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Е. С. МУЗЛАНОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

30 ТИПОВЫХ ВАРИАНТОВ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЕДИНОМУ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ

30 вариантов +1

Е. С. Музланова

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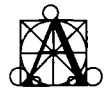

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Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена.

В сборнике представлены типовые варианты экзаменационных работ, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Каждый вариант снабжен 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 нем необходимый материал для работы на уроках.

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

В соответствии с демонстрационным вариантом ЕГЭ 2013 года тренировочные варианты состоят из четырех разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика» и «Лексика», «Письмо»), включающих в себя 46 заданий.

Раздел 1 («Аудирование») содержит 15 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 14 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 30 минут.

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.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов № 1.

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 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 предстоящего экзамена, количестве, форме и уровне сложности заданий, а также помогут выработать правильную стратегию подготовки к экзамену.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов № 1. При выполнении заданий раздела «Письмо» полный вариант ответа необходимо записать в Бланк ответов № 2. После выполнения всех заданий вы можете сверить свои ответы с **ключами**, представленными в приложении.

В пособии также приведены **тексты для аудирования** и **возможные варианты ответов на задания «С1»** (письмо личного характера) и **«С2»** (сочинение с элементами рассуждения). Заучивать наизусть представленные варианты ответов на задания типа «С» не рекомендуется, так как в новых критериях оценивания заданий по письму особое внимание уделяется способности экзаменуемого самостоятельно продуцировать развернутое письменное высказывание.

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

Желаем успеха!

ВАРИАНТ 1

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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						

*Вы услышите интервью со знаменитым певцом и композитором. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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)**. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Ricky's songs are about the lives of famous people.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The message in Ricky's songs is difficult to understand.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Ricky's popularity is on the increase.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Money is unimportant to Ricky.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Ricky has followed the advice of some of his fans.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Ricky thinks his fans are disappointed when they meet him.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Ricky is anxious about his new album.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите выступление специалиста по проблемам ядерной энергии. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 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.

A9 Nuclear power plants are usually located

1) in the mountains. 2) near rivers, seas or oceans. 3) in the deserts.

A10 Nuclear power plants face the greatest danger from

1) hurricanes. 2) rising water temperatures. 3) flooding.

A11 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.

A12 In the future, floods are going to become

1) quite rare. 2) rather infrequent. 3) more common.

A13 During the 2003 heat wave, the French government relaxed the environmental regulations

1) to keep up the supply of energy.
2) to increase the amount of electricity.
3) to reduce their power output.

A14 New nuclear reactors are likely

1) to be less vulnerable to climate change.
2) to be too expensive.
3) to have higher water requirements.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1**, **A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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
2. Important Conclusion
3. Useful Advice
4. Significant Difference
5. Health Risks
6. Moderation Is the Key!
7. Diet and Exercise
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.

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*)

A15 That morning the narrator was woken up by

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

A16 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.

A17 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.

A18 The narrator was encouraged to paint by

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

A19 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.

A20 In paragraph 6 **'I'm not thick'** means that the narrator is

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

A21 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.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

What Can Computers Do?

B4	Computers and microchips _____ part of our everyday lives.	**BECOME**
B5	We read magazines which _____ on computer, we buy things with the help of computers, we pay bills prepared by computers.	**PRODUCE**
B6	Just _____ a phone call involves the use of a sophisticated computer system.	**MAKE**
B7	In the past, life without computers was much _____ than it is today.	**DIFFICULT**
B8	The first computers were able to multiply long numbers, but they _____ do anything else.	**NOT CAN**
B9	Nobody _____ stories about robots and space travel, but now computers are able to do almost all difficult jobs.	**BELIEVE**
B10	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.	**ENABLE**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

A Challenge for Europe

B11	Recently there has been a small _____ in the number of people out of work in Europe.	**REDUCE**
B12	However, _____ is still the number one social problem facing the 15 member states of the European Union.	**EMPLOY**
B13	Moreover, _____ of opportunity between men and women is still an issue that politicians in many countries have not come to grips with.	**EQUAL**
B14	In _____ such as law and engineering women are still noticeable by their absence.	**PROFESSIONAL**
B15	_____ still discriminate against women in a number of ways even if their qualifications are the same as those of men.	**EMPLOY**
B16	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.	**ACHIEVE**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта 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 **A22**_____. 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 **A23**_____ and many animals are safe.

Around the world there are a lot of children who suffer from different diseases, running **A24**_____ 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 **A25** _____ 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 **A26**_____ educational organizations. He has also given millions to initiatives in global health and learning, hoping to **A27**_____ more and more people to have access to **A28**_____ 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.

A22	1) common	2) granted	3) usual	4) life
A23	1) recovered	2) healed	3) cared	4) cured
A24	1) with	2) out	3) of	4) out of
A25	1) first-hand	2) first-rate	3) first-time	4) first-ever
A26	1) unprofit	2) unprofitable	3) non-profit	4) non-profitable
A27	1) unable	2) enable	3) let	4) make
A28	1) visible	2) vigorous	3) vivid	4) vital

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

Для ответов на задания C1, C2 используйте Бланк ответов № 2.

При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 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.

При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания C1, C2, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.

C1

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.

C2

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

B1

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						

Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1—A7 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****). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Mark's new job takes up a lot of time and energy.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Mark has no time to go to parties.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Peter felt his salary in the company was too low.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Peter left his job because he had no promotion prospects.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Peter sent out his resume to nearly twenty companies.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Peter wouldn't mind working in another city.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Mark advises Peter to speak to people with the same problems.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ писателя о своем увлечении музыкой. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 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.

A9 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.

A10 When the narrator got a mandolin, he
1) didn't feel surprised. 2) felt a bit nervous. 3) felt relieved.

A11 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.

A12 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.

A13 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.

A14 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.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1**, **A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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
2. Gestures and Posture
3. Audience Awareness
4. Sensible Dress
5. Distinct and Audible Speech
6. Consider Context
7. Speaking Through Eyes
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 coordinate 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

B3

*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 рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите 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)

A15 When his friends rushed into the open air during playtime, Jonte felt

1) embarrased.
2) annoyed.
3) lonely.
4) bored.

A16 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.

A17 The people in the Principal's office were all

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

A18 In paragraph 6 the word **'inscrutable'** means

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

A19 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.

A20 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.

A21 Jonte was surprised because

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

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Choosing a Career

B4 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. **PERSON**

B5 When she left school, she _____ a job as a doctor's receptionist. **OFFER**

B6 Jane _____ to take the job, so she decided to talk to her friend Ann about what she should do. **NOT WANT**

B7 When Jane came to Ann's house, Ann met her in the garden. 'Hello, Jane! You look so unhappy! What _____ (you) about?' **THINK**

B8 While Jane _____ her problem, Ann's mother shouted to the girls to come over. **EXPLAIN**

B9 She said that Ann's father _____ an accident and he was in hospital. **HAVE**

B10 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. **SIT**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Edinburgh

B11 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. **DEFENCE**

B12 _____ everyone who comes to Scotland today spends some time in this city. **PRACTICAL**

B13 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. **NATION**

B14 Edinburgh is a delight to explore on foot: most of its _____ are contained within a compact central area. **ATTRACT**

B15 With streets steeped in history and a thriving _____ scene, Edinburgh offers the perfect balance between traditional and contemporary things. **CULTURE**

B16 The area around the city has many _____ towns and scenic villages, which are also great for exploring. **HISTORY**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта 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 **A22**_____ 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 **A23**_____ 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. **A24**_____ their differences, the islanders coexist peacefully. There is rivalry over certain fishing waters but it rarely **A25**_____ 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 **A26**_____ 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 **A27**_____ 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 **A28**_____ 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.

A22	1) out	2) off	3) apart	4) aside
A23	1) over	2) at	3) against	4) on
A24	1) Despite	2) In spite	3) Besides	4) Although
A25	1) raises	2) attains	3) amounts	4) achieves
A26	1)with	2) to	3) of	4) for
A27	1) recollected	2) reminded	3) resembled	4) remembered
A28	1) went	2) ran	3) grew	4) came

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 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.

