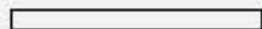


Завершено



Вопрос 1 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 44 42

4 МИН СЕК

Вопрос 1

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буква c читается иначе, чем в остальных.


Вариант 1 certain

Вариант 2 copper


Вариант 3 cyber

Вариант 4 decide

Вариант 5 celery

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

c = [k] Основной случай - а) перед гласными а, о, у; б) перед согласными; в) в конце слов; (буквосочетание **ck** передает звук [k])

cat [kæt] *кошка*

camp [kæmp] *лагерь*

cold [kəʊld] *холод*

corner ['kɔːnə] *угол*

cut [kʌt] *резать*

cure [kjʊə] *лекарство*

back [bæk] *назад*

clock [klɒk] *часы*

club [klʌb] *клуб*

act [ækt] *дело; действовать*

doctor ['dɒktə] *доктор*

scream [skriːm] *крик, вопль*

direction [dɪ'rekʃən] *направление*

music ['mjʊzɪk] *музыка*

republic [rɪ'pʌblɪk] *республика*

account [ə'kaʊnt] *счет*

c = [s] Перед гласными е, и, у (в том числе перед нечитаемой e):

cent [sent] *цент; сотня*

ice [aɪs] *лед*

face [feɪs] *лицо*

place [pleɪs] *место*

notice ['nəʊtɪs] *замечать*

celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] *праздновать*

scene [siːn] *сцена; место действия*

success [sək'ses] *успех*

city ['sɪtɪ] *город*

circle ['sɜːkl] *круг*

cinema ['sɪnəmə] *кино*

Occident ['ɒksɪdnt] *Запад*

science ['saɪəns] *наука*

icy ['aɪsɪ] *ледяной*

cycle ['saɪkl] *цикл*

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *велосипед*

c = [ʃ] В буквосочетании **c + суффикс типа -ion** (-ial, -ian, -ient, -ion):

special ['speʃl] *специальный*

social ['səʊʃl] *социальный*

physician [fɪ'zɪʃn] *врач, доктор*

ancient ['eɪnʃnt] *древний*

suspicion [sə'spɪʃn] *подозрение*

precious ['preʃəs] *драгоценный*

ocean ['əʊʃn] *океан*

1. 'sɜːtɪn

2. 'kɒpə

3. 'saɪbə

4.

dɪ'saɪd

5. 'sɛləri

Завершено



Вопрос 2 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 43 33

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 2

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буква Y читается иначе, чем в остальных.


Вариант 1 city

Вариант 2 gymnasium


Вариант 3 system

Вариант 4 mystery

Вариант 5 style

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

У (ударный открытый слог)

у = [aI] Основной случай :

my [maI] мой	type [taIp] печатать; шрифт
why [waI] почему	style [staIl] стиль
buy [baI] покупать	rhyme [raIm] рифма
bye-bye ['baI'baI] до свидания	nylon ['naIlqn] нейлон
cry [kraI] кричать, плакать	trying ['traIIn] трудный
try [traI] пытаться	reply [rI'plaI] отвечать; ответ
sky [skaI] небо	supply [sq'plaI] снабжать

у = [I] Третий от конца слова ударный открытый слог читается кратко (как условно закрытый):

typical ['tIpIkql] типичный	synonym ['sInqnIm] синоним
physique ['fIzIkql] физический	dynasty ['dInqstI] династия
cylinder ['sIlIndq] цилиндр	

у = [j] В начале слова (слога) перед читаемой гласной :

you [jH] ты, вы	yard [jRd] двор
youth [jHT] молодость	yarn [jRn] пряжа
yes [jes] да	beyond [bI'jOnd] вдали
year [jW] год	yellow ['jelou] желтый
yet [jet] ещё; все ещё	yesterday ['jestqdI] вчера

у = [aIq] С буквой r в орфографии :

pyre ['paIq] костер	yre ['laIq] лира
tyre ['taIq] шина	tyrant ['taIqrqnt] тиран, деспот

Исключения :

lyric ['lIrIk] лирический	tyranny ['tIrqnI] тирания
---------------------------	---------------------------

У (ударный закрытый слог)

у = [ɪ] Основной случай :

myth [mɪθ] миф

lynx [lɪŋks] рысь

nymph [nɪmf] нимфа

system ['sɪstɪm] система

symbol ['sɪmbəl] знак, символ

mystery ['mɪstəri] тайна

symphony ['sɪmfəni] симфония

Исключения :

hyphen ['haɪfən] дефис, черточка

у = [aɪ] Слог закрыт - согласная (но не l и не r) + l или r + гласная :

cycle ['saɪkl] цикл, круг

cyclone ['saɪkləʊn] циклон

hydra ['haɪdrə] гидра

hybrid ['haɪbrɪd] гибрид, помесь

cypress ['saɪprɪs] кипарис

hydrogen ['haɪdrədʒən] водород

у = [w] С буквой r в орфографии (редко встречается) :

myrtle ['mɜːtl] мирт

myrrh [mɜː] мирра

У (безударный слог)

