

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ИТОГОВАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ

**ЕГЭ-2018**



Е. С. МУЗЛАНОВА

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**30 ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫХ ВАРИАНТОВ  
ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫХ РАБОТ  
ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ  
К ЕДИНОМУ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ**



**ЕГЭ – ШКОЛЬНИКАМ  
И УЧИТЕЛЯМ**

**100  
БАЛЛОВ**

**ЕГЭ-2018**

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Е. С. Музланова

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

# **30**

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ**

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Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена.

В сборнике представлены тренировочные варианты экзаменационных работ, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Каждый вариант снабжён ключами и текстами для аудирования.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель настоящего пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ). Оно может быть также полезно и учителям, которые найдут в нём необходимый материал для работы на уроках.

В сборнике представлены **тренировочные варианты** письменной части экзаменационной работы, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Пособие ориентировано на адаптацию к тестовым технологиям контроля с учётом их нового формата и содержания.

Варианты тестовых работ идентичны варианту КИМ (контрольно-измерительных вариантов) ЕГЭ по английскому языку и состоят из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо»), включающих в себя 40 заданий.

**Раздел 1 («Аудирование»)** содержит 9 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 8 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 30 минут. Аудиотексты вариантов 1—5 размещены на сайте в качестве образца.

**Раздел 2 («Чтение»)** содержит 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 30 минут.

**Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика»)** содержит 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 40 минут.

**Раздел 4 («Письмо»)** состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 80 минут.

Общее время проведения письменной части экзамена — 180 минут.

Внутри каждого раздела задания расположены по принципу нарастания сложности от базового до высокого уровня, что необходимо учесть при распределении времени на их выполнение. Предложенные варианты позволят составить представление о структуре экзамена, количестве, форме и сложности заданий, помогут выработать правильную стратегию подготовки к экзамену.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из разделов 1—3 не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов № 1. При выполнении заданий раздела «Письмо» полный вариант ответа необходимо записать в Бланк ответов № 2.

**Устная часть экзамена** не является обязательной (Приложение 1). Она включает 4 задания: чтение вслух небольшого текста, постановка пяти вопросов к рекламному объявлению на основе ключевых слов, описание одной из трёх фотографий и сравнение двух фотографий на основе предложенного плана. Общее время ответа (включая подготовку) — 15 мин.

После выполнения всех заданий вы можете сверить свои ответы с **ключами**, представленными в Приложении 3. В пособии также приведены **тексты для аудирования** (Приложение 2) и **возможные варианты ответов на задания «39»** (письмо личного характера) и **«40»** (сочинение с элементами рассуждения). Заучивать наизусть представленные варианты ответов не рекомендуется, так как в критериях оценивания заданий по письму особое внимание уделяется способности экзаменуемого самостоятельно продуцировать развёрнутое письменное высказывание.

После выполнения каждого варианта работы проанализируйте допущенные вами ошибки, выпишите и выучите встретившиеся незнакомые слова, ещё раз повторите грамматические правила, знаний которых вам оказалось недостаточно. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов на экзамене.

В связи с возможными изменениями в формате рекомендуем в процессе подготовки к экзамену обращаться к материалам сайта официального разработчика экзаменационных заданий — Федерального института педагогических измерений: [www.fipi.ru](http://www.fipi.ru).

*Желаем успехов!*

## ВАРИАНТ 1

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A—F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1—7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании **есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. You never know what you will be asked at an interview.
2. Job interviews put a lot of pressure on applicants.
3. Let your true personality out at a job interview.
4. I didn't take the job because I didn't like the interview.
5. Job interviews are a waste of time.
6. There are sometimes quite funny incidents at interviews.
7. I didn't get the position because I was too tense.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A—G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Ricky's songs are about the lives of famous people.
- B** The message in Ricky's songs is difficult to understand.
- C** Ricky's popularity is on the increase.
- D** Money is unimportant to Ricky.
- E** Ricky has followed the advice of some of his fans.
- F** Ricky thinks his fans are disappointed when they meet him.
- G** Ricky is anxious about his new album.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите выступление специалиста по проблемам ядерной энергии. В заданиях **3—9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

According to the narrator, nuclear power

- 1) is a solution to climate change.
- 2) is protected against climate change.
- 3) can be susceptible to climate change.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 Nuclear power plants are usually located  
 1) in the mountains. 2) near rivers, seas or oceans. 3) in the deserts.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Nuclear power plants face the greatest danger from  
 1) hurricanes. 2) rising water temperatures. 3) flooding.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 During hurricanes,  
 1) preventive measures are always taken.  
 2) all doors in a nuclear plant should be left open.  
 3) safety equipment must be protected from flying debris.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 In the future, floods are going to become  
 1) quite rare. 2) rather infrequent. 3) more common.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 During the 2003 heat wave, the French government relaxed the environmental regulations  
 1) to keep up the supply of energy. 3) to reduce their power output.  
 2) to increase the amount of electricity.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 New nuclear reactors are likely  
 1) to be less vulnerable to climate change. 3) to have higher water requirements.  
 2) to be too expensive.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

По окончании выполнения заданий 1—9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

## Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

- 10 Установите соответствие между заголовками 1—8 и текстами A—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Necessary Components   | 5. Health Risks               |
| 2. Important Conclusion   | 6. Moderation Is the Key!     |
| 3. Useful Advice          | 7. Diet and Exercise          |
| 4. Significant Difference | 8. Benefits of Good Nutrition |

**A.** Developing healthy eating habits is simpler and easier than you might think. You will look and feel better if you make a habit of eating healthfully. You will have more energy and your immune system will be stronger. When you eat a diet rich in fruits and vegetables you are lowering your risk of heart disease, cancers and many other serious health ailments. Healthy eating habits are your ticket to a healthier body and mind.

**B.** A four-week clinical trial that tested the new regimen found that overweight adults who consumed a high-protein, entirely vegan diet were able to lose about the same amount of weight as a comparison group of dieters on a high-carbohydrate, low-fat vegetarian dairy diet. But while those on the high-carbohydrate dairy diet experienced drops

of 12 percent in their cholesterol, those on the high-protein vegan diet saw cholesterol reductions of 20 percent.

C. ‘The idea preyed on me for a long time. If the Atkins Diet looks good, and it’s got so much saturated fat and cholesterol in it, suppose we took that out and put vegetarian protein sources in, which may lower cholesterol,’ Dr. Jenkins said. ‘We know that nuts lower cholesterol and prevent heart disease, and soy is eaten in the Far East, where they don’t get much heart disease. So we put these foods together as protein and fat sources.’

D. The first official warning about the dangers of the Atkins diet was issued by the government amid concern about the rising number of people opting for the high-fat, high-protein diet. Cutting out starchy foods can be bad for your health because you could be missing out on a range of nutrients. Low-carbohydrate diets tend to be high in fat, and this could increase your chances of developing coronary heart disease.

