

# Use of English

Типичные задания

# Multiple Choice

В данном виде заданий необходимо заполнить пропуски в тексте словами, выбирая ответ из нескольких предлагаемых вариантов. При этом, как правило, лишь один из предложенных вариантов правильный. (Остальные – отвлекающие варианты.) Задание нацелено на проверку умения использовать лексику в коммуникативном контексте с учетом специфики: форм одного слова и слов, близких по написанию и звучанию, значений одного слова и его синонимов, антонимов, омонимов, норм лексической сочетаемости, принятых в английском языке, и т.д. Успешное выполнение данных заданий требует наличия достаточно широкого спектра лингвистических знаний и навыков (vocabulary, phrasal verbs, idioms, prepositions, linking words, collocations)

# Multiple Choice

## Алгоритм выполнения задания

- Прочитать текст с пропусками целиком и постараться понять его содержание как можно лучше.
- Прочитать фрагмент с пропущенным словом, обращая особое внимание на слова, стоящие до и после пропуска, и тщательно изучить предложенные варианты ответа.
- Выбрать наиболее подходящую опцию с учетом значения и норм лексической сочетаемости пропущенного слова, обосновав свой выбор и определив, почему другие варианты неприемлемы в данном случае. *Особое внимание следует уделить синонимам, если выбрать предлагают между ними, так как у них могут быть разные оттенки значения, они могут иметь различия в управлении и сочетаемости с другими словами, а также, созвучным словам и словам со схожим написанием, так как у них могут быть разные значения.*
- Прочитать предложение с пропуском еще раз, чтобы убедиться, что выбранное слово является наиболее корректным для заполнения пропуска.

# Multiple Choice

## COPING WITH PROBLEMS

We must all resign ourselves (0)... the fact that we will encounter problems throughout our lives. We cannot safeguard (21) ... all unpleasant events. Nor can we walk (22) ... from every difficult situation that comes along. We have to find ways of (23) ... with the bad situations that we inevitably face from time to time and find ways of ironing (24) ... difficulties. We should not be too proud to (25)...back on our parents for advice - we may be surprised at how helpful they can be. If the problem is a disagreement, then we may be able to smooth things (26) ... . Explaining how we feel will sometimes be all that is needed to (27) ...up a misunderstanding. If we have behaved badly, then we should apologise and find a way to (28) ... up for our actions. The important thing is not to (29) ... to behaviour that we know is wrong even if it seems to offer a temporary solution. Don't just (30) ... at the first chance of an easy way out - it may not be the right thing to do.

0. A. to B. for C. at D. with

21. A. - B. against C. from D. about

22. A. over B. against C. - D. away

23. A. getting rid B. smoothing C. dealing D. straightening

24. A. through B. down C. over D. out

25. A. cast B. fall C. lean D. rely

26. A. over B. down C. out D. at

27. A. clean B. solve C. rule D. clear

28. A. do B. make C. cut D. get

29. A. withdraw B. renew C. resort D. resume

30. A. grasp B. sink C. shrink D. grip

# Multiple Choice

## COPING WITH PROBLEMS

We must all resign ourselves (0)... the fact that we will encounter problems throughout our lives. We cannot safeguard (21) ... all unpleasant events. Nor can we walk (22) ... from every difficult situation that comes along. We have to find ways of (23) ... with the bad situations that we inevitably face from time to time and find ways of ironing (24) ... difficulties. We should not be too proud to (25)...back on our parents for advice - we may be surprised at how helpful they can be. If the problem is a disagreement, then we may be able to smooth things (26) ... . Explaining how we feel will sometimes be all that is needed to (27) ...up a misunderstanding. If we have behaved badly, then we should apologise and find a way to (28) ... up for our actions. The important thing is not to (29) ... to behaviour that we know is wrong even if it seems to offer a temporary solution. Don't just (30) ... at the first chance of an easy way out - it may not be the right thing to do.

