**Инструкция по выполнению работы**

***На выполнение экзаменационной работы по английскому языку даётся 120 минут. Работа состоит из одной части, содержащей 29 заданий. Ответами ко всем заданиям являются цифра (число) или слово (несколько слов), последовательность цифр (чисел).*** ***Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий. Желаем успеха!***

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

1.  The House of Commons

2.  Parliamentary Procedure

3.  The House of Lords

4.  Westminster

5.  The System of Government

6.  Parliamentary Committees

7.  Whitehall

8.  The Crown

**A.** Her Majesty’s Government, in spite of its name, derives its authority and power from its party representation in Parliament. Parliament is housed in the Palace of Westminster, once a home of the monarchy. Like the monarchy, Parliament is an ancient institution, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century. Parliament is the seat of British democracy, but it is perhaps valuable to remember that while the House of Lords was created in order to provide a council of the nobility for the king, the Commons were summoned originally in order to provide the king with money.

**B.** The reigning monarch is not only head of state but symbol of the unity of the nation. The monarchy is Britain’s oldest secular institution, its continuity for over a thousand years broken only once by a republic that lasted a mere eleven years (1649-60). The monarchy is hereditary, the succession passing automatically to the oldest male child, or in the absence of males to the oldest female offspring of the monarch. In law the monarch is head of the executive and of the judiciary, head of the Church of England, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

**C.** The dynamic power of Parliament lies in its lower chamber. Of its 650 members, 523 represent constituencies in England, 38 in Wales, 72 in Scotland and 17 in Northern Ireland. There are only seats in the Commons debating chamber for 370 members, but except on matters of great interest, it is unusual for all members to be present at any one time. Many MPs find themselves in other rooms of the Commons, participating in a variety of committees and meetings necessary for an effective parliamentary process.

**D.** Britain is a democracy, yet its people are not, as one might expect in a democracy, constitutionally in control of the state. The constitutional situation is an apparently contradictory one. As a result of a historical process the people of Britain are subjects of the Crown, accepting the Queen as the head of the state. Yet even the Queen is not sovereign in any substantial sense since she receives her authority from Parliament, and is subject to its direction in almost all matters. This curious situation came about as a result of a long struggle for power between the Crown and Parliament during the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries.

**E.** Her Majesty’s Government governs in the name of the Queen, and its hub, Downing Street, lies in Whitehall, a short walk from Parliament. Following a general election, the Queen invites the leader of the majority party represented in the Commons, to form a government on her behalf. Government ministers are invariably members of the House of Commons, but infrequently members of the House of Lords are appointed. All government members continue to represent “constituencies” which elected them.

**F.** Each parliamentary session begins with the “State Opening of Parliament”, a ceremonial occasion in which the Queen proceeds from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster where she delivers the Queen’s Speech from her throne in the House of Lords. Her speech is drafted by her government, and describes what the government intends to implement during the forthcoming session. Leading members of the Commons may hear the speech from the far end of the chamber, but are not allowed to enter the House of Lords.

**G.** The upper chamber of Parliament is not democratic in any sense at all. It consists of four categories of peer. The majority are hereditary peers, a total of almost 800, but of whom only about half take an active interest in the affairs of the state. A smaller number, between 350 and 400, are “life” peers – an idea introduced in 1958 to elevate to the peerage certain people who rendered political or public service to the nation. The purpose was not only to honour but also to enhance the quality of business done in the Lords.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

**Laughing and evolution**

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study. Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion **В** \_\_\_\_\_\_ , suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

“In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in **С** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .”

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_ . Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_ , but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .”

1. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did

2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes

3.  that laughter is a uniquely human trait

4.  that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos

5. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor

6. while their caretakers tickled them

7. to trace the origin of laughter back

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Пропуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть предложения |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**3.**The narrator was afraid to enter the hairdresser’s because she

1) had spilt coffee on her white trousers.

2) doubted the qualification of local stylists.

3) was strangely self-conscious.

4) was pressed for time.

**Avoidance activity**

I am in Birmingham, sitting in a cafe opposite a hairdresser’s. I’m trying to find the courage to go in and book an appointment. I’ve been here three quarters of an hour and I am on my second large cappuccino. The table I’m sitting at has a wobble, so I’ve spilt some of the first cup and most of the second down the white trousers I was so proud of as I swanked in front of the mirror in my hotel room this morning.

