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| *Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего****1–6*** *и утверждениями, данными в списке****А–G.****Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение,****только один******раз****.****В******задании******есть******одно******лишнее******утверждение.****Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.* |

**Практическая часть**

*Задание 1*

**Утверждение:**
**A.** Little changes in our lives can change our Mother Earth.
**B.** Climate change predictions can be more accurate.
**C.** Human memory can play tricks.
**D.** The difference between the language and real life.
**E.** It changed, changes and will change.
**F.** We will never see it again.
**G.** They are rare and unforgettable views.

**Speaker 1**

My Dad always says that the weather was different when he was young. The skies were often blue from horizon to horizon, not always cloudy like now. The English summers were long and warm and in winter there would be decent snow especially in January and February. He says that this has convinced him that climate change is real. But I’m not sure. Maybe he just remembers the best days of his

childhood and conveniently forgets the horrid days.

**Speaker 2**

The difference between weather and climate is simply time. The weather is what is happening outside right now and the climate is how the atmosphere behaves over relatively long periods of time. I think people talk too casually about climate change. The climate has always been changing since the world was formed. What is important is how we protect the planet as much as possible from the ravages of

pollution. But the climate will continue to change regardless.

**Speaker 3**
Moonbows are rare. They occur when the moon is full but low in the sky and its rays refract through the spray from waterfalls. Haloes are rings formed around the sun when ice crystals refract light in the upper atmosphere. The bright areas in the arcs are called sundogs. But most dramatic of all are fire rainbows when the sun shines through ice crystals held in high altitude cirrus cloud. It is a great disappointment to me that I have seen none of these but I live in hope.

**Speaker 4**

What happens outside this week or next week has nothing to do with the role of humans in causing climate change. It is professionally irresponsible for scientists to claim that some weather observed these days is ‘consistent with’ long term predictions for climate change. Any weather and all weather patterns can ‘fit’ long term predictions. What is needed is less headline grabbing statements that frighten

everyone to death and more serious study of long term records.

**Speaker 5**

The US Environmental Protection agency has an interesting website It supports the view that the rate of unnatural climate change can be reduced by positive action. It challenges the idea that as individuals we are powerless to help our planet. In fact, the site demonstrates that if we all individually change our lives just in small ways, it could make a very big difference to our planet.

**Speaker 6**

In England, when it rains hard, we often say that it’s raining ‘cats and dogs’. But actually there have been many cases of so called ‘non-aqueous rain’ usually where birds or fish fall like rain. In 1939 in Wiltshire, England, there was a shower of frogs and in 1983, in Dorset, lumps of coal fell from the sky. There are different opinions as to why this happens but as far as I know, so far, no actual cats or dogs fell from the sky! That really would fuel the discussion on climate change.

*Задание 2*

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| Вы услышите разговор брата и сестры. *Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений* **(А–G)** *соответствуют содержанию текста****(1 — True)****, какие не соответствуют****(2 — False)****и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа****(3 — Not stated)****. Выберите номер варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.* |

**A**      David invites Anna because she is interested in old schools.

        1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**B**      The journey to Kimbolton generally takes about an hour.

1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**C**      Katherine was Henry’s second wife.

1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**D**      Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church for religious reasons

1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**E**      Henry married Anne Boleyn after Katherine to get an heir.
 1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**F**      The Castle is occasionally open to public tours
 1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**G**      Anna really wants to accept the invitation.

1) True   2) False   3) Not stated

**David:**      Anna, if you are interested, I’m going to make a visit to my old school next Saturday. Would you like to come?
**Anna:**      Why on earth would I want to visit your old school?
**David:**      Because I know you’re studying the Tudors at the moment — Henry VIII and the reformation — right?
**Anna:**      Yes, and so?
**David:**      Well, I went to school at a place called Kimbolton, in Cambridgeshire. It’s about one-hour drive from here if the traffic isn’t too bad.
**Anna:**      And the connection with Henry VIII is…?
**David:**      Henry VIII had six wives — but arguably the most important one historically was Katherine of Aragon, his first wife.
**Anna:**      That’s right. Because he wanted a son to be King after him and he only had a daughter — Mary. He divorced Katherine because she was past child bearing age and he needed to marry again to have a son. The Catholic Pope refused to give him a divorce, so Henry broke away from the Catholic Church, destroyed all the monasteries and steered England towards the protestant church. What on earth has this got to do with your school?
**David:**      When Henry separated from Katherine and married Anne Boleyn — he sent Katherine to a castle — in Kimbolton.
**Anna:**      You’re joking?
**David:**      The headmaster’s office is in the room that was formerly her bedroom. She lived there until she died. After her death her coffin was carried to London — about 60 miles — and people lined the route all the way to say goodbye to her. When I was at school there were plenty of stories about her ghost that still walks the corridors of Kimbolton Castle.
**Anna:**      Is it open to the public then?
**David:**      No, I’m afraid it isn’t. But because I went to school I can go back on special school reunion days. They’re called ‘Old Kimboltonian Days’. And I can take a guest. There will be a tour. Probably we’ll see a game of cricket in the afternoon and in the evening there will be a dinner dance. What do you say?
**Anna:**      I’m not sure. On Sunday I’m going to Brighton for the day and will need to get up early. Can I think about it? I’ll let you know by tomorrow.