0. **A. to** B. for C. at D. with *смириться*

21. A. - **B. against** C. from D. about *защититься от*

22. A. over B. against C. - **D. away** *преодолеть*

23. A. getting rid B. smoothing **C. dealing** D. straightening

24. A. through B. down C. over **D. Out** *уладить*

25. A. cast **B. fall** C. lean D. Rely *полагаться, прибегать*

26. **A. over** B. down **C. out** D. at *наладить отношения*

27. A. clean B. solve C. rule **D. clear**

28. A. do **B. make** C. cut D. get

29. A. withdraw B. renew **C. resort** D. resume

30. **A. grasp** B. sink C. shrink D. grip

# Keyword Transformation

В этом задании необходимо перефразировать исходное предложение, употребив заданное слово и указанное количество слов. Задание проверяет умение передавать одну и ту же мысль различными лексическими и грамматическими конструкциями, употребляя структуры и фразы с определённым заданным содержанием. Проверяется это умение на уровне предложения, так что умение строить предложение с тем же смыслом затрагивает не только форму слова, но всё разнообразие грамматических и лексических структур с данным словом. Обычно в условии указывается количество слов, которые нужно употребить.

# Keyword Transformation



## Грамматические

- перевод прямой речи в косвенную
- перевод активного залога в пассивный
- перевод сложноподчиненного предложения в простое с использованием Complex Object/Subject и т.д.
- и наоборот



## Лексические

- синонимичные конструкции с использованием устойчивых словосочетаний
- синонимичные конструкции с использованием идиом
- синонимичные конструкции с использованием устойчивых словосочетаний, идиом, фразовых глаголов и т.д.



В связи с тем, что грамматические трансформации проще лексических из-за многообразия последних, с повышением уровня олимпиады увеличивается количество лексических трансформаций и уменьшается количество грамматических.

# Keyword Transformation

## *Алгоритм выполнения задания*

- Внимательно прочитать исходное предложение и сравнивая его с итоговым понять какая информация отсутствует в последнем.
- Проанализировать каким образом можно передать отсутствующую информацию, какие лексические и/или грамматические конструкции содержат ключевое слово и являются синонимичными содержанию исходного предложения.
- Убедиться, что ключевое слово употреблено без изменения, что количество слов соответствует требуемому и что вся информация из исходного предложения включена в итоговое.
- Убедиться в отсутствии орфографических ошибок, которые учитываются в данном задании.



# Keyword Transformation

1. I don't want to take part in the project.

**rather**

I \_\_\_\_\_ take part in the project.

# Keyword Transformation

1. I don't want to take part in the project.

**rather**

I \_\_\_\_\_ take part in the project.

I would rather not take part in the project.

# Keyword Transformation

2. People will always want entertainment, providing that they have the time to enjoy it.

**long**

There will always be a need for entertainment \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ people have the time to enjoy it.

# Keyword Transformation

2. People will always want entertainment, providing that they have the time to enjoy it.

**long**

There will always be a need for entertainment \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ people have the time to enjoy it.

There will always be a need for entertainment as long as people have the time to enjoy it.

# Keyword Transformation

Ann realized she'd forgotten to buy milk the moment she came home.

**sooner**

No \_\_\_\_\_ she realized she'd forgotten to buy milk.

# Keyword Transformation

Ann realized she'd forgotten to buy milk the moment she came home.

**sooner**

No \_\_\_\_\_ she realized she'd forgotten to buy milk.

No sooner had Ann come home than she realized she'd forgotten to buy milk.

# Editing

В этом задании необходимо исправить ошибки, т.е. удалить неверно употребленные элементы в связном тексте. Данное задание нацелено на проверку знаний, касающихся грамматических и лексических аспектов английского языка, включая синтаксическую сочетаемость и пунктуационное оформление предложений. Для выполнения лексико-грамматического теста участник должен хорошо владеть лексическим и грамматическим материалом уметь оперировать им не только на уровне фразы, но и в более широком контексте, то есть в целом предложении и тексте. При выполнении задания данного типа важно помнить о сочетаемости слов, правильности употребления предлогов и артиклей, различных формах одного и того же слова и многозначности слов. Чаще всего проверяется знание таких грамматических или лексических явлений и конструкций, которые отсутствуют в русском языке или есть, но используются в другой функции или с другой интенцией.

