

**Муниципальное общеобразовательное автономное учреждение  
гимназия № 8 г. Сочи**

**Сборник дидактических заданий  
на основе тематических текстов по аудированию  
для подготовки обучающихся  
к письменной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку**

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## Пояснительная записка

Сборник дидактических заданий на основе тематических текстов по аудированию предназначен для подготовки учащихся к сдаче ЕГЭ по английскому языку по демоверсии и спецификации ЕГЭ 2023. Данный дидактический материал помогает закрепить знания учащихся, полученные за время обучения в средней общеобразовательной школе, оценить свои знания и определить пробелы, которые необходимо ликвидировать для успешной сдачи государственного экзамена по иностранному языку. Сборник включает задания по всем видам речевой деятельности (аудированию, чтению, грамматике, словообразованию, письму) по трем разделам примерной программы для 10-11 классов (образование, окружающая среда, профессии).

Основное назначение подготовки к ЕГЭ состоит в том, чтобы научить выпускников демонстрировать свои знания и умения, имея чёткое представление о формате экзамена. Учащиеся должны понимать основное содержание иноязычного звучащего и письменного текста, уметь создать связное письменное высказывание в жанре личного письма (дать развернутое сообщение в соответствии с коммуникативной целью, запросить информацию, соблюдать принятые в иностранном языке нормы вежливости), владеть лексико-грамматическими и орфографическими навыками базового уровня.

Роль контроля, как инструмента, обеспечивающего определение уровня сформированности иноязычных умений в рамках определенных стандартных требований, очень важна. Кроме того, задача учителя сегодня состоит в том, чтобы подготовить ребенка к сдаче ЕГЭ, чтобы у него не возникло психологических трудностей перед аудiotестом. А для этого на уроке необходимо работать с аудiotекстом и знакомить детей со всеми формами тестового контроля. Также важно помнить, что одной из функций тематических тестов является то, что в ходе выполнения теста тестируемые выполняют разные речевые действия, направленные на повторение, закрепление учебного материала, активизирующие мыслительную деятельность, развивающие память, т.е. достигается определенный обучающий эффект. Сборник имеет и воспитательную функцию, т.к. тестируемые сталкиваются с преодолением различных психолингвистических, мыслительных и других трудностей, преодолевая которые воспитываются такие личностные качества, как сила воли, целеустремленность, добросовестность.

**Цель:** обучение письменным видам речевой деятельности на основе тематических аудiotекстов в рамках подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

### **Задачи:**

- повторить, обобщить и выявить знания по всем разделам письменной речи, которые составляют формат ЕГЭ по английскому языку;
- ознакомить учащихся с экзаменационным форматом;
- развивать способность ориентироваться в типах экзаменационных заданий, в особенностях их выполнения;
- сформировать определенные навыки и умения, необходимые для успешного выполнения экзаменационных заданий;
- научить анализировать и объективно оценивать результаты собственной учебной деятельности.

Режим данной работы - 1 раз в неделю.

Сборник дидактических заданий на основе тематических текстов по аудированию для подготовки к письменной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку содержит следующий учебный материал:

### **Аудирование**

Дальнейшее развитие понимания на слух аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров. Типы заданий: на установление соответствия, выбор одного правильного ответа из трех предложенных.

### **Чтение**

Развитие всех основных видов чтения аутентичных текстов различных стилей на основе лексического базиса средней общеобразовательной школы (ознакомительного, изучающего, просмотрового). Типы заданий: на установление соответствия и выбор одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных.

### **Лексика**

Расширение словаря за счет овладения тематической лексикой, новыми значениями известных слов и новых слов. Развитие навыков распознавания и употребления в речи лексических единиц, обслуживающих ситуации в рамках тематики старшей школы, наиболее распространенных устойчивых словосочетаний, реплик-клише речевого этикета, характерных для культуры англоязычных стран.

### **Грамматика**

Все глагольно-временные формы в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени в активном и страдательном залогах, артикль (определенный артикль, неопределенный, нулевой артикль), имена существительные в единственном и множественном числе, исключения для множественного числа, исчисляемые\ неисчисляемые существительные, модальные глаголы, условные предложения, союзы, вводные слова, степени сравнения прилагательных, инфинитив и герундий, предлоги (места, времени и др.), личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные вопросительные местоимения, прилагательные и наречия, в том числе наречия, выражающие количество (many/much, few/a few, little/ a little); количественные и порядковые числительные. Формирование навыков распознавания и употребления предложений с конструкцией "I wish...", конструкцией "so/such + that", эмфатических конструкций типа It's time you did smth.

### **Письмо**

Развитие умений писать личное письмо (расспрашивать в личном письме о новостях и сообщать их; рассказывать об отдельных фактах/событиях своей жизни, выражая свои суждения и чувства; описывать свои планы на будущее).

### **Выводы**

Сборник дидактических заданий на основе тематических текстов по аудированию для подготовки к письменной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку будет полезен учащимся старших классов как для самостоятельной подготовки, так и для занятий в классе. Сборник рекомендуется для использования в школах с углубленным изучением английского языка, лицеях, гимназиях и колледжах. Кроме того, данные дидактические материалы можно применять и в функции упражнения, при этом очень перспективно его использование с точки зрения тренировки для каждого учащегося.

**Education.**

**Listening.**

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1XerQV1qkrQb2jAZsb2u9QAxZlAu7uvvDGY4uYFdYKGU/edit>

**Part 1. Match Speakers A-F with Statements 1-7. There is one EXTRA statement.**

1. Rules and freedom may go along quite successfully.
2. Students' preferences in subjects have changed.
3. Teachers can both improve and spoil your future.
4. Internal assessment ensured better results in external examinations.
5. I don't like a particular subject because of the bad teacher.
6. I regard the earlier system of young children's education as beneficial.
7. My Maths teacher struck terror into my heart.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

**Part 2. Choose if the statement is True, False, or Not Stated**

- A. The caller calls his classmate working for the English language centre.
- B. The centre offers courses in different languages.
- C. The next semester starts in three months.
- D. The program is free for full-time students.
- E. It's possible to apply for a course through the Internet.
- F. The centre requires the evidence of the applicant's financial credibility.
- G. One can use mail to send the application documents to the centre.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

**Part 3. Listen to the interview and choose the right option in questions 3-9.**

3. Which of the following is TRUE about the US Institute of International Education?

- 1) Jane Brown is its president.
- 2) It works for the State Department.
- 3) It's not a commercial organization

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the recent statistics of international education in the USA?