C2 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

B1

*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						

*Вы услышите интервью с Рупертом Гринтом, сыгравшим роль Рона Уизли. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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)**. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 The last 'Harry Potter' film was a roaring success.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Rupert is about to leave Great Britain.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Rupert is going to star in a new film 'Comrade'.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Rupert was upset that the film was over.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The actors were forced to end the last film in a very exciting way.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Rupert is used to lots of running.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Rupert doesn't reject the idea of playing in another 'Harry Potter' film.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите выступление ученого. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 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.

A9 The smell of pines in the forest is the result of trees releasing
1) oxygen. 2) carbon dioxide. 3) other gasses.

A10 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.

A11 Cloud droplets are unable to
1) absorb solar radiation. 2) reflect solar radiation. 3) scatter solar radiation.

A12 According to scientists, cloud droplets influence
1) the size of the cloud.
2) the colour of the cloud.
3) the movement of the cloud.

A13 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.

A14 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.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании B1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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
2. Going Back in Time
3. Small Screen Addiction
4. Body Language
5. Massive Destruction
6. Buried Treasure
7. Reason for Extinction
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

B3

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.

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 рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

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

'No,' said Janetta, 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 Janetta. '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 Janetta, '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 Janetta; '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 Janetta, laying down her pen. 'We sent them something on the twenty-second,' said Janetta, '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 Janetta, '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 Janetta; '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 Janetta 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 suit-

able 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*)

A15 Egbert and Janetta were writing

1) application letters.
2) thank-you letters.
3) letters of recrimination.
4) letters of complaint.

A16 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.

A17 Janetta liked her present to the Froplinsons because it was
1) expensive and useless.
2) cheap and useless.
3) expensive and useful.
4) cheap and useful.

A18 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.

A19 Janetta considered the Froplisons to be
1) stupid. 2) clever. 3) kind. 4) mean.

A20 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.

A21 Janetta considered a new system
1) absolutely impossible.
2) too perfunctory.
3) easy to implement.
4) totally unacceptable.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Swimming Pools

B4 The first heated swimming pool _____ by Gaius Maecenas of Rome in the first century BC. **CONSTRUCT**

B5 Swimming pools became popular in Britain in the beginning of the 19th century. By 1837, London authorities _____ six indoor pools with diving boards. **BUILD**

B6 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**

B7 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**

B8 Most _____ enjoy swimming and swimming pools with their wave-making machines, water slides and tropical vegetation are something unique for them. **CHILD**

B9 If they could, kids _____ to spend their entire summer in the swimming pool. **CHOOSE**

B10 However, not everyone _____ their own backyard pool. **HAVE**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Waste Management

B11	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 _____.	**HAPPY**
B12	The waste we create has to be _____ controlled to be sure that it does not harm our environment and our health.	**CAREFUL**
B13	So _____ waste management is very important.	**EFFECT**
B14	Waste reduction and recycling have a wide range of environmental benefits and promote public awareness and personal _____ for the waste we create.	**RESPONSIBLE**
B15	The best place to start making a _____ is our home. Learn how you can reduce, reuse, and recycle materials to decrease household waste.	**DIFFER**
B16	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.	**RECYCLE**

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22—A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22—A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

Globalization and Communication Growth

The 21st century has **A22**_____ 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 **A23**_____ 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 **A24**_____ 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 **A25**_____ 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 **A26**_____ 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 **A27**_____ 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 **A28**_____ for products, and also greater competition. Making investments in information and communication technology is now a must for any business enterprise.

A22	1) started	2) began	3) ushered	4) launched
A23	1) cause	2) impact	3) consequences	4) result
A24	1) bonds	2) gaps	3) jumps	4) leaps
A25	1) regardless	2) despite	3) notwithstanding	4) because
A26	1)breakbeats	2) breakdowns	3) breakouts	4) breakthroughs
A27	1) any	2) no	3) none of	4) some
A28	1) access	2) claim	3) demand	4) rise

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jessica who writes:

...By the way, we are doing a project at college on the fashion industry in different countries. It would be nice if you could tell me what clothes are popular with teenagers in Russia. Do you have any special fashion for teens? What kind of clothes do you prefer? Why?
As for me, I bought a new dress yesterday ...

Write a letter to Jessica.
In your letter
— answer her questions
— ask **3 questions** about her tastes in clothes
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Lots of people enjoy celebrating holidays. However, for some people a holiday is just a day off.

What is your attitude to celebrations? Which way of celebrating holidays do you find more enjoyable?

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 4

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1 *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. Having a car is a must today.
2. It costs too much to run cars nowadays.
3. Cars make our lives more comfortable.
4. The world would be better off without cars.
5. Cars pollute our environment.
6. The world would not be able to survive without cars.
7. Cars are a vital addition to public transport.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор покупателя с продавцом. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1 — A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 The customer is worried about getting spare parts for the computer.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The salesperson says there are no stocks at the Head Office in London.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 The customer has to bring the computer back to the Head Office in the event of a fault.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The customer is satisfied with other firms' speedy service.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The annual charge for the service increases every year.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The customer asks about the sort of paper for the printer.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 The customer says they've had only one printer up to now.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите часть интервью с актером, который сыграл роль капитана Барбосса в фильмах «Пираты Карибского Моря». В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 Geoffrey Rush believes that the reason why he comes back is
1) the money he gets.
2) the popularity he enjoys.
3) the teamwork.

A9 Geoffrey Rush says that improvisation
1) is not allowed in their work.
2) is what Johnny Depp usually does.
3) usually becomes part of the script.

A10 One of the most predictable pirate clichés is
1) wearing an eye patch. 2) having a pet monkey. 3) using a peg leg to survive.

A11 While talking with Terry Rossio, Geoffrey Rush came up with the idea of
1) hiding money in a peg leg.
2) drinking alcohol out of a peg leg.
3) having a weapon in a peg leg.

A12 Penelope Cruz
1) met her match in the film.
2) made the actors work harder.
3) sharpened the actors' wits.

A13 Geoffrey Rush is sure that in the fifth film
1) Barbossa's wish to have more power will increase.
2) Barbossa will lose his power.
3) Barbossa will turn into James Cameron.

A14 In the fifth film Terry Rossio might explore
1) new aspects of the pirate world.
2) situations that are pirate-driven.
3) things that aren't connected with piracy.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Hazardous Waste
2. Invisible Threat
3. Primary Reason
4. Possible Solutions
5. Global Destruction
6. Disastrous Growth
7. Water Shortage
8. Quick Change

A. Acid rain moves easily, affecting locations far beyond those that let out the pollution. As a result, this global pollution issue causes great debates between countries that fight over polluting each other's environments. The problem is that acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot be seen. Some scientists think that human production is primarily responsible, while others cite natural causes as well.

B. Air pollution has many disastrous effects that need to be curbed. In order to accomplish this, governments, scientists and environmentalists are using or testing a variety of methods aimed at reducing pollution. There are two main types of pollution control. Input controls are usually more effective than output controls. Output controls are also more expensive, making them less desirable to tax payers and polluting industries.

C. Global warming is called the greenhouse effect because the gases that are gathering above the earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse. By trapping heat, the green-

house effect is warming the planet and threatening the environment. Current fears stem largely from the fact that global warming is occurring at such a rapid pace. Models are predicting that over the next century, the global temperature will rise by several degrees.

D. Individuals often throw out goods without realizing that they could be dangerous for the environment. No matter where people put these materials, there is always a chance that they could find their way into the ground, and eventually into our bodies. Special research is necessary to provide data on the effects of every chemical as well as to learn how combinations of these chemicals affect human health.

E. Only a few factors combine to create the problem of ozone layer depletion. The production and emission of CFCs, chlorofluorocarbons, is by far the leading cause. Many countries have called for the end of CFC production. However, those industries that do use CFCs do not want to discontinue usage of this highly valuable industrial chemical. So it's important to make people realize the disaster CFCs cause in the stratosphere.

F. Unlike some environmental issues, rainforest depletion has fortunately received significant public and media attention. According to some estimates, 50 million acres of rain forest are cut down every year. Every year, Brazil chops down an area of forest the size of the state of Nebraska. In Indonesia, Zaire, Papua-New Guinea, Malaysia, Burma, the Philippines, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela, rain forests that were once great have been lost.