# Editing

## Алгоритм выполнения задания

- Внимательно прочитайте текст по предложениям.
- В каждом предложении выделите основу, установите связи между всеми членами предложения, не присутствуют ли в предложении лишние члены (*например, местоимения личные/указательные/притяжательные/объектные/возвратные*).
- Обратите внимание на сказуемое, не нарушена ли его видоременная форма.
- Проверьте все существительные в предложении (*исчисляемые/неисчисляемые*) и наличие/отсутствие артиклей.
- Убедитесь, что не нарушена связь между частицами/предлогами и глаголами в предложении.



# Editing

0	The writer Kingsley Amis once quipped how that there was no pleasure	how
00	worth giving up for the sake of two more years in a geriatric home	✓
1	in Weston-super-Mare. But for pensioners who have been following	
2	a pioneering health regime for the at last 35 years, an ascetic lifestyle	
3	appears to be the secret of a fit and happy old age. In 1979, 2,500 men	
4	were asked to follow for five simple rules – eat well, work out, drink less,	
5	keep their weight down and never smoke. Nearly four decades on, just	
6	25 pensioners have managed to stick to the plan. But they are badly all far	
7	fitter and healthier than the volunteers who gave up. Those who were stuck	
8	to the plan have dramatically cut their risk of cancer, diabetes, heart-attack,	
9	stroke and dementia. A retired teacher Leighton Jones, 80, rides	
10	35 miles a week around the hills and valleys near his home in Caerphilly,	
11	South Wales and walks up to two miles on every other day. "I have followed	
12	the healthy steps for many years now and feel pretty fit. Cycling keeps	
13	my body fit while scrabble keeps to the mind fit," said Mr Jones. "I do	
14	have a beer or wine most nights but I never drink in moderation." The	
15	Caerphilly Study has made a tremendous contribution to UK Science.	

# Editing

0	The writer Kingsley Amis once quipped how that there was no pleasure	how
00	worth giving up for the sake of two more years in a geriatric home	✓
1	in Weston-super-Mare. But for pensioners who have been following	✓
2	a pioneering health regime for the <del>at</del> last 35 years, an ascetic lifestyle	at
3	appears to be the secret of a fit and happy old age. In 1979, 2,500 men	✓
4	were asked to follow <del>for</del> five simple rules – eat well, work out, drink less,	for
5	keep their weight down and never smoke. Nearly four decades on, just	✓
6	25 pensioners have managed to stick to the plan. But they are <del>badly</del> all far	badly
7	fitter and healthier than the volunteers who gave up. Those who <del>were</del> stuck	were
8	to the plan have dramatically cut their risk of cancer, diabetes, heart-attack,	✓
9	stroke and dementia. A retired teacher Leighton Jones, 80, rides	✓
10	35 miles a week around the hills and valleys near his home in Caerphilly,	✓
11	South Wales and walks up to two miles <del>on</del> every other day. "I have followed	on
12	the healthy steps for many years now and feel pretty fit. Cycling keeps	✓
13	my body fit while scrabble keeps <del>to</del> the mind fit," said Mr Jones. "I do	to
14	have a beer or wine most nights but I <del>never</del> drink in moderation." The	never
15	Caerphilly Study has made a tremendous contribution to UK Science.	✓

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**For items 1– 8, match each person (1 -8) with an appropriate phrasal verb (A-K) and a suitable object (a-i). Write down the correct letters in your answer sheet. There are two extra verbs in the second column, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example: 0. Ba**

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

<b>0. a parent</b>	A. brings out	<b>a. a child</b>
1. a dangerous driver	<b>B. brings up</b>	b. a thief
2. a dressmaker	C. drops by	c. a new book
3. a judge	D. gets away	d. a person of a lower social class
4. a publisher	E. lets off	e. a pedestrian
5. a snob	F. takes off	f. with the money
6. a successful criminal	G. looks up	g. on a journey
7. a traveler	H. runs down	h. a dress
8. a visitor	I. sets out	i. for a cup of coffee
	J. takes in	
	K. looks down on	