у = [ɪ] В большинстве случаев :

any ['eni] сколько-нибудь

ready ['redi] готовый

lady ['leɪdi] дама

lucky ['lʌki] счастливый

quickly ['kwɪkli] быстро

simply ['sɪmpli] просто

twenty ['twenti] двадцать

history ['hɪstri] история

policy ['pɒlisi] политика

safety ['seɪfti] безопасность

gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstiks] гимнастика

Исключения:

ally ['xl**aI**] союзник

hypothesis [h**aI**'pOTIsIs] гипотеза

ryujamas [pɔ'GR**m**qz] тижсама

typhoon [t**aI**'fHn] тайфун

у = **[aI]** В глагольном суффиксе –у, (независимо от ударности слога):

occupy ['Okj**u**p**aI**] занимать

ratify ['r**x**t**I**f**aI**] утверждать

notify ['n**o**ut**I**f**aI**] извещать

satisfy ['s**x**t**I**s**f**a**I**] удовлетворять

fortify ['f**L**t**I**f**aI**] укреплять

deify ['d**J**I**f**a**I**] обожествлять

1. 'sɪtɪ
2. dʒɪm'neɪzɪəəm
3. 'sɪstɪm
4. 'mɪstəri
5. steɪl

Завершено



Вопрос 3 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 43 01

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 3

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буква U читается иначе, чем в остальных.


Вариант 1 uniform

Вариант 2 university


Вариант 3 amuse

Вариант 4 mummy

Вариант 5 huge

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

U (ударный открытый слог)

Правило третьего от конца ударного слога (чтение гласной в нем, как в закрытом слоге) *не распространяется* на букву **u**, например: **unity** ['jHnItI] *единство*.

u = [jH] Основной случай :

use [jHs] *польза, применение*

usually ['jHZqII] *обычно*

unit ['jHnIt] *единица, часть*

duty ['djHtI] *долг*

pupil ['pjHpl] *ученик*

pursue [pɔ'sjH] *преследовать*

due [djH] *должный*

suit [sjHt] *костюм*

future ['fjHCq] *будущее*

student ['stjHdqnt] *студент*

excuse [Ik'skjHz] *извинять*

computer [kɔm'pjHtɔ] *компьютер*

Исключения :

build [bIld] *строить*

built [bIlt] *построенный*

business ['bIznIs] *дело, занятие*

busy ['bIzI] *занятой*

buy [baI] *покупать*

punish ['pAnIS] *наказывать*

study ['stAdI] *изучать, учиться*

suburb ['sAbWb] *пригород*

sugar ['Sugq] *сахар*

suite [swJt] *свита; набор*

В словах **build**, **built**, **buy** читается только вторая буква по правилу закрытого и открытого слога соответственно.

u = [H] Слог прикрыт буквами, изображающими звуки [l], [g], [r]:

blue [blH] *синий, голубой*

fluid ['flHId] *жидкость; жидкий*

include [In'klHd] *заключать*

June [GHn] *июнь*

juice [GHs] *сок*

jute [GHt] *джут*

true [trH] *верно; правильный*

rule [rHl] *правило*

fruit [frHt] *плод; фрукты*

cruise [krHz] *круиз*

u = [juɔ] С буквой **r** в орфографии, основной случай :

u = [juq] С буквой r в орфографии, основной случай :

pure [pjuq] чистый

cure [kjuq] лекарство

allure [q'ljuq] завлекать

mural ['mjuqrI] стеной

fury ['fjuqrI] ярость

during ['djuqrIN] в течение

curious ['kjuqrIqs] странный

purity ['pjuqrItI] чистота

secure [sI'kjuq] охранять

demure [dI'mjuq] скромный

Исключения :

assurance[q'Suqrqns] заверение

bury ['berI] хоронить, прятать

jury ['GuqrI] присяжные

plural ['pluqrI] множественный

rural ['ruqrI] сельский

sure [Suq] уверенный

u = [w] В сочетании q+u, в начале и середине слов, независимо от открытости и ударности слога:

quick [kwIk] быстрый

quite [kwaIt] вполне

queen [kwJn] королева

quality ['kwOlItI] качество

question ['kwesCqn] вопрос

square [skwFq] площадь, сквер

request [rI'kwest] требование

antiquity [xn'tIkwlItI] древность

u = [-] В сочетании q+u, в конце слов, независимо от открытости слога:

cirque [sWk] арена, цирк

riquet [pJk] обида, досада

antique [xn'tJk] античный

unique [jH'nJk] уникальный

technique [tek'nJk] техника

conquer ['kONkq] завоевывать

u = [-] В сочетании g+u перед гласной независимо от открытости и ударности слога:

guy [gaI] парень

guide [gaId] проводник

guest [gest] гость

guard [gRd] охрана, стража

guitar [gI'tR] гитара

colleague ['kOlJg] коллега

dialogue ['daIqlqg] диалог

vogue [vouq] мода

fatigue [fq'tJg] усталость

tongue [tAN] язык

Исключения:

language ['lɪŋgwɪɡ] *язык (речь)*

U (ударный закрытый слог)

u = [A] Основной случай :

up [Ap] *вверх*

ugly ['AgI] *безобразный*

cup [kAp] *чашка*

gun [gAn] *огнестрельное оружие*

lunch [lAnC] *второй завтрак*

must [mAst] *должен*

butter ['bAtq] *масло*

hurry ['hArI] *торопиться*

Sunday ['sAndI] *воскресенье*

jump [GAmP] *прыжок; прыгать*

number ['nAmbq] *номер*

culture ['kAlCq] *культура*

Исключения :

butcher ['buCq] *мясник*

pudding ['puDIN] *пудинг*

pussy ['pusI] *киска*

put [put] *класть, положить*

ruth [rHT] *жалость*

truth [trHT] *правда*

u = [u] Слог прикрыт **b, f** или **p** и, одновременно, закрыт **sh** или **ll**:

