH *I wish I will save all the money* all that money. *+*

15 If the weather doesn't improve, we can't ski here.
GO *We can't go skiing until the weather improves* the weather improves. *+*

16 I last spoke to Joel seven days ago.
WEEK *was a week ago* I last spoke to Joel. *-*

17 'Can you see the tree on the hill, Marta?' asked Mikel.
SHE *Mikel asked Marta if she can see the tree on the hill* the tree on the hill. *+*

18 Apparently, somebody stole the painting during the night.
APPEARS *The painting disappeared because it was stolen during the night* stolen during the night. *-*

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Write an essay on the topic:

"Many parents encourage their children to study well by giving extra pocket money for each good mark. But their opponents say that it is an unacceptable way to draw schoolchildren's diligence."

What is your opinion?

You should write 180 - 200 words.

People should be clever and ambitious nowadays and always to become successful. Young people should begin studying well even kindergartens. They should begin realize the necessity of being well educated. To encourage children's studying well some people give their children extra money. Some people think it is a wrong method. They say children must study well without extra money, they get pocket and it will be enough.

Personally I think, that it is good to stimulate children by giving them extra money. It is one of the ways of achieving good results.

Besides, frankly speaking, I'm sure, it won't be hard for the family budget. If it isn't thousands of roubles, it can be less, but it is an extra money, an extra satisfaction of children's needs. It is a sense of confidence and pride, it's their good result.

But other people argue, saying that nowadays the lives of the majority is hard and it's not a good thing to waste money for good marks, that parents should only explain that every young person should be well-educated.

As for me, I state, that it's not so easy to persuade children. It's easier to pay extra money. So, it's up to everybody what to do but I'm sure children should be financially stimulated as it's a way to good progress.