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

1. a dangerous driver	H. runs down	e. a pedestrian
2. a dressmaker	J. takes in	h. a dress
3. a judge	E. lets off	b. a thief
4. a publisher	A. brings out	c. a new book
5. a snob	K. looks down on	d. a person of a lower social class
6. a successful criminal	D. gets away	f. with the money
7. a traveler	I. sets out	g. on a journey
8. a visitor	C. drops by	i. for a cup of coffee

- **To run down** — *phrasal verb, to hit and hurt a person or animal with a vehicle, esp. intentionally*
- **To take in** - *to make clothes smaller*
- **To let off** - *to fail to punish someone when the person expects to be punished, or to fail to punish someone severely enough*
- **To bring out** - *to produce something for people to buy*
- **To look down on** - *to think that you are better than someone*
- **To get away** - *to succeed in avoiding punishment for something*
- **To set out** - *to start a journey*
- **To drop by** - *to visit someone*

## **Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности**

**For questions 11 – 30, read the four emails below. Solve the crossword puzzle by filling in the gaps in the emails. Pay special attention to the register (formal/ informal) and the variant of English (British/ American) needed. MIND YOUR SPELLING. In some cases synonyms are given in brackets (in two cases synonyms are not given). (0) in the first email has been done as an example to help you.**

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**Date:** 20/05/2012

**Subject:** Conference (0) (across) *invitation*

Dear Mr Hammond,

I attended your lecture on public speaking at the Communication Skills conference in London last week and I was very impressed.

I am involved in organising a similar conference in Exeter in September and I would be very **(11) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*appreciative*) if you could come and speak at our conference on 15 September. The talk would need to last for 60 minutes (45 minutes for the talk and 15 minutes for questions). Please let me know if you **(12) (across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*need*) any special equipment for your presentation.

The **(13) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*preliminary version*) of the conference programme can be found on our website.

**(14) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*if*) you have any further questions, please do not **(15)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*be reluctant*) to contact me.

Looking forward to your **(16)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*answer*).

Best **(17)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*wishes*),

Helen Brown

Conference Organiser

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**Date: 05/21/2012**

**Subject: Re: Conference invitation**

Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your email of May 20, inviting me to speak at the conference in Exeter. I am afraid that I will be unable to attend the conference this year due to a **(18)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*previous*) engagement. If you wish, I could recommend one of my colleagues to speak in my place.

Please contact me if you organize another conference in the future. Once again I would like to **(19)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*say sorry*) for not attending the event this year and for any **(20)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*trouble*) caused.

Yours **(21) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ ,

James Hammond



# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**Date:** 18/06/2012

**Subject:** A talk in October?

Hi James,

Great talk last week on public speaking. Really enjoyed it.

(22)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*want*) giving a talk at an industry thing I'm getting together in Manchester in October?

Session needs to be an hour (45 mins for the talk and 15 mins questions). I know that you have a busy timetable in your Language Centre in Denver for this autumn semester, but still hope you can come.

I (23)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*send with the email*) the full prog. If you have any (24)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*questions*) about your ticket for the Conference dinner, just let me know (remember to bring a dinner jacket for the event!).

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Lisa

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**Date:** 06/19/2012

**Subject:** Re: A talk in October?

Hi Lisa,

Thanks for your **(25)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*invitation*) to talk at the conference in Manchester. Sorry, but I won't be able to make it as I've already gotten a busy **(26)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*timetable*) for this **(27)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*autumn*) semester in the Language Center. If you want, I can see if I can find someone to step in.