E. Earlier this year, a large study that compared different kinds of diets — including low-fat and low-carbohydrate plans — found that the method didn’t matter as long as people cut calories. That study also found that after two years, most people had regained at least some of the weight they had lost. Dr. Tuttle said that while different weight loss plans offer people different ‘tricks’ and strategies, ultimately, ‘It really comes down to calories in and calories out.’

F. When you think about nutrition, be aware of serving sizes. Many people will eat everything on their plate, regardless of how hungry they actually are. If you know you tend to clean your plate, make an effort to reduce your serving size. If you’re eating out or dining at a friend’s house, don’t be shy about asking for smaller portion sizes. Too much of any one food is a bad thing. There are no bad foods, just bad eating habits.

G. Your body has to stay well hydrated to perform at its best and to properly process all the nutrients in the food you eat. Drink at least 8 glasses of water a day. You may need even more water if you are in a hot environment or if you are exercising. If you are trying to lose weight, add plenty of ice to each glass of water. Your body will burn energy to warm the water up to body temperature.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Stonehenge is probably the most important prehistoric monument in Britain. The Stonehenge that we see today is the final stage A \_\_\_\_\_. But first let us look back 5,000 years.

The first Stonehenge was a large earthwork or Henge, comprising a ditch, bank, and the Aubrey holes, all probably built around 3100 BC. The Aubrey holes are round pits in the chalk, about one metre wide and deep, B \_\_\_\_\_. Excavations have revealed cremated human bones in some of the chalk filling, but the holes themselves were probably made not for the purpose of graves but as part of the religious ceremony. Shortly after this stage Stonehenge was abandoned, left untouched for over 1000 years.

The second and most dramatic stage of Stonehenge started around 2150 BC. Some 82 bluestones from south-west Wales were transported to the site. It is thought that these stones, some weighing 4 tonnes each, were dragged on rollers and sledges to the headwaters and then loaded onto rafts. This astonishing journey covered nearly 240 miles. Once at the site, these stones were set up in the centre C \_\_\_\_\_.

The third stage of Stonehenge, about 2000 BC, saw the arrival of the Sarsen stones. The largest of the Sarsen stones weigh 50 tonnes and transportation by water would have been impossible D \_\_\_\_\_. These stones were arranged in an outer circle with a continuous run of lintels. Inside the circle, five trilithons were placed in a horse-shoe arrangement, E \_\_\_\_\_.



The final stage took place soon after 1500 BC **F** . The original number of stones in the bluestone circle was probably around sixty. They have long since been removed or broken up. Some remain only as stumps below ground level.

1. when the bluestones were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle that we see today
2. to form an incomplete double circle
3. which form a circle about 284 feet in diameter
4. which were almost certainly brought from the Marlborough Downs
5. so the stones could only have been moved using sledges and ropes
6. whose remains we can still see today
7. that was completed about 3,500 years ago

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

My room faces the sun in the morning and on clear summer mornings it wakes me bright and fresh, no matter what time I stayed up till. I get up and make breakfast, watch TV, have a shower. If it's before six in the morning, I usually have a cup of tea and go back to bed where I'll doze until seven. If I stay at my sister's, I sleep until the kids wake me or until she comes rolling in, poured from the back of some taxi, whichever is earlier. I'm an early riser, and a dead sleeper.

This morning I wake up with a twitch, like the alarm clock in my head has given me a little electric jolt. It isn't sunny outside. I pull back the curtains and the sky is dark grey, the same colour as the sea and it looks like the sun won't appear before tomorrow. Today is Dad's birthday. Every year on my Dad's birthday I draw a picture of him and each year he looks a bit different. I'm an artist. There, I said it. It's not that I draw a straighter line or a truer circle, as they try to teach us to do at school. I just get the message across more clearly than other people. More truthfully. I know it.

I read a lot of books too, mainly about artists, and I go through phases when I like a certain artist or a movement. And I try to paint like them. When my dad comes back, I'll be able to say 'this is you when I was twelve and I was in love with Monet' or 'this is you on your thirty-eighth birthday, when I was fourteen and I wanted to paint like Dante Gabriel Rossetti.' And he'll look at each painting and know that I loved him and never forgot him.

At the moment I'm into lines, simple lines. It's a development of a six month obsession I had with calligraphy, which came out of a phase I had with cartoons, which came from Liechtenstein and Warhol, and so on all the way back. So I get out my charcoals, and a couple of sticks of chalk and I pin a heavy sheet of grey A3 paper onto a board and rest it on my knee as I sit on the bed.

On Saturday mornings when my Mum worked, he'd take me to town and I'd drag him around the art shops. On my eighth birthday he bought me an easel, a real one, not a kiddie's. On my ninth birthday he bought me oils. On my sixth birthday he bought me a box of 99 crayons. 'Draw me,' he'd say. 'Oh, Dad, I can't.' Some mornings I'd wake up and there'd be a book on my pillow about Picasso, or Chagall.

I should go to school, I really should. I'm not one of those kids who are scared to go. I don't get bullied and **I'm not thick**. I just can't find a good reason to waste my day in a classroom studying physics or citizenship or Buddhism. I could learn them in the library. Phil, the head of year eleven, will bollock me for it tomorrow, if I go in. I'll tell Phil the truth, it was my Dad's birthday and I spent it with him.

So I spend some time thinking about his hair, which I think is probably no more grey than it was last year. I know hair doesn't age at the same speed every year, but I make his hair longer this year. And in my mind's eye I give him an extra few pounds too. But I keep the smile fixed in my head, maybe a little muted, like it is when he's happy but distracted, or trying to understand me when I'm babbling to him.

It's head and shoulders, so I'll put him in a T-shirt that shows his neck and throat and how strong he is and how his eyes sparkle and how his eyebrows are dead level straight and still black. I try to think of how much I want to show and how much I want to tell. Then I pick up a charcoal stick and do it. I pick up a chalk to add a suggestion of colour to his eyes, then another chalk for his mouth. And there he is. Dad.

