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| №1 | № ФИПИ 80DC9B |
| *Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами* ***А–G****, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами* ***1–8****. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть* ***один лишний заголовок****.* | |
| 1. Good for everyone  2. Easy to care for  3. Part of culture  4. Screen fashion  5. An innovative idea  6. Working clothes  7. Jeans’ labels  8. Clothes to protest | |
| A.  Jeans are one of fashion's most long enduring trends. Cowboys wear them but so do supermodels, farmers, presidents and housewives. Ask any group of people why they wear jeans and you will get a range of answers. For some they're comfortable and easy – for others they're trendy and cool. Jeans mean different things to different people, but they are popular everywhere.  B.  Americans do not have a national folk dress with a long tradition. Blue jeans are probably the most recognisable article of American clothing. They have been part of American life for over 125 years. Blue denim jeans became not only an expression of American fashion but also an element of American identity known around the world.  C.  Jeans were first designed as trousers for farmers and miners in the states of the American West. They quickly grew popular with common people, including cowboys, factory employees and railroad builders. The new trousers were made from a very strong material which did not wear out easily. However, at the same time jeans were very practical and comfortable to wear.  D.  Pockets were the weak point of the miners' clothes – they easily tore away from the jeans. A man called Jacob Davis had the idea of using metal rivets (fasteners) to hold the pockets and the jeans together so that they wouldn't tear. Davis wanted to patent his idea, but he didn't have enough money, so he offered Levi Strauss a deal if Strauss paid for the patent. Strauss accepted and started making jeans.  E.  By the middle of the twentieth century, these heavy cotton trousers had become a symbol of opposition for young artists and writers. College students started to wear them to show they were against the Vietnam War. The new trousers were banned in American schools from coast to coast and sometimes in theatres and cinemas.  F.  Jeans are good because they don't show the dirt. You can easily go a month without washing them and they don't look shocking. They don't need to be washed as often as other trousers and you don't need to iron them. What's more, because of the strong material you can wear your favorite jeans for years. Even the occasional hole or spot doesn’t spoil them at all.  G.  In the 30s and 40s many people began to spend their spare time watching movies where adventurous cowboys rode horses, fought bad guys and wore blue jeans. The actors made jeans popular in movies and everyone wanted to wear them. Young people wished to imitate the casual “cowboyish” look they saw in films, and they began to wear jeans as casual wear. | |

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| №2 | № ФИПИ E39A27 |
| *Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами* ***А–G****, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами* ***1–8****. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть* ***один лишний заголовок****.* | |
| 1.Traditional delivery  2.Loss of popularity  3.Money above privacy  4.The best-known newspapers  5.Focus on different readers  6.The successful competitor  7.Size makes a difference  8.Weekend reading | |
| A.  As in many other European countries, Britain’s main newspapers are losing their readers. Fewer and fewer people are buying broadsheets and tabloids at the newsagent’s. In the last quarter of the twentieth century people became richer and now they can choose other forms of leisure activity. Also, there is the Internet which is a convenient and inexpensive alternative source of news.  B.  The ‘Sunday papers’ are so called because that is the only day on which they are published. Sunday papers are usually thicker than the dailies and many of them have six or more sections. Some of them are ‘sisters’ of the daily newspapers. It means they are published by the same company but not on week days.  C.  Another proof of the importance of ‘the papers’ is the morning ‘paper round’. Most newsagents organise these. It has become common that more than half of the country’s readers get their morning paper brought to their door by a teenager. The boy or girl usually gets up at around 5:30 a.m. every day including Sunday to earn a bit of pocket money.  D.  The quality papers or broadsheets are for the better educated readers. They devote much space to politics and other ‘serious’ news. The popular papers, or tabloids, sell to a much larger readership. They contain less text and a lot more pictures. They use bigger headlines and write in a simpler style of English. They concentrate on ‘human interest stories’ which often means scandal.  E.  Not so long ago in Britain if you saw someone reading a newspaper you could tell what kind it was without even checking the name. It was because the quality papers were printed on very large pages called ‘broadsheet’. You had to have expert turning skills to be able to read more than one page. The tabloids were printed on much smaller pages which were much easier to turn.  F.  The desire to attract more readers has meant that in the twentieth century sometimes even the broadsheets in Britain look rather ‘popular’. They give a lot of coverage to scandal and details of people’s private lives. The reason is simple. What matters most for all newspaper publishers is making a profit. They would do anything to sell more copies.  G.  If you go into any newsagent’s shop in Britain you will not find only newspapers. You will also see rows and rows of magazines for almost every imaginable taste. There are specialist magazines for many popular pastimes. There are around 3,000 of them published in the country and they are widely read, especially by women. Magazines usually list all the TV and radio programmes for the coming week and many British readers prefer them to newspapers. | |