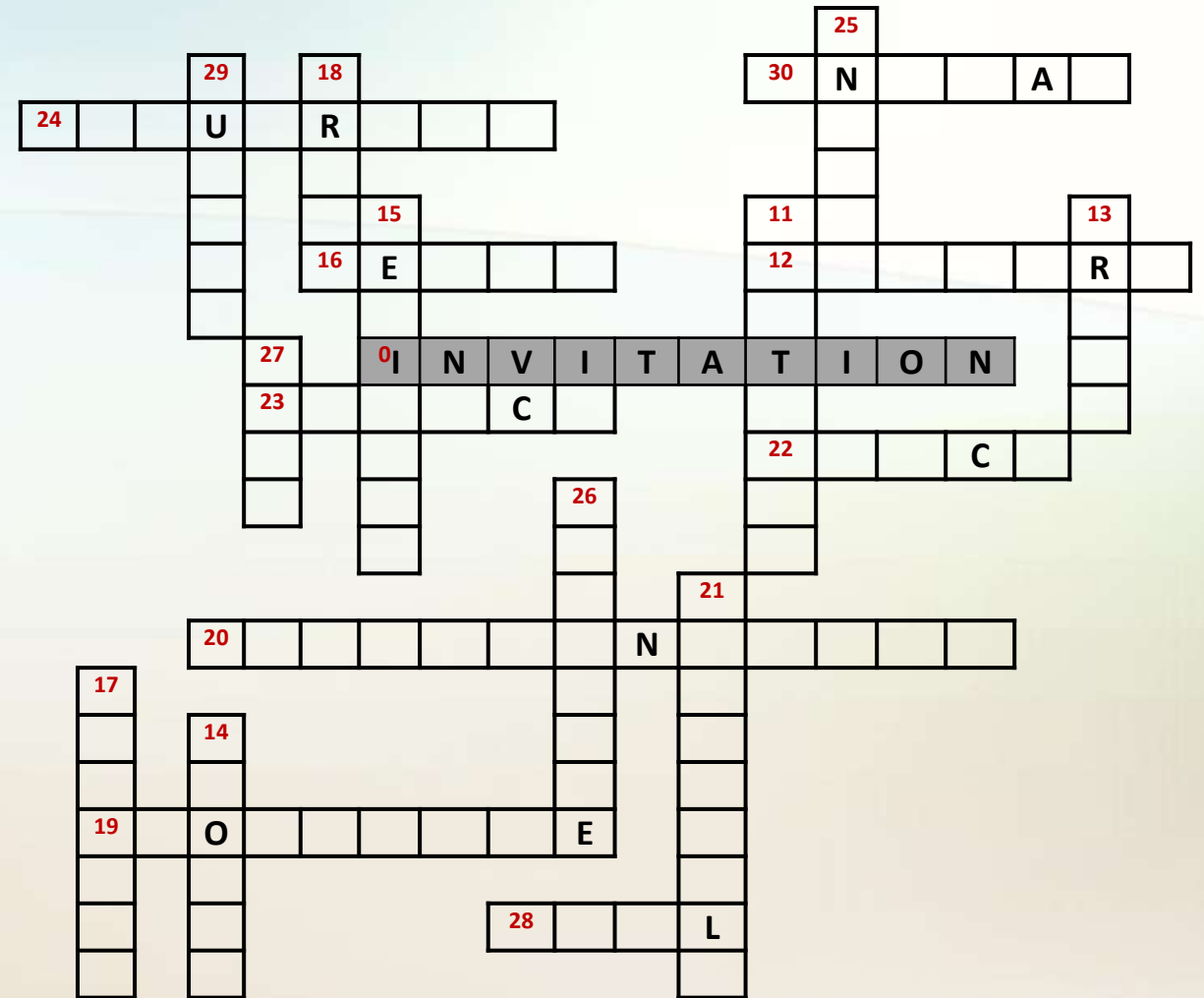
Please **(28)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ free to let me know about any other stuff you are doing in the future. I prefer something where you need to wear jeans and sneakers, but not a **(29)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*dinner jacket*)!

**(30)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*Well*), sorry again for not coming and I hope it doesn't put you out too much.

Best,

James

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности



# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**Date:** 20/05/2012

**Subject:** Conference (0) (across) invitation

Dear Mr Hammond,

I **attended** your lecture on public speaking at the Communication Skills conference in London last week and I was very impressed.

I **am** involved in **organising** a similar conference in Exeter in September and I **would be** very **(11) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*appreciative*) if you could come and speak at our conference on 15 September. The talk would need to last for 60 minutes (45 minutes for the talk and 15 minutes for questions). Please let me know if you **(12) (across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*need*) any special equipment for your presentation.

The **(13) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*preliminary version*) of the conference **programme** can be found on our website.

**(14) (down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*if*) you have any further questions, please do not **(15)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*be reluctant*) to contact me.

Looking forward to your **(16)(across)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*answer*).