(Adapted from 'It's Just the Sun Rising' by James Ross)

12

That morning the narrator was woken up by

- 1) the kids.
- 2) his sister.
- 3) nobody.
- 4) an alarm clock.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

The narrator considers himself to be an artist because

- 1) he can draw a straighter line and a truer circle.
- 2) he gets lots of messages from other people.
- 3) he can speak to people more truthfully.
- 4) he is able to convey his ideas better than other people.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

The narrator's manner of painting

- 1) is similar to Monet's.
- 2) is like Dante Gabriel Rossetti's.
- 3) comes from Liechtenstein and Warhol.
- 4) is constantly changing.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

15

The narrator was encouraged to paint by

- 1) his mother.
- 2) his father.
- 3) his brother.
- 4) his friend Phil.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

16

The narrator doesn't want to go to school because

- 1) he prefers to study on his own.
- 2) he doesn't like some subjects.
- 3) he is bullied at school.
- 4) he is scared to go there.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

17

In paragraph 6 'I'm not thick' means that the narrator is

- 1) healthy.
- 2) clever.
- 3) strong.
- 4) hard-working.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

18

Compared to the previous year, the narrator's father

- 1) has much greyer hair.
- 2) has a happier smile.
- 3) is a bit fatter.
- 4) is much stronger.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

По окончании выполнения заданий 10—18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

### Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19—25**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **19—25**.

#### What Can Computers Do?

- |           |   |                  |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| <b>19</b> | Computers and microchips _____ part of our everyday lives.  | <b>BECOME</b>    |
| <b>20</b> | We read magazines which _____ on computers, we buy things with the help of computers, we pay bills prepared by computers.   | <b>PRODUCE</b>   |
| <b>21</b> | Just _____ a phone call involves the use of a sophisticated computer system.  | <b>MAKE</b>      |
| <b>22</b> | In the past, life without computers was much _____ than it is today.  | <b>DIFFICULT</b> |
| <b>23</b> | The first computers were able to multiply long numbers, but they _____ do anything else.  | <b>NOT CAN</b>   |
| <b>24</b> | Nobody _____ stories about robots and space travel, but now computers are able to do almost all difficult jobs.   | <b>BELIEVE</b>   |
| <b>25</b> | What makes your computer such a miraculous device? It is a personal communicator that _____ you to interact with other computers and with people around the world. And you can even use your PC to relax with computer games. | <b>ENABLE</b>    |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **26—31**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **26—31**.

#### A Challenge for Europe

- |           |  |                |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| <b>26</b> | Recently there has been a small _____ in the number of people out of work in Europe.   | <b>REDUCE</b>  |
| <b>27</b> | However, _____ is still the number one social problem facing the 15 member states of the European Union.                               | <b>EMPLOY</b>  |
| <b>28</b> | Moreover, _____ of opportunity between men and women is still an issue that politicians in many countries have not come to grips with. | <b>EQUAL</b>   |
| <b>29</b> | In professions such as law and engineering women are still _____ by their absence.   | <b>NOTICE</b>  |
| <b>30</b> | _____ still discriminate against women in a number of ways even if their qualifications are the same as those of men.                  | <b>EMPLOY</b>  |
| <b>31</b> | It would be a pity if the _____ of the EU on an economic level were marred by failure in the vital area of social policy.              | <b>ACHIEVE</b> |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **32—38**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **32—38**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Charity

A lot of people in our world have little or no money at all. Many of them are homeless and can't enjoy what most of us take for **32** \_\_\_\_\_. They need our help and there are a lot of charity organizations to help poor people. Because of charities many homeless people have shelters, hungry children have been fed, a lot of diseases have already been **33** \_\_\_\_\_ and many animals are safe.

Around the world there are a lot of children who suffer from different diseases, running **34** \_\_\_\_\_ time and hope. The biggest charity project in Russia is 'Contribution to the Future' whose goal is to help any child in need. Its programmes help poor, homeless and disabled children.

There are a lot of people in the world who have chosen charity as their main mission in life. One of the most famous missionaries was Mother Teresa. She lived the hard life of the poor alongside them; she knew how it felt sleeping on hard floors and living on dirty streets. And because she was experiencing **35** \_\_\_\_\_ what the people she was helping were going through, she so effectively knew how to give. Besides meeting people's basic physical needs by giving them food and medicine, she met people's emotional needs as well.

A lot of rich people also feel the necessity to help the poor. For example, Bill Gates is a famous billionaire, but he is also a noted philanthropist who donated the proceeds of his successful books to **36** \_\_\_\_\_ educational organizations. He has also given millions to initiatives in global health and learning, hoping to **37** \_\_\_\_\_ more and more people to have access to **38** \_\_\_\_\_ facilities in these areas. A good example is the opening of 'The School of the Future' in Philadelphia, sponsored by his company 'Microsoft'.

The spirit of philanthropy is not about what or how much you give but rather about the feeling that you are helping others in need.

- |           |                                |                                  |                                |                                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>32</b> | 1) common<br>Ответ: _____.     | 2) granted<br>Ответ: _____.      | 3) usual<br>Ответ: _____.      | 4) life<br>Ответ: _____.           |
| <b>33</b> | 1) recovered<br>Ответ: _____.  | 2) healed<br>Ответ: _____.       | 3) cared<br>Ответ: _____.      | 4) cured<br>Ответ: _____.          |
| <b>34</b> | 1) with<br>Ответ: _____.       | 2) out<br>Ответ: _____.          | 3) of<br>Ответ: _____.         | 4) out of<br>Ответ: _____.         |
| <b>35</b> | 1) first-hand<br>Ответ: _____. | 2) first-rate<br>Ответ: _____.   | 3) first-time<br>Ответ: _____. | 4) first-ever<br>Ответ: _____.     |
| <b>36</b> | 1) unprofit<br>Ответ: _____.   | 2) unprofitable<br>Ответ: _____. | 3) non-profit<br>Ответ: _____. | 4) non-profitable<br>Ответ: _____. |
| <b>37</b> | 1) unable<br>Ответ: _____.     | 2) enable<br>Ответ: _____.       | 3) let<br>Ответ: _____.        | 4) make<br>Ответ: _____.           |
| <b>38</b> | 1) visible<br>Ответ: _____.    | 2) vigorous<br>Ответ: _____.     | 3) vivid<br>Ответ: _____.      | 4) vital<br>Ответ: _____.          |

По окончании выполнения заданий **19—38** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях **19** и **31** цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

## Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

Для ответов на задания **39** и **40** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **39** и **40** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в **БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2**. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (**39, 40**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

**39**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Rob who writes:

*...and then there's a rugby match on Saturday. If our team wins, we'll be the champions of our school. Who knows?*

*And another thing. I have to do a project on technology for school. Could you tell me a few things about how you use technology in your life? You know, computers, mobiles, TV, that sort of things. And what about your relatives? How do they use technology in their everyday lives?*

*Anyway, I met Mark the other day and he said that...*

Write back to Rob.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask **3 questions** about rugby

Write **100 — 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**40**

Comment on the following statement.