- 1) There were 23% more international students this academic year.
- 2) The 2011-2012 year had the highest number of international students.

- 3) The number of International students has grown substantially.
5. What does Jane Brown say about Americans who study abroad?
- 1) Only a few of them do so.
  - 2) Their percentage went up slightly.
  - 3) They prefer to study in China.
6. Why, according to Jane Brown, do young Chinese people go to study abroad?
- 1) They want to travel around the world.
  - 2) Chinese education is of low quality.
  - 3) Their families can afford it.
7. From which country do most international students come to America?
- 1) China
  - 2) India
  - 3) Korea
8. Why, according to Jane Brown, do many international students choose to come to America?
1. Universities in America are large.
  2. They have a wide choice of colleges.
  3. American universities prefer them to American students.
9. How many international students are there in America in comparison with domestic students?
1. A small amount.
  2. A big percentage.
  3. An equal proportion.

## **Reading**

**Task 10: Match Headings 1-8 with Texts A-G. There is one EXTRA heading.**

- 1. Love at first sight**
- 2. Great damage**
- 3. Low attention span can cause problems**
- 4. False accusation**
- 5. Changing rooms are not safe**
- 6. Big days, big friends**
- 7. Regrets**
- 8. Unforgettable experience**

**A.** My best school day was when James Bond put a Band-Aid on my finger. Once James Bond or rather the actor who plays him, talked about the importance of a good education. He admitted not being a good student skipping classes or doing badly in exams. I really fancied him. While he was speaking, I was playing about with some scissors. I was so distracted that I cut my finger and bled on my desk. That's when James Bond give me first aid.

**B.** This happened at primary school in the playground during playtime. Aidan, my mate, had fireworks in his school bag and some matches in his pencil case. I lit one of the fireworks which shot out of his hand, went through a window into the deputy head's office and caused the fire, which burnt down half the school. We were put in horrible temporary classrooms. We felt so bad about what we had done that we confessed. We were lucky not to be expelled.

**C.** I am twenty-seven but my most memorable school day happened only last week. As a teenager I was a rebel. So having sat my final exams, I walked out of the door and decided I'd never go back. The graduation ceremony in America is a big deal but it is not compulsory so I refuse to go. Last week there was a school union, exactly ten years after graduation, where I had a great time. I wish I had gone to the original ceremony.

**D.** I was always a good student. One day my parents sent me to a private boarding school. I hated it. I got bullied for being a swot. One guy, Jasper, couldn't pass an exam without cheating. He wanted to copy from me. I said no. So he stole money from someone's bag in the changing rooms and put it in my locker. The head teacher was going to expel me. Luckily, a security camera had caught Jasper so they expelled him instead.

**E.** My first day at DaVinci International school stands above all others. I was standing there, dressed in my newly-bought clothes, in front of the school wooden gates with lots of other people sharing the same experience, rushing in full of pleasure. The principal, 'Mike', welcomed me and accompanied me to my classroom. Though I didn't really know much about the school yet, my gut feeling was that it had already become my second home, which turned out to be the absolutely truth.

**F.** Since we were little, we were barely allowed to go to malls, so Friendship Days that we had in school became so special that they had to be celebrated no matter how. It was always on a Sunday, we would meet and tie bands. Then we would always count who got the most. In most of the schools, these bands were not allowed. But we used our stealth and wore them anyway!

**G.** It is sometimes hard for me to stop thinking about school trip to Columbia. Many of the places I had been before with my school friends include China, Japan, Singapore, Australia and each has an unforgettable memory that I keep in my head and in my heart. But I will never forget my vacation in Columbia, because I had a chance to meet my father's family, experience a different

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

culture, and view some of the most spectacular panoramic sights in the world.

**Task 11: Complete the text with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one EXTRA part.**

My mum is Finnish. When I was 10, she divorced with my dad and decided to return to her homeland with my brother and me. I was bilingual and had visited the country regularly but anxiety was too high. Having read that A \_\_\_\_\_, I worried I wouldn't be able to keep up with the others. I imagined strict rules, tests and punishments, but eventually it all came as a shock.

My school life in Finland was very relaxed. The first thing I noticed was the absence of ringing bells. Somehow, my Finnish schoolmates knew where they had to be and when without anyone telling them and B \_\_\_\_\_. The next shock was no homework on the first day and very little for the whole year.

C \_\_\_\_\_ I wasn't the weakest student, though I did receive extra help with reading in Finnish and Finnish history. My knowledge of the English kings and queens D \_\_\_\_\_ was unfortunately irrelevant.

Another surprising thing was that there were no student contests. In England, schools were desperate to climb league tables, E \_\_\_\_\_. In Finland, schools all knew they were good and had the respect of the community so they didn't need to prove anything. My parents' divorce was a painful time but my life would have been very different F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. if they had stayed together in England
2. much to my surprise
3. lateness was never a problem
4. I had always been so proud of
5. Finnish education was the best in Europe
6. a bit like a public school in England
7. like football teams

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

**Tasks 12-18**

**Read the text "You are Clever! Put on a Green Tie!" and choose the right answer.**

The school tie evolved in England where some schools in the 1920s began requiring neck ties in the school colours. The school tie became the very symbol of the school. Although the school tie came to be a central part of the school uniform, it is fairly recent in origin. Even after graduating, old boys of a school would wear their school ties as adults to identify their school. The tie while it came to be widely worn was especially identified with the England's elite public schools, like Eton. Many schools awarded special ties to distinguish the senior boys who served as prefects or won their school colors. St. Matthew's was exactly this type of school in Sussex. Boys at St. Matthew's preparatory school wore their ties all day, even for some outdoor activities. Junior boys wore solid colour ties, but the prefects and the boys who won the 'school colours' got to wear \_\_\_\_\_ distinctive \_\_\_\_\_ ties.

On my first day at my new secondary school, St. Matthew's college, I kept my tie in my pocket until I got through the school gates. My parents had proudly announced the week before that

thanks to my academic results I had been assigned to 'Buckingham' school, home of the brightest schoolchildren at St. Matthew's College. As a result, I had a green tie and the green badge on my blazer. Less gifted pupils were with the orange tie of 'Hollyrood' or the red tie of 'Windsor' schools.

