

Демоверсия комплексного текста

1. Расставьте ударения в словах

Договор/ документ / досуг / жалюзи /

2. Подчеркните слова с нулевым окончанием

Вдаль/вдруг / прочитав/ площадь/ континент

3. Подчеркните слово, образованное бессуффиксным способом

Стол / отъезд / издавна / газопровод

4. Подчеркните слово, толкование которого дано неверно

- 1) вакансия – незанятая должность в учреждении
- 2) оппонент – противник в споре
- 3) невежа - малообразованный, малосведущий человек
- 4) цензура – надзор за печатью и средствами массовой информации

5. Подчеркните словосочетания с типом связи «примыкание»

Договориться о встрече / Очень красивый / Деловой разговор/ Мечта танцевать

6. Вставьте пропущенные буквы

- 1) Оп_здать на лекцию, раздр_жаться по пустякам, отр_сль промышленности, нал_жить штраф, неисс_каемый юмор, экстр_мальные условия, ср_внительный анализ.
- 2) Грус_ная мелодия, поверхнос_ный анализ, обширные пас_бища, компроме_тировать себя, создать преце_дент, длинные рес_ницы, красивый по_черк.
- 3) Пр_коснуться к цветку, пр_ступить закон, беспр_страстный судья, пр_пираться по пустякам, пр_брежные районы, пр_градить дорогу, пр_влекать к работе.
- 4) Врач задерж_тся, туман стел_тся, мы обид_лись, бумага кле_тся, снег раста_т, ты колебл_шься, он выраст_т большим.
- 5) Выслуш_нные слова, разве_нные иллюзии, завис_вший от погоды, колебл_щийся человек, неотъемл_мые права, невид_мый след.
- 6) Книга изда_а, рискова_ое дело, сдерж_ый характер, вода_ой двигатель, отечестве _ый товар, ветре _ая погода, варё_ое яйцо.
- 7) Мне н_к кому обратиться за советом. Он н_где не учится. Как он н_

старался, он не мог решить задачу. Кто только н_ приезжал к нам! Это н_ кто иной, как директор. Она н_ могла не ответить на вопрос. Кто н_ позвонил, тот не получил задание.

7. Укажите правильное написание: слитно, раздельно

Вовсе (не) серьёзный разговор, (не) читать книги, (не) прочитав книгу, ничуть (не) вредный напиток, (не) думающий о последствиях, очень (не) приятный разговор, мне (не) достаёт терпения.

8. Расставьте знаки препинания

- 1) Наша цель поступить в университет.
- 2) Учебный год в Японии самый длинный в мире.
- 3) Приезжай если не сегодня то в ближайшее время и привези все необходимые документы.
- 4) Любое публичное выступление это обмен информацией и эмоциями и впечатлениями и мыслями между оратором и аудиторией.
- 5) Москва как будто огромный муравейник.
- 6) Я видел как прогудев на прощание корабль вышел из порта.
- 7) Многие европейские страны Италия Германия Испания подписали этот договор.
- 8) В мире денег многие теряют и лишь немногие выигрывают.
- 9) Как избежать бедности и сколько нужно денег чтобы их хватило всем?
- 10) Эти недостаточно ещё разработанные вопросы занимали умы как экономистов так и политиков.
- 11) Многие из них считали и притом небезосновательно что чем в стране больше денег тем богаче её жители.
- 12) Не спешите однако с выводами или вы рискуете ошибиться.

9. Найти значение выражения

$$1,4 + \frac{3 \cdot 7,8}{2,5}.$$

10. Из объявления фирмы, проводящей обучающие семинары: «Стоимость участия в семинаре – 1000 руб. с человека. Группам от организаций предоставляются скидки: от 4 до 10 человек – 5 %; более 10 человек – 8 %».

Сколько рублей должна заплатить организация, направившая на семинар группу из 6 человек?

11. Установите соответствие между функциями и их графиками.