G. The world's population has been booming for years. The population is now threatening to reach the stage where there are simply too many people for the planet to support. Greater populations pollute and consume more, ruining the environment and creating or intensifying a variety of problems. Also, with the food supply limited, the increase in population will make shortages in many parts of the world even worse.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

*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.*

On 25 October 1881, a little boy was born in Malaga, Spain. It was a difficult birth and to help him breathe, cigar smoke was blown into his nose! But despite being the youngest ever smoker, this baby grew up to be one of the 20th century's greatest painters — Pablo Picasso.

Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was *lapiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he learned to draw before he could talk.

He was the only son in the family and very good-looking, **A**_____. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him!

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art, and when in 1891 his father, who was an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teacher at a college, Pablo went with him to the college. He often watched his father painting and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons **B**_____. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture, and it was so amazingly beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13.

From then onwards there was no stopping him. Many people realized that he was a genius but he disappointed those **C**_____. He was always breaking the rules of artistic tradition and shocked the public with his strange and powerful pictures. He is probably best known for his 'Cubist' pictures, **D**_____. His paintings of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong place. His work changed our ideas about art **E**_____. *Guernica*, which he painted in 1937, records the bombing of that little Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, and is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces of modern painting.

Picasso died of heart failure during an attack of influenza in 1973. The artist created over 6,000 paintings, drawings and sculptures. Today a 'Picasso' costs several million pounds, **F**_____.

1. which used only simple geometric shapes
2. so he was thoroughly spoilt
3. which is not surprising
4. that is why he was very hard-working
5. when he had to leave the room
6. who wanted him to become a traditional painter
7. that is why to millions of people modern art means the work of Picasso

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

After graduating from medical school, Eugene Alford built a lucrative career as an ear, nose, and throat specialist and a facial plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital. In the summers, he and his wife Mary, a dentist and former paediatric nurse, would join a church-sponsored medical mission to Honduras, where he operated on the needy in a rural clinic.

At home, Alford treated many prominent Houston residents, but he also waived his fee for less fortunate patients. Carolyn Thomas, for instance, went to see him with a large gauze bandage over a cavity in her face. She had been shot by her boyfriend, who had also killed her mother. The bullet had blown away Thomas's nose, upper jaw, and right eye. Reconstruction would have cost a million dollars, but Alford, his medical team, and his hospital did it for free.

Whenever Alford needed to relax after a particularly **gruelling** period of work, he'd drive to his ranch in Bellville and lose himself in farm chores. He didn't make it out there as often as he would have liked. As a plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital, he had performed 800 operations over the previous year and was booked solid for months ahead.

So on a chilly Sunday a few days after Christmas, Alford headed out through the pine bush, intending to clear a trail for deer hunting. As he cut through underbrush in the south pasture, Alford brought the tractor to a halt in front of a dead white oak standing in his path. He nudged the trunk with the tractor's front-end loader, expecting the tree to topple neatly to the ground. Instead the top half of the oak swayed towards him. In seconds, more than a ton of hardwood slammed down on him, crushing his spine.

Pinned to the steering wheel, Alford could barely breathe. He tried to hit the brakes, but his legs failed to respond. When he found he could move his hands, he turned off the ignition, then with great effort pulled his cell phone from his shirt pocket and called his wife on speed dial. 'Mary,' he gasped, 'a tree fell on me. I'm going to die.' 'Don't quit!' she shouted. 'We're coming to get you!' Alford was still conscious when his neighbours Kevin and Snuffy, alerted by Mary, hauled the tree off him. A rescue helicopter touched down minutes later, and Alford advised the paramedics on which drugs to administer to him. Then he blacked out.

He was flown to the trauma unit at Medical Centre in Houston, then quickly transferred to Methodist. The operation was successful, but the patient was still in danger. After almost two weeks in the ICU, Alford awoke, and his condition improved enough for him to be taken to a rehabilitation unit, where he began physical therapy and learned to use a wheelchair. In February 2008, six weeks after the accident, Alford returned to his 100-year-old home in Houston. At first, he was so weak that he could sit up only when strapped into a wheelchair.

Before the accident, Alford had been a solidly built six-footer and was used to being in charge. Now, entirely dependent on others, he fell into despair. 'If it weren't for my wife and kids, I would have killed myself,' he says. But then the love started pouring in. Alford's brother maintained a blog to provide updates about Alford's recovery. Over the next three months, he received 40,000 messages from colleagues, former patients, ac-

quaintances, even strangers. The outpouring raised his spirits. It also gave Mary a new perspective on him. For years, Alford's schedule of 15-hour days hadn't left him much time for her and the kids. 'I'd just about decided you liked work more than us,' Mary told him one day over lunch. 'But now I realize you didn't want to leave the hospital because there were so many folks that needed you. You couldn't just abandon them.'

The couple refurbished their house with ramps, a wheelchair-accessible bathroom, and an elevator. They bought an extended-cab pickup truck and fitted it with a wheelchair hoist, a swivelling driver's seat, and hand controls so Alford could drive himself.

But Alford's goal was to make such adjustments temporary. After a month of physical therapy, he graduated from an electric to a manual wheelchair. The daily workouts built strength in his back and abdominal muscles, improving his ability to hold himself upright. Soon he was able to stand with the aid of a tubular steel frame; seated in his chair, he could now draw his legs toward his chest.

In May, Alford began the next phase of treatment. By putting a paralyzed patient through his paces, therapists hoped to grow new neuromuscular connections. After three months of this routine, Alford's coordination had improved markedly. He felt ready to pick up a scalpel again, with the hospital's approval. Alford still goes for four hours of rehab every morning and spends his evenings stretching and riding a motorized stationary bike to keep muscle spasms at bay. But in the hours between, he sees patients or performs surgeries—as many as five a week.

He's eager to do more complex surgeries and plans to increase his workload. Walking remains uncertain. 'I always tell him if I had a crystal ball, I'd be a millionaire,' says Marcie Kern, one of his physical therapists. Still, the doctor considers himself a lucky man.

(*Adapted from 'His Own Medicine: A Doctor's Story of Healing' by Michael Haederle*)

A15 Eugene Alford
1) treated only prominent Houston residents.
2) did some charity work.
3) had fixed fees.
4) often visited his ranch in Bellville.

A16 In paragraph 3 '**gruelling**' means
1) extremely boring.
2) quite exciting.
3) very tiring.
4) highly uncomfortable.

A17 As a result of the accident, the oak broke Alford's
1) neck. 2) legs. 3) back. 4) chest.

A18 Before the accident, Alford
1) was in charge of the hospital.
2) liked his work more than his family.
3) worked 15 hours a week.
4) could not spend much time with his wife and children.

A19 To make Alford feel more comfortable
1) the family equipped their house with necessary facilities.
2) his 100-year-old house was redecorated.
3) the family bought a new house.
4) his old pickup truck was fitted with a wheelchair hoist.

A20 After physical therapy and daily workouts
1) Alford didn't need a wheelchair.
2) Alford's stamina came back.
3) Alford started to perform simple operations.
4) Alford's coordination improved markedly.