*The future of education — books or computers?*

**What is your opinion? Are computers going to replace printed books in the future?**

Write **200 — 250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an introduction (state the problem)

— express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion

— express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion

— explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

— make a conclusion restating your position

## ВАРИАНТ 2

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A—F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1—7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Some scientists doubt that global warming may be caused by human activities.
2. The effects of climate changes have not been thoroughly studied yet.
3. People are unable to understand the horrible effects of global warming.
4. Stabilizing the climate will require a lot of effort.
5. The argument about whether there is global warming is over.
6. Global warming can have bad influence on people's health.
7. We ought to take measures against further warming.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A—G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Mary's new job takes up a lot of time and energy.
- B** Mary has no time to go to parties.
- C** Peter felt his salary in the company was too low.
- D** Peter left his job because he had no promotion prospects.
- E** Peter sent out his resume to nearly twenty companies.
- F** Peter wouldn't mind working in another city.
- G** Mary advises Peter to speak to people with the same problems.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите рассказ писателя о своём увлечении музыкой. В заданиях **3—9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

The narrator says that his musical career

- 1) changed its direction at the age of 11.
- 2) started roughly 30 years ago.
- 3) began after he had sung a song with his father.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 When the narrator was almost 40,  
 1) he was already performing in public.  
 2) he had learned to sing the parts of 'Bohemian Rhapsody'.  
 3) he felt a desire to start playing music.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 When the narrator got a mandolin, he  
 1) didn't feel surprised.                      2) felt a bit nervous.                      3) felt relieved.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The narrator enjoyed playing the mandolin because  
 1) he was able to master difficult chords.  
 2) he was composing music.  
 3) he was able to relax after his everyday work.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The narrator went to the jam camp because  
 1) he wanted to perform in public.  
 2) he would like to speak to Dr. Banjo.  
 3) he was offered the easiest way to improve his skills.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 In the camp the narrator learned that  
 1) to play songs he should know forty basic chords.  
 2) to grow as a musician he should possess certain qualities and abilities.  
 3) he could become a perfect mandolin player if he practises a lot.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 When the narrator came back home last week, he was pleased because  
 1) Ruth had started taking music lessons.  
 2) his friends and relatives showed their interest in music.  
 3) Los Angeles was a different place.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

По окончании выполнения заданий 1—9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются **без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов**. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

## Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

- 10 Установите соответствие между заголовками 1—8 и текстами A—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Use Silence          | 5. Distinct and Audible Speech |
| 2. Gestures and Posture | 6. Consider Context            |
| 3. Audience Awareness   | 7. Speaking Through Eyes       |
| 4. Sensible Dress       | 8. Strategic Listening         |

A. The first thing that a good speaker does is looks at the audience and takes a pause before beginning his speech. This helps to create a good impression on the audience. Throughout the speech, the speaker should maintain eye contact with the listeners, otherwise they will feel that they are being ignored and it is quite likely that they also ignore whatever he is trying to convey.

- B.** Proper variation in emotion and tempo of the voice improves the quality of performance. Accurate pronunciation of words with due stresses wherever required must be done. One more important thing while communicating is that your voice must be clear and loud enough for the audience to hear it. A loud voice can be a strong point for being an effective speaker.
- C.** Concentrate on your ideas and do not get distracted by the activities performed by the audience, for example, smiling or whispering. To make your communication successful get the clue about the listeners and their interests. Think over the age, sex and background of the people. See whether the audience is patient enough to handle you for hours. Check out if they are friendly or hostile.
- D.** Facial expressions reveal what thoughts are running through a person’s mind. So while communicating, make sure that your facial expressions reveal your interest for the subject on which you are communicating. The body movements while speaking must co-ordinate with your convincing power. They must add to the things which are more effectively caught visually than verbally.
- E.** If you are trying to improve your own communication, concentrate on ways to make your nonverbal signals match the level of formality necessitated by the situation. Some situations require more formal behaviour that might be interpreted very differently in any other setting. So when you are communicating with others, always take into account the situation in which the communication occurs.
- F.** Don’t be afraid to pause and breathe. Listeners need time to reflect on what you are saying. Just like we need ‘white space’ and punctuation on the written page, we need pauses when we speak. Talking non-stop is a huge drawback. Having the confidence to pause for a few seconds in between sentences commands attention rather than diverts it.
- G.** The appearance plays an important role in presenting ourselves to society. The people who wear clothes suitable to their body structure look attractive. A person’s physical appearance creates a definite impact on the communication process. Our clothes should not be too modern for the people whom we are interacting with. However, they should be able to create a positive impression on them.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A—F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1—7**. Одна из частей в списке **1—7** лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Ever wonder **A** \_\_\_\_\_? There’s actually quite a bit of science going on behind the scenes, with several components working together to bring you that digital-quality signal.

Your channel selection begins with the programming sources themselves. Companies like Showtime, HBO or Cinemax create their programming. Channel providers then purchase rights to this programming **B** \_\_\_\_\_. Once a provider has their programming in place, they turn their attention to the broadcast centre to compress and convert the programming for satellite broadcast.

Your Dish Network Programming originally arrives as a digital stream of video, which is then compressed and converted through an encoder, typically using the MPEG2 format. This format reduces the overall size of the video, **C** \_\_\_\_\_.

Once encoded, the video is then encrypted **D** \_\_\_\_\_. After the video has been encrypted, it is sent to the provider’s satellite, strategically positioned in the sky.

The satellite itself uses a dish similar to your own satellite dish, to receive the video and send it back down to Earth. When the satellite sends the signal back down to Earth, it is picked up by your satellite dish, a small round antenna that receives the satellite’s broadcast and sends the video on to your satellite TV receiver.



The satellite TV receiver is that little black box that sits inside your home and allows you to choose **E** . The receiver actually performs several important functions in the satellite viewing process, including the decryption of the signal itself. If you remember, the satellite signal was scrambled by the provider to protect it from un-paying consumers. Your receiver 'de-scrambles' that signal and converts the signal into a format **F** . Together these amazing components create a vividly clear digital picture for over 200 satellite channels.

1. which channel you want to watch
2. including a power source and a computer system
3. so that the broadcast can only be viewed by paying subscribers
4. so that they can broadcast the shows via satellite
5. how your satellite TV system works
6. making it possible for a satellite to broadcast hundreds of channels at the same time
7. that your television can handle

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Jonte faced playtime with mixed feelings. When the bell rang, the others would rush into the open air, laughing and chattering. He felt left out. Yet these were also times he enjoyed. He could daydream about how things might have been.

Sometimes, though, he would watch the play not directly, that would have been impossible but on the big screen in one of the classrooms. Cheering on his friends made him feel part of the action. Even through the screens, however, watching for long often made his eyes hurt. Sunlight reflected strongly off the silvery turf, and even more from the trees around the ground. Players in motion trailed flashes of light which left black spots in his vision.

