

Задание 1

Reading

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—F) to (1—5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

Which of these inventors ...?

1 _____

Eli Whitney

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin revolutionized the cotton industry in the United States. Prior to his invention, farming cotton required hundreds of man-hours to separate the cottonseed from the raw cotton fibers. Simple seed-removing devices have been around for centuries, however, Eli Whitney's invention automated the seed separation process. His machine could generate up to fifty pounds of cleaned cotton daily, making cotton production profitable for the southern states.

☐ was a pioneer in the mass production of cotton

☐ made a step toward automated computation

☐ was the first to use punch cards in informatics

☐ was poorly educated

☐ didn't always have brilliant ideas

☐ set up a laboratory for his chemistry experiments

☐ imported cotton fabrics into England

☐ collaborated with another great inventor

Задание 2

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 1.

2 _____

Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla, who was a trained electrical and mechanical engineer, was one of the most influential inventors of the 20th century. Eventually holding over 700 patents, Tesla worked in a number of fields, including electricity, robotics, radar, and wireless transmission of energy. Tesla's discoveries laid the groundwork for many of the 20th century's technological advances. 24-year-old Tesla was working for the Central Telephone Exchange in Budapest when the idea for a rotating magnetic field flashed through his mind. Tesla was determined to turn his idea into a reality but he was unable to find backing for the project in Budapest; thus, Tesla moved to New York in 1884 and introduced himself to Thomas Edison through a letter of recommendation.

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Задание 3

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 1.

3 _____

Herman Hollerith

In 1881, Herman Hollerith began designing a machine to tabulate census data more efficiently than by traditional hand methods. The U.S. Census Bureau had taken eight years to complete the 1880 census, and it was feared that the 1890 census would take even longer. Hollerith invented and used a punched card device to help analyze the 1890 US census data. His great breakthrough was his use of electricity to read, count and sort punched cards whose holes represented data gathered by the census-takers. His machines were used for the 1890 census and accomplished in one year what would have taken nearly 10 years of hand tabulating. In 1896, Hollerith founded the Tabulating Machine Company to sell his invention, the Company became part of IBM in 1924.

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Задание 4

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 1.

4 _____

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706 , in Boston, Massachusetts. Although he had little formal education, he was an avid reader and writer. His accomplishments as a scientist, publisher and statesman are particularly remarkable when considered in the context of colonial North America, which lacked the cultural and commercial institutions to nourish original ideas. He dedicated himself to the improvement of everyday life for the widest number of people and, in so doing, made an indelible mark on the emerging nation.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> was a pioneer in the mass production of cotton | <input type="checkbox"/> made a step toward automated computation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> was the first to use punch cards in informatics | <input type="checkbox"/> was poorly educated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> didn't always have brilliant ideas | <input type="checkbox"/> set up a laboratory for his chemistry experiments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> imported cotton fabrics into England | <input type="checkbox"/> collaborated with another great inventor |

Задание 5

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 1.

5 _____

Thomas Alva Edison

The success of the phonograph and motion pictures in the 1890s helped offset the greatest failure of Edison's career. Throughout the decade Edison worked in his laboratory and in the old iron mines of northwestern New Jersey to develop methods of mining iron ore to feed the insatiable demand of the Pennsylvania steel mill. To finance this work, Edison sold all his stock in General Electric. Despite ten years of work and millions of dollars spent on research and development, Edison was never able to make the process commercially practical, and lost all the money he had invested.

[Source.](#)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> was a pioneer in the mass production of cotton | <input type="checkbox"/> made a step toward automated computation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> was the first to use punch cards in informatics | <input type="checkbox"/> was poorly educated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> didn't always have brilliant ideas | <input type="checkbox"/> set up a laboratory for his chemistry experiments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> imported cotton fabrics into England | <input type="checkbox"/> collaborated with another great inventor |

Задание 6

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Legend of the Four Beggars

An Irish tale

Once upon a time there were four trouble-makers whose names seemed predestined. They were called Careless, Pennyless, Good-fo-Nothing and Starving. They lived following their whims, sleeping most of the time and waking up only for getting the little they needed to survive by begging. Since they ate very little, and they didn't wash themselves, they didn't inspire any confidence to anyone who had the misfortune to cross paths with them.

