

Ключи к заданиям 9-11 класс

Listening Comprehension (12 POINTS)

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	B	A	C

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T	F	F	T	NS	T	F

Reading Comprehension (8 POINTS)

1	D
2	A
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	C
7	D
8	A

Use of English (40 POINTS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	C	A	B	A	B	C	B	C

11	RAIL
12	TAKE
13	PRESS
14	LIGHT

15	TIPS
16	TRACK
17	STEADY
18	SET
19	CHANGE
20	BOX
21	STRENGTH
22	COMPLETELY
23	ENCOUNTER
24	FORTRESS
25	DEVELOPMENT
26	GEOGRAPHIC/ GEOGRAPHICAL
27	FASCINATING
28	ACTIVITIES
29	LEGENDARY
30	TYPICAL

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
E	I	L	A	K	B	H	G	F	J

Writing (20 POINTS)

ВСЕГО 80 БАЛЛОВ

Audioscripts

Tasks 1.

Interviewer: Today on “World of Work”, I’m joined by Craig Philips and Susan Walker, careers officers. Craig and Susan, welcome to the show.

Craig and Susan: Thank you.

Interviewer: Could I start by asking, just what does a careers officer do, exactly? Craig?

Craig: A number of different things, and over the 17 years I’ve been doing the job it hasn’t changed much. My main role is still to go into schools and speak to teenagers to find out what kind of work they are thinking of doing and then I give them whatever advice I can. My area includes around 50 schools and I visit each one about once a year.

Susan: My area is similar, with around 5,000 pupils aged 17 to 18. That’s a lot of interviews, and a lot of advice to give out. Unfortunately, we can only speak to each person for about 10 minutes, but I know that most of them find even such a short time quite useful.

Interviewer: I suppose that lots of youngsters must come to you with the same ambition.

Susan: Well, we do get a lot of people who want to follow a career as a doctor or a lawyer. Unfortunately, only about 10% of them will actually make it. Some of the people I speak to, though, do have quite different ambitions. Undertakers, politicians, pop stars, actors. Young people want to do all kinds of jobs.

Craig: I remember one young man who said to me that he wanted to be an astronaut. I really wasn’t certain what advice would be best, so in the end I suggested he join the air force. I didn’t think about it for years after that and then one day I saw a photo of him in a newspaper and he had become part of the European space programme. You never know.

Interviewer: What advice would you give to young people listening to the show?

Craig: First of all, my favourite piece of advice is: you can change your mind. Don’t feel that saying ‘I want to be an architect’ means that you can’t become a doctor if

you want to. People's lives go in all kinds of direction. Try to have a clear idea of what you want, but be prepared to change.

Susan: I would say that there's nothing like experience. You can't really want to do a job unless you know something about it first. For example, some people say that they want to be a lawyer because they like helping people. Fine. But there are hundreds of different ways in which you can help people. Are you sure that working in the law is for you? Visit a local lawyer, ask them about their work. Are you still interested? Good, because now you know what you want.

Interviewer: Finally, are there any jobs you would like to do?

Susan: Oh, hundreds. Vet, nurse, writer, farmer... I can see a part of me in lots of different jobs. Having said that, I'm quite happy doing what I'm doing.

Craig: Me too. There was a time when I thought that I might make a good actor, but I'm happy to be helping other people realise their ambitions now.

Interviewer: Craig and Susan, thank you for speaking to us today.

Task 2.

This is the VOA Special English Education Report.

We are now ten weeks into our Foreign Student Series on higher education in the United States. So far we have talked about planning for school and about subjects like online education and diploma mills.

Last week the subject was getting a travel visa. Today we discuss something else that every foreign student needs to know about: SEVIS. SEVIS is the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System.

More than nine thousand American colleges, universities and exchange visitor programs are required to use this electronic system. It links them with Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, in the Department of Homeland Security. The terrorist attacks in two thousand one led to the creation of the department. But SEVIS was being developed even before the attacks as a way to improve record keeping on foreign students in the United States. Some of the September eleventh hijackers entered the country on student visas.

With SEVIS, a school enters information about a student. The system lets the school know when the student has arrived. The school must then provide reports on whether or not the student is attending classes. Students who violate the terms of their visa can be expelled from the country and may be denied future entry.

Two examples of violations are failing to begin classes by the required date and working at a job without permission. Other violations are not attending classes full time and not leaving the country after completion of studies.

SEVIS currently lists more than one million active, nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors and their dependents.

Students and exchange visitors are charged fees to help pay for the system. The fee for students increased to two hundred dollars in September. This is the visa application charge we talked about last week.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement says the fee must be paid before going to an embassy or consulate for the visa interview.

All the information you need to know about SEVIS can be found on the Internet at ice.gov. That's i-c-e dot g-o-v.