It was during a tense game that the summons came through. The shelter Principal, no less, wanted him at once in his office. Jonte uttered a mild swearword, though realising that he had already been watching too long his head was aching. He made his way to the admin sector, signalled his arrival and went in. The Principal was behind his desk directly opposite the door. He was a small man, with metallic black hair cut short, silver-grey hands in constant fidgety motion and an expression of perpetual irritation. He waved in the direction of a chair placed in front of the desk.

But to Jonte's surprise, there were several other people in the office. It was difficult at first to see them all clearly: not only had the effects of watching the match still to wear off, but the lighting was poor. Perhaps the Principal had only remembered at the last minute to close the heavy shutters and switch on a lamp.

As his vision returned, Jonte's surprise grew. The six men and two women, who sat in a half circle to one side, judging by their job tags, were senior...very senior. Four were from the administration. The two women and the other two men seemed to be scientists from different research bodies.

Jonte was used to the fact that other people were **inscrutable**. He would have been able to tell from gazing in a mirror into his own eyes, with their blue irises surrounding dark pupils, how he was feeling, even if he hadn't known yet. But other people's eyes were silver discs, giving away nothing. He could sometimes see from the rest of their faces whether they were happy or sad, smiling or frowning; but their skin reflected the light, so that he could never be quite sure. From the way they were sitting, he thought, the visitors seemed anxious.

'Jonte', the Principal said, 'these people have a favour to ask, and I hope you can help them. Please sit down.' Jonte's surprise grew. What possible favour could these people want from someone like him? 'I'll help if I can', he said.

‘You know,’ the Principal went on, ‘that you have had to grow up here because going outside would be dangerous. Your body wouldn’t be able to withstand the radiation, even at night-time. Ordinary people are born with protection; but in your case...’

‘So you see’, one of the women interjected quickly, ‘you are really a very interesting young man. We want you to let us get to know you better.’

‘The people here,’ the Principal resumed, ‘are from the government’s science and research council. They would like to take you to one of their centres in the south, where the facilities are supposed to be better than we can provide...’

‘But I’m quite happy here,’ Jonte felt he should say. ‘My friends...’

‘...and in any case,’ the Principal insisted a trifle sourly, ‘you wouldn’t be able to stay much longer. The shelter is being closed down.’

Jonte took this in. ‘So when do I have to go?’ he asked.

‘If you can pack your things together quickly,’ one of the men replied, ‘we should like to move you this evening ... say in an hour. Is that all right?’

An hour! The suddenness of it all puzzled Jonte. His condition had been known from the moment he had been born when his parents so he had been told had handed him over for special care. But it also excited him. Apart from a short journey when he had been much younger to a medical centre, he could not remember ever having left the shelter. He didn’t really have much to pack anyway.

*(Adapted from ‘Fear No More’ by George Anthony)*

12

When his friends rushed into the open air during playtime, Jonte felt

- 1) embarrassed.      2) annoyed.      3) lonely.      4) bored.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

When the summons came through, Jonte was

- 1) glad that he was able to have a rest.  
2) annoyed that he had to stop watching the game.  
3) eager to know what had happened.  
4) in a hurry.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

The people in the Principal’s office were all

- 1) of high rank.      2) very old.      3) researchers.      4) from the administration.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

15

In paragraph 6 the word ‘**inscrutable**’ means

- 1) not wishing to talk.      3) pretending to be kind.  
2) unhappy.      4) showing no emotion or reaction.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

16

Jonte had to grow up in the shelter because

- 1) he was an orphan.  
2) the world outside the shelter was dangerous.  
3) his body was unable to withstand high temperature.  
4) he would not manage to survive in the open air.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

17

The people offered to take Jonte to one of their centres because

- 1) Jonte was not quite happy here.  
2) it was well equipped.  
3) the Principal didn’t want Jonte to stay in the shelter.  
4) the shelter could not provide good education for Jonte.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

18

Jonte was surprised because

- 1) he had not known about his condition.      3) he had to leave the shelter urgently.  
2) he had never left the shelter before.      4) he didn’t have much to pack.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

По окончании выполнения заданий **10—18** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях **10** и **11** цифры записываются **без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов**. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

### Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19—25**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **19—25**.

#### Choosing a Career

- |           |   |                 |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| <b>19</b> | Jane had always wanted to be a nurse and help _____ in need. Her father, however, thought that nursing was not a suitable profession for her.   | <b>PERSON</b>   |
| <b>20</b> | When she left school, she _____ a job as a doctor's receptionist.   | <b>OFFER</b>    |
| <b>21</b> | Jane _____ to take the job, so she decided to talk to her friend Ann about what she should do.  | <b>NOT WANT</b> |
| <b>22</b> | When Jane came to Ann's house, Ann met her in the garden. 'Hello, Jane! You look so unhappy! What _____ (you) about?'   | <b>THINK</b>    |
| <b>23</b> | While Jane's _____ her problem, Ann's mother shouted to the girls to come over.   | <b>EXPLAIN</b>  |
| <b>24</b> | She said that Jane's father _____ an accident and he was in hospital.   | <b>HAVE</b>     |
| <b>25</b> | When they arrived at the hospital, Jane was amazed to see her father _____ on the bed in a very good mood. 'Oh, Jane, the nurses here are really wonderful. And I think ...' Jane smiled. She knew what her father was going to tell her. | <b>SIT</b>      |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **26—31**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **26—31**.

#### Edinburgh

- |           |   |                  |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| <b>26</b> | Edinburgh is one of the most written-about cities on earth. Built on ancient volcanoes and first established because of its secure and _____ position, the capital of Scotland has become a crossroads. | <b>DEFENCE</b>   |
| <b>27</b> | _____ everyone who comes to Scotland today spends some time in this city.   | <b>PRACTICAL</b> |
| <b>28</b> | Edinburgh is the second most popular tourist destination in Great Britain and it's not hard to see why. Its midsummer _____ festival is one of the biggest in the world.                                | <b>NATION</b>    |
| <b>29</b> | Edinburgh is a delight to explore on foot: most of its _____ are contained within a compact central area.   | <b>ATTRACT</b>   |
| <b>30</b> | With streets steeped in history and a thriving _____ scene, Edinburgh offers the perfect balance between traditional and contemporary things.   | <b>CULTURE</b>   |
| <b>31</b> | The area around the city has many _____ towns and scenic villages, which are also great for exploring.  | <b>HISTORY</b>   |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **32—38**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **32—38**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### The Archipelago

In the remote southern seas there is a cluster of islands. Each island is inhabited by a different race of people. Although physically they look alike, you can tell them **32** \_\_\_\_\_ by their styles of dress and their distinctive dialects. Each island has its own unique form of architecture. The only similarity between them is that each race builds in a manner that is **33** \_\_\_\_\_ odds with the environment. On rocky hillsides there are wooden huts and in wooded valleys you can see towns of brick. Arid uplands are irrigated and planted with leafy gardens, whereas, on fertile plains, the parks are paved with stone. **34** \_\_\_\_\_ their differences, the islanders coexist peacefully. There is rivalry over certain fishing waters but it rarely **35** \_\_\_\_\_ to more than a few heated exchanges.

