Test 1

Раздел 2. (задания по чтению)

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1 – 8 и текстами А – G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

В3

1. Chores of two types
2. Beforehand agreement
3. From minimum to maximum
4. The way to go
5. When to pay
6. Economic relations
7. Some basic principles
8. The older, the more
9. Some parents prefer to set chores that need to be done before their child ‘earns’ their pocket money. Again, this is entirely up to you and obviously will partly depend on how old your child is. Rest assured, if your child doesn’t do their chores and pocket money is withheld… well, even the youngest kids will learn from that quick smart!
10. Of course, some parents may feel it unnecessary to pay their children for chores that should be done anyway. In this case, perhaps you can divide the chores into things that need to be done, such as cleaning their room or helping with the dishes, and extra chores they can earn pocket money from, like helping in the garden.
11. Another option is to set a minimum amount of pocket money – say, £3 per week – then offer an extra 50 p (or whatever you think is appropriate) for any chores you’d like them to do that week, such as making the bed or tidying up the toys. As they get older and their pocket money increases, these chores should become part of what is expected of them, and you can offer different ‘bonus’ chores. It’s a good way to show not only the rewards that come from hard work, but also how important it is to contribute at home as part of the family. Making your child “earn” their money will also help them to start appreciating its worth.
12. Once your kids hit secondary school, there’s little doubt the whole pocket money issue will need to be renegotiated. Suddenly, your child is going to find they ‘need’ a lot more things – the latest iPod, new DVDs, and brand name clothing only please! Be sensitive to all of this – remember, it’s not easy being a teenager and there’s a lot of pressure to ‘fit in’ – but don’t just cave in and give them more money when they’ve run out or buy whatever they want. Instead, use this as an opportunity to teach them about the value of things and the importance of saving.
13. You might like to agree to pay for the necessities while giving pocket money for the fun extras, so decide with your child what you will and won’t pay for. Basic necessities might include: transport to and from school, school uniforms and supplies, clothing for day-to-day wear or a special occasion. Extras could be things like going to the cinema or other trips with friends, fast food and other snacks you’re unwilling to pay for, beauty supplies, and CDs or DVDs. For bigger purchases, perhaps you can agree to pay for half of it while they save for the rest themselves.
14. Decide also when you will pay pocket money. You could decide to pay your child a lump sum at the start of the month, which has to last them till the next month – this will start teaching them the importance of budgeting and make them think about what they spend their money on, rather than blowing it all in one go.
15. There are other handy tips for parents to consider. You may teach your kids to shop around – show them that the most affordable clothes can still be stylish, and that there isn’t always much difference (other than price) between these and designer labels. You may be willing to pay for some more expensive items if your teens are happy to choose cheaper options elsewhere. Help your children think for themselves by making them aware of peer pressure and advertising.

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| Тексты | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовки |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений А7–А14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated).

## How Much Pocket Money Should You Pay?

There is no right or wrong answer to this. How much you are prepared to give depends entirely on what you believe is fair, what you want your child to get out of it, and how much you can afford.

According to Halifax’s 2009 statistics children received an average of £6.24 per week, a slight rise on the 2008 amount of £6.13. Children in London also fared much better than in other areas, with averages above £10, while children in the South West and East Anglia received £4.50 and £4.91 respectively. Research also showed that a child’s age played a big part in how much parents were willing to give, with 8 to 11 year-olds getting an average of £4.80 per week whilst 12 to 15 year-olds received a whopping £7.44.

When it comes to deciding on pocket money for your child, start by considering what you think is appropriate for their age. Using the above figures as a guide, a couple of pounds a week would be quite reasonable if your child is under eight years old.

If you share care of your child, speak with the other parent to come up with a figure you both think is fair – you might choose to each pay half of the amount.

Also, think about what else you give your child. If you are happy to buy the majority of things they want or need, you might not want to give them too much pocket money as well.

It could also be handy to have a chat with other parents, particularly those of your child’s friends, about how much they give their children. But whatever you do, don’t fall into competing with them! Research from Child Trust Fund provider The Children’s Mutual has shown that 16% of parents feel like they are paying too much pocket money, but are pressured into keeping up with what other parents are giving. Only you can know what best suits your child (and your pocket!), so never worry about “keeping up with the Joneses.”

Once you’ve decided an appropriate amount, sit down with your child and discuss it with them. You might like to make an agreement that they will get a ‘pay rise’ each birthday, or ‘bonuses’ for good work at home or school – this will give them something to look forward to, as well as some incentive to behave!

A 7 There isn’t one and right decision how to give pocket money.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 8 Parents from all over the world give pocket money to children.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 9 The older a child is, the bigger sum he/she receives.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 10 An eight-year-old should receive two pounds a week.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 11 Both parents are responsible for the sum to give.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 12 Parents shouldn’t give less than other parents nearby.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 13 Children should have some encouragement to receive more pocket money.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 14 Children prefer to receive more money for the birthday.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Раздел 3. (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4–В12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В4–В12.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| В4  В5B6В7В8B9В10B11B12 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ Saving Pocket MoneyWe’ve spoken a lot about doling out pocket money and how it could or should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but remember it can also be a useful tool for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your kids how to save. In a recent survey by Halifax 77% of the children who took part said they \_\_\_\_\_\_ to know more about saving, so make sure you are on hand to guide them in the right direction. For a fun and easy way of teaching them how \_\_\_\_\_\_, take a look at Pocket Money Petz, a fantastic microsite created by The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mutual which will help your child manage their money well.You can also encourage your child to keep some of their money for \_\_\_\_\_, while putting the rest in a savings account, where they can watch their savings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and save for something really special.At the moment, one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest rates for child accounts is the [Halifax Kid’s Regular Saver](http://www.halifax.co.uk/savings/childregularsaver.asp), offering 6% AER. It is a one year, fixed term bond, with a minimum deposit of £10. | CHILDSPENDTEACHLIKESAVECHILDRENTHEYGROWGOOD |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В13–В18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В13–В18.

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| В13В14В15В16В17В18 | Pocket Money and the RecessionBaring in mind the sorry state of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ last year you may have been a bit miffed to discover that the average amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pocket money went up. Children shouldn’t be feeling too smug though as the 2009 average of £6.24 is still well below the 2005 average of £8.37.If the recession has hit you hard then it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ that you’ll be looking at ways of cutting back. If you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of pocket money you’re giving don’t feel bad. Just explain to your child that times are tough at the moment and that everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs to pull together. If you take the time to make them feel involved you’ll be surprised at what they can deal with in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way. | ECONOMICWEEKNATURELOW REALSUCCESS |

Раздел 4 (задания по письму)

Для ответа на задание С1 используйте бланк №2.

При выполнении задания С1 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на бланке №2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём – не оцениваются.

С1

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Paul.

*… I haven’t received my pocket money this week as my grades were very low! What shall I do without it? How can I make my parents change their decision? Have ever been in such a situation?*

Write a letter to him and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100 – 120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.