As soon as I entered the green painted Buckingham building, I put on my tie. There was no risk of students from the other schools seeing me now. They had separate buildings, painted orange or blue, and separate playgrounds. We ate lunch in the school canteen at different times and we did not share any lessons in any subjects.

The head teacher had explained to my parents that separating children into different levels was better than mixed ability classes. It allowed the teaching staff to design lessons to match their pupils' abilities and it led to better behavior and less bullying. My mum smiled and said, "It is just like a public school!"

But to me, it was just like attending any of the school. Student behavior suddenly did not seem that great. Kids were shouting and messing about in the classrooms and corridors. And like anywhere else, some students turned up late.

I had lunch with some new classmates. I asked them if Buckingham students looked down on the others. Laughing, one boy said, "Yeah, they are our enemies." But I'm not a kid disagreed. He pointed out that everyone came together for sports and music events. "Just because we wear different colours, that's not mean we cannot be friends."

I asked them if they disliked anything about the school. At first, they seemed reluctant to offer any criticism. But eventually they admitted that not everything was perfect. "The timetables are too restricted and it is almost impossible to move from one school to another", said one girl. "My sister wants a degree in neuropsychology but she is in Windsor and they do not have enough Science subjects so she cannot get into university. It's not fair!"

That was not the only thing about St. Matthew's that seemed unfair to me. I just do not think it is right to split the children up according to their exam results. On my way home, my tie was in my pocket again.

12. Why did school ties appear in the 1920s?

- 1) They distinguished the school elite.
- 2) They were part of school uniform for boys.
- 3) It was the requirement of most English schools.
- 4) Schools in England needed special symbols

13. Which is NOT true about Saint Matthews?

- 1) It is a school for boys.
- 2) It has several departments for more and less talented students.
- 3) It has different ties for different purposes.
- 4) Prefects go to Buckingham College at St. Matthew's.

14. Why did the author keep his tie in the pocket until he entered the school gates?



- 1) He felt shy to wear the tie.
- 2) He felt ill at ease to put on a green tie and a green badge.
- 3) He thought he would be a black sheep if he didn't.
- 4) He was less gifted than Holyrood or Windsor pupils.

15. What is TRUE about the schoolchildren of Buckingham?

- 1) They were the brightest students.
- 2) They had lunch whenever they wanted.
- 3) They studied in three separate buildings.
- 4) They were the only students who wore uniform.

16. The writer's mother exclaimed "It is just like a public school!" because

- 1) her son would not suffer from bullying any longer.
- 2) she felt privileged that your son went to a private school.
- 3) she did not want to pay for her son's education in a prestigious public school.
- 4) she wanted her son to be approached individually by the teaching staff.

17. What kind of relationships were there between Buckingham students and those from the other schools?

- 1) Buckingham schools disliked and disrespected the others.
- 2) They were on friendly terms with each other.
- 3) They shared sports activities.
- 4) They enjoyed messing around together.

18. What is the author's overall opinion of the school?

- 1) He was certain there was injustice towards students.
- 2) He disapproved of the level of teaching there.
- 3) He was reluctant to either criticize or present.
- 4) He found rigid scheduling rather discomfoting.

### Use of English

**Tasks 19-24: Complete the gap with the correct GRAMMAR form of the word given. Use CAPITAL letters in your answer.**

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) a school principal isn't always easy these days. Two generations ago, things were simple. If a student did badly in the exam, they failed. If they cheated, you 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPEL) them for dishonesty. Today we 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT BLAME) students; we think of the ways to help them. If a student gets poor results, you call it special educational needs and organize remedial classes. If they misbehave, it's ADHD. if they play truant from classes, you talk to them about why they feel unhappy and help them overcome 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (THAT) problems. It's hard work! But having said that, I wouldn't like to go back to the 'good old days'.

Nowadays, the authorities of Six Oaks School are truly committed to providing a 23 \_\_\_\_\_(GOOD) learning environment students of all abilities. Gifted and talented students always 24 \_\_\_\_\_(ENCOURAGE) to excel and they do. Students with learning difficulties, though they are in the minority, receive the support they need, both from classmates and the school staff.

**Tasks 25-29: Complete the gap with the correct WORD FORMATION. Use CAPITAL letters in your answer.**

Oxford High School for Girls, the oldest girls' school, is a leading 25 \_\_\_\_\_(DEPEND) day school for girls aged 4-18. The school is a unique community where each student is nurtured as an individual, whilst experiencing 27 \_\_\_\_\_(STAND) learning opportunities, within and beyond the curriculum. The 28 \_\_\_\_\_(SUPPORT) and dynamic environment enables the students to achieve 29 \_\_\_\_\_(EXCEPT) academic results and leave the school as interested and interesting young women prepared to play their part in an ever-changing world.

**Tasks 30-36: Read the text and choose the most SUITABLE word.**

The names of British university degrees are relic of the material university system and may be confusing to foreigner. The titles Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts don't mean a person has studied art, or even 'the liberal arts', the humanities. It is possible to have a BA in history, and MA in geography or a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) in physics or any other subjects.

Students in the first three years are called undergraduates. Apart from attending lectures and seminars, do you have to produce several 30 \_\_\_\_\_ papers. At the end of the undergraduate course every student writes a thesis to get a degree: BA, BSc (Bachelor of Science) or BED (Bachelor of Education). Graduates who wish to stay on in education take a postgraduate course, write a dissertation and become an MA or a PhD.

Student tuition 31 \_\_\_\_\_ to attend university in Britain are rising in progression. Eventually, over 80% of students in England and Wales now 32 \_\_\_\_\_ a student loan in order to go to university. They use the loan to pay for their tuition, books and living 33 \_\_\_\_\_. Although the interest rate is quite low, it begins as soon as the student receives as a loan. As a result, students are graduating with larger and larger debts.

You might think that a British person with a degree will find it easy to get a well-paid job. However, most people in white-collar jobs seem to have a degree these days, so the competition is extremely tough. British companies tend to 34 \_\_\_\_\_ work experience over a piece of paper. Graduates usually have to start at the bottom and work their way up. That can be very frustrating since they are often over-qualified for the work they are doing. 35 \_\_\_\_\_, life after university 36 \_\_\_\_\_ being quite disappointing for a lot of graduates.