A21 At present Alford

1) feels sorry for himself.
2) is planning to practise medicine as well as he used to.
3) is going to start walking.
4) wants to become a millionaire.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

A Practical Joke

B4 Mr. and Mrs. Parker were having a quite day at home. Their 18-year-old daughter was away in Wales _____ with a friend **STAY**

B5 Suddenly the phone _____. **RING**

B6 A hoarse voice told Mr. Parker that his daughter _____ and that he had to pay a ransom of $2,000. **KIDNAP**

B7 He was also warned that if he _____, he would never see his daughter again. The voice then gave him instructions about where and when to hand over the money. **NOT PAY**

B8 Mr. Parker took the _____ train to Wales. He went to the hotel and gave the briefcase with the money to a woman in a scarf and a raincoat. **ONE**

B9 At 11 p.m. the same evening, to his great relief, his daughter came back home. She looked _____ than ever and could hardly stop herself from laughing when she handed him his briefcase with $2,000. **HAPPY**

B10 It turned out that she and her friend _____ to play a practical joke. **DECIDE**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Distance Learning

B11 Many people have done research on how to improve the course work of distance learning and also the _____ of how the material is being taught. **EVALUATE**

B12 One big concern is that people are cheating with distance learning classes. Many professors are now developing ways to keep distance learning courses from being _____. **MEANING**

B13 One way to improve them is to _____ change the way they are taught. **CONTINUAL**

B14 Teachers are beginning to require _____ classwork for the same course that they teach. **DIFFER**

B15 They also ask students to become more _____ with their homework and the projects they have to complete. **ACTIVE**

B16 Moreover, students are given tests from a test bank. The test is made up when they log into the test website. These _____ are the same for students taking distant classes at school or at special courses. **REQUIRE**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Machu Picchu

In a way, it's wonderful that Machu Picchu can nowadays be visited on a day **A22**_____ from Cuzco. Everyone probably should have a chance to see this remarkable place.

Like many travellers, I hoped to get a taste of Machu Picchu's 'lost in the clouds' atmosphere by approaching the ruins on foot **A23**_____ the Inca trail. I joined the obligatory tour group in Cuzco, then spent the next four days surrounded by others making the classic pilgrimage. Along the way, we crossed several breathtaking Andean passes, treading on original Inca paving stones, and passing several other fine ruins.

Our last **A24**_____ stop was at an exquisitely beautiful site called Huinay Huayna, where dozens of impossibly steep terraces cascade into a deep green gorge backed by a high waterfall. My new-found travelling companions included five Argentines who **A25**_____ my interest in exploring Huinay Huayna by moonlight.

The only problem was a slight difference in styles. Mine was more along the lines of silent and meditative contemplation; theirs involved a ritualistic circle chant, led by the charismatic lone male in the group whom I thereafter nicknamed the Warlock. Absenting myself from the circle that night, I made a mental note to **A26**_____ my distance from them the next day at Machu Picchu.

Before dawn the following morning we climbed to the mountaintop Gateway of the Sun, hoping for the classic panoramic view of Machu Picchu before the tour buses arrived. Unfortunately, the weather did not cooperate. With dozens of other disappointed trekkers, I shivered on the hilltop in chilly fog for two hours, waiting for a sunrise that never came, then trudged down the hill to Machu Picchu itself. As I **A27**_____, the clouds started lifting, revealing the place to be every bit as spectacular as I could have hoped. By day's end, my tour group had dispersed, apparently preferring a hot bath. I, however, felt I was just **A28**_____ the surface.

A22	1) travel	2) voyage	3) journey	4) trip
A23	1) with	2) via	3) across	4) over
A24	1) overall	2) overhead	3) overnight	4) overday
A25	1) captured	2) shared	3) kept	4) held
A26	1) keep	2) hold	3) take	4) use
A27	1) descended	2) ascended	3) attended	4) pretended
A28	1) reaching	2) touching	3) scratching	4) patching

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Susan who writes:

...Yesterday I borrowed a wonderful book from the library and I can't put it down. Do you enjoy reading? Who is your favourite writer? What kind of books do you and your friends enjoy?

As for my school news, I'm getting ready for my final exams ...

Write a letter to Susan.
In your letter
— answer her questions
— ask **3 questions** about her exams
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Lots of teenagers are keen on playing computer games. However, adults are sure that computer games teach us nothing and young people should avoid them.

What is your opinion? Do you agree or disagree?

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 5

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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. Different types of weather can be a good match.
2. My favourite weather allows me to enjoy sports.
3. I enjoy moderate weather.
4. My favourite weather helps me to feel calm.
5. I like brilliant sunshine with a chill in the air.
6. It helps me to withstand heat.
7. You should take precautions in this kind of weather.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 David has been very successful recently.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Ken is going to tell David some important information.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 David is looking for the job at the moment.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 David's promotion came through quite unexpectedly.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 David didn't get a raise in his salary.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Ken is getting married in two weeks.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 David is surprised to hear that his friend is getting married.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ популярной американской певицы о её карьере. В заданиях **A8 — A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 The narrator says she started to write songs
1) when she was ten.
2) because she could not talk.
3) because it was the best way to express her feelings.

A9 According to the narrator,
1) she could afford to have a recording studio.
2) her family was not well off.
3) she bought Christmas presents for her friends.

A10 The narrator returned to Texas because
1) her apartment burnt down.
2) she had got several college music scholarships.
3) a friend told her about the American Idol audition in Dallas.

A11 Looking back on the show, the narrator says that
1) few people really believed she could win.
2) the members of the crew were not at all supportive.
3) everyone was supporting her.

A12 The narrator thinks that
1) she ought to become thinner.
2) she could serve as a role model for young girls.
3) girls should not live up to their idols.

A13 The narrator dreams of
1) touring the world.
2) having a permanent relationship.
3) staying single.

A14 The narrator considers herself
1) to be a celebrity.
2) practical and sensible.
3) honest and sincere.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. The Best Way of Learning
2. Key Factor in Learning
3. Linguistic Interference
4. Universal Language
5. Online Learning
6. Language Extinction
7. Learning by Imitation
8. Sign Language

A. Young children have a genetic ability to learn language. They come into the world as eager learning machines, and language acquisition is a major aspect of this learning. How children actually learn language is not entirely clear, however. Most linguists believe that they do it primarily by listening to and trying to communicate with adult speakers. Initially, this means that they copy the way adults use words and grammar.

B. Learning a second or third language is easier in early childhood than later. It is particularly important to learn correct pronunciation as young as possible. At any age, learning by constant contact with native speakers in their own society is the quickest and the most effective method. It is superior to taking foreign language classes because it forces you to concentrate on it all of the time.

C. Learning a second language can be affected by the patterns of the first language. There can be some blending of phonemes. For instance, most Americans who learn French in high school or college pronounce French words with a distinctive American accent. Grammar can also be affected. English speakers who learn both French and Spanish sometimes combine grammatical rules of both when speaking either of them.

D. Until just a few years ago, language study was limited to the classroom or personal tutor, or home study by book. In the last few decades technology has given us a much needed audio option — first vinyl records, then cassettes and CDs. Now technology has given us a new format — the Internet. Options to learn a language by Internet are still limited but the potential is not.

E. What is important when learning a language? If you have the desire and persistence, time is the only factor that you may have to work with. How much time you can devote to learning will play a role in how quickly you can learn the language. Just remember how exciting it will be and how rewarding you will feel at the accomplishment.

F. Rather than have businessmen, diplomats, scientists and tourists from every country learning all the major languages that they want to learn or need to learn, Esperantists would have everyone just learn one second language — Esperanto. Then everyone could communicate with everyone, everywhere. The major 'national' languages could keep their special characteristics for anyone who wanted to learn them. This is the essence of the 'Esperanto Movement'.

G. More than half of the world's 7,000 languages are expected to die out by the end of the century, often taking with them irreplaceable knowledge about the natural world. When a species dies out, sometimes fossils can be found, remains uncovered. But when a human language disappears, there's rarely any key left behind. Each loss becomes a linguistic black hole, where an entire way of knowing the world disappears.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

A constitution may be defined as the system of fundamental principles according to **A**_____. A good example of a written constitution is the Constitution of the United States, formed in 1787.

The Constitution sets up a federal system with a strong central government. Each state preserves its own independence by reserving to itself certain well-defined powers such as education, taxes and finance, internal communications, etc. The powers **B**_____ are those dealing with national defence, foreign policy, the control of international trade, etc.

Under the Constitution power is also divided among the three branches of the national government. The First Article provides for the establishment of the legislative body, Congress, and defines its powers. The second does the same for the executive branch, the President, and the Third Article provides for a system of federal courts.

The Constitution itself is rather short, it contains only 7 articles. And it was obvious in 1787 **C**_____. So the 5th article lays down the procedure for amendment. A proposal to make a change must be first approved by two-thirds majorities in both Houses of Congress and then ratified by three quarters of the states.

The Constitution was finally ratified and came into force on March 4, 1789. When the Constitution was adopted, Americans were dissatisfied **D**_____. It also recognized slavery and did not establish universal suffrage.