Best **(17)(down)** \_\_\_\_\_ (*wishes*),

Helen Brown

Conference Organiser

11. Appreciative – **grateful** (*formal*)

12. Need – **require** (*used in official correspondence*)

13. preliminary version - **draft**

14. If you have any further questions – **Should** you have any further questions (*formal*)

15. Do not be reluctant – Do not **hesitate** (*used in official correspondence*)

16. answer – **reply** (*more formal*)

17. Best wishes – Best **regards** (*more polite, official*)

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

Date: 05/21/2012

Subject: Re: Conference invitation

Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your email of May 20, inviting me to speak at the conference in Exeter. I am afraid that I will be unable to attend the conference this year due to a (18)(down) \_\_\_\_\_ (*previous*) engagement. If you wish, I could recommend one of my colleagues to speak in my place.

Please contact me if you organize another conference in the future. Once again I would like to (19)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*say sorry*) for not attending the event this year and for any (20)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*trouble*) caused.

Yours (21) (down) \_\_\_\_\_ ,

James Hammond

18. previous – **prior** (*formal*)

19. Say sorry – **apologize** (*formal, American spelling*)

20. Trouble – **inconvenience** (*formal*)

21. Yours **sincerely** (not *faithfully*) – *as it starts with 'Dear Ms. Brown' (not 'Dear Sir/Madam')*

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

Date: 18/06/2012

Subject: A talk in October?

Hi James,

Great talk last week on public speaking. Really enjoyed it.

(22)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*want*) giving a talk at an **industry thing** I'm getting together in Manchester in October?

Session needs to be an hour (45 **mins** for the talk and 15 mins questions). I know that you have a busy timetable in your Language Centre in Denver for this **autumn** semester, but still hope you can come.

I (23)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*send with the email*) the full **prog**. If you have any (24)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*questions*) about your ticket for the Conference dinner, just let me know (remember to bring a **dinner jacket** for the event!).

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Lisa

22. want – **fancy** (*British*)

23. send with the email - **attach**

24. questions – **enquiries/inquiries** (*British*)

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

- **Date:** 06/19/2012
  - **Subject:** Re: A talk in October?
  - **Hi Lisa,**
  - **Thanks** for your (25)(down) \_\_\_\_\_ (*invitation*) to talk at the conference in Manchester. **Sorry**, but I **won't** be able to make it **as I've already gotten** a busy (26)(down) \_\_\_\_\_ (*timetable*) for this (27)(down) \_\_\_\_\_ (*autumn*) semester in the Language Center. If you want, I can see if I can find someone to **step in**.
  - Please (28)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ free to let me know about any **other stuff** you are doing in the future. I prefer something where you need to wear jeans and sneakers, but not a (29)(down) \_\_\_\_\_ (*dinner jacket*)!
  - (30)(across) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Well*), sorry again for not coming and I hope it **doesn't put you out** too much.
  - **Best,**
  - **James**
- 25. invitation – **invite** (*informal*)
  - 26. timetable – **schedule**
  - 27. autumn – **fall** (*American*)
  - 28. **feel** free - *to know that you have permission to do something*
  - 29. dinner jacket – **tuxedo** (*American*)
  - 30. **anyway** - *In conversation, anyway is also used to change the subject, return to an earlier subject, or get to the most interesting point*

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**For items 11-20**, choose a word from the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences. The meaning of the word is given in brackets. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.



# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

- (A) ankle, (B) arm,
- (C) back, (D) chest,
- (E) ear, (F) elbow,
- (G) eye, (H) face,
- (I) finger, (J) foot,
- (K) hair, (L) hand,
- (M) head, (N) heart,
- (O) knee, (P) leg,
- (Q) lip, (R) mouth,
- (S) neck, (T) nose,
- (U) shoulder, (V) throat,
- (W) thumb, (X) toe,
- (Y) tooth, (Z) wrist

Example: 0. The minute ... of the clock isn't moving (a part of a clock or watch that points to the numbers).