30	past	final	term	news
31	news	investments	installments	fares
32	apply for	get out	take away	take out
33	expenses	accommodation	standards	expenditures
34	respect	value	charge	appraise
35	However	Nevertheless	Therefore	As a result
36	turns up	turns out	comes as	ends up

### Task 37.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Emily:

From: [emily@mail.uk](mailto:emily@mail.uk)

To: [Russian\\_friend@ege.ru](mailto:Russian_friend@ege.ru)

Subject: **Education**

... When I think about leaving school it's clear I'm going to miss it very much. What does school mean to you? Do they organise any meetings for the graduates at your school? Are you going to meet your school friends after you finish school? ... By the way, we're going rafting in July.

Write an email to Emily. In your message

– answer his questions

–ask 3 questions **about her plans for travelling**

Remember the rules of email writing.

### Ключи

№ п/п	Ответ
1	467215
2	1322111
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	3
7	1
8	2
9	1
10	3274168
11	532471
12	2
13	4
14	3

15	1
16	2
17	3
18	1
19	being
20	would expel
21	do not blame
22	those
23	better
24	are encour- aged
25	independent
26	outstanding
27	supportive
28	exceptional
29	obsession
30	3
31	1
32	4
33	1
34	2
35	3
36	4

**Environmental Issues.**

**Listening.**

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1bTHd\\_yQWRHLXhJ4n73b\\_4tMd3dgAXqXXuXwAP7nnpk/edit](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1bTHd_yQWRHLXhJ4n73b_4tMd3dgAXqXXuXwAP7nnpk/edit)

**Part 1. Match Speakers A-F with Statements 1-7. There is one EXTRA statement.**

1. During this disaster the region is affected by the lack of rain or snow.
2. Despite the risks people have always chosen such places for living.
3. This natural disaster can be felt thousands of miles away.
4. Different gases can escape through these openings in the surface of the Earth.
5. This natural disaster can result from a space object crashing into the water.
6. Collision of warm water and strong winds can create a mixture of clouds and thunderstorms.
7. Huge ocean waves can be caused by rain and lightning.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

**Part 2. Choose if the statement is True, False, or Not Stated**

- A. Bella likes the flat because the view is spectacular.
- B. The flat is situated in the city center.
- C. Bella will have to get up at 8:00 every morning.
- D. Bella's Biology teacher talks about the environment all the time.
- E. Dad agrees to sort their rubbish for recycling.
- F. Bella wants to find information about the local area on the Internet.
- G. They agreed to invite Bella's friends from school to their new home.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

**Part 3. Listen to the interview and choose the right option in questions 3-9.**

3. What has the recent survey found about the sparrow population?
  - 1) The bird population has been showing a declining trend for quite a while.
  - 2) The sparrow population has gone extinct in London.
  - 3) Sparrows are changing their common habitats in Britain.

4. What is the connection between the appearance of the motor car and the disappearance of sparrows?

- 1) Sparrows inhabit the territories where there are horses.
  - 2) The shift of transportation caused food shortage for sparrows.
  - 3) The sparrow population suffered significantly during wartime.
5. Which factor is NOT named among the reasons for the current trend?

- 1) chemicals
- 2) vehicles
- 3) fuels

6. How do people feel about the decline in the sparrow population?

- 1) Everybody feels sorry about the sparrow population decrease.
- 2) Only those who live in urban areas sympathize with these birds.
- 3) Farmers have never favored sparrows.

7. What is TRUE about the 19th century?

- 1) People could be rewarded for slaughtering sparrows.
- 2) Sparrows were responsible for the significant damage of crops.
- 3) Sparrows were kept in homes as best loved pets.

8. Sparrows are much happier in towns than in the country because

- 1) their well-being depends on their relationships with people.
- 2) they prefer inhabiting bigger rather than smaller territories.
- 3) they are reluctant to move far from their birthplace.

9. According to the expert,

- 1) sparrows will forever be fighting for survival.
- 2) there is no scientific explanation why sparrows are becoming extinct.
- 3) it's hard to predict how the situation with the sparrow population will develop.

### **Reading.**

**Task 10. Match Headings 1-8 with Texts A-G. There is one EXTRA heading.**

**1. Primitive production**

**2. A question answered**

**3. Science at the service of mass production**

**4. No recent development**

**5. Reactions and misconceptions**

**6. Cleaner egg production**

**7. Improvements in cost and cleanliness**

**8. Political action**

A. 'What exactly is battery farming?', one might well ask. Factory farming involves the production of eggs at the least possible cost using the least possible space. A chicken battery usually

looks like an enormous garden shed with rows and rows of cages, inside which chickens are kept busy eating and laying eggs. The name "battery farming" itself arises from the arrangement of rows and columns of identical cages connected together, sharing common divider walls, as in the cells of a battery.

B. However, battery cages have generated controversy between advocates for animal rights and industrial producers and this view of egg production doesn't actually sit pretty with most people today, considering all the negative hype attached to it. For some years now, we have been receiving information through the media from environmental and animal rights organizations about how inhumane this system of egg production is. This has led many people to wrongly believe that this technique has been developed only recently.

C. However, battery farming, which is one aspect of factory farming, has in fact been around for more than fifty years. An early reference to battery cages appears in Milton Arndt's 1931 book, *Battery Brooding*, where he reports that his cage flock was healthier and had higher egg production than his conventional flock. The research was originally continued in America during the 1930s and this method of egg production has been used in Europe since just after the end of World War II.

D. Health rather than economy was the primary motivation for the development of battery farming in the first place. The idea was to separate the birds from their waste, as this could contaminate the eggs with parasitic diseases. This was why cages with sloping floors were introduced, enabling the egg to roll clear of the chicken waste as soon as the chicken had laid it. Conveyor belts under the cages helped to remove manure, which provided better air control quality and eliminated fly breeding.

E. At first, the cages were primitive, made of wood and wire. However, they were soon replaced by metal ones, as it was quickly understood that wood became easily infected and was therefore unhygienic. In fact, it was not long before the whole system became automated, which required very little labor expenditure and cut down costs even more, making it very popular with poultry farmers. The use of laying batteries increased gradually, becoming the dominant method before the integration of the egg industry.