Then one day, an unusually violent storm broke out and a poor lost foreigner asked them for shelter waiting for the sky to pour its wrath. Since they were good souls, they let the foreigner come into their miserable hut. When the flood stopped, the foreigner left them promising to send each of them a box where they would find something to sow in the soil and to care about with all their heart.

When the boxes arrived, they obeyed and sowed what they had found inside: seeds of vine and fig tree, almond pips and nuts.

The soil could not be worked but the trees grew and the four trouble-makers even learned to dry the fruit and then sold it to make a winter dessert.

Careless, Pennyless, Good-fo-Nothing and Starving earned more and more money and worked more and more but in order to remember their story and who they had been, they decided to call their merchandise: the four beggars.

These dried fruits represent different religious orders where an oath of poverty is taken. It was the colour of each fruit which made them named "beggars" reminding of the dress of the four beggar orders: raisins for the Dominicans, dried figs for the Franciscans, walnuts or nuts for the Augustans and almonds for the Carmelites.

The beggars are also called "pachichòis" from Avignon to Marseille. They are part of the thirteen desserts in Provence. They are one of the main ingredient of the traditional Christmas dinner. The number thirteen is a reminder of the last supper before the Passion, which got together Christ and his twelve apostles.

Gioachino Rossini, composer and gourmet, called volume IV of his "Sins of Old Age", piano works, "Four beggars and four hors d'oeuvre". He titled the first four parts "the dried figs, in re major", "the almonds, in sol major", "the raisins, in do major" and "the nuts in si minor and major".

Nowadays, the name of "beggars" is given above all to a cookie: it is a black chocolate biscuit (sometimes white), on which dried fruit are incrustated. The figs are too big to be there...

[Source.](#)

What can be inferred from paragraph 1?

☐

these four men were extremely poor

☐

these four men woke up to only have some food and wash

☐

these four men lived against their wills

☐

these four men had enough food to eat

Задание 7

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 6.

What did a poor lost foreigner promise to the men?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> to come back one day | <input type="checkbox"/> to send them a box with presents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> to send them his thank-you letter | <input type="checkbox"/> to send them four boxes |

Задание 8

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 6.

Which of the following is NOT true?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars always had a good harvest | <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars called their products in several ways |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars obeyed a poor lost foreigner | <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars named their product after themselves |

Задание 9

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 6.

According to the story, what did the beggars learn to do?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> to cultivate land | <input type="checkbox"/> to make a winter dessert |
| <input type="checkbox"/> to sell their crops | <input type="checkbox"/> to dry fruit |

Задание 10

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 6.

Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars' product was given a foreigner's name | <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars' product consisted of four kinds of nuts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars' product was inappropriately named | <input type="checkbox"/> the beggars' product is still popular |

Task 3

Read the text below. Choose from (A—F) the one which best fits each space (11—16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Smartwatches know you're getting a cold days before you feel ill

By Alice Klein

Ever wished flu would give you advance warning? Wearable tech can now tell **(11)** _____ , simply by tracking your vital signs.

Michael Snyder at Stanford University in California experienced this first-hand last year. He had been wearing seven body-monitoring sensors to test their reliability, when suddenly they showed abnormal readings. Even **(12)** _____ , his heart was beating faster than normal, his skin temperature was up, and his blood oxygen level down. “That’s what first alerted me that something wasn’t quite right,” says Snyder.

He wondered whether he might have caught Lyme disease from a tick during a recent trip to rural Massachusetts. When a mild fever soon followed, Snyder asked a doctor for the antibiotic, **(13)** _____ this disease. His symptoms cleared within a day. Subsequent tests confirmed his self-diagnosis.