0. L

- 11. Teddy, I think I have found our bottle ... (a hindrance to progress).
- 12. The car broke down, so he had to pull it over onto the hard ... (an area at the side of the road, where a driver can stop if there is a serious problem).
- 13. Being able to speak French gave her a ... start over the other candidates (an advantage that somebody already has before they start doing something).
- 14. Quebec is at the ... of the St. Lawrence River (the part of a river where it joins the sea).
- 15. No matter how hard Sue tried, she couldn't get the thread through the ... of the needle (the small gap in a needle, with just enough space for thread to pass through).
- 16. Her books and clothes were packed into a big ... and shipped across to Russia (a large strong box, usually made of wood, used for storing things in and/or moving them from one place to another).
- 17. In October the museums and art galleries are less crowded, and there's more ... room in cafes and shops (enough space in which to move easily).
- 18. Take one ... of corn and put it in boiling water (the top part of a grain plant, such as wheat or corn, that contains the seeds).
- 19. The men looked tired as the carriage approached the final ... of the trip to the big house on the hill (one part of a long journey or race).
- 20. He ran his finger around the ... of the cup (the edge of a container).

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

- (A) ankle, (B) arm,
- (C) back, (D) chest,
- (E) ear, (F) elbow,
- (G) eye, (H) face,
- (I) finger, (J) foot,
- (K) hair, (L) hand,
- (M) head, (N) heart,
- (O) knee, (P) leg,
- (Q) lip, (R) mouth,
- (S) neck, (T) nose,
- (U) shoulder, (V) throat,
- (W) thumb, (X) toe,
- (Y) tooth, (Z) wrist

Example: 0. The minute ... of the clock isn't moving (a part of a clock or watch that points to the numbers).

0. L

- 11. Teddy, I think I have found our bottle **neck** (a hindrance to progress).
- 12. The car broke down, so he had to pull it over onto the hard **shoulder** (an area at the side of the road, where a driver can stop if there is a serious problem).
- 13. Being able to speak French gave her a **head** start over the other candidates (an advantage that somebody already has before they start doing something).
- 14. Quebec is at the **mouth** of the St. Lawrence River (the part of a river where it joins the sea).
- 15. No matter how hard Sue tried, she couldn't get the thread through the **eye** of the needle (the small gap in a needle, with just enough space for thread to pass through).
- 16. Her books and clothes were packed into a big **chest** and shipped across to Russia (a large strong box, usually made of wood, used for storing things in and/or moving them from one place to another).
- 17. In October the museums and art galleries are less crowded, and there's more **elbow** room in cafes and shops (enough space in which to move easily).
- 18. Take one **ear** of corn and put it in boiling water (the top part of a grain plant, such as wheat or corn, that contains the seeds).
- 19. The men looked tired as the carriage approached the final **leg** of the trip to the big house on the hill (one part of a long journey or race).
- 20. He ran his finger around the **lip** of the cup (the edge of a container).

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**For items 1-14, identify the names of an English or an American city/town, hidden in the sentences below. Write down the correct names in your answer sheet. The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example: 0** After competing in a triathlon, Donna was very tired.

0. London

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

1. The bank won't be able to issue a new credit card if for some reason you forget your PIN, so be extra careful. (the capital of Wales)
2. The pilot had to decide whether to initiate a go-around or land on the ground in inclement weather. (a city in the U.S. state of Florida, Walt Disney World Resort, also the name of a famous Hollywood star, whose surname is Bloom)
3. The gingerbread ingredients are on the table. I will help you to make it. (the names of two cities, situated in the UK and the USA, and a homograph to an activity connected with books)
4. Housekeepers usually prefer washing to not doing anything. (the name of a city that is associated with the first name of a famous American writer and the surname of an American president)
5. The local Congressman Chester Charing spoke about the environmental problems of the region. (people who live in this city are called Mancunians)
6. A person who wants to purchase a car usually either buys it brand new or leans towards getting a used one. (a major United States port on the Mississippi river, known also as the birthplace of jazz)
7. Please, use the suggestion box for direct comments about the quality of the food in our restaurant. (a city where Lewis Carroll lived and worked)
8. The sacrament of marriage is one of the key rituals of the Catholic Church. (the capital of California)
9. Mabel fastened her seat belt before the plane took off. (the capital of Northern Ireland)
10. As one considers history, it becomes quite apparent that living like a nomad is on the border of civilization and absence of culture. (a city named after the 4th president of the USA, the author of the Bill of Rights)
11. I would have lost my credit card if Fred hadn't been with me yesterday. (the capital of Wales)
12. If you want to see something unusual, going to a garage sale may be your best bet. (the city, notorious for witch trials that took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century)
13. Joseph can play the tuba, the trombone, or the drums. He really enjoys them all. (a famous English resort associated with Jane Austen's novels)
14. Would you like a copy of my new Portobello cheeseburger recipe? (a famous resort in the state of Rhode Island, home to the International Tennis Hall of Fame)