F. Geneticists have also been involved in battery farming, doing research and cross-breeding birds in order to improve production. It wasn't until the late sixties that they came up with a bird capable of laying about three hundred eggs a year, each weighing approximately 63 grams. This, in combination with the fact that this bird also required the minimal amount of feeding units, made it the ideal producer, and this type of bird has remained the most popular one up till now.

G. However, battery farming was outlawed in Switzerland by an act of Parliament from January 1, 1992. The Swiss became the first to impose such a ban. Battery cages have also been illegal in Michigan since 2009. In Ohio, there is a moratorium on permits for the construction of new battery cages. Other European governments have followed suit, but they have been more inclined to introduce strict guidelines, while research is carried out to develop more humane methods of egg production.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**Task 11: Complete the text with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one EXTRA part.**

Reintroduction is the deliberate release of a species from captivity into the wild. In 1980, red wolves were reintroduced to the south-east of the United States and six years later grey wolves returned to Yellowstone Park. Now, some environmentalists are hoping that a similar reintroduction can occur in Scotland. The last wolves in the wild in Britain died out in the early 18th century and many people, especially farmers, A\_\_\_\_\_.

However, the lack of a meat-eating animal in Scotland has meant that deer numbers have increased dramatically. This is disastrous for trees and bushes B\_\_\_\_\_. Hunting of deer, which could control their numbers, is considered cruel by many people, C\_\_\_\_\_.

Not everyone is happy with the idea of re-introducing wolves. Sheep farmers are especially worried as, D\_\_\_\_\_, sheep are not kept in easily controlled fields but are allowed to wander over large areas of land to search for grass to eat. They would be a much easier source of food for a hungry wolf than a large and much faster deer. Farmers are naturally against the potential loss of income E\_\_\_\_\_ if their animals were eaten by wolves. They pointed out that F\_\_\_\_\_ three wolves were responsible for killing forty-two sheep in a short period of time.

1. which the deer eat
2. in the highlands of Scotland
3. that they would suffer
4. were pleased not to see them anymore
5. a few years ago in Switzerland
6. who killed the wolves
7. who prefer natural methods of reducing the number of deer

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

**Tasks 12-18. Read the text "Swallowed by a Hippo" and choose the right answer.**

It takes courage to risk your life for another person. And the takes courage to return to the place where you almost died. Paul Templer was a guide on the Zambezi River. This river flows for over 2,500 kilometers from its source in north-west Zambia to its estuary in the Indian Ocean. It traverses dense forests, wide floodplains and narrow gorges before reaching the coastline of Mozambique. Along the Zambezi there is a huge population of wildlife including hippos, crocodiles, monitor lizards and many species of birds. The riverside woodlands are also the habitat of many larger animals such as elephants, zebras and giraffes. On the Zambezi along the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe there is one of the world's most astounding waterfalls: Victoria Falls.

Paul took tourists on boats down the river near Victoria Falls. On several occasions an enormous 2,000-kilo male hippo had tried to attack him. Hippos in the wild are herbivores that graze on grass, but they can be aggressive. This one seemed to enjoy hunting people. Paul knew to avoid it.

One day Paul and three colleagues, Mike, Ben and Evans had taken some clients out in kayaks. They were enjoying the unspoiled beauty when suddenly there was a loud thump. Paul turned to see Evans flying through the air. The boat was sitting half out of the water on the back of the huge hippo. The two clients were still in the boat. Paul yelled for everyone to head for the safety



of some nearby rocks. Then, bravely, he paddled towards Evans. He reached for the younger man's outstretched hand but as their fingers were about to touch, Paul was suddenly plunged into complete darkness. It was as if he was blind and deaf. His legs were in water, but his top half was almost dry. There was a smell like rotten eggs and a huge pressure against his chest. Although his arms were stuck, he managed to free one hand. He felt the wiry bristles of a snout. Only then he realized where he was: underwater, trapped from head to waist in a hippo's mouth.

Paul wriggled hard, and when the hippo opened its jaws, he escaped. He swam towards Evans, but the beast struck again, dragging him back under and biting him with its huge tusks and sharp teeth, like a cruel predator was its helpless prey. The hippo took him down to the bottom of the river. Paul wondered how long he could hold his breath. Suddenly, the hippo spat Paul out. He swam to the surface, where Mike helped him into his kayak and peddled to safety.

Paul's left arm was crushed and he had deep wounds on his chest and back. At the hospital, this is your chance managed to save his life, but he couldn't save his left arm. Evans, however, was not so lucky. His body was found down the river two days later. It took great courage, but once he's recovered, Paul returned to work. Two years later he was leading another expedition down the Zambezi. As they drifted past the stretch where he and his colleagues had been attacked, a huge hippo leapt from the water. Paul felt sure it was the same hippo that had almost killed him. For one dreadful moment, he thought it was going to attack him again. Fortunately, however, the hippo dived back under the water. Paul confronted his heroes and survived. He never saw the hippo again.

#### 12. The Zambezi river

- 1) is very long and crosses several countries, thick forests and wide plains.
- 2) flows for over 5,500 km from its source to its estuary.
- 3) is covered with thick ice every winter.
- 4) is the only source of fresh water for Zambia.

#### 13. A lot of huge mammals

- 1) can be seen on the banks of the Zambezi River.
- 2) are hunted in the woods of Africa.
- 3) became extinct due to human activity.
- 4) grazed on the white floodplains and narrow gorges.

#### 14. On the day he was attacked, Paul Templer

- 1) was hoping with that his clients would see the large hippo.
- 2) was in the boat with Evans and two clients.
- 3) hid from the hippo behind some rocks.
- 4) attempted to save the life of his colleague.

#### 15. The hippo

- 1) attacked Paul after he touched Evans' hand.
- 2) caught Paul by his legs during the first attack.

3) held Paul under the water for some time.

4) let Paul go when Mike intervened.

16. The author of this text

1) explains how to survive a hippo attack.

2) describes the impact of tourism on wildlife.

3) illustrates how fears can be overcome.

4) shows how teamwork can save lives.

17. Which of the following is stated as an opinion and NOT a fact?

1) along the Zambezi river there is a huge population of wildlife.

2) this hippo seemed to enjoy hunting people.

3) the riverside woodlands are also the habitat of many large animals.

4) Paul never saw the hippo again.

18. In this text the author

1) discusses the danger of wild animals.

2) mentions leisure activity on the Zambezi River.

3) describes an accident on the river.