Only several years later, Congress was forced to adopt the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, **E**_____. They guarantee to Americans such important rights and freedoms as freedom of press, freedom of religion, the right to go to court, have a lawyer, and some others.

Over the past 200 years 26 amendments have been adopted **F**_____. It provides the basis for political stability, individual freedom, economic growth and social progress.

1. which are given to a Federal government
2. because it did not guarantee basic freedoms and individual rights
3. but the Constitution itself has not been changed
4. so it has to be changed
5. which a nation or a state is constituted and governed
6. which were called the Bill of Rights
7. that there would be a need for altering it

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

That summer an army of crickets started a war with my father. They picked a fight the minute they invaded our cellar. Dad didn't care for bugs much more than Mamma, but he could tolerate a few spiders and assorted creepy crawlers living in the basement. Every farm house had them. A part of rustic living, and something you needed to put up with if you wanted the simple life.

He told Mamma: 'Now that we're living out here, you can't be jerking your head and swallowing your gum over what's plain natural, Ellen.' But she was a city girl through and through and had no ears when it came to defending vermin. She said a cricket was just a noisy cockroach, just a dumb horny bug that wouldn't shut up. No way could she sleep with all that chirping going on! Then to prove her point she wouldn't go to bed. She drank coffee and smoked my father's cigarettes and she paced between the couch and the TV. Next morning she threatened to pack up and leave, so Dad drove to the hardware store and hurried back. He squirted poison from a jug with a spray nozzle. He sprayed the basement and all around the foundation of the house. When he had finished, he told us that was the end of it.

But what he should have said was: 'This is the beginning'. For the next fourteen days Mamma kept finding dead crickets in the clean laundry. Shed shake out a towel or a sheet and a dead black cricket would roll across the linoleum. Sometimes the cat would corner one, and swat it around like he was playing hockey, then carry it away in his mouth. Dad said swallowing a few dead crickets wouldn't hurt as long as the cat didn't eat too many.

Soon live crickets started showing up in the kitchen and bathroom. Mamma freaked because she thought they were the dead crickets come back to haunt, but Dad said they were definitely a new batch, probably coming up on the pipes. He fetched his jug of poison and sprayed beneath the sink and behind the toilet and all along the baseboard until the whole house smelled of poison, and then he sprayed the cellar again, and then he went outside and sprayed all around the foundation leaving a foot-wide moat of poison.

For a couple of weeks we went back to finding dead crickets in the laundry. Dad told us to keep a sharp look out. He suggested that we'd all be better off to hide as many as we could from Mamma. I fed a few dozen to the cat who I didn't like because he scratched and bit for no reason. I hoped the poison might kill him so we could get a puppy. Once in a while we found a dead cricket in the bathroom or beneath the kitchen sink. A couple of weeks later, when both live and dead crickets kept turning up, Dad emptied the cellar of junk. He borrowed Uncle Burt's pickup and hauled a load to the dump. Then he burned a

lot of bundled newspapers and magazines which he said the crickets had turned into nests.

He stood over that fire with a rake in one hand and a garden hose in the other. He wouldn't leave it even when Mamma sent me out to fetch him for supper. He wouldn't leave the fire, and she wouldn't put supper on the table. Both my brothers were crying. Finally she went out and got him herself. And while we ate, the wind lifted some embers onto the wood pile. The only gasoline was in the lawn mower fuel tank but that was enough to create an explosion big enough to reach the house. Once the roof caught, there wasn't much anyone could do.

After the fire trucks left, I made the mistake of volunteering to stay behind while Mamma took the others to Aunt Gail's. I helped Dad and Uncle Burt and two men I'd never seen before carry things out of the house and stack them by the road. In the morning we'd come back in Burt's truck and haul everything away. We worked into the night and we didn't talk much, hardly a word about anything that mattered, and Dad didn't offer any plan that he might have for us now. Uncle Burt passed a bottle around, but I shook my head when it came to me. I kicked and picked through the mess, dumb struck at how little there was to salvage, while all around the roar of crickets magnified our silence.

(*Adapted from 'The Cricket War' by Bob Thurber*)

A15 A cricket is
1) a small animal.
2) a spider.
3) an insect.
4) a game.

A16 Mamma threatened to pack up and leave because
1) she had smoked all cigarettes.
2) she had not got used to rustic living.
3) she could not put up with crickets.
4) she was a city girl through and through.

A17 After Dad had sprayed the basement and all around the foundation of the house,
1) the family were constantly coming across dead crickets.
2) the family kept seeing live crickets everywhere.
3) the dead crickets came back to haunt.
4) all crickets disappeared.

A18 The narrator fed the cat with crickets because
1) the cat was hungry.
2) he would like to have another pet.
3) he wanted to hide crickets from Mamma.
4) Dad told him to do it.

A19 Dad borrowed Uncle Burt's pickup
1) to fight with crickets.
2) to bring new furniture to the cellar.
3) to throw away newspapers and magazines.
4) to get rid of rubbish.

A20 The house caught fire because
1) Dad left a garden hose near the fire.
2) the wind lifted some papers onto the wood pile.
3) the fuel tank had gone off.
4) there wasn't much anyone could do.

A21 The narrator was surprised

1) that Dad didn't offer any plan.
2) when the bottle came to him.
3) that crickets were all around.
4) that there was not much to save from the fire.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

September Mood in England

B4 It's Monday morning and Miss Williams walks into her office. Her holiday is over and she _____ (just) to work. **RETURN**

B5 She looks brown, relaxed and _____ than usual. **HAPPY**

B6 The other girls stand round her. 'Where _____ (you)?' one of the girls asks. **GO**

B7 'Italy, not far from Naples. I enjoyed it very much.' she answers, _____ happily. **SMILE**

B8 Her boss, Mr. Wetridge comes in ten minutes later. He looks a bit worried because he _____ about the winter. **THINK**

B9 She said that Ann's father _____ an accident and he was in hospital. **INSTALL**

B10 Besides, his wife wants him to put in double glazing. But she _____ that to double-glaze all the windows will cost quite a lot of money. **NOT UNDERSTAND**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Junk Food

B11 In today's world, many people are _____ looking for a quick snack, meal or boost of energy. They choose processed food bars, thinking that they're a healthy choice. **INCREASE**

B12 However, most bars contain _____ processed foods which are called 'junk foods'. **DESIRE**

B13 They give you a false sense of energy and _____. **FULL**

B14 One problem with junk foods is that they're low in satiation value. Another problem is that junk food tends to _____ other, more nutritious foods. **PLACE**

B15 It's the 21st century now and 'junk food' has gone _____. We see it everywhere: in grocery and convenience stores, in fast-food restaurants and on television. **GLOBE**

B16 Although junk food is now _____ all over the world, people should be aware of its disadvantages and choose healthier alternatives. **AVAIL**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The Changing World of Computers

Computers are rapidly changing the way we do things. For a technology that is still relatively new, their **A22** _____ on the business and consumer sector has been incomprehensible. As if it was not sufficient to own one computer, many people nowadays have a few of them. We think we need a desktop computer, a laptop computer, and a bunch of little computers in our phones and music players, even **A23**_____ they actually do the same thing. Now that everybody has their desktops and laptops, and we are all able to **A24**_____ the Internet anytime we want to, our world has turned into a virtual playground. We can now connect with our foreign neighbours in a matter of seconds, **A25**_____ of how far away they are from us. It's as if we no longer have borders in this highly digital world of ours.

Desktops have always been a great option, but the problem with them is that they are not mobile. They have all the **A26**_____ of other computers, but it can be annoying at times to have to sit in the same spot while working. For businesses and personal offices, desktop computers are still the favoured option because of their power. But when people have to be connected while travelling, the need for laptops really becomes apparent. The main advantage of laptops is the ability to communicate with people no **A27** _____ where you are. Our society has been converted into one that has to have all the latest gadgets. Some people even **A28** _____ down on others if they still have last year's model of some gadget. Those people will always be behind the curve just because of how fast technology is advancing now.