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| №3 | № ФИПИ B5BC9F |
| *Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами* ***А–G****, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами* ***1–8****. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть* ***один лишний заголовок****.* | |
| 1. The symbols of London  2. Means of travelling  3. World record holder  4. A sweet in the street  5. On the road  6. A healthy but difficult choice  7. An unusual hobby  8. Conflict over roads | |
| A.  The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They think that the ability to travel far and frequently is their right. People can spend up to two or three hours commuting to London or another big city and arrive back at their homes in the countryside only late in the evening. They put up with the long journey because they want their families to avoid the unhealthy lifestyle of big cities.  B.  Most journeys to work are made by private road transport. It leads to the pollution so familiar to many big cities, and to traffic jams. Congestion is especially high in Britain because the British do not welcome the idea of building new roads. They don’t like living close to them. Each proposal to build a new road is criticised, so it’s not easy to improve the road situation.  C.  Perhaps because the trains were the first means of transport in Britain many people still have a romantic outlook on them. Thousands of train-lovers spend a lot of time looking for information about trains, especially old steam engines. Many enthusiasts spend their free time restoring and repairing old trains. They even earn some money by offering rides to tourists.  D.  It is possible to travel between any two towns or cities by either road or rail. In some parts of the country there is a very good rail network but most commercially successful trains run between London and the largest cities in the country. By modern European standards British trains are not fast. Coach services are generally even slower than trains but are much cheaper. It explains why they are still in use.  E.  Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses are a common sight. Although single-deckers have been in use since 1960s, London still has many double-deckers in operation. They are world-famous, an image associated with the city. Another London icon is the black taxi. Normally, these traditional taxis cannot be hired by phone. You simply have to find one on the street.  F.  In 1953, most schoolchildren walked to school. For this reason, school crossing patrols were introduced. This ‘patrol’ consists of an adult wearing a bright waterproof coat and carrying a stick with a circle on top of it, which reads ‘STOP’. Armed with this ‘lollipop’, the adult walks out into the middle of the road, stops the traffic and allows the children to cross.  G.  On 9 January 2013, the London Underground (or the Tube) celebrated 150 years since the first underground journey. It is both the world's oldest underground railway and the oldest rapid transit system. It was also the first underground railway to operate electric trains. The Underground has 268 stations and 400 km of track, making it the longest metro system in the world by route length. | |
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| №1 | № ФИПИ 68AC80 |
| *Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений* ***10–17*** *соответствуют содержанию текста* ***(1 – True),*** *какие не соответствуют* ***(2 – False)*** *и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа* ***(3 – Not stated).*** *В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.* | |
| **A Christmas Story**  It happened a few days before Christmas. John and Alice were on their way home from visiting their daughter at college. The drive was long and exhausting. Alice was thinking about the money they had given for their daughter’s last semester. It was a big sum for their family. Alice realized that they had no money for the next semester fee. She was in despair.  On their way home they stopped at a small town market. Alice got out of the car to walk a little. Suddenly an old woman approached her. She asked Alice to buy an old brass teapot\*. Alice took the heavy teapot and gave the woman the money that she had asked for.  Alice, got into the car and placed the teapot on the back seat. She didn’t need the teapot, but she could not refuse the old woman. The car set off and the rest of the way John and Alice argued about the money. John was angry with Alice because of her last purchase.  John’s arguments were powerful. The family’s budget was not at all promising. They had a lot of electric and gas bills to pay. What’s more, they had recently bought a new refrigerator. And the college fee ate up a good part of their budget.  Alice kept silent.  When they arrived home, Alice decided to make tea. She found out that their electric tea kettle was broken and put the new brass teapot on the stove.  When the tea was getting ready, they heard a door bell. It was Mr. Ramson, their neighbour. The old man lived alone and there were no relatives and friends to support him in town.  Alice invited Mr. Ramson in for some tea. At the table Mr. Ramson asked Alice and John if they could lend him some money. His only granddaughter, whom he loved dearly, lived far away and he wanted to visit her for the coming Christmas. Alice sighed but John, suddenly, nodded his head in agreement. Mr. Ransom thanked John and went home happy.  Alice was alone in the kitchen washing up after tea. She was thinking how to cut down their expenses if they gave the money to the old man. Suddenly she heard a sound of something dropping into the teapot.  Alice took the teapot and, to her great surprise, she found two £50 notes inside. She called John to ask if he had by mistake dropped them into the teapot. John looked at her in surprise but answered that he had not.  At that moment Alice knew what to do. She removed the banknotes from the teapot and ran to Mr. Ramson.  When she came home, John smiled and gave her a warm kiss. The same dropping sound repeated. It came from the teapot. When Alice opened the top, she found a banknote inside. Christmas Magic! They could not understand how it worked, but the teapot produced some banknotes every time they were kind to each other and helped people around.  They put the brass teapot on the shelf in the kitchen and never used it for making tea. When their daughter came for Christmas, she could hardly recognize the house. The furniture was the same, but the house looked warmer and cozier than before. Her parents did not argue about money any more.  When she asked where the money for her education had come from, they said it was a Christmas present from old Mr. Ramson.  *\*A brass teapot*–*медный чайник* | |