4) gives detailed information about Zambia.

Use of English.

**Tasks 19-24: Complete the gap with the correct GRAMMAR form of the word given. Use CAPITAL letters in your answer.**

The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring process that 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (HEAT) the Earth's surface and atmosphere. Without the greenhouse effect life on this planet would probably not exist as the average temperature of the Earth would be a chilly -18 Celsius, rather than the present +15 Celsius.

For millions of years this natural mechanism 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (MAKE) the Earth warm enough to live on. In the last few centuries, the activities of humans have directly or indirectly caused the concentration of the major greenhouse gases to change.

When the amount of those gases 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (INCREASE) dramatically, the process of global warming gets out of hand 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (LEAD) to dangerous climate change. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions can 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPARE) to a footprint because they are a lasting sign of human presence and activity, which 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (REMAIN) on Earth after we are gone.

**Tasks 25-29: Complete the gap with the correct WORD FORMATION. Use CAPITAL letters in your answer.**

Fuels.

Fuels are materials that store potential energy in forms that can be released and used to work. Chemical fuels are substances that release energy by reacting with substances around them.

Chemical fuels are divided by their physical properties, as a solid, liquid or gas. Solid fuels like wood or coal have been used by 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (HUMAN) for many years to create fire. Most liquid fuels in widespread use are derived from fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels are carbohydrates, formed from the 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (FOSSIL) remains of ancient plants and animals. Fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas cause global warming and climate change. 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (RENEW) energies such as solar, wave and wind power are still too unavailable.

Biofuels, made from crops are such as sugar cane may cause a serious food 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (SHORT), consume too much fresh water and can be harmful to the environment. Meeting our energy needs is a problem. The answer could be to produce biofuel in the sea. Seaweed is environmentally friendly; it grows quickly and cleans up 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (POLLUTE) from fish farms.

**Tasks 30-36: Read the text and choose the most SUITABLE word.**

**Bushmeat Crisis**

There is a huge list of environmental issues in Africa, which is turning 30 \_\_\_\_\_ to be a threat to the global environmental condition. Deforestation has become one of the major factors affecting the ecological balance of not only Africa, but of the entire world. The 31 \_\_\_\_\_ of forest has resulted in soil erosion, climate change, less rainfall, and other adverse conditions.

In Africa, forest is often referred to as ‘the bush’, thus meat from the wild animals hunted there is called ‘bushmeat’. The term 32 \_\_\_\_\_ to all the wildlife species used for meat, including those threatened and endangered such as elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees and other primates.

Habitat loss has already resulted in widespread local 33 \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia and West Africa. This has become a crisis because of rapid expansion of countries and species previously not at risk, largely due to an increase in commercial logging, with an infrastructure of roads and trucks that link forests and hunters to cities and 34 \_\_\_\_\_. The bushmeat crisis is a human tragedy: the loss of wildlife threatens the livelihood and food security of ingenious and 35 \_\_\_\_\_ populations most of which depend on wildlife as a staple or supplement to their diet.

The underlying causes relate to poverty and economic underdevelopment, so addressing the bushmeat crisis requires a diversity of approaches, from conducting anti-poaching operations to educating children and adults about importance of biodiversity and sustainability. Enforcing the law requires having 36 \_\_\_\_\_ laws in place. The bushmeat crisis will continue as long as there are individuals who rely on wildlife for protein or income. No amount of enforcement or awareness will curb this trade in the absence of realistic alternatives.

30	on	out	off	in
31	cleaning	chopping	clearing	cutting
32	applies	appeals	approaches	enable
33	extinctions	excavations	exchanges	examinations
34	users	collectors	co-workers	consumers
35	city	countryside	agricultural	rural
36	sensitive	sensible	sustainable	surrounded

### Task 37.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Joan:

From: [joan@mail.uk](mailto:joan@mail.uk)

To: [Russian\\_friend@ege.ru](mailto:Russian_friend@ege.ru)

Subject: **Environment**

When I forget to take an umbrella in summer, it always rains. What's the weather like in summer where you live? What do you usually do when it rains? How do you protect yourself from bad weather?

I bought new shoes two days ago, but now I think I should take them back to the store ...

Write an email to Joan. In your message—answer her questions

— ask 3 questions **about her new shoes**

Remember the rules of email writing.

### Ключи

№ п/п	Ответ
1	512364
2	2133112
3	1
4	2
5	1
6	3
7	1
8	1
9	3
10	2546738
11	417235
12	1
13	1
14	4
15	3

16	3
17	2
18	3
19	heats
20	has been making
21	increases
22	leading
23	be compared
24	will remain
25	humans
26	fossiled
27	renewable
28	shortage
29	pollution
30	2
31	3
32	1
33	1
34	4
35	4
36	2

**Jobs and Careers.**

**Listening.**

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/19D0XDDD2R6ZkM4EcoL1VL0WF1xoifENoFctDslc9zUI/edit>

**Part 1. Match Speakers A-F with Statements 1-7. There is one EXTRA statement.**

1. I want a new contract in the same company.
2. I want to resign.
3. I see my boss socially.
4. I am dissatisfied with my job.
5. I find it hard to take a break from work.
6. I have a boss who supervises and delegates well.
7. Working relationships are your boss's responsibility.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

**Part 2: Choose if the statement is True, False, or Not Stated**

- A. The company where Paul starts working has several departments.
- B. The department has to sell at least ten products a day.
- C. In the conference room people are discussing a new advertising campaign.
- D. There is a computer and a big screen in the conference room.
- E. Paul didn't have the interview in this company.
- F. There are a lot of engineers working in the office.
- G. Paul is happy to have a cup of coffee with chocolates.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

**Part 3: Listen to the interview and choose the right option in questions 3-9.**

3. The guest of the program is a life coach. His job is
  - 1) to teach people how to play different games.

- 2) to teach people how to stay healthy.
- 3) to teach people how to choose the right occupation and become successful.
4. In the program the speaker
  - 1) describes the life of our great-grandparents.
  - 2) compares job possibilities for different generations.
  - 3) talks about the transition from an agriculture-based economy to an industrial economy.
5. Our great-grandparents had to stop working in agriculture because
  - 1) they wanted to live in the cities.
  - 2) machines replaced people working in the fields.
  - 3) taxes for working on land were too high.
6. A lot of factories are deserted today because
  - 1) modern devices can control technological processes.
  - 2) an office job is a lot more comfortable and people don't want to work in industry.
  - 3) many of them are closed down.
7. Many people stopped going to travel agents because
  - 1) consumer service there has become worse.
  - 2) it is much easier to buy things using the Internet.
  - 3) the location of the agencies is very inconvenient.
8. Fashion designers, actors and writers
  - 1) have a creative element to their work.
  - 2) will be replaced by machines.
  - 3) do not require special skills.
9. Hairdressers are mentioned as an example of
  - 1) a creative job.
  - 2) a job that will not exist in the future.
  - 3) a job requiring interpersonal skills.