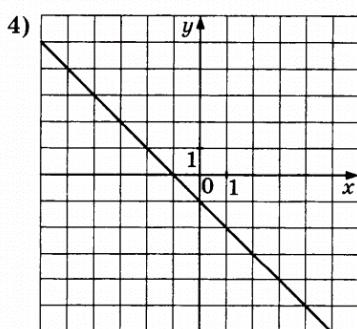
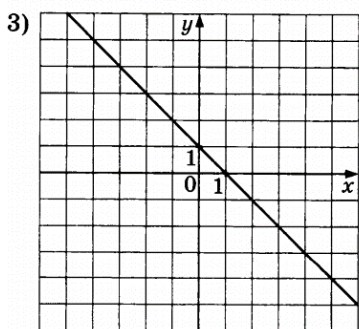
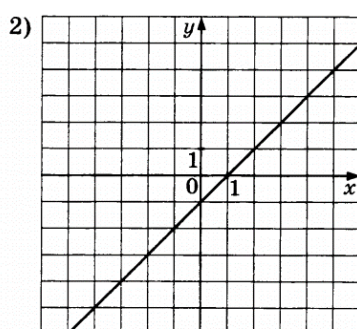
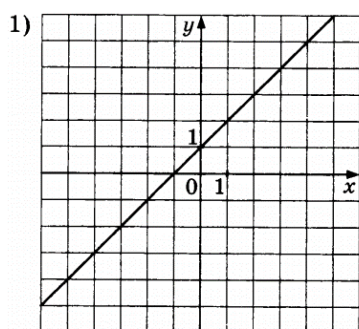
Функции

А. $y(x) = -x - 1$;

Б. $y(x) = -x + 1$;

В. $y(x) = x - 1$.

Графики



А	Б	В

12. Периметр параллелограмма равен 26. Одна сторона параллелограмма на 5 больше другой. Найдите меньшую сторону параллелограмма.

13. Решите неравенство $-3x^2 - 13x + 54 < (x - 7)^2$.

14. Арифметическая прогрессия $\{a_n\}$ задана условием: $a_n = 4 + 2n$. Найдите сумму семи членов прогрессии.

15. Вова выбирает трехзначное число. Найдите вероятность того, что оно делится на 50.

16. Решите уравнение $(x - 9)^2 = -x^2 + 15x + 50$.

17. Решите уравнение $x^2 - 3x + \sqrt{6-x} = \sqrt{6-x} + 28$.

18. Окружность с центром на стороне AC треугольника ABC проходит через вершину C и касается в точке B . Найдите AC , если диаметр окружности равен 15, а $AB = 4$.

19. Постройте график функции $y(x)$ и определите, при каких значениях m прямая $y = m$ имеет с графиком ровно три общие точки, если

$$y(x) = |x^2 - 2x - 3|.$$

20. **Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.**

“Fingerprints”

If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you know that fingerprints play a large role in identifying people. But, you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old — dating back at least as far as 1885- 1913 B.C.E. In Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they pressed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China.

In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognized that all fingerprints are different. In 1684, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about the ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malpighi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malpighi’s work was considered so important that a layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. This layer of skin is called the Malpighian layer. Although scientists had studied fingerprints, the value of fingerprinting in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later.

Sir William James Herschel is generally thought to be the first European to realize that fingerprints were unique to each person. In his work as chief magistrate in the Hoogly district in Jungipoor, India, Herschel asked people to put their handprints on contracts. Herschel believed that personal contact with the contracts made people more likely to honor their commitments, or to keep their promises. As he looked at more and more handprints, he began to see that all the handprints were different. He started to believe that fingerprints were unique, which means they are all different from each other, and permanent, which means that they do not ever

change. To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime.

Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon at a Japanese hospital, began studying the furrows (also called ridges) on fingertips in the 1870s. He published an article in a scientific journal about the use of fingerprints as a tool in identification. He also devised, or invented, a system of classifying fingerprints. He wrote Charles Darwin about his findings, but Darwin was getting too old to work on the findings. So, he promised to pass the information to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Using Henry Faulds's findings, Galton published a major book on classifying fingerprints based on arches, loops, and whorls. His work with Sir Edward R. Henry on fingerprint classification was the basis of a classification system which is still used by law enforcement agencies in English-speaking countries.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) now uses a variation of the Galton-Henry system. Although the use of fingerprinting in identification originated in Britain, it has been developed in the United States. In 1924, two large fingerprint collections were combined to form the foundation of the Identification Division of the FBI. Within the Identification Division, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS) can search and find fingerprints anywhere in the United States within thirty minutes. The IAFIS can compare results with automated fingerprint systems in countries around the world. The IAFIS has the fingerprints of more than 250 million people on file. About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI but not all the fingerprints are related to criminal investigations. People need to have their fingerprints taken for many other reasons. People have their fingerprints taken for employment, licenses, and adoption. For example, when people want to work for the government in classified, secret jobs, their fingerprints are checked to be sure they do not have a criminal background. When prospective parents adopt a child, fingerprints are matched against those of all criminals for the safety of the child.