Now Snyder and his team have shown smartwatches can do something similar. They got more than 40 volunteers to wear the devices for up to two years, **(14)** _____ and skin temperature.

Unusually high heart rates, and sometimes raised skin temperatures, were seen up to three days **(15)** _____ of a cold or other infection.

Continuous tracking of vital signs is more informative than having a doctor compare one-off readings with the average for the population, says Snyder. His team is now hoping to build algorithms to notify smartwatch wearers **(16)** _____ .

[Source.](#)

Wearable tech can now tell **(11)** _____ , simply by tracking your vital signs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> before the volunteers had symptoms | <input type="checkbox"/> which can be used to treat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when they might be falling ill | <input type="checkbox"/> though he felt fine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when you’re about to fall ill | <input type="checkbox"/> that a smartwatch will be able to alert you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> though there’s a strong chance | <input type="checkbox"/> to continuously monitor their pulse |

Задание 12

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 11.

Even **(12)** _____, his heart was beating faster than normal, his skin temperature was up, and his blood oxygen level down.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> before the volunteers had symptoms | <input type="checkbox"/> which can be used to treat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when they might be falling ill | <input type="checkbox"/> though he felt fine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when you're about to fall ill | <input type="checkbox"/> that a smartwatch will be able to alert you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> though there's a strong chance | <input type="checkbox"/> to continuously monitor their pulse |

Задание 13

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 11.

When a mild fever soon followed, Snyder asked a doctor for the antibiotic, **(13)** _____ this disease.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> before the volunteers had symptoms | <input type="checkbox"/> which can be used to treat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when they might be falling ill | <input type="checkbox"/> though he felt fine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when you're about to fall ill | <input type="checkbox"/> that a smartwatch will be able to alert you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> though there's a strong chance | <input type="checkbox"/> to continuously monitor their pulse |

Задание 14

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 11.

They got more than 40 volunteers to wear the devices for up to two years, **(14)** _____ and skin temperature.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> before the volunteers had symptoms | <input type="checkbox"/> which can be used to treat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when they might be falling ill | <input type="checkbox"/> though he felt fine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when you're about to fall ill | <input type="checkbox"/> that a smartwatch will be able to alert you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> though there's a strong chance | <input type="checkbox"/> to continuously monitor their pulse |

Задание 15

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 11.

Unusually high heart rates, and sometimes raised skin temperatures, were seen up to three days **(15)** _____ of a cold or other infection.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> before the volunteers had symptoms | <input type="checkbox"/> which can be used to treat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when they might be falling ill | <input type="checkbox"/> though he felt fine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when you're about to fall ill | <input type="checkbox"/> that a smartwatch will be able to alert you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> though there's a strong chance | <input type="checkbox"/> to continuously monitor their pulse |

Задание 16

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 11.

Continuous tracking of vital signs is more informative than having a doctor compare one-off readings with the average for the population, says Snyder. His team is now hoping to build algorithms to notify smartwatch wearers **(16)** _____ .

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> before the volunteers had symptoms | <input type="checkbox"/> which can be used to treat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when they might be falling ill | <input type="checkbox"/> though he felt fine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> when you're about to fall ill | <input type="checkbox"/> that a smartwatch will be able to alert you |
| <input type="checkbox"/> though there's a strong chance | <input type="checkbox"/> to continuously monitor their pulse |

Задание 17

Task 4

Read the text below. For question (17—23) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Ikebana, Japanese Flower Arranging

Ikebana, also called Kado, is the Japanese traditional (17) _____ of arranging cut flowers and leaves beautifully. There are many ways to arrange them, and many people (18) _____ Ikebana classes to learn how to make beautiful arrangements.

There are many, many Ikebana schools in Japan, and some people (19) _____ classes for years because there are so many different styles to learn.

How did it (20) _____ in Japan? A long time ago, in China and Korea people offered flowers to Buddha. This custom came to Japan in the seventh century.