bush [buS] *куст*

bushel [buSI] *бушель (=36,3л)*

bull [bul] *бык*

bully ['bulI] *задира*

bullet ['bulIt] *пуля*

full [ful] *полный*

push [puS] *толкать*

pull [pul] *тянуть*

u = [W] С буквой **r** в орфографии :

urge [WG] *понуждать*

fur [fW] *мех*

demur [dI'mW] *сомневаться*

burn [bWn] *жечь, гореть*

hurt [hWt] *повредить, ушибить*

nurse [nWs] *няня; сиделка*

curve [kWv] *кривая*

murder ['mWdq] *убийство*

surface ['sWfIs] *поверхность*

purpose ['pWpqs] *намерение*

furniture ['fWnICq] *мебель*

disturb [dI'stWb] *беспокоить*

U (безударный слог)

u = [ɹ] Часто, в основном в закрытом положении :

album ['xlbɹm] альбом
difficult ['dɪflkɹltɪt] трудный
fortune ['fɪlCɹn] судьба
cucumber ['kɪhɹkɹmbɹ] огурец
survive [sɹ'vaɪv] пережить

figure ['fɪgɹ] фигура
Saturday ['sxtɹdɪ] суббота
nature ['neɪCɹ] природа
literature ['lɪtrɪCɹ] литература
picture ['pɪkCɹ] картина

Исключения :

adult ['xɹdɹlt] взрослый

hamburger ['hɹxmbɹgɹ] гамбургер

u = [jɹ(:)] В ряде случаев, в основном в открытом положении:

unite [jɹ'naɪt] объединять
museum [mjɹ'zɪɹm] музей
July [Gɹ'laɪ] июль
menu ['menjɹ] меню
rescue ['reskjɹ] спасение; спасать
statue ['stɹtjɹ] статуя
continue [kɹn'tɪnjɹ] продолжать
institute ['ɪnstɪtjɹ] институт

commune ['kɒmjɹn] община
popular ['pɒpjɹlɹ] народный
individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdjɹl] личный
awful ['ɹfɹl] ужасный
beautiful ['bjɹtɪfɹl] красивый
thankful ['θɹŋkɹfɹl] благодарный
document ['dɒkjɹmɹnt] документ
instrument ['ɪnstɹmɹnt] орудие

Исключения :

biscuit ['bɪskɪt] печенье

minute ['mɪnɪt] минута

1. 'ju:nɪfɔ:m
2. ,ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti
3. ə'mju:z
4. 'mʌmi
5. hju:dʒ

Завершено



Вопрос 4 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 42 41

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 4

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание OU читается иначе, чем в остальных.


Вариант 1 couple


Вариант 2 shout


Вариант 3 loud

Вариант 4 blouse

Вариант 5 cloud

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

диграф **ou** (ударный слог)

ou = [au] Обычно :

out [aut] *вне, из* (предлог)
about [q'baut] *вокруг; о, об*
aloud [q'laud] *громко; вслух*
house [haus] *дом*
count [kaunt] *счет; считать*
round [raund] *вокруг; круглый*
sound [saund] *звук*

ground [graund] *земля*
cloud [klaud] *облако*
proud [praud] *гордый*
mountain ['mauntIn] *гора*
trousers ['trauzqz] *брюки*
pronounce [prq'nauns] *произносить*

Исключения :

cough [kOf] *кашель*
could [kud] *мог* (прош. вр.)
country ['kAntrI] *страна; деревня*
couple ['kApl] *пара*
courage ['kArIG] *храбрость*
course [kLs] *курс, направление*
cousin ['kAzn] *двоюродный брат*
discourse [dIs'kLs] *лекция, беседа*
double ['dAbl] *двойной*
dour [duq] *суровый*
enough [InAf] *достаточно*
four [fL] *четыре*
group [grHr] *группа*
hour [auq] *час; время*
journal ['GWnl] *дневник, журнал*
our [auq] *наш*
pour [pL] *лить(ся)*
rouble [rHbl] *рубль*

rough [rAf] *грубый, неровный*
should [Sud] *вспомог. глагол*
shoulder ['Souldq] *плечо*
soup [sHr] *суп*
southern ['sADqn] *южный*
souvenir ['sHvqnIq] *сувенир*
though [Dou] *однако; хотя бы*
through [TrH] *через, сквозь*
touch [tAC] *прикосновение*
tough [tAf] *жесткий*
tour [tuq] *турне; путешествие*
trouble ['trAbl] *тревога, хлопоты*
would [wud] *вспомог. глагол*
you [jH] *ты, вы*
young [jAN] *молодой*
your [jL] *ваш*
youth [jHT] *юность*

ou = [L] Перед сочетанием **ght** в котором читается лишь **t** :

nought [nLt] *ничто*

bought [bLt] *купленный*

sought [sLt] *разыскиваемый*

ought [Lt] *модальный глагол,
выражающий долженствование*

fought [fLt] *сражался(прош. вр.)*

thought [TLt] *мысль; думал*

brought [brLt] *принесенный*

wrought [rLt] *работал(прош. вр.)*

диграф ou (безударный слог)

ou = [q] Большинство случаев :

armour ['Rmq] *вооружение*

parlour ['pRlq] *приемная*

labour ['leIbq] *труд; работать*

honour ['Onq] *честь, слава*

famous ['feImqs] *известный*

various ['vFqrIqs] *разнообразный*

curious ['kjuqrIqs] *любопытный*

serious ['sIqrIqs] *серьезный*

nervous ['nWvqs] *нервный*

continuous [kqn'tInjuqs] *непрерывный*

moustache [mq's'tRS] *усы*

1. 'kɫpɪ
2. ʃaʊt
3. laʊd
4. blaʊz
5. klaʊd

Завершено



Вопрос 5 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 41 56

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 5

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание CH читается иначе, чем в остальных.