Questions:

- 1) How were fingerprints used in ancient times?
 - A. To seal contracts
 - B. To sign agreements
 - C. To identify criminals
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Both A and B are correct.
- 2) Who wrote about fingerprints in 1686?
 - A. Henry Faulds
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Nehemiah Grew
 - D. Marcello Malpighi
 - E. William James Herschel
- 3) Why did Sir William James Herschel ask people to put their handprints on contracts?
 - A. He wanted to be able to better identify criminals.
 - B. The people were not able to write.
 - C. He wanted people to keep their promises.
 - D. He wanted to follow the local customs.
 - E. This was required by the intelligence agency that he was a member of.
- 4) How long does it take the IAFIS to find someone's fingerprints?
 - A. 30 seconds
 - B. 30 minutes
 - C. 30 hours
 - D. 30 days
 - E. None of the above
- 5) Why would a non-criminal have their fingerprints taken?
 - A. To adopt a child
 - B. To get some jobs
 - C. To get certain licenses

Vocabulary:

- 1) Anatomy is the study of...
 - A. surgery.
 - B. criminals.
 - C. the body.
 - D. fingerprints.
 - E. identification.
- 2) The best synonym for unique is...
 - A. uniform.
 - B. honorable.
 - C. singular.
 - D. similar.
 - E. Both C and D are correct.
- 3) The best synonym for permanent is...
 - A. scientific.
 - B. automated.
 - C. unchanging.
 - D. unimportant.
 - E. unreasonable.
- 4) Another way to say devised is...
 - A. came about.
 - B. came around.
 - C. came up with.
 - D. came through.
 - E. came down with.
- 5) The place where something originated is the place where it...
 - A. started.
 - B. ended.
 - C. arrived.
 - D. was remembered.
 - E. was forgotten.
- 6) If you work in a classified job,, you...
 - A. may not discuss your work.
 - B. work only with fingerprints.

D. To identify themse	C. work with automated systems. D. must travel to many different places. E. probably have a criminal background.
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21.

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 **A** enjoyed **B** pleased **C** amused **D** delighted

Answer:

0	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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A BOOK I RECOMMEND

I found *Escape from Time* by Andy Treen very exciting and I really (0) reading it. It's a story (26) a boy called Troy who goes on a journey to (27) for his friend Zyra. It wasn't what I had expected, although I am interested (28) science fiction. I thought this story would be like films I had seen, but I (29) after a few pages that it was (30) interesting than a film.

Troy goes to many places and times. He (31) his knowledge with different (32) of people and learns new skills from them. Then he moves on. The last part of the book (33) the meeting between Troy and Zyra when they are both caught by some space criminals from the future. But that's enough information from me (34) I don't want to spoil it for you. It's really quite (35), too, with some excellent jokes about time travel in it.

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|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 26 A from | 27 A ask | 28 A by | 29 A explained |
| B about | B follow | B with | B realised |
| C on | C look | C of | C showed |
| D with | D find | D in | D believed |
| 30 A even | 31 A divides | 32 A kinds | 33 A shows |
| B more | B joins | B variety | B discovers |
| C much | C shares | C range | C describes |
| D too | D adds | D qualities | D says |
| 34 A when | 35 A funny | | |
| B because | B sad | | |
| C if | C shocking | | |
| D unless | D frightening | | |

22.

Look at the exam question and write the email.

Exam question
You have a new penfriend called Alex. This is the end of Alex's last email to you:

Write back soon and tell me all about yourself! I'd love to hear about your school and your family too.
Best wishes
Alex

Write a reply email to Alex.

The image shows a screenshot of an iPhone's 'New Message' email composition interface. At the top, the status bar displays the time '18:10' and a battery icon. Below the status bar, there is a header with a 'Cancel' button on the left, the title 'New Message' in the center, and a 'Send' button on the right. The main content area contains the following fields:

- To:** alex@email.me
- Subject:** (This field is currently empty)

Below the subject field, there is a large text area for writing the message, which is filled with horizontal dotted lines for guidance.