Some men liked to arrange flowers and to prepare and (21) _____ tea. They liked to compare their flower arrangements and (22) _____ the name of the tea they served. In the sixteenth century Senno-Rikyu changed Ikebana and based it on the spirit of Zen.

When you arrange flowers, you try to (23) _____ the form, beauty, and life that flowers have in nature and the human spirit. Harmony between the flowers and the vase is important.

When you learn the basics of *Ikebana*, you can enjoy it, but if you study it more, you can feel spiritual things in it.

[Source.](#)

Ikebana, also called Kado, is the Japanese traditional (17) _____ of arranging cut flowers and leaves beautifully.

☐

skill

☐

art

☐

ability

☐

pastime

Задание 18

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 17.

There are many ways to arrange them, and many people (18) _____ Ikebana classes to learn how to make beautiful arrangements.

☐

take

☐

hold

☐

miss

☐

go

Задание 19

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 17.

There are many, many Ikebana schools in Japan, and some people **(19)** _____ classes for years because there are so many different styles to learn.

☐ have

☐ visit

☐ go

☐ attend

Задание 20

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 17.

How did it **(20)** _____ in Japan?

☐ bring

☐ grow

☐ expand

☐ develop

Задание 21

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 17.

Some men liked to arrange flowers and to prepare and **(21)** _____ tea.

☐ serve

☐ bring

☐ take

☐ offer

Задание 22

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 17.

They liked to compare their flower arrangements and **(22)** _____ the name of the tea they served.

☐ guess

☐ invent

☐ imagine

☐ think

Задание 23

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 17.

When you arrange flowers, you try to **(23)** _____ the form, beauty, and life that flowers have in nature and the human spirit.

☐ express

☐ show

☐ give

☐ illustrate

Задание 24

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For question (24—30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Koto, A Japanese Musical Instrument

The *koto*, also called a *kin*, is a Japanese musical instrument. It is a **(24)** _____ board zither with movable bridges. Although it was derived from continental Asian models, it has developed structural characteristics that **(25)** _____ it specifically Japanese.

How is it played? The *koto*, **(26)** _____ is made of paulownia wood, is placed horizontally on the ground on a low table.

Then, it is played by plucking the strings with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand, **(27)** _____ barehanded or with an ivory piece called *aplectrum*.

Traditionally, since the 16th century, the musician uses the left hand to alter the pitch or sound of each string by pressing or manipulating the strings on **(28)** _____ side of each bridge.

The *koto* **(29)** _____ popular in ensemble, chamber, and solo music repertoires since the earliest periods of Japanese musical history to **(30)** _____ present day. It is related to the Korean *kum* and the Chinese *chin* musical instruments.

[Source.](#)

It is a **(24)** _____ board zither with movable bridges.

☐

13-string

☐

13 strings

☐

13-strings

☐

13 strings'

Задание 25

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 24.

Although it was derived from continental Asian models, it has developed structural characteristics that **(25)** _____ it specifically Japanese.

☐

are made

☐

are makig

☐

have been making

☐

make

Задание 26

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 24.

How is it played? The *koto*, **(26)** _____ is made of paulownia wood, is placed horizontally on the ground on a low table.

☐

who

☐

that

☐

what

☐

which

Задание 27

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 24.

Then, it is played by plucking the strings with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand, **(27)** _____ barehanded or with an ivory piece called *aplectrum*.

☐

neither

☐

or

☐

both

☐

either

Задание 28

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 24.

Traditionally, since the 16th century, the musician uses the left hand to alter the pitch or sound of each string by pressing or manipulating the strings on **(28)** _____ side of each bridge.

☐

the other

☐

another

☐

other

☐

the others

Задание 29

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 24.

The *koto* **(29)** _____ popular in ensemble, chamber, ...

☐

has been

☐

was

☐

is

☐

is being

Задание 30

Текст к этому заданию смотрите в вопросе 24.

... and solo music repertoires since the earliest periods of Japanese musical history to **(30)** _____ present day.

☐

the

☐

this

☐

a

☐

any