Вариант 1 chalk

Вариант 2 search

Вариант 3 chimney

Вариант 4 chemistry

Вариант 5 preacher

Сохранить

Пред.

След.

ch = [C] Основной случай, (причем в сочетании **-tch** буква **t** - "немая"):

children ['Cildrɪn] *дети*

chess [Ces] *шахматы*

chief [CJf] *начальник*

change [Ceɪnʒ] *менять(ся)*

rich [rɪC] *богатый*

each [JC] *каждый*

beach [bJɔC] *пляж, берег*

teach [tJɔC] *обучать*

peach [pJɔC] *персик*

such [sAC] *такой*

match [mAC] *стичка*

switch [swɪC] *выключатель*

Исключения:

champagne [ʃxm'peɪn] *шампанское*

chauffeur [ʃoufœr] *шофер*

Greenwich ['grɪnɪʒ] *Гринвич*

machine [mɔʃɪn] *машина*

moustache [mʊs'teɪʃ] *усы*

parachute ['pærəʃaɪt] *парашют*

sandwich ['sænwɪʒ] *бутерброд*

yacht [jɔt] *яхта*

ch = [k] В некоторых словах, в основном греческого происхождения (в русском языке здесь буква **х** : химия, техника,...) :

chemistry ['kɛmɪstrɪ] *химия*

character ['kærɪktə] *характер*

Christ [kraɪst] *Христос*

Christmas ['krɪsməs] *рождество*

school [sku:l] *школа*

scheme [skɪm] *план, проект*

echo ['ekəʊ] *эхо*

ache [eɪk] *боль; болеть*

orchestra ['ɔrkɪstrə] *оркестр*

technique [tek'nɪk] *техника*

mechanic [mɪ'kænɪk] *механик*

psychic ['saɪkɪk] *психический*

stomach ['stʌmʌk] *живот*

monarch ['mɒnɑ:k] *монарх*

1. tʃɔ:k
2. sɜ:tʃ
3. 'tʃɪmni
4. 'kɛmɪstri
5. 'pri:tʃə

Завершено



Вопрос 6 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 41 23


Ч МИН СЕК


Вопрос 6


Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание TH читается иначе, чем в остальных.

- Вариант 1 thistle
- Вариант 2 myth
- Вариант 3 theater
- Вариант 4 Smith
- Вариант 5 weather

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

th = [D] 1) В служебных словах, местоимениях и наречиях.

the [Dq] определен. артикль
they [DeI] они
this [DIz] этот, эта, это
then [Den] тогда, затем
with [wID] с

though [Dou] хотя, несмотря на
either ['aIDq] один из двух
another [q'nADq] другой
rather ['rRDq] скорее, вернее (н)
together [tq'geDq] вместе

2) Между гласными буквами (даже если вторая гласная нечитаема).

bathe [beID] купаться
father ['fRDq] отец
mother ['mADq] мать
weather ['weDq] погода

leather ['leDq] кожа; ремень
breathing ['brJDIN] дыхание
southern ['sADqn] южный
clothes [klouDz] одежда

Исключения:

author ['LTq] автор, писатель
authority [L'TOrItI] власть
catholic ['kxTqlIk] католик

mathematics [ˈmæθɪˈmætiːks] математика
method ['meTqd] метод, способ

th = [T] В остальных случаях (как правило, в начале и на конце слов, кроме служебных):

three [TrJ] три
thick [TIk] толстый
thing [TIN] вещь, предмет
theme [TJm] тема
thousand ['Tauzqnd] тысяча

fifth [fIfT] пятый
mouth [mauT] рот
tooth [tHT] зуб
month [mAnT] месяц
north [nLT] север

В словах, образованных с помощью префиксов и суффиксов, буквосочетание **th** сохраняет звучание исходного слова:

think [TINK] думать - **bethink** [bɪˈTINK] вспомнить
bath [bRT] ванна; купание - **bathos** ['beITOs] глубина, бездна

Исключения:

eighth [eItT] восьмой
smooth [smHD] гладкий, ровный

Thailand ['tallxnd] Таиланд
Thames [temz] р. Темза

1. 'θɪsl
2. mɪθ
3. 'θɪətə
4. smɪθ
5. 'wɛðə

Завершено



Вопрос 7 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 40 17

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 7

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание **ER** читается иначе, чем в остальных.


Вариант 1 letter

Вариант 2 person


Вариант 3 confer

Вариант 4 fertile

Вариант 5 prefer

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

e = [Iq] С буквой **r** в орфографии, основной случай, (типа: **-er** (+гласная), **-ear**, **-eer**,):

era [Iqrq] *эра, эпоха*
here [hIq] *здесь, сюда*
sphere [sfIq] *шар*
period [pIqrIqd] *период*
serial [sIqrIql] *серийный*
serious [sIqrIqs] *серьезный*
material [mq'tIqrIql] *материал*
experience [Iks'pIqrIqns] *опыт*
hero [hIqrou] *герой*

zero [zIqrou] *нуль*
ear [Iq] *ухо*
hear [hIq] *слышать*
near [nIq] *близко, вблизи*
clear [klIq] *очищать; чистый*
appear [q'pIq] *появляться*
beer [bIq] *пиво*
engineer [enGI'nIq] *инженер*
theory [TIqrI] *теория*