A22	1) affect	2) role	3) impact	4) value
A23	1) though	2) now	3) so	4) as
A24	1) register	2) log	3) connect	4) access
A25	1) regardless	2) regarding	3) in spite	4) despite
A26	1)qualities	2) skills	3) capabilities	4) traits
A27	1) trouble	2) matter	3) doubt	4) problem
A28	1) turn	2) fall	3) come	4) look

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English pen friend John who writes:

...It's difficult for me to get on well with my parents. They think that I spend too much time hanging around with my friends so we often argue about it. And what do you do when you disagree with your parents about how you spend your free time? Do you often meet your friends? What do you usually do together?

Oh, I've got to go now as I have to meet my sister from her music class. Drop me a line when you can.

Write a letter to John.
In your letter
— answer his questions
— ask **3 questions** about his relations with his sister
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Some people enjoy living in big cities whereas others find such a lifestyle really harmful.

What is your opinion? Which way of life do you find more satisfying?

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 6

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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 respected the teacher because of his attitude to me.
2. I was fortunate enough to have great teachers at school.
3. My level of knowledge increased due to my favourite teacher.
4. I was bored by the teacher and the subject.
5. I was taught not to be afraid of stating my point of view.
6. I thought that the teacher was too strict to me.
7. I was humiliated by the attitude of my teacher.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 The Armoury is situated near the Kremlin.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Originally the Kremlin was wooden.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 New walls and towers of red brick were built in the 15th century.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The Trinity Gate leads to Red Square,
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The monument to Minin and Pozharsky is the oldest in Moscow.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The monument to Alexander Pushkin is not far from the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 You can watch ballets in the Maly Theatre.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите интервью с автором детективных романов. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 When did Michael Duffy realise that he wanted to write a detective novel?
1) At college 2) In his forties. 3) In 2009.

A9 Michael Duffy admires Harry Bosch because he is
1) clever. 2) honest. 3) obsessed with his work.

A10 Why did the author use the narrative voice?
1) Australian policeman are too talkative.
2) He wanted his book to be dramatic.
3) It was required by the plot.

A11 Michael Duffy calls Sydney a city of sharks because
1) it is dangerous owing to criminals.
2) it is hard to find employment there.
3) there are a lot of sharks in Sydney Harbour.

A12 'The Simple Death'
1) is too sophisticated.
2) has got a true-life plot.
3) is really dull.

A13 When Michael Duffy is writing a crime novel, he feels
1) depressed. 2) fascinated. 3) dissatisfied.

A14 The reader expects a detective novel
1) to be realistic.
2) to end happily.
3) to have a specific structure.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Harvest
2. Etymology
3. Toxicity
4. Growing Indoors
5. Breeding
6. Cultivation
7. Culinary Uses
8. History

A. The avocado originated in the state of Puebla, Mexico. The native undomesticated variety is small, with dark black skin, and contains a large seed. The oldest evidence of avocado use was found in a cave located in Coxcatlón, Mexico, that dates to around 10,000 BC. The avocado tree also has a long period of cultivation in Central and South America. A water jar shaped like an avocado, dating to AD 900, was discovered in the pre-Incan city of Chan Chan.

B. The word 'avocado' comes from the Spanish 'aguacate'. Avocados were known by the Aztecs as 'the fertility fruit'. In some countries of South America, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, the avocado is known by its Quechua name 'palta'. The fruit is sometimes called an 'avocado pear' or 'alligator pear' due to its shape and the rough green skin. It is known as 'Butter Fruit' in parts of India.

C. The avocado tree does not tolerate freezing temperatures, and can be grown only in subtropical or tropical climates. High winds reduce the humidity, dehydrate the flowers, and affect pollination. When even a mild frost occurs, premature fruit drop may occur, although the Hass cultivar can tolerate temperatures down to 1°C. The trees also need well-aerated soils, ideally more than 1 m deep. Yield is reduced when the irrigation water is highly saline. These soil and climate conditions are available only in a few areas of the world.

D. An average avocado tree produces about 500 avocados annually. Commercial orchards produce an average of seven tonnes per hectare each year, with some orchards achieving 20 tonnes per hectare. The avocado is a climacteric fruit, which means it matures on the tree, but ripens off the tree. Avocados that fall off the tree ripen on the ground. Generally, the fruit is picked once it reaches maturity. Avocados used in commerce are picked hard and green and kept in coolers until they reach their final destination.

E. Avocados are often grown from pits. This is done by removing the pit from a ripe, unrefrigerated avocado. The pit is then stabbed with three or four tooth picks, about one third of the way up. The pit is placed in a jar or vase with tepid water. In four to six weeks, it should split and out should come roots and a sprout. Once the stem has grown a few inches, it is placed in a pot with soil. It should be watered every few days. Avocados have been known to grow large, so owners must be ready to repot the plant several times.

F. The fruit is not sweet, but fatty, and distinctly yet subtly flavoured. It is used in both savoury and sweet dishes, though in many countries not for both. The avocado is very popular in vegetarian cuisine as substitute for meats because of its high fat content. Generally, avocado is served raw, though some cultivars can be cooked for a short time without becoming bitter. In Ethiopia, avocados are made into juice by mixing them with sugar and milk or water. Avocados are also used to make salads.

G. Avocado leaves, bark, skin, or pit are documented to be harmful to animals. Cats, dogs, cattle, goats, rabbits, rats, birds, fish, and horses can be severely harmed or even killed when they consume them. Avocado leaves contain a fatty acid derivative, persin, which in sufficient quantity can cause equine colic and, without veterinary treatment, death. Birds also seem to be particularly sensitive to this compound. Feeding avocados to any animal should be avoided completely. Negative effects in humans seem to be primarily in allergic individuals.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

As the saying goes ... 'water, water, everywhere.' Well, how much water is there; where is this water; how does it move around?

It's hard to imagine what it's like to not have clean water to drink. Water is not evenly divided around the world. Some places have lots and others have very little. Water supply is a big problem in some countries. Some people in Africa carry water from a hole **A**_____. This water source might not even be in their town and they will have to travel to get it. Some kids wrote about how they have dirty water at their school and sometimes kids get sick from drinking it. We wonder **B**_____.

We thought that the United States didn't have any of those problems but we were wrong. Appalachia, in the southern part of the United States, has some homes **C**_____.

In Arizona, the Central Arizona Project gets water piped in from the Colorado River. This is a problem for the places that used to get most of the Colorado River water **D**_____. There are rules about how much water can be taken out of rivers. Some rivers in the West have reached that limit. There are 'water wars' where people argue over **E**_____.

The problem of water supply keeps a lot of people looking for new ways to use water better. Every time we use it, we take water away from the Earth. We know how it flows on the surface and underground F_____. In the past few years, many households have been using rain barrels attached to the downspout of their gutters to store and use rain water for the lawn and garden. If we don't spend that extra five minutes in the shower, or run the water when we brush our teeth, we can make a difference!

1. who has the right to use the water
2. which provide people with most of the water
3. that is bored or dug into the ground
4. that still don't have running water
5. until it gets to us
6. what we can do about this
7. because they can't get as much now

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

It was the second of September 1859. The clipper ship *Southern Cross* was off Chile when, at 1.30 a.m, it sailed into a living hell. Hailstones from above and waves from all around whipped the deck. When the wind-lashed ocean spray fell away to leeward, the men noticed they were sailing in an ocean of blood. The colour was reflected from the sky, which — they could see even through the clouds — was wreathed in an all-encompassing red glow.

The sailors recognised the lights as the southern aurora that usually graced the skies near the Antarctic Circle, just as their northern counterparts cling to the Arctic. To see them from this far north was highly unusual. As the gale subsided, they witnessed an even more astonishing display. Fiery lights loomed against the horizon as if some terrible conflagration had engulfed the Earth. Vivid bolts flew across the now clear sky in spiral streaks and exploded in silent brilliance, as if the very souls of all humanity were fleeing whatever cataclysm had befallen the planet.

Upon their arrival at San Francisco, the ship's company discovered that theirs was not an isolated experience. Two thirds of the Earth's skies had been similarly smothered. Also, there was a sinister side to the aurora.