I can see the hairdressers or stylists as they prefer to be called, as they work. There is a man with a ponytail who is perambulating around the salon, stopping now and then to frown and grab a bank of customer’s hair. There are two girl stylists: one has had her white blonde hair shaved and then allowed it explode into hundreds of hedgehog’s quills; the other has hair any self-respecting woman would scalp for: thick and lustrous. All three are dressed in severe black. Even undertakers allow themselves to wear a little white on the neck and cuffs, but undertakers don’t take their work half as seriously, and there lies the problem. I am afraid of hairdressers.

When I sit in front of the salon mirror stuttering and blushing, and saying that I don’t know what I want, I know I am the client from hell. Nobody is going to win Stylist of the year with me as a model.

‘Madam’s hair is very th ...’,they begin to say ‘thin’, think better of it and change it for ‘fine’ — ultimately, coming out with the hybrid word ‘thine’. I have been told my hair is ‘thine’ many times. Are they taught to use it at college? Along with other conversational openings, depending on the season: ‘Done your Christmas shopping?’ ‘Going away for Easter?’ ‘Booked your summer holiday?’ ‘You are brown, been way?’ ‘Nights are drawing in, aren’t they?’ ‘Going away for Christmas?’

I am hopeless at small talk (and big talk). I’m also averse to looking at my face in a mirror for an hour and a half. I behave as though I am a prisoner on the run.

I’ve looked at wigs in stores, but I am too shy to try them on, and I still remember the horror of watching a bewigged man jump into a swimming pool and then seeing what looked like a medium sized rodent break the surface and float on the water. He snatched at his wig, thrust it anyhow on top of his head and left the pool. I didn’t see him for the rest of the holiday.

There is a behavior trait that a lot of writers share — it is called avoidance activity. They will do anything to avoid starting to write: clean a drain, phone their mentally confused uncle in Peru, change the cat’s litter tray. I’m prone to this myself, in summer I deadhead flowers, even lobelia. In winter I’ll keep a fire going stick by stick, anything to put off the moment of scratching marks on virgin paper.

I am indulging an avoidance activity now. I’ve just ordered another cappuccino, I’ve given myself a sever talking: For God’s sake, woman! You are forty-seven years of age. Just cross the road, push the salon door open, and ask for an appointment!

It didn’t work. I’m now in my room, and I have just given myself a do-it-yourself hairdo, which consisted of a shampoo, condition and trim, with scissors on my Swiss army knife.

I can’t wait to get back to the Toni & Guy salon in Leicester. The staff there haven’t once called my hair ‘thine’ and they can do wonders with the savagery caused by Swiss army knife scissors.

**4.**Watching the stylists, the narrator concluded that they

1) were too impulsive.

2) had hair anyone would envy.

3) had strange hair-does themselves.

4) attached too much importance to their ‘craft’.

**5.**The narrator calls herself ‘the client from hell’ mainly because she

1) doesn’t like to look at herself in the mirror.

2) never knows what she wants.

3) is too impatient to sit still.

4) is too demanding.

**6.**The narrator doesn’t like stylists as they

1) are too predictable in their conversation.

2) have once suggested that she should try a wig.

3) are too insensitive to clients wishes.

4) are too talkative.

**7.**According to the narrator the avoidance activity is

1) common to all writers.

2) mostly performed in winter.

3) talking to oneself.

4) a trick to postpone the beginning of work.

**8.**The narrator finally

1) talked herself into going and fixing an appointment.

2) got her hair done at a hotel.

3) cut her hair after shampooing it.

4) spoilt her hair completely.

**9.**The last paragraph means that the Toni & Guy salon in Leicester is the

1) only hairdresser’s she has ever risked going to.

2) salon she trusts and is not afraid to go to.

3) place where she is a special client.

4) the first place she has ever tried.

**10.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***PLAY***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**The ‘All Blacks’**

Rugby is the most popular sport in New Zealand. The country even has a Rugby Museum. The game \_\_\_\_\_\_ there as early as the 1860s.