Исключения:

bear [bFq] *медведь; носить*
ceremony [serImqnI] *церемония*
gerund [Gernd] *герундий (грам.)*
pear [pFq] *груша*
premiere [prq'mjFq] *премьера*
tear [tFq] *рвать(ся); дыра*

there [DFq] *там*
very [verI] *очень*
wear [wFq] *носить (одежду)*
were [wW] *пр. время, мн. ч. to be*
where [wFq] *где; куда?*
year [jW] *год*

e = [W] С буквой **r** в орфографии:

her [hW] *её*
term [tWm] *срок, период*
verse [vWs] *стихи, поэзия*
serve [sWv] *служить*
service [sWvIs] *обслуживание*
verb [vWb] *глагол*

perfect [pWflkt] *совершенный*
German [GWmqn] *немецкий*
insert [In'sWt] *вставлять*
external [eks'tWnl] *внешний*
prefer [prI'fW] *предпочитать*
defer [dl'fW] *медлить*

Исключения:

clerk [klRk] *клерк*

sergeant [sRGqnt] - *сержант*

Е (безударный слог)

е = [ɪ] В большинстве случаев (кроме послеударных слогов перед согласными l, n, r):

enough [ɪ'naʃ] достаточно	sleepless ['slɪplɪs] бессонный
elect [ɪ'lekt] избирать	helpless ['helpɪs] беспомощный
explain [ɪks'pleɪn] объяснять	happiness ['hæpɪnɪs] счастье
believe [bɪ'lɪv] верить, полагать	mistress ['mɪstrɪs] хозяйка дома (сокр: Mrs. ['mɪsɪz] миссис)
decide [dɪ'saɪd] решать	actress ['æktɪs] актриса
system ['sɪstɪm] система	eldest ['eldɪst] самый старший
ticket ['tɪkɪt] билет	buses ['bʌsɪz] автобусы
blanket ['blæŋkɪt] одеяло	

Исключения:

colleague ['kɒliːg] сослуживец	economy [ˌjɒnəmi] экономика
create [kriːeɪt] создавать	hundred ['hʌndrəd] сто, сотня

е = [ɪ] В конечных сочетаниях: -er, -ent, -ence, -ency:

paper ['peɪpə] бумага	concert ['kɒnsərt] концерт
summer ['sʌmər] лето	student ['stjuːdnt] студент
writer ['raɪtər] писатель	moment ['məʊmənt] момент
clever ['klevər] умный	continent ['kɒntɪnnt] континент
answer ['ɑːnsər] ответ; отвечать	sentence ['sentəns] предложение
proverb ['prɒvəb] пословица	silence ['saɪləns] молчание
western ['westən] западный	difference ['dɪfrəns] разница
modern ['mɒdən] современный	tendency ['tendənsɪ] стремление

Исключения:

absent [ˈæbsnt] отсутствующий	present [preznt] подарок
-------------------------------	--------------------------

e = [-] Полная редукция безударного **e** в конце слов и в середине сложных слов перед **l, n, r(+гласная)**; а также в окончаниях глаголов и причастий **-ed**

travel [trɜvl] путешествовать

model [mɒdl] образец

lonely ['ləʊnlɪ] одинокий

lovely ['lʌvlɪ] красивый

homeless ['həʊmlɪs] бездомный

often [ɒfn] часто, много раз

kitten ['kɪtn] котенок

seven [sevn] семь

open [oʊpn] открывать

listen [lɪsn] слушать

ocean [ouʃn] океан

every ['evrɪ] каждый

several ['sevrəl] несколько

interest ['ɪntrɪst] интерес

different ['dɪfrənt] различный

literature [lɪtrəʃə] литература

sovereign ['sɒvrɪn] суверенный

loved [ləvd] любимый

armed [ɑrmd] вооруженный

awaked [ə'weɪkt] проснувшийся

Исключения:

women ['wɪmɪn] женщины

1. 'lɛtə
2. 'pɜːsn
3. kən'fɜː
4. 'fɜːtaɪl
5. pri'fɜː

Завершено



Вопрос 8 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 39 54

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 8

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание **EA** читается иначе, чем в остальных.


Вариант 1 death

Вариант 2 mean


Вариант 3 pleasant

Вариант 4 wealth

Вариант 5 bread

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

Е (ударный открытый слог)

е = [J] Основной случай :

me [mJ] *меня, мне*

we [wJ] *мы*

theme [TJm] *тема*

genius ['GJnjqs] *гений*

complete [kqm'plJt] *законченный*

eat [Jt] *есть*

easy ['JzI] *легкий*

sea [sJ] *море*

seat [sJt] *сесть*

please [plJz] *пожалуйста*

repeat [rI'pJt] *повторять*

see [sJ] *видеть*

street [strJt] *улица*

need [nJd] *нуждаться, нужда*

between [bI'twJn] *между*

people ['pJpl] *народ, люди*

Исключения :