The beguiling lights had disabled the telegraph system, wiping out communications across the world. For days, nature refused to allow these arteries of information to flow freely. It was as if today's Internet had suddenly, inexplicably shut down. In Philadelphia, a telegrapher was stunned by a severe shock. In some offices the equipment burst into flames. In Bergen, Norway, the operators had to scramble to disconnect the apparatus, risking electrocution. On top of this, compasses spun uselessly under the grip of the aurora, disrupting global navigation.

In the scramble to understand just what had engulfed Earth, the Victorians had only one clue. On the previous morning amateur astronomer Richard Carrington was working in his private observatory at Redhill, Surrey, and found himself witness to an unprecedented celestial event.

He was studying sunspots, the unexplained dark blemishes that occasionally speckle the Sun. The sunspot that Carrington gazed upon that day was really huge. It was almost ten times the diameter of the Earth. Yet on the Sun, it barely stretched a tenth of the way across the fiery disc. Without warning, two beads of searing white light appeared over it.

No one had ever described the Sun behaving like this before and Carrington instantly began timing the lights as they drifted across the sunspot, faded and vanished. That night, the apocalyptic aurora burst over the Earth. Could it be that Carrington's titanic explosion had somehow hurled the electrical and magnetic energy at the Earth?

Carrington himself never pursued the research. Yet his discovery of the solar flare began half a century of intrigue, rivalry and speculation as other astronomers raced to understand the mysterious way in which the Sun could reach out across 93 million miles of void and strike the Earth. With the benefit of hindsight, we can see that the Carrington flare was a tipping point for astronomy. Suddenly aware that the Earth and its technology could be affected by celestial events, astronomers turned their attention away from charting the positions of stars to aid navigation, and began studying the nature of celestial objects.

Today, the study continues. Astronomers routinely watch solar flares with their spacecraft and know that these explosions usually eject huge clouds of electrically-charged particles into space. When these strike the Earth, they produce the aurora in the atmosphere and cause technology to malfunction. Astronomers call it space weather and the ferocity of it still occasionally catches them unawares. In October 2003, a Japanese weather satellite died during a solar storm. In 1989, millions of North Americans were blacked out when a solar storm damaged the Hydro-Quebec power station in Canada.

In all these studies, however, there is one sobering thought. The scale of the solar storm of 1859 has never been equalled since. Even the fiercest recent storms are between three and five times smaller. With our current reliance on technology higher than at any time in history, another 'Carrington-event' could cost us billions.

(Adapted from 'The Biggest Solar Storm in History' by Stuart Clark)

A15 When the clipper ship *Southern Cross* was off Chile,
1) the weather improved.
2) huge stones started falling from above.
3) the ocean water changed its colour.
4) there was a lot of blood around.

A16 It is rare for the southern aurora
1) to be seen against the horizon.
2) to have red colour.
3) to appear so far north.
4) to grace the skies near the Antarctic Circle.

A17 What was NOT the effect of the aurora?
1) The telegraph system was disabled.
2) The Internet suddenly shut down.
3) The equipment in some offices burst into flames.
4) Compasses spun uselessly, disrupting global navigation.

A18 The probable reason for the aurora was
1) a huge sunspot.
2) the light from the sun.
3) the electrical and magnetic energy of the Earth.
4) powerful solar flares.

A19 Carrington's discovery was a tipping point for astronomy because
1) it began half a century of intrigue, rivalry and speculation.
2) it proved celestial events were unable to affect our planet.
3) astronomers began studying the nature of the celestial objects.
4) astronomers turned their attention to charting the positions of stars.

A20 Today astronomers are still surprised by
1) the extreme force of solar storms.
2) the amount of electrically-charged particles ejected by solar flares.
3) the fact that the aurora causes technology to malfunction.
4) the fact that a Japanese weather satellite died during a solar storm.

A21 The solar storm of 1859 was

1) the first solar storm on our planet.
2) twice as big as the fiercest recent storms.
3) less fierce than most recent solar storms.
4) the fiercest in recent history.

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Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

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The Pymatuning Story

B4	The name Pymatuning is of Indian origin and means 'Crooked-mouthed man's dwelling place,' _____ to an ancient Red Man who was not famous for truth telling.	**REFER**
B5	Before the glaciers _____ across northwestern Pennsylvania, the Pymatuning was what it is today — a lake.	**SWEEP**
B6	However, later the lake _____ to a swamp by the great ice movements which gouged out the hills of the area and filled in the valleys.	**REDUCE**
B7	Paradoxically, man _____ the works of the Ice Age to the joy of hunters, sportsmen and naturalists, creating a lake from this once great bog.	**REVERSE**
B8	Today the lake is 16 miles long with 70 miles of shoreline and is the _____ body of water in the state.	**LARGE**
B9	The Pymatuning is a major nesting site for Canada _____ and other migratory birds.	**GOOSE**
B10	Hunters may use the controlled goose area only once each year. Hunters entering the area must register and _____ an identification badge.	**ISSUE**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Computer Addiction

B11	Excessive computer use can become really _____. And it doesn't only mean playing computer games.	**ADDICT**
B12	Wireless connection to the Internet has brought the world closer to people making them to _____ withdraw into an artificial world of communication.	**GRADUAL**
B13	Lots of young people find virtual reality more attractive than their everyday lives. This of course leads to _____ effects.	**DESIRABLE**

B14 Teenagers become irresponsible in their everyday lives. Computer addiction makes them neglect school work and their everyday _____. **RESPONSIBLE**

B15 Computer addicts become isolated, anti-social and _____ of dealing with each other directly. **CAPABLE**

B16 Their lives become _____ without going online to check their email or to chat, and they become totally dependent on their computers. **AIM**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

All Alone

A sickly grey invaded the evening sky and infused with the dusky blue from the afternoon's thunderstorm. In the musky air there seemed to be a sweet scent lingering, along with the choking smell of cigarette smoke. Fireflies dangled in the air like puppets, their colour almost drowned out from the rain. Their amber hue seemed to be the only source of light.

Charlotte dragged her feet across the leaves on the ground while swallowing the dreary landscape she had just walked a mile to. She inhaled. Heavy air filled her lungs and caused her to splutter in the dark. Silence crept in, and it haunted her. There was nowhere to **A22**_____ help.

Where were the others? She **A23**_____ every ledge, every forest entry, every sharp rock. She acknowledged that the scene was just perfect for another practical joke. How surprising that they'd abandoned her here. They **A24**_____ on her not just because she was the biggest loser in school; skinny, asthmatic, anti-social, afraid of everything, but mostly because she was liable to fall **A25**_____ the same tricks over and over again.

Panicking, Charlotte's hands trembled as her eyes jolted back and **A26**_____ across the horizon. How fitting it was that she should be afraid of the dark. Maybe she should never have agreed to go. She was **A27**_____ to answer 'Yes'. Why were the popular ones asking her to hang out? Why wasn't it the science geeks or the library nerds? She was told there was a first for everything, but she'd always be a loner.

Her eyes fixed on a moving figure, too dark to know if it was human, and too scared to know it as anything else. She looked around, and realised she had been standing under a jagged ledge, threatening to engulf her in a sea of knife-edged rocks. In the dark she could've sworn it was a giant claw. She turned around and planned an escape **A28**_____ .

A22	1) ask	2) look	3) search	4) seek
A23	1) looked	2) scanned	3) skimmed	4) stared
A24	1) joked	2) laughed	3) picked	4) teased
A25	1) for	2) on	3) over	4) with
A26	1) ahead	2) forth	3) forward	4) onward
A27	1) cautious	2) doubtful	3) opposed	4) reluctant
A28	1) route	2) road	3) way	4) course

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jack who writes:

...Have you ever thought what you are going to do in the future? As for me, I really don't know what career to choose although my parents say it's time I made a choice. What kind of job would you prefer to do? Have you asked your parents for advice? Would you like to follow in their footsteps? Anyway, we've got some time. Let me know what you think about it.

Well, it's time for me to play with my brother ....

Write a letter to Jack.
In your letter
— answer his questions
— ask **3 questions** about his hobbies and leisure activities
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Extreme sports have taken off in a big way over the last twenty years. However, quite a few people object to these dangerous sports, highlighting the risk of accident.

What is your opinion? Do you understand people who are fond of extreme sports?