**11.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***CALL***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The game spread quickly. Soon New Zealand’s national team appeared. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ the “All Blacks” and not because of the colour of the players’ skin.

**12.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***MAN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

They got their name because all the \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the team wore black shorts, shirts, socks and shoes when they play rugby.

**13.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***ONE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

In 1884 they went to New South Wales, Australia to play and won eight games! It was the \_\_\_\_\_\_ international competition for them.

**14.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT MEAN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Before a rugby match, the “All Blacks” dance a special Maori war dance. The Maories are the New Zealand aborigines. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ that all the players in the team are Maori but they all perform the dance.

**15.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***LIVE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Today the most popular player is Jonah Lomu. He is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ legend of New Zealand rugby.

**16.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***YOUNG***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

He was just 19 when he started playing for the “All Blacks” in 1994 and became the \_\_\_\_\_\_ player in rugby history.

**17.***Образуйте от слова***APPRENTICE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**Repin**

Ilya Yefimovich Repin was born in Kharkov, Ukraine in 1844. Aged 22, after an \_\_\_\_\_\_ that covered icon painting and portraiture, he was admitted as a student to the Imperial Academy of Arts in St Petersburg.

**18.***Образуйте от слова***FRANCE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

For more than 3 years, supported by the Academy, Repin lived in Italy and France where he was exposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_ Impressionist painting. This influenced his use of light and colour but he never became an impressionist.

**19.***Образуйте от слова***PSYCHOLOGY***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Instead he developed "a realist" style of painting. His works often revealed great \_\_\_\_\_\_ depth and exposed tensions within the existing social and political order. In his old age he was celebrated within the USSR.

**20.***Образуйте от слова***COURAGE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The fact that in the Soviet Union he was eventually identified with the school of “Socialist Realism” may have harmed his reputation in the West. This is a pity because western prejudice may have \_\_\_\_\_\_ many art lovers from looking closely at Repin’s work.

**21.***Образуйте от слова***AMBITION***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The fact is that Repin painted some of the most exciting, original and \_\_\_\_\_\_ paintings of his age. “Party”, “They Did Not Expect Him” and “Reply of the Zaporochian Cossacks” are just a few of his many masterpieces.

**22.***Образуйте от слова***TENSE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

But his greatest contribution to the history of art lies in his fabulous portraits. They are filled sometimes with \_\_\_\_\_\_ , sometimes with humour and tell stories with the hint of a smile and amazing contrasts of shades.

**23.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) held

2) took

3) kept

4) used

**Margaret**

Old Margaret was just the kind of cook that we wanted. Lots of cooks can do rich to cook simple, everyday dishes dishes well. Margaret couldn’t. But she 23 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a way that made our mouths water. Her apple-pies were the best pies I’ve ever tasted.

But to 24 \_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth, even Margaret sometimes miscalculated. A large, royal-looking steak would be set before Father, which, upon being cut into, would turn 25 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be underdone. Father’s face would darken with disappointment. He would raise his foot and stamp slowly and heavily three times on the rug.

At this solemn 26 \_\_\_\_\_\_ , we would hear Margaret leave the kitchen below us and come up the stairs to the dining-room door.

“Margaret, look at the steak.”

Margaret would peer with a shocked look at the platter. She would then seize the platter and make off with it.

Father and Margaret were united by the intense interest they both took in cooking. Each understood the other instinctively. I have to 27 \_\_\_\_\_\_ that they had a complete fellow-feeling. Mother’s great interest was in babies. She loved her children and her happiness depended 28\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. She wanted to keep Father pleased somehow, and if it was too difficult or impossible she didn’t always care about even that.

At table it was Father who carved the fowl, or sliced the roast lamb or beef. I liked to 29 \_\_\_\_\_\_ him take the knife and go at it. And usually the cooking had been as superb as the carving. Sometimes it was so perfect that Father would summon Margaret and say in a low voice, “You are a good cook”.

**24.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) talk

2) tell

3) say

4) speak

**25.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) into

2) of

3) out

4) over

**26.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) gesture

2) agree

3) movement

4) signal

**27.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) admit

2) on

3) accept

4) adopt

**28.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) at

2) on

3) of

4) in

**29.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) look

2) see

3) watch

4) gaze