beautiful ['bjHtqful] *красивый*

beauty ['bjHtI] *красота, прелесть*

break [breIk] *ломать, прерывать*

breakfast ['brekfqst] *завтрак*

breast [brest] *грудь*

clever ['klevq] *умный*

decade ['dekeId] *десяток*

desert ['dezqt] *пустыня*

devil [devI] *дьявол*

dreamt [dremt] *мечтал (прош. вр.)*

edit ['edIt] *издавать*

eleven [I'levn] *одиннадцать*

ever ['evq] *всегда, когда-нибудь*

every ['evrI] *каждый*

great [greIt] *великий*

heaven ['hevvn] *небеса*

heavy ['hevI] *тяжелый*

idea [aI'dIq] *идея*

leant [lent] *наклонялся (прош. вр.)*

legend ['leGqnd] *легенда*

lemon ['lemqn] *лимон*

level ['levI] *уровень; ровнять*

meant [ment] *намеревался*

medal ['medI] *медаль*

melon ['melqn] *дыня*

metal ['metI] *металл*

never ['nevq] *никогда*

pleasant [pleznt] *приятный*

present ['preznt] *подарок*

real [rIqI] *действительный*

realize ['rIqlaIz] *осуществлять*

record ['rekLd] *записывать*

second ['seknd] *второй*

seven ['sevn] *семь*

special ['speSI] *специальный*

steak [steIk] *бифштекс*

sweat [swet] *пот; потеть*

sweater ['swetq] *свитер*

theater ['TIqtq] *театр*

threat [Tret] *угроза*

В словах **break**, **great**, **steak** существует обратная графическая зависимость - по правилу открытого слога произносится вторая буква. В словах **beauty** и **beautiful** буквы **ea** не читаются.

ea = [e] В сочетании ea, за которым следуют (d, th, lth, sure, sant):

head [hed] голова

bread [bred] хлеб

instead [In'sted] взамен

ready ['redI] готовый

breath [breT] дыхание

death [deT] смерть

weather [weDq] погода

leather ['leDq] кожа, ремень

health [helT] здоровье

wealth [welT] богатство

measure ['meZq] мера; измерять

pleasure ['pleZq] удовольствие

treasure ['treZq] сокровище

pleasant ['plezqnt] приятный

Исключения:

bead [bJd] бусинка

forehead ['fOrId] лоб

lead [lJd] вести

read [rJd] читать

ea = [W] С буквой r в орфографии, в сочетании ea+ r + согласная:

search [sWC] искать; поиски

research [rI'sWC] исследование

heard [hWd] слышал (прош. вр.)

early ['WII] ранний

pearl [pWI] жемчуг

earn [Wn] зарабатывать

earnest ['WnIst] серьезный

learn [lWn] учить(ся)

earth [WT] земля

Исключения:

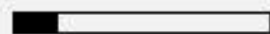
aerial ['FqrIql] воздушный

aeroplane ['FqrqpleIn] самолет

heart [hRt] сердце

1. dɛθ
2. mi:n
3. 'pleznt
4. wɛlθ
5. brɛd

Завершено



Вопрос 9 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 39 29

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 9

Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание WH читается иначе, чем в остальных.

Вариант 1 whole

Вариант 2 whistle

Вариант 3 when

Вариант 4 which

Вариант 5 wheel

Сохранить

Пред.

След.

буквосочетание wh

wh = [w] В сочетании **wh** перед всеми гласными буквами, кроме o:

when [wen] *когда*

wheel [wi:l] *колесо*

while [waɪl] *в то время как*

which [wɪtʃ] *который*

whisper ['wɪspə] *шептать*

why [waɪ] *почему*

wh = [h] В сочетании **wh** перед гласной буквой o:

who [hu:] *кто*

whom [hu:m] *кого*

whole [hu:l] *целый; весь*

whose [hu:z] *чей, чья, чьё*

whoop [hu:p] *возглас*

whore [hu:l] *блудница*

1. həʊl
2. 'wɪsl
3. wɛn
4. wɪtʃ
5. wi:l

Завершено



Вопрос 10 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 39 07


Ч МИН СЕК


Вопрос 10


Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов буквосочетание ow читается иначе, чем в остальных.

- Вариант 1 crown
- Вариант 2 download
- Вариант 3 brownie
- Вариант 4 below
- Вариант 5 wow

 Сохранить

 Пред.

След. 

диграф **ow** (ударный слог)

Диграф **ow** имеет двойное чтение: как [au] и как [ou], чтение слов с ним необходимо запоминать индивидуально. В отличие от **ou** диграф **ow** употребляется обычно в конце слова.

ow = [au]

allow [q'lau] разрешать

brown [braun] коричневый

cow [kau] корова

crowd [kraud] толпа

down [daun] вниз

flower ['flauq] цветок

gown [gaun] платье

how [hau] как

now [nau] сейчас, теперь

power ['paug] энергия, сила

shower [Sauq] душ

towel [tauql] полотенце

tower ['tauq] башня

town [taun] город

ow = [ou]

below [b'lou] ниже, под

blow [blou] дуть

bowl [bou] шар; играть в шары

crow [krou] ворона

flow [flou] течение; течь

grow [grou] расти, вырастить

know [nou] знать

low [lou] низкий; низко

own [oun] собственный, свой

row [rou] ряд; грести

show [Sou] показывать; показ

slow [slou] медленный

snow [snou] снег

throw [Trou] бросать, кидать

Исключения:

acknowledge [qk'nOIG] сознавать

knowledge ['nOIG] знание

диграф **ow** (безударный слог)

ow = [ou] В конечном слого слова (основы) :

window ['wɪndou] *окно*
yellow ['jɛlou] *желтый*
pillow ['pɪlou] *подушка*
elbow ['ɛlbou] *локоть*
shadow ['ʃædou] *тень*

morrow ['mɔrou] *утро*
tomorrow [tə'mɔrou] *завтра*
follow ['fɒlou] *идти за*
fellow ['felou] *товарищ*
Moscow ['mɒskou] *Москва*

1. kraʊn
2. ,daʊn'ləʊd
3. 'braʊni
4. bɪ'ləʊ
5. waʊ

Reading

Прочитайте текст и закончите предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

Many people think that science fiction really began as a style of literature with Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, which appeared in the early 19th century. Two other great writers helped to shape the genre later in the century. The French author Jules Verne was a very important figure, and wrote many novels, which many people still read today. Well-known titles include "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth" and "From the Earth to the Moon". He wrote about things which didn't exist in his time – space travel, submarines, and aeroplanes. They were all 'future' ideas. The same is true of the other great 19th century writer – Englishman H G Wells. Probably the most famous of his novels is "The War of the Worlds", where aliens attack Earth with very sophisticated weapons – it is still so popular and relevant today that lots of films are made about it – the latest in 2005.

