

2017-2018

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Listening

1	d
2	a
3	c
4	a
5	c
6	a
7	d
8	c
9	e
10	a
11	b
12	d

Integrated Listening and Reading

13	A
14	B
15	B
16	D
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	C

Reading

21	E	
22	C	
23	D	
24	H	
25	E	F
26	A	G
27	A	C
28	A	C
29	B	G
30	D	

Use of English

1	one
2	includes/comprises
3	is
4	set/organized/founded/established

5	and	
6	became	
7	whose	
8	the	
9	has	
10	all	
11	c	court
12	d	current
13	a	aisle
14	e	stationery
15	b	mourning
16	b	
17	a	
18	a	
19	c	
20	b	
21	b	
22	b	
23	c	
24	a	
25	be	
26	of	
27	the	
28	õ	
29	just	
30	the	

Listening

Text 1

New research shows that binge-watching television can adversely affect your health. Binge-viewing involves excessive watching of back-to-back TV shows in a single sitting. It has become prevalent across the world with the advent of online streaming and downloading services. Researchers from the University of Michigan in the USA and the Leuven School for Mass Communication Research in Belgium surveyed 423 people aged 18-25 on their TV-viewing habits. Their research found that binge-viewing greatly interrupted sleep patterns. Co-author Professor Jan Van den Bulck said: "Our study signals that binge-viewing is prevalent in young adults and that it may be harmful to their sleep." The researchers asked participants about their sleep quality, levels of fatigue and prevalence of insomnia. They also enquired about their frequency of binge-watching programs on televisions, laptops and desktop computers. Over 80 per cent of the participants reported binge-watching, with 20 per cent doing so several times a week. Binge-watchers are 98 per cent more likely to experience poor sleep quality. A researcher said: "Bingeable TV shows have plots that keep the viewer tied to the screen. We think they become intensely involved with the content and may keep thinking about it when they want to go to sleep." She said this caused people problems when trying to sleep.

Text 2

A study from Stanford University in the USA suggests that very stressful events affect the brains of boys and girls in different ways. Researchers say that girls suffer more after traumatic events and are more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). They also say that because of this, girls and boys should be treated differently by doctors during the recovery process from PTSD. Lead researcher Dr Megan Klabunde said: "It is important that people who work with traumatised youth consider the sex differences. Our findings suggest it is possible that boys and girls could exhibit different trauma symptoms and that they might benefit from different approaches to treatment."

The research focused on a part of the brain that deals with emotions and empathy, called the insula. The smaller the insula, the more likely it is that someone will suffer from PTSD. Researchers discovered that the insula was particularly small in girls who had gone through a traumatic event. It was larger than usual in boys who had experienced a distressing, shocking or frightening event. Post-traumatic stress disorder is a mental disorder that can develop after traumatic events, such as sexual assault, warfare, traffic collisions, or threats on a person's life. Symptoms may include disturbing or suicidal thoughts, nightmares related to the events, and alterations to how a person thinks and feels.

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Listening –

12.

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Integrated Listening and Reading –

8.

1 .

0 .

Reading -

10.

1 .

0 .

Use of English -

30.

1 .

0 .

1-10 .

Writing -

10.

- 110 .

WRITING -

: 10

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<p>3</p> <p>—</p> <p>.</p> <p>;</p> <p>1.</p> <p>;2.</p> <p>;</p> <p>3.</p> <p>,</p> <p>;</p> <p>4.</p> <p>.</p> <p>,</p> <p>10% (—</p> <p>220 1)</p> <p>10 %</p> <p>(</p> <p>135).</p>		() 2	() 2	() 1

¹ Если письмо состоит из 221 или более слов, проверке подлежат первые 200 слов.

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Writing - 10 ().

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ID	1	2	3	4	5	(10)

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