### **Reading.**

**Task 10. Match Headings 1-8 with Texts A-G. There is one EXTRA heading.**

**1. Think about your health when choosing your job**

**2. Money back for unfairness**

**3. The best place to get your qualifications**

**4. Managing people is vital**

**5. Get work experience at a young age**

**6. Work and travel at the same time**

**7. A very demanding dream job**

**8. Juggling responsibilities for success**

A. Over 700 employers have been fined and ordered to pay unpaid wages after a government investigation. A commission reviewed complaints workers paid less than the minimum wage or made to do unpaid overtime. In one case a clothes company forced employees to buy specific clothes from its range as 'uniforms'. Twenty-six thousand employees have received a total of four million pounds in back pay and reimbursements.

B. It is a well-known fact that a lot of jobs can affect your health. Do you know that the flight attendants have all sorts of health problems like headaches, earaches, hearing loss and back pain? In the documentary I saw yesterday they talked about living with permanent sleep problems, even memory loss. Some people say that flight attendants get to see the world. But it is not exactly the case. Think twice before you choose your career.

C. Employers in today's highly competitive market need workers who are well-trained, highly skilled, dedicated and efficient. They know that is exactly what they'll get if they employ graduates from Aberlynn. Whether you are to leave your schooldays behind or whether you are fed up being on the dole, we have full-time and part-time certificates and degree courses to prepare you for the career you want and help you find the job you need.

D. As an HR manager I am in charge of the recruitment process when a new employee needs to be hired. I organize professional development for the staff, things like training courses and workshops. I also review performance and recommend people for promotion. It is my job to handle all the paperwork connected with salaries and sick leave. And when the company is forced to make some of its staff redundant, I have to offer some of the workers voluntary redundancy or early retirement.

E. After my final year in secondary school I am planning to study tourism management at university. I think that working in tourism and hospitality is very interesting and rewarding. Besides, it gives you a wonderful opportunity to travel all over the world. It goes without saying that this job is very demanding. You have to work with different people all the time, trying to make sure they are happy with your service.

F. Nowadays employers make sure that their perspective employees have previous work experience. That's why young people are trying to start working at an early age. For example, my close friend is only 17 but she has already done volunteer work at several conferences, festivals and other places. Her duties at those events included both administrative work and face-to-face contacts with guests. She registered participants and provided information and logistical support.

G. Many people find it difficult to go to work every day and they dream about working from home. For me working from home sounds as if I have nothing but leisure time. But many people assure me that it is not true. To start, it is important to be very organized and responsible. On the other hand, while it is important for every person to have free time and relax, you find it unacceptable to waste time with friends or doing sports.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**Task 11: Complete the text with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one EXTRA part.**



In ancient times, most women worked at home. There was a great deal of work to do A\_\_\_\_\_. Women made the family clothes and prepared food. In a rich family the wife was expected to run the home and, sometimes, B\_\_\_\_\_.

They might also help their husbands with farm work. In the 16th and 17th centuries, professions like teachers, lawyers or doctors were closed to women. However, some women had jobs. Some of them worked spinning clothes, others C\_\_\_\_\_. Some women worked in food preparation D\_\_\_\_\_. A very common job for women was a domestic servant or a midwife. In the late 19th century new technology created more jobs for women.

But even in the early 20th century it was unusual for married women to work because housework was too time-consuming, E\_\_\_\_\_. New technology in the home made it easier for women F\_\_\_\_\_ to do so. In the middle of 20th century it became common for women to work - at least part-time.

But at that time there were female and male professions. Even in the 21st century you can find people who sufficiently backward to believe in the existence of 'jobs for men' and 'jobs for women'.

1. as most homes were self-sufficient
2. as they did not have proper education
3. that women did not have any possibility to work anywhere else
4. who wanted to go to work
5. to manage the finances
6. and sold foodstuffs in the streets
7. were dyers, shoemakers and embroiderers

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

**Tasks 12-18. Read the text "Lucky Coincidence" and choose the right answer.**

It was the 24th of March, Bill's twenty-fifth birthday. During his lunch hour, instead of going to the staff canteen as usual, he went outside for a breath of fresh air.

Bill was a customer service advisor for a successful multinational telecommunication company. But the splendid job title hid an unpleasant reality. All he did all day; every day was talking on the phone dealing with complaints from customers. More and more these days, all he wanted to do was to shout at them to get a life and leave him alone.

Still, at least he had a job. His line manager told him he was in line for promotion. He did get a pay rise last year; even though it was only 1.5%. Although his salary wasn't great, it did pay the bills.

Yet, Bill was, to put it mildly, dissatisfied. He had always been a good boy, doing what was expected from him. At school he loved Art, but he had followed his parents' advice and done Marketing at college. Then he spent almost a year on the dole. He had applied for hundreds of jobs and sat through dozens of interviews and then, just when he was losing hope and it was getting hard to get out of bed in the morning, he found a job, an office job. Just the kind of job he had always thought he wanted.

But now three years later, as he walked past the boarded-up shop fronts in the high street, he felt sure there was something missing in his life. He knew he was lucky to have a job. It was a depressed area. Unemployment was high and was widely believed to be getting higher. Lots of factories and shops had closed down. Many jobs had been outsourced to other countries. There had been strikes and sit-ins but as far as Bill could see they had done nothing to stop redundancies and job losses.

On a battered bookcase outside a charity shop, a book caught his eye. On the grubby cover were large white letters on bright green squares. The title of the book was "Useless work versus useless toil". The author's name was William Morris.