At the centre of the archipelago, perhaps in the most favoured spot of all, lies an island that has been deserted for many generations. It looks very different from the rest: darker, taller, silent. There is no obvious reason **36** \_\_\_\_\_ its abandonment as it has good soil and plenty of freshwater.

Long ago, it was inhabited by farmers and fishermen much like everywhere else in the archipelago, but everything changed when they started building the first wall. As soon as it was finished a second circle of battlements began to rise from the centre, slightly narrower than the one before, so that from faraway the island **37** \_\_\_\_\_ an enormous wedding cake.

Nobody can explain why the wall was started but there are many theories as to why it was never finished. Some say that so many had perished during its construction, that no one dared halt the work and thereby admit that it had all been in vain. Others claim that the builders simply **38** \_\_\_\_\_ out of materials. But one thing is certain, the predicted threat never arrived and the people at the centre of the archipelago had, quite simply, bricked themselves in.

- |           |                                 |                              |                               |                                |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>32</b> | 1) out<br>Ответ: _____.         | 2) off<br>Ответ: _____.      | 3) apart<br>Ответ: _____.     | 4) aside<br>Ответ: _____.      |
| <b>33</b> | 1) over<br>Ответ: _____.        | 2) at<br>Ответ: _____.       | 3) against<br>Ответ: _____.   | 4) on<br>Ответ: _____.         |
| <b>34</b> | 1) Despite<br>Ответ: _____.     | 2) In spite<br>Ответ: _____. | 3) Besides<br>Ответ: _____.   | 4) Although<br>Ответ: _____.   |
| <b>35</b> | 1) raises<br>Ответ: _____.      | 2) attains<br>Ответ: _____.  | 3) amounts<br>Ответ: _____.   | 4) achieves<br>Ответ: _____.   |
| <b>36</b> | 1) with<br>Ответ: _____.        | 2) to<br>Ответ: _____.       | 3) of<br>Ответ: _____.        | 4) for<br>Ответ: _____.        |
| <b>37</b> | 1) recollected<br>Ответ: _____. | 2) reminded<br>Ответ: _____. | 3) resembled<br>Ответ: _____. | 4) remembered<br>Ответ: _____. |
| <b>38</b> | 1) went<br>Ответ: _____.        | 2) ran<br>Ответ: _____.      | 3) grew<br>Ответ: _____.      | 4) came<br>Ответ: _____.       |

По окончании выполнения заданий **19—38** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях **19** и **31** цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

## Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

Для ответов на задания **39** и **40** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **39** и **40** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в **БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2**. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (**39, 40**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

**39**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mark who writes:

*...Guess what! All my friends are going to 'Waterland' next week and I can't swim! What shall I do? If I go with my friends, they will be teasing me all the time. I have wanted to learn to swim for a long time but I feel embarrassed to start learning at my age. What would you advise me to do? Is it difficult to learn how to swim? How many lessons will I need?*

*Well, I'd better go now as my mum's calling me for dinner.*

Write back to Mark.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask **3 questions** about his favourite sports

Write **100 — 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**40**

Comment on the following statement.

*Lots of teens believe that it's important to look nice. However, adults often think that young people pay too much attention to their appearance and fashion.*

**What is your opinion? Do you care what you wear?**

Write **200 — 250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an introduction (state the problem)

— express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion

— express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion

— explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

— make a conclusion restating your position

## ВАРИАНТ 3

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A—F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1—7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. I'm ashamed to be a part of our generation.
2. Not all teens are awful.
3. I don't think much has changed since I was a teen.
4. Teens' attitudes have changed over the years.
5. Every generation hates their teenagers.
6. Modern teens are immature.
7. Teens are not as bad as they are thought to be.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A—G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** The Armoury is situated near the Kremlin.
- B** Originally the Kremlin was wooden.
- C** New walls and towers of red brick were built in the 15th century.
- D** The Trinity Gate leads to Red Square,
- E** The monument to Minin and Pozharsky is the oldest in Moscow.
- F** The monument to Alexander Pushkin is not far from the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky.
- G** You can watch ballets in the Maly Theatre.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью с автором детективных романов. В заданиях **3—9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

Which benefit of trees has not been mentioned by the speaker?

- 1) Protection from flooding.
- 2) Protection from the sun's rays.
- 3) Protection from precipitation.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

4

The smell of pines in the forest is the result of trees releasing

- 1) oxygen.
- 2) carbon dioxide.
- 3) other gasses.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

5

Scientists want to study how

- 1) gasses are released by trees into the atmosphere.
- 2) organic compounds form tiny particles.
- 3) these particles influence the climate.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

6

Cloud droplets are unable to

- 1) absorb solar radiation.
- 2) reflect solar radiation.
- 3) scatter solar radiation.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

7

According to scientists, cloud droplets influence

- 1) the size of the cloud.
- 2) the colour of the cloud.
- 3) the movement of the cloud.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

8

The actual formation of the clouds is governed

- 1) only by the formation of cloud droplets.
- 2) primarily by the formation of cloud droplets.
- 3) by several different processes.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

9

A new way of addressing the problem of global warming is by reducing the amount of

- 1) greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.
- 2) the sun's radiation getting through the atmosphere.
- 3) the sun's radiation reflected by the clouds.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

По окончании выполнения заданий 1—9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются **без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов**. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

## Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

10

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1—8 и текстами A—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Exotic Pets            | 5. Massive Destruction   |
| 2. Going Back in Time     | 6. Buried Treasure       |
| 3. Small Screen Addiction | 7. Reason for Extinction |
| 4. Body Language          | 8. Intelligent Enemies   |

**A.** The VLT (Very Large Telescope) is the world's largest telescope and it is taking scientists further back to the Big Bang than they ever thought possible. In other words, the VLT is a kind of a time machine, giving astronomers detailed views of events that took place in the earliest days of the cosmos. One day, we will have a much clearer picture of how our planet was born.

**B.** The latest development in the debate amongst scientists about what killed the prehistoric dinosaurs is the suggestion that acid rain was the cause. Some geologists suggest that a large meteor hitting the earth at 65 kilometres per second would have led to strongly acidic rain falling all over the world. This idea is fascinating but it would mean the dinosaurs would all have died within a very short time.