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

1. The bank won't be able to issue a new credit card if for some reason you forget your PIN, so be extra careful. (the capital of Wales)
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# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

**For items 31-40, match the names of some popular British or American dishes (column 1) with their description (column 2). The first example is done for you.**

0. Cobb Salad

0. D

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

0. Cobb Salad

31. Bangers and Mash

32. Bubble & Squeak

33. Custard

34. Haggis

35. Hot Cross Bun

36. Irish Stew

37. Key lime Pie

38. Shepherd's Pie

39. Tikka Masala

40. Toad-in-the-Hole

A. a British dish consisting of usually leftover potatoes, greens (such as cabbage), and sometimes meat fried together

B. thick soup made from lamb, potatoes, onions and other root vegetables

C. a dish made of sausages cooked in batter

D. a tossed salad made typically with chopped chicken or turkey, tomatoes, bacon, hard-boiled eggs, blue cheese, and lettuce and dressed with a vinaigrette

E. a cold lunch served especially in an English pub typically including bread, cheese, and pickled onions

F. a meat pie with a mashed potato crust

G. a puffy bread dish made from a batter of eggs, flour, and milk that is baked in meat drippings

H. sausages and mashed potatoes

I. a sweet dough spread with a filling, rolled, and baked or steamed

J. swede, yellow turnip or rutabaga and potatoes, boiled and mashed separately

K. a meat dish combining British and Indian ingredients (cream, yoghurt, spices, etc), developed by Indian chefs for British tastes

L. a Scottish soup made from smoked haddock, potatoes, onions, and milk.

M. a Scottish dish consisting of a sheep's or calf's offal mixed with suet, oatmeal, and seasoning and boiled in a bag, traditionally one made from the animal's stomach

N. a dessert or sweet sauce made with milk and eggs, or milk and a proprietary powder

O. a raisin pastry marked with a Christian symbol made of sugar frosting traditionally served on Good Friday

P. a usually meringue-topped custard pie traditionally made from a kind of citrus fruit

# Задания социолингвистической и социокультурной направленности

		<b>0. Cobb Salad</b>	<b>D. a tossed salad made typically with chopped chicken or turkey, tomatoes, bacon, hard-boiled eggs, blue cheese, and lettuce and dressed with a vinaigrette</b>
31	H	31. Bangers and Mash	H. sausages and mashed potatoes
32	A	32. Bubble & Squeak	A. a British dish consisting of usually leftover potatoes, greens (such as cabbage), and sometimes meat fried together
33	N	33. Custard	N. a dessert or sweet sauce made with milk and eggs, or milk and a proprietary powder
34	M	34. Haggis	M. a Scottish dish consisting of a sheep's or calf's offal mixed with suet, oatmeal, and seasoning and boiled in a bag, traditionally one made from the animal's stomach
35	O	35. Hot Cross Bun	O. a raisin pastry marked with a Christian symbol made of sugar frosting traditionally served on Good Friday
36	B	36. Irish Stew	B. thick soup made from lamb, potatoes, onions and other root vegetables
37	P	37. Key Lime Pie	P. a usually meringue-topped custard pie traditionally made from a kind of citrus fruit
38	F	38. Shepherd's Pie	F. a meat pie with a mashed potato crust
39	K	39. Tikka Masala	K. a meat dish combining British and Indian ingredients (cream, yoghurt, spices, etc), developed by Indian chefs for British
40	C	40. Toad-in-the-Hole	C. a dish made of sausages cooked in batter