*Задание 3*

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| *Вы услышите рассказ о том, как извержение вулкана в Исландии повлияло на отпуск одной семьи.* *В заданиях****3-9****обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.* |

**3.** Apart from Lucy, the number in her holiday group was  . . .

* 1. seven.
	2. sixteen.
	3. five.

**4.**  When the holiday makers first heard about the volcano they were  . . .

1. impressed by the power of nature.
2. worried it might be like the 1783 eruption.
3. certain it would not affect their home country.

**5.** By the weekend, Lucy’s family understood  . . .

* 1. that they were trapped.
	2. that more than 73,000 flights were cancelled.
	3. much more about the global economy.

**6.**  The owner of the chalet let Lucy and her relatives stay for  . . .

1. free.
2. a whole week’s price.
3. half price.

**7.**  Which is TRUE about Lucy’s Mum and Aunty Jane?

* 1. They could work remotely with Wi Fi if needed.
	2. They thought it would be nice to stay a bit longer.
	3. They urgently needed to be home by Monday.

**8.**  At Geneva Airport Lucy and her relatives learned that  . . .

1. flights would probably resume later in the week.
2. the next flight to Birmingham had 8 available places.
3. there would be no flights that weekend.

**9.**  On the journey home, Lucy reflected that  . . .

* 1. in the future, international travel could be unpredictable.
	2. the ash cloud made it hard to think about the past and the future.
	3. the planet was still quite young.

**The Volcano**

 Altogether, we were 5 adults and 3 children (5 to 16 years old). I’m Lucy Brown, the 16 years old. The rest of the group consisted of my parents — Gordon and Mary. Before you ask — my Dad isn’t the Prime Minister! Also with us were Uncle Bob, Aunty June and their kids — Alice (aged 1and Robin (aged 5) and finally Grandma — who refuses to tell me her age and seems to think she’s still a teenager! We were enjoying an end of season visit to Courcheval, in the French Alps, when on 14th of April, 2010, we saw a news report about a volcano in Iceland.
 At first we were simply impressed by the power of nature and happy to hear that there weren’t huge numbers of people killed. Dad told me that there was a Volcano in Iceland in 1783 called Laki, which directly or indirectly killed 2 million people through sulfur dioxide poisoning. So we watched the TV and were quietly glad that the volcano was so far away. It couldn’t possibly trouble us, could it?
 By the weekend, more than 63,000 flights had been canceled in 23 European countries. The TV broadcasts were discussing the implications for the global economy and millions of travelers were stranded — including us!

 Because no new holiday makers arrived in Courcheval, our accommodation was still available. We were sharing a 6-bedroom chalet. Dad and Uncle Bob went to see the owner, who told them that she couldn’t afford to let us stay for free. The chalet was normally rented for one week at a time for 1400 Euros. But she kindly agreed to a daily rate of just 100 Euros for every day that we were stranded.
 It thought it would have been nice to stay a bit longer — but by that weekend no one knew how long the disruption would last. All the adults were supposed to be at work on Monday. Aunty June’s a Primary School teacher and Mum’s a nurse. There would be problems if they couldn’t get back. My cousins and I needed to be back at school — especially me, with exams coming up. Only Dad and Uncle Bob were alright as they both had laptop computers with Wi-Fi and could work remotely; but the inevitable decision was taken — we had to get home.

 We had already booked a 12-seater taxi van to take us to Geneva on Saturday, from where we were supposed to fly to Birmingham (we live in Wolverhampton and Birmingham is our nearest airport). We were at Geneva airport for about an hour. During that time, we learned that there would be no flights over the weekend and no guarantees as to when they would resume. Also — when the services did start again, we would have to wait until there was flight with 8 available places! The rest of our delay in Geneva was for the negotiation with our taxi van driver. In the end a price was agreed of 2200 Euros to take us to Calais. From there we would get a Ferry to Dover and a train home.
 I thought about the volcano (whose name I couldn’t pronounce) quite a bit on the way home. It seems to me that the planet we live on is still quite young, rather than old: Probably it has as much future as it has past and that both the distant past and the future are as impenetrable as the ash cloud pouring from the volcano.