Intrigued, Bill opened the book. The first words were these: "Here, you see, are two kinds of work, - one good, the other bad." Bill found himself nodding in agreement. Some work was useful. Other work was not. He pulled out his phone and checked Wikipedia. William Morris was a 19th century textile designer and libertarian socialist, born in London on March 24, 1834. Bill was amazed: he and this author were born on the same day, in the same place and they had exactly the same name

He bought the book and sat in a cafe to read it. It was short, just over a hundred pages and Bill was a quick reader. However, when he reached the final page and looked at his watch, he realized he was late for work. He did not mind at all.

It was the 24th of March, Bill's twenty-sixth birthday. He decided that today he would start work early. He didn't need to. He had sold three paintings already this month and he had enough money to live on. But ever since he had resigned from his job a year ago and set up his own studio, he had realized that work was what made life worth living.

12. Why was Bill discontent?

- 1) His job was dull and repetitive.
- 2) He had been rude to some customers.
- 3) He was not earning enough to live on.
- 4) He had never wanted to work in an office.

13. Which of the following is stated in the text as an opinion and NOT a fact?

- 1) Bill worked for a profitable local company.
- 2) Bill was earning more money than he had before.
- 3) Employment prospects were declining in Bill's town.
- 4) The protests in Bill's town had saved some jobs.

14. Why did Bill go outside during his lunch hour that day?

- 1) He wanted to have lunch in restaurants.
- 2) His office was very noisy.
- 3) The staff canteen was closed.
- 4) He wanted to breathe in some crisp invigorating air.

15. Why was Bill on the dole?

- 1) He was unemployed.
  - 2) He followed his parents' advice.
  - 3) He had too many interviews.
  - 4) His salary was not very high.
16. There had been strikes because
- 1) people wanted to work in different countries.
  - 2) a lot of people lost their jobs.
  - 3) the owners of the companies were very rude to their employees.
  - 4) Bill's town was a depressed area.
17. Bill was very impressed because
- 1) the book was very old.
  - 2) the color of the book was very bright.
  - 3) the author of the book was a libertarian socialist.
  - 4) the author of the book was his namesake.
18. What happened after Bill read the book?
- 1) He thought about changing his name.
  - 2) He started turning up late at work.
  - 3) He made an important decision.
  - 4) He took up a new hobby.

### **Use of English.**

**Tasks 19-24: Complete the gap with the correct GRAMMAR form of the word given. Use CAPITAL letters in your answer.**

Many people are tired of working for others. They want 19\_\_\_\_\_ (START) their own business and work for 20\_\_\_\_\_ (THEY). Such people often leave their workplaces and create new 21\_\_\_\_\_ (COMPANY).

But is this decision right? It is not an easy question. The answer probably 22\_\_\_\_\_ (DEPEND) on the kind of person you are. I would like to explain my point of view telling you about something I know well.

When we uncle Frank set up his small firm twenty-five years ago, his life 23\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT BE) easy. He often worked fourteen-hour days, he had no holiday for three years and the future was uncertain. But he liked being his own boss and working for himself. It gave him all the freedom and responsibility he 24\_\_\_\_\_ (LOOK) for before he became an entrepreneur.

**Tasks 25-29: Complete the gap with the correct WORD FORMATION. Use CAPITAL letters in your answer.**

My first job was in a big multinational company. As a manager, I had a wide range of 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (RESPONSIBILITY). To start, I was in charge of the recruitment process when the department needed a new 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (EMPLOY). It was necessary to look through CVs, choose the applicants and organize interviews for them. Apart from that I had to ensure 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (PROFESSION) development for the staff members. I arranged things like training courses and workshops. It was not easy to find specialists who could not only share their knowledge and experience, but also encourage our employees to do their best for the company's success.

Every year I reviewed performance and recommended people for 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (PROMOTE). It was a very sensitive matter. It was difficult to judge people in terms of their performance. I was simply afraid of being unfair. The department was quite big, and there was quite a lot of administrative work. I handled all the paperwork connected with salaries, sick leaves, holiday and so on.

At some point, when our company had bad times and we were forced to lay off some of the staff, it was my job to negotiate with them voluntary 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (REDUNDANT).

**Tasks 30-36: Read the text and choose the most SUITABLE word.**

We asked students who will be entering the job market soon about the factors that affect their career choices. For the majority of students, the first thing is work itself. They would like to know what it 30 \_\_\_\_\_. Their work has to be useful to people. They want to believe in what they do and enjoy their job. They are sure that the job 31 \_\_\_\_\_ has to be the first priority.

For some students it is obvious that is the most important thing is a high salary. After that come 32 \_\_\_\_\_ of promotion leading to an even higher salary. They also appreciate 33 \_\_\_\_\_ like a company car and other things, which also have a specific money value

But there are students who think that there exist things worth more than a huge income. Stability and safety and much more important for them. Their first priority is job security. They want to know that they won't be given the 34 \_\_\_\_\_ from one day to the next. They take into consideration 35 \_\_\_\_\_ pay, holiday pay as well as a reliable pension plan and medical insurance for themselves and their families.

At the same time some students are worried about their 'work-life balance'. They don't want to spend a life in an office. Holidays are important for them and so are days off. They would like to be able to ask for 36 \_\_\_\_\_ working hours when they need them. These students say that they will be happy to work from home or even have a part-time job.

30	does	involves	contains	achieves
31	security	happiness	satisfaction	enjoyment
32	perspective	prospects	opportunity	ability
33	benefits	perks	wages	fees
34	bag	basket	sack	box
35	sick	ill	illness	sickness
36	elastic	flexible	changeable	changing

### Task 37.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Maurette:

From: [maurette@mail.uk](mailto:maurette@mail.uk)

To: [Russian\\_friend@ege.ru](mailto:Russian_friend@ege.ru)

Subject: **Job**

... You know what? My Dad has got a new job. What do your parents do? What kind of job would you like to have and why? What kind of training do you need for it?

... By the way, I saw a wonderful film last week ...

Write an email to Maurette. In your email

- answer her questions - ask 3 questions **about the film**

Remember the rules of email writing.

### Ключи

№ п/п	Ответ
1	561472
2	1313223
3	3
4	3
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	1
9	3
10	2138657
11	157634
12	1
13	3
14	4
15	1
16	2
17	4

18	3
19	to start
20	themselves
21	companies
22	depends
23	wasn't
24	had been looking
25	responsibilities
26	employee
27	professional
28	promotion
29	redundancy
30	2
31	3
32	2
33	2
34	3
35	1
36	2