Alien encounters are a common theme in science fiction novels, with many books set on different planets, or in a different time. Some authors write only about 'science fact' – this is known as hard science fiction. The authors may write in detail about areas of physics and chemistry. Many of them have made very accurate predictions about future technology. Even something like "Star Trek" is well known for getting things right – when it started in the 1960s, doctors did not use scanners to diagnose illnesses, and mobile phones did not exist. And yet, the characters used very similar objects – and at the time people thought they were just fiction – but now we use them all the time.

Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

11. Jules Verne ...

Вариант 1 was writing at the same time as Mary Shelly.

Вариант 2 came from England.

Вариант 3 came from France.

Many people think that science fiction really began as a style of literature with Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, which appeared in the early 19th century. Two other great writers helped to shape the genre later in the century. The French author Jules Verne was a very important figure, and wrote many novels, which many people still read today. Well-known titles include "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth" and "From the Earth to the Moon". He wrote about things which didn't exist in his time – space travel, submarines, and aeroplanes. They were all 'future' ideas. The same is true of the other great 19th century writer – Englishman H G Wells. Probably the most famous of his novels is "The War of the Worlds", where aliens attack Earth with very sophisticated weapons – it is still so popular and relevant today that lots of films are made about it – the latest in 2005.

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Многие думают, что фантастика действительно началась как стиль литературы с Франкенштейна Мэри Шелли, появившегося в начале XIX века. Два других великих писателя помогли сформировать жанр позже в веке. Французский писатель Жюль Верн был очень важной фигурой, и написал много романов, которые многие люди до сих пор читают сегодня. Известные названия включают "путешествие в центр Земли" и "от Земли к Луне". Он писал о вещах, которых не было в его путешествиях во времени, подводных лодках и самолетах. Все они были "будущими" идеями. То же самое относится и к другому великому писателю XIX века – англичанину Г. Уэллсу. Пожалуй, самым известным из его романов является "Война миров", где инопланетяне нападают на Землю с очень изощренным оружием – она по – прежнему настолько популярна и актуальна сегодня, что о ней снято много фильмов-последних в 2005 году. Чужеродные встречи являются общей темой в научно-фантастических романах, с большим количеством книг, установленных на разных планетах, или в другое время. Некоторые авторы пишут только о "научном факте" – это известно как трудная фантастика. Авторы могут подробно написать о областях физики и химии. Многие из них сделали очень точные прогнозы относительно будущих технологий. Даже что – то вроде "звездного трека" хорошо известно для того, чтобы все исправить-когда он начался в 1960-х годах, врачи не использовали сканеры для диагностики заболеваний, а мобильных телефонов не существовало. И еще, символы очень похожие

Reading

Прочитайте текст и закончите предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

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Alien encounters are a common theme in science fiction novels, with many books set on different planets, or in a different time. Some authors write only about 'science fact' – this is known as hard science fiction. The authors may write in detail about areas of physics and chemistry. Many of them have made very accurate predictions about future technology. Even something like "Star Trek" is well known for getting things right – when it started in the 1960s, doctors did not use scanners to diagnose illnesses, and mobile phones did not exist. And yet, the characters used very similar objects – and at the time people thought they were just fiction – but now we use them all the time.

Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century**.

12. ...people read Verne's novels today.

Вариант 1 Some

Вариант 2 Lots of

Вариант 3 Not many

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

13. Space travel ... in the 19th century.

- Вариант 1 existed
- Вариант 2 didn't exist
- Вариант 3 was a new idea

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

14. In "War of the Worlds", H G Wells wrote about ...

Вариант 1 submarines.

Вариант 2 aeroplanes.

Вариант 3 aliens.

Reading

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

15. War of the Worlds ...

Вариант 1 isn't very relevant to our lives today.

Вариант 2 is still very relevant.

Вариант 3 isn't very popular.

Reading

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

16. Science fiction stories are often set ...

Вариант 1 in England.

Вариант 2 in France.

Вариант 3 on a different planet.

Reading

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

17. Hard science fiction is often ...

Вариант 1 very close to real science.

Вариант 2 about physics.

Вариант 3 set in a different time.

Reading

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

18. Star Trek first appeared in the ...

Вариант 1 50s.

Вариант 2 60s.

Вариант 3 70s.

Reading

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

19. Today, doctors use scanners ...

Вариант 1 to find out what's wrong with people.

Вариант 2 to talk to people.

Вариант 3 to cure people.

Reading

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Example: Science fiction **first appeared in the 19th century.**

20. When people first watched Star Trek

- Вариант 1 they didn't know some things would come true.
- Вариант 2 they used mobile phones.
- Вариант 3 they didn't know about space travel.

Grammar

Dear Ron, and Harry if you're there,

I hope everything **went** (GO) all right and that Harry is OK and that you 21) _____ (NOT DO) anything illegal last night to save. 22) _____ (HE), Ron, because that would get Harry into trouble, too. I 23) _____ (BE) really 24) _____ (WORRY) and if Harry is all right, will you please let me know at once, but perhaps it would be 25) _____ (GOOD) if you 26) _____ (USE) a different owl, because I think another flight 27) _____ (MAY) kill yours.