C. In 1948, a British farmer discovered an interesting lump of metal while ploughing his field. At first he thought the metal bits were parts of an old bed. Then more ‘parts of old beds’ turned up and the farmer took them to the local museum. ‘But these bits are priceless!’ exclaimed the keeper of the museum. ‘They are Iron Age jewellery and coins!’ Over the next 40 years, more and more items were found in the same field.

D. Rats may have had a bit of a hard time over the years but these days lots of people are forgetting about guinea-pigs and hamsters and are buying rats instead. Domestic rats aren’t the same as the ones that run around rubbish bins — they’re actually quite cute. They are very intelligent and can be trained like dogs. They come in different colours and — a big bonus — they will eat anything!

E. In Western cultures, people look each other in the eye during a conversation to show interest and trust, but in many Asian countries, it’s rude to look people in the eye, especially a superior such as a teacher. One of the most basic and powerful signals is when a person crosses his or her arms across the chest. This can indicate that a person is putting up an unconscious barrier between themselves and others.

F. Earthquakes happen all the time in all parts of the world but we don’t notice most of them because they are small. However, big earthquakes are really dangerous. They can make buildings fall down, set off landslides and do other deadly things. The highest death toll caused by an earthquake was in China in 1556, when at least 830,000 people died.

G. According to scientists, Americans watch more TV on average than any other nationality. In fact, many people, particularly children, sit for 35 hours or more per week glued to the box. What’s wrong with watching all that TV? Studies have linked it to everything from obesity to aggression in children not to mention that it puts your mind into a sort of sedated state. Habitual television watching, over long periods of time, has been known to cause depression, and anger.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1—7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for the best original full-length novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland. It aims to represent the greatest in contemporary literature and promotes the finest in fiction by rewarding the best book of the year. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, A \_\_\_\_\_. However, it was better-known as simply the ‘Booker Prize’. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping ‘Booker’.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted B \_\_\_\_\_. Firstly, the Advisory Committee gives advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize. Then it selects the people C \_\_\_\_\_. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry. A writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions D \_\_\_\_\_. The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics E \_\_\_\_\_. The influence of the prize is so great that the winner will almost certainly see the considerable sales increase, in addition to the £50,000 F \_\_\_\_\_. In 1992, a Booker Russian Novel Prize was introduced.

- 1. without any further interference from the prize sponsor
- 2. so as to maintain the consistent quality of the prize
- 3. who will judge the books
- 4. so as to sell them



5. which was the name of the company that sponsored it
6. that comes with the prize
7. they think should be included

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12—18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

‘Have you written a letter to the Froplinsons?’ asked Egbert.

‘No,’ said Janetia, with a note of tired defiance in her voice; ‘I’ve written eleven letters today expressing surprise and gratitude for sundry unmerited gifts, but I haven’t written to the Froplinsons yet.’

‘Someone will have to do it,’ said Egbert.

‘I don’t dispute the necessity, but I don’t think that someone should be me,’ said Janetia. ‘I wouldn’t mind writing a letter of angry recrimination or heartless satire to some suitable recipient. In fact, I should rather enjoy it, but I’ve come to the end of my capacity for expressing servile amiability. Eleven letters today and nine yesterday, all couched in the same strain of ecstatic thankfulness: really, you can’t expect me to sit down to another. There is such a thing as writing oneself out.’

‘I’ve written nearly as many,’ said Egbert, ‘and I’ve had my usual business correspondence to get through, too. Besides, I don’t know what it was that the Froplinsons sent us.’

‘A William the Conqueror calendar,’ said Janetia, ‘with a quotation of one of his great thoughts for every day in the year.’

‘Impossible,’ said Egbert; ‘he didn’t have three hundred and sixty-five thoughts in the whole of his life, or, if he did, he kept them to himself.’

‘Well, it was William Wordsworth, then,’ said Janetia; ‘I know William came into it somewhere.’

‘That sounds more probable,’ said Egbert; ‘well, let’s collaborate on this letter and get it done. I’ll dictate, and you can scribble it down. ‘Dear Mrs. Froplinson, thank you and your husband so much for the very pretty calendar you sent us. It was very good of you to think of us.’’

‘You can’t possibly say that,’ said Janetia, laying down her pen. ‘We sent them something on the twenty-second,’ said Janetia, ‘so they simply *had* to think of us. There was no getting away from it.’

‘What did we send them?’ asked Egbert gloomily.

‘Bridge-markers,’ said Janetia, ‘in a cardboard case, with some inanity about ‘digging for fortune with a royal spade’ emblazoned on the cover. The moment I saw it in the shop I said to myself ‘Froplinsons’ and to the attendant ‘How much?’ When he said ‘Ninepence,’ I gave him their address, jabbed our card in, paid tenpence or elevenpence to cover the postage, and thanked heaven. With less sincerity and infinitely more trouble they eventually thanked me.’

‘The Froplinsons don’t play bridge,’ said Egbert.

‘One is not supposed to notice social deformities of that sort,’ said Janetia; ‘it wouldn’t be polite. Besides, what trouble did they take to find out whether we read Wordsworth with gladness? For all they knew or cared we might be frantically embedded in the belief that all poetry begins and ends with John Masefield, and it might infuriate or depress us to have a daily sample of Wordsworthian products flung at us.’

‘Well, let’s get on with the letter,’ said Egbert. ‘How clever of you to guess that Wordsworth is our favourite poet.’

Again Janetia laid down her pen.

‘Do you realise what that means?’ she asked; ‘a Wordsworth booklet next Christmas, and another calendar the Christmas after, with the same problem of having to write suitable letters of thankfulness. No, the best thing to do is to drop all further allusion to the calendar and switch off on to some other topic.’

‘But what other topic?’

‘Oh, something like this: ‘What do you think of the New Year Honours List? A friend of ours made such a clever remark when he read it.’ Then you can stick in any remark that comes into your head; it needn’t be clever. The Froplinsons won’t know whether it is or isn’t.’

'We don't even know on which side they are in politics,' objected Egbert; 'and anyhow you can't suddenly dismiss the subject of the calendar. Surely there must be some intelligent remark that can be made about it.'

'Well, we can't think of one,' said Janetta wearily; 'the fact is, we've both written ourselves out.'

There was a long silence, the forlorn silence of those who are bereft of hope and have almost ceased to care. Then Egbert started from his seat with an air of resolution. The light of battle was in his eyes.

'Let me come to the writing-table,' he exclaimed; 'I'm going to write to the editor of every enlightened and influential newspaper in the Kingdom, I'm going to suggest that there should be a sort of epistolary Truce of God during the festivities of Christmas and New Year. From the twenty-fourth of December to the third or fourth of January it shall be considered an offence against good sense and good feeling to write or expect any letter or communication that does not deal with the necessary events of the moment. Answers to invitations, arrangements about trains, renewal of club subscriptions, and, of course, all the ordinary everyday affairs of business, sickness, engaging new cooks, and so forth, these will be dealt with in the usual manner as something inevitable. But all the devastating accretions of correspondence, incident to the festive season, these should be swept away to give the season a chance of being really festive.'