| Alice was upset because they had failed to pay for her daughter’s studies.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  The old woman gave the brass teapot to Alice as a present.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  In the car Alice and John had a quarrel over the brass teapot.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  At home Alice made tea in her new brass teapot.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  Mr. Rampson’s granddaughter visited him last Christmas.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  Alice found some money in the teapot.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  The brass teapot worked wonders only during Christmas.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  Alice and John gave the brass teapot to Old Mr. Ramson.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated | |

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| №2 | № ФИПИ AFA47D |
| *Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений* ***10–17*** *соответствуют содержанию текста* ***(1 – True),*** *какие не соответствуют* ***(2 – False)*** *и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа* ***(3 – Not stated).*** *В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.* | |
| **The Great Fire of London**  The Great Fire of London in September 1666 was one of the most famous incidents in the history of Great Britain. It was the second tragedy to hit London during one year. Just as London was recovering from the Great Plague, the citizens had to run away again – but now not because of a new disease, but because of a terrible fire.  The fire started on the night of September 2, 1666, in Pudding Lane, in a baker’s shop. The shop was owned by Thomas Farriner, the king’s baker. His maid didn’t put out the ovens at the end of the night. Soon the wooden home of Farriner was on fire. Farriner’s family left the house in panic and ran away. Thomas Farriner didn’t raise the alarm, though at that time it was possible to stop the fire.  The maid tried to climb out of the building too but failed. She was one of the few victims of the fire. Once it started, the fire spread quickly. London was basically made out of wood and after the hot summer, the city was very dry. Strong winds fanned the flames.  Besides, in the 17th century the city buildings were built close to each other and the fire spread with terrifying speed. Londoners tried to stop the fire, but their buckets of water could do nothing against such a terrible disaster. Unfortunately the Lord Mayor did not take any measures to stop the fire and the fire spread further.  After four days while helpless citizens were watching the destruction of their homes, the wind died and the fire was stopped. Then the accounting took place. Fully 80% of the city was destroyed including the spiritual centre of the city, Old St Paul's Cathedral. Surprisingly, very few people were killed.  Well, one person's disaster is another person's opportunity. Within days of the fire's end, an architect, Christopher Wren, proposed his plan to Charles II: it was a plan for the complete rebuilding of the city. Wren suggested making wide streets in the centre of London to open the city to light and air.  Charles II realized that Wren’s plan was very expensive and it would be difficult to put it into practice. Instead, Charles II offered that Wren rebuild the city's churches, including London’s main church – St Paul's Cathedral. Christopher Wren was completing this task for the next fifty years.  Christopher Wren also was responsible for building the London Monument, a memorial commemorating the fire. The Monument is a column with a height of 202 feet, which is the exact distance from the monument to the place where the fire began.  The original plans for the Monument provided a statue of Charles II on top, but Charles objected to the honour. He was afraid that the people of London would then associate him with the disaster. Wren replaced the statue with a simple bowl with flames. Nowadays the Monument is open for visitors all year round. Anyone can climb the 311 steps to the top of the Monument and enjoy a wonderful view of the city. | |
| There were several fires in London’s history.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  The king’s baker immediately warned the neighbours about the fire.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  The Lord Mayor ordered to destroy lots of buildings to stop the fire.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  Wren’s plan of London’s rebuilding was approved by the king.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  Christopher Wren agreed to create a monument to remind people about the Great Fire.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  There is a statue of King Charles II on top of the monument.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  Tourists can go up to the top of the London Monument.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated  The London Monument is the only one in the capital dedicated to the Great Fire.  1) True  2) False  3) Not stated | |