I'm very busy with school work, of course, but my parents and I 28) _____ (GO) to London next Wednesday to buy 29) _____ (I) new books. Why don't we meet in Diagon Alley?

Please, write and tell me what 30) _____ (HAPPEN) with you now as soon as you can,

Love from Hermione.

Заполните пропуски, поставив слова в скобках в правильную грамматическую форму **(Без сокращений)**.

21. (NOT DO)

- “‘Dear Ron, and Harry if you’re there,“ I hope everything went all right and that Harry is okay and that you didn’t do anything illegal to get him out, Ron, because that would get Harry into trouble, too. I’ve been really worried and if Harry is all right, will you please let me know at once, but perhaps it would be better if you used a different owl because I think another delivery might finish your one off.” “I’m very busy with schoolwork, of course’ — How can she be?” said Ron in horror. “We’re on vacation! — ‘and we’re going to London next Wednesday to buy my new books. Why don’t we meet in Diagon Alley?” “Let me know what’s happening as soon as you can. Love from Hermione.’

"Дорогой Рон, и Гарри, если вы там," Я надеюсь, что все прошло хорошо и что Гарри в порядке и что ты не сделал ничего противозаконного, чтобы вытащить его, Рон, потому что Гарри в беде, тоже. Я действительно волновался, и если Гарри в порядке, пожалуйста, дайте мне знать сразу, но, возможно, было бы лучше, если бы вы использовали другую сову, потому что я думаю, что еще одна доставка может закончить ваш один." Я очень занят с учебой, конечно, — как она может быть?" сказал Рон в ужасе. "Мы в отпуске! - И мы едем в Лондон в следующую среду, чтобы купить мои новые книги. Почему бы нам не встретиться в Косом переулке?" "Позвольте мне знать, что происходит, как только вы можете. Любовь из Гермиона."

21. didn't do
22. him
23. am
24. worried
25. better
26. used
27. might
28. are going
29. my
30. is happening

Завершено



Вопрос 31 из 40

Оставшееся время

00 16 41

Ч МИН СЕК

Вопрос 31

Word formation

Sugar is the **provider** (PROVIDE) of around 13 percent of the energy we get from food. It can be found in many plants, but the only 31) _____ (COMMERCIAL) important sources of sugar are sugar beet and sugar cane. Sugar beet 32) _____ (PRODUCE) takes place in temperate or cold countries. Sugar beet is grown 33) _____ (EXTENSIVE) in Russia, Poland and Germany. Sugar cane is grown in 34) _____ (TROPIC) climates and provides more than half of the world's sugar supply. Among the countries with the largest sugar production are Brazil and Mexico. People are still uncertain about how 35) _____ (VALUE) sugar is to our diet. Although it is used to 36) _____ (SWEET) many foods, there are people who believe that sugar is 37) _____ (HEALTHY) and that we should not add it to food products. For this reason, there has 38) _____ (RECENT) been an increase in the sales of sugar-free foods. However, taken in 39) _____ (MODERATE), sugar is a harmless and 40) _____ (TASTE) part of our diet.

Заполните пропуски, образовав подходящую часть речи от слова в скобках.

31. (COMMERCIAL)

Введите ответ

Сохранить

← Пред.

След. →

Sugar is the **provider** (PROVIDE) of around 13 percent of the energy we get from food. It can be found in many plants, but the only 31) _____ (COMMERCIAL) important sources of sugar are sugar beet and sugar cane. Sugar beet 32) _____ (PRODUCE) takes place in temperate or cold countries. Sugar beet is grown 33) _____ (EXTENSIVE) in Russia, Poland and Germany. Sugar cane is grown in 34) _____ (TROPIC) climates and provides more than half of the world's sugar supply. Among the countries with the largest sugar production are Brazil and Mexico. People are still uncertain about how 35) _____ (VALUE) sugar is to our diet. Although it is used to 36) _____ (SWEET) many foods, there are people who believe that sugar is 37) _____ (HEALTHY) and that we should not add it to food products. For this reason, there has 38) _____ (RECENT) been an increase in the sales of sugar-free foods. However, taken in 39) _____ (MODERATE), sugar is a harmless and 40) _____ (TASTE) part of our diet.

Сахар является поставщиком (обеспечивает) около 13 процентов энергии, которую мы получаем от продуктов питания. Он может быть найден во многих растениях, но только 31) _____ (Важными источниками сахара являются сахарная свекла и сахарный тростник. Сахарная свекла 32) _____ (продукции) происходит в умеренных или холодных странах. Сахарная свекла выращивается 33) _____ (подробную) в России, Польше и Германии. Сахарный тростник выращивается в 34) _____ (Тропик) климатом и обеспечивает более половины поставок сахара в мире. Среди стран с самым крупным производством сахара-Бразилия и Мексика. Люди до сих пор не уверены в том, как 35) _____ (значение) сахар к нашему диетпитанию. Хотя и привык 36) _____ (Сладкий) много еды, есть люди, которые считают, что сахар 37) _____ (здоровый) и что мы не должны добавлять его к продуктам питания. По этой причине существует 38) _____ (в последнее время) был рост продаж без сахара продуктов питания. Тем не менее, приняты в 39) _____ (умеренно), сахар не вреден и 40) _____ (вкус) часть нашей диеты.

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- commercially

- production

- extensively

- tropical

- valuable

- sweeten

- unhealthy

- recently

- moderation

- testy