'But you would have to make some acknowledgment of presents received,' objected Janetta; 'otherwise people would never know whether they had arrived safely.'

'Of course, I have thought of that,' said Egbert; 'every present that was sent off would be accompanied by a ticket bearing the date of dispatch and the signature of the sender, and some conventional hieroglyphic to show that it was intended to be a Christmas or New Year gift; there would be a counterfoil with space for the recipient's name and the date of arrival, and all you would have to do would be to sign and date the counterfoil, add a conventional hieroglyphic indicating heartfelt thanks and gratified surprise, put the thing into an envelope and post it.'

'It sounds delightfully simple,' said Janetta wistfully, 'but people would consider it too perfunctory.'

'It is not a bit more perfunctory than the present system,' said Egbert; 'I have only the same conventional language of gratitude at my disposal with which to thank dear old Colonel Chuttle for his perfectly delicious Stilton, which we shall devour to the last morsel, and the Froplinsons for their calendar, which we shall never look at. So you see the present system of acknowledgment is just as perfunctory and conventional as the counterfoil business would be, only ten times more tiresome and brain-racking.'

'Your plan would certainly bring the idea of a Happy Christmas a step nearer realisation,' said Janetta. 'Meanwhile, what am I to say to the Froplinsons?'

*(Adapted from 'Down Pens' by H. H. Munro)*

12

Egbert and Janetta were writing

1) application letters.

3) letters of recrimination.

2) thank-you letters.

4) letters of complaint.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

Egbert and Janetta didn't want to write a letter to the Froplinsons because they

1) had both written themselves out.

2) didn't like this couple.

3) didn't know what the Froplinsons had sent them.

4) had a lot of work to do.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

Janetta liked her present to the Froplinsons because it was

1) expensive and useless.

3) expensive and useful.

2) cheap and useless.

4) cheap and useful.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 15** Janetta didn't want to mention that Wordsworth was their favourite poet because  
 1) she actually didn't like his poems.  
 2) her favourite poet was John Masefield.  
 3) the Froplinsons would send them new Wordsworth-related presents.  
 4) she didn't want the Froplinsons to know the truth.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16** Janetta considered the Froplinsons to be  
 1) stupid.                      2) clever.                      3) kind.                      4) mean.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17** Egbert suggested that at Christmas people should  
 1) stop writing letters at all.  
 2) put off all the everyday affairs of business.  
 3) not make any acknowledgment of received presents.  
 4) send counterfoils instead of thank-you letters.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18** Janetta considered a new system  
 1) absolutely impossible.                      3) easy to implement.  
 2) too perfunctory.                      4) totally unacceptable.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

По окончании выполнения заданий **10—18** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях **10** и **11** цифры записываются **без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов**. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

### Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19—25**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **19—25**.

#### Swimming Pools

- 19** The first heated swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ by Gaius Maecenas of Rome in the first century BC. **CON-STRUCT**
- 20** Swimming pools became popular in Britain in the beginning of the 19th century. By 1837, London authorities \_\_\_\_\_ six indoor pools with diving boards. **BUILD**
- 21** The \_\_\_\_\_ surviving swimming club in the world is the Arlington Baths Club in Glasgow. It is still an active club and continues to own its original Victorian building with a large pool. **OLD**
- 22** After the start of modern Olympic Games in 1896, the popularity of swimming pools \_\_\_\_\_ off. Nowadays there are lots of different swimming pools, both public and private. **TAKE**
- 23** Most \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy swimming and swimming pools with their wave-making machines, water slides and tropical vegetation are something unique for them. **CHILD**
- 24** If they could, kids \_\_\_\_\_ to spend their entire summer in the swimming pool. **CHOOSE**
- 25** However, not everyone \_\_\_\_\_ their own backyard pool. **HAVE**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **26—31**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **26—31**.

### Waste Management

- |           |  |                     |
|-----------|--|---------------------|
| <b>26</b> | Waste affects our environment — everything that surrounds us including the air, water, land, plants, and man-made things. We need a healthy environment for our own health and _____.        | <b>HAPPY</b>        |
| <b>27</b> | The waste we create has to be _____ controlled to be sure that it does not harm our environment and our health.  | <b>CAREFUL</b>      |
| <b>28</b> | So _____ waste management is very important.   | <b>EFFECT</b>       |
| <b>29</b> | Waste reduction and recycling have a wide range of environmental benefits and promote public awareness and personal _____ for the waste we create.   | <b>RESPON-SIBLE</b> |
| <b>30</b> | The best place to start making a _____ is our home. Learn how you can reduce, reuse, and recycle materials to decrease household waste.  | <b>DIFFER</b>       |
| <b>31</b> | If we recycle what we can't use any more, we save resources because the _____ materials replace some of the natural resources including water and energy, which we use to make new products. | <b>RECYCLE</b>      |

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **32—38**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **32—38**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Globalization and Communication Growth

The 21st century has **32**\_\_\_\_\_ in a new era in man's ongoing quest for a better life and a better world. For the first time in history, we can now claim to live in 'One World.' Globalization has removed many of the gaps that have existed between and among nations. While the physical divide is still present, the **33**\_\_\_\_\_ of the Information Highway on how we communicate and live in the present day is simply staggering. Rapid improvements in information technology have allowed us to exchange information and communicate almost everywhere, anywhere, and anytime.

Globalization, as a general term, is best understood as the spread of ideas about the environment, democracy, human rights, and less complicated issues like fashion and fads. Global exchange is now taking place as the market of ideas, culture, and beliefs expand through the use of technology. The nature of business and how it is done has also improved by **34**\_\_\_\_\_ and bounds because of globalization.

An example of the remarkable effects of globalization is the invention of the telephone and the television. Television has enabled young people and adults to have the ability to share cultural and ethnic experiences with others. Telephones have also greatly improved communication. Gone are the weeks and even months of waiting for a letter. Anybody can talk to anyone who has another phone **35**\_\_\_\_\_ of distance or location on the planet. With the aid of satellites, 3rd generation phones allow us to make a phone call, send a video, or even receive an e-mail. These **36**\_\_\_\_\_ in communication have revolutionized business, commerce, and even the personal lives and relationships of millions of people.

Because of the electronic media, vast amounts of important information can reach any parts of the globe in **37**\_\_\_\_\_ time. Business establishments, whether big or small, are using the Internet in many ways to build or expand their company's growth. With the ever improving technology come new markets, high **38**\_\_\_\_\_ for products, and also greater competition. Making investments in information and communication technology is now a must for any business enterprise.