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 7

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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. My leisure activity helps me stay in shape.
2. My favourite leisure activity makes me fat.
3. I enjoy making handmade gifts.
4. My favourite leisure activity can produce different effects.
5. My favourite activity helps me to relax.
6. I gave up my favourite activity because of my job.
7. My favourite activity helps me find like-minded friends.

Говорящий	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Kate started to learn English a year ago.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Christian is a successful businessman.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Christian usually watches English and American films.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Kate can sing lots of English songs.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Kate has already been to English-speaking countries.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Christian uses the Internet for practising his English.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Christian spends half an hour every day on doing his homework.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите речь президента США Барака Обамы по проблеме утечки нефти в Мексиканском заливе. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 The President's visit to the beach made him understand
1) his own mission.
2) what extraordinary efforts are to be made at the local level.
3) the damaging effects of the spill.

A9 The Mayor of Grande Isle said that
1) fishermen had stopped fishing in the Gulf.
2) he had to give fishermen money from his own budget.
3) fishermen were going to buy new boats.

A10 By the time they discovered the third breach,
1) more than 20,000 people had been working around the clock.
2) the government had stationed only 70 vessels.
3) the government had already staged some equipment.

A11 The President has directed Admiral Allen
1) to increase the number of people in places with oil impact.
2) to perform monitoring of beaches.
3) to triple the amount of protective boom.

A12 Barack Obama claims that the ultimate responsibility for solving this crisis lies with
1) British Petroleum (BP).
2) the US President.
3) the British Government.

A13 The President is sure that
1) some mitigation strategies may be risky.
2) every judgment they make is going to be right.
3) there will be silver bullets for all challenges.

A14 The President promised the people of the Gulf Coast
1) to come down and provide support to the communities along the coasts.
2) that all of the Gulf's beaches would soon be opened.
3) not to leave them in trouble.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Head-and-Heart Listening
2. Clear Responsibilities
3. Family Discussions
4. Flexibility
5. Balanced Communication
6. Caring and Appreciation
7. Family Roots
8. Encouragement

A. Building a successful family is like building a home. Both need a plan. A successful family based on unity and love takes careful planning, but it's worth every moment. The best way to be organized as a family is to talk about family matters. By doing this, families enjoy a special closeness and stability. Choosing to spend time with your family sends a message more powerful than words. Memories made together during this time will bond and sustain your family through the years.

B. Family traditions promote feelings of warmth and unity. Trace your family tree and collect all the photographs of your ancestors that you can find. Public libraries and bookstores have books on genealogy for you to get you started. Compile a family oral history. Ask older relatives to talk about their parents and childhood and record their comments. Then transcribe the tapes and send copies to aunts and uncles, grandparents and cousins. These stories contain a glimpse of the past that would be lost otherwise.

C. How much time should families spend together? That varies from family to family. Families with young children usually spend most of their time together because young children need a great deal of physical care and guidance. Families with teenagers may spend less time together because teens naturally want to spend more time with their friends. Healthy families keep a good balance between 'too much' and 'not enough' time together. They spend enough time to satisfy all family members.

D. Strong families take time to talk to one another. They share their hopes and dreams, feelings and concerns. This involves listening beyond words to the meanings and feelings attached to them. A good listener can better understand and respond to the needs and concerns of others. It means laying aside personal views and really trying to understand the other person's point of view. Even if you don't agree with their opinion, you can make sure you understand them before responding.

E. Members of successful families feel they really belong in their family. Family members feel accepted for what they are and promote one another's self-esteem. They celebrate their victories and help each other learn from mistakes. Sometimes life gets rough and we need all the support we can get. A cheering word from a family member can really come in handy. Put the words on sticky notes and stick them in places where they can be easily found.

F. Strong families develop predictable routines, roles, and rules that govern everyday life and provide for continuity and stability. Reasonably stable patterns empower a family to deal with the many challenges inevitable in family life; without such patterns, chaos would result. At the same time, strong families adapt relationships and family rules when needs arise. The varied circumstances of family life may necessitate individual adaptation. Since no family knows what tomorrow will bring, being adaptive is a good trait for family members to develop.

G. Recent studies affirm the importance of love in families. Research shows that expressions of affection towards children reduce problem behaviours and enhance children's development. Strong families notice and share positive aspects of each member. They notice the talents, skills and achievements, special qualities, and characteristics that make the other person unique. They find ways to be positive even when another family member makes a mistake and make a conscious effort to develop closeness and show love at home.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

Every invention has an official birth date. For the Cube this date is 1974 **A**_____. The inventor's name is now a household word, Rubik's Cube.

Although 1974 marks the appearance of the Cube, the processes that led to the invention began a few years earlier. At the time, Erno Rubik was a lecturer at the Academy of Applied Arts and Crafts in Budapest.

In the course of his teaching, Erno Rubik preferred to communicate his ideas by the use of actual models, made from wood or plastic, **B**_____. When the Cube was completed, Erno Rubik demonstrated it to his students and let some of his friends play with it. The effect was instantaneous. Once somebody laid his hands on the Cube, **C**_____! The compulsive interest of friends and students in the Cube caught its creator completely by surprise and it was months before any thought was given to the possibility of producing it on an industrial scale.

During 1978 the Cube began to make its way through the hands of fascinated youths into homes and schools **D**_____. The challenge of trying to master the Cube seemed to have a mesmeric effect on an amazing variety of individuals. Grandmothers, bank man-

agers, baseball players, pilots, librarians could be seen working away at their Cubes at any hour of the day. But it was the young, schoolboys and students, **E**_____. Now the Cube is part of a family of puzzles and games which bear the stamp of the genius who created the greatest three dimensional puzzle the world has ever known.

Erno Rubik has not changed much over the years. Working closely with Seven Towns, he is still deeply engaged in creating new games and puzzles, and remains one of the principal beneficiaries of **D**_____.

1. it was difficult to get it back
2. which was the first step on the long road that led finally to the Cube
3. who proved most adept at solving the puzzle
4. where it was finally rejected
5. what proved to be a spectacularly successful invention
6. when the first working prototype came into being
7. without any promotion or publicity

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

When you say the word 'bodybuilding,' the name that instantly comes to mind is Arnold Schwarzenegger. Arnold has been crowned the 'king' by many in the bodybuilding field, as he really did take the sport to a whole new level.

As such, many involved in bodybuilding today look up to him and try to recreate the programs he used, hoping to sculpt a body that resembles the one he built. In doing so, you'll fare better if you can recreate the Arnold Schwarzenegger workout routine as outlined in his book '*The New Encyclopedia of Modern Bodybuilding*'. This program was utilized when he was initially working on developing a good foundation of mass, in his early 20s. At the end of this period, Schwarzenegger weighed in at a solid 240 pounds, due to the fact that he focused on building the greatest proportion of his strength early on with this program.

When it comes to his approach to training, Arnold Schwarzenegger has some key principles that he stresses must be present in any program regardless of who you are. First of all, Schwarzenegger notes that people do have individual needs and, therefore, you must listen to your body to some degree when deciding on the type of program you should utilize. Variations will depend on your body type; how fast or slow you're able to gain muscle (this is partially genetic); your own individual metabolic rate; what weak points you have in your body; and the level of **recuperation** you normally experience.

In his early training days, Arnold Schwarzenegger spent a lot of time doing powerlifting movements, trying to gain as much strength and raw muscle mass as possible. As he progressed onward, he realized that, to stay on top of his game, he would need to focus on really working on that definition and separation. This was accomplished by performing a greater amount of high-rep isolation training.

During this time, though, Schwarzenegger didn't want to sacrifice the thickness, density or hardness he had created in his earlier days, so he would be sure to dedicate at least one day a week as a 'heavy day,' and on that day he would use maximum strength moves. This enabled him to get the best of both worlds.

Finally, the last principle that rounds out the basic program requirements of the Arnold Schwarzenegger workout is that there must be sufficient time for rest between lifting. Schwarzenegger notes that different muscle groups will take longer to recover than others, with the biceps being the fastest and the lower back taking the longest. However, a 48-hour window between sessions should work well as guideline.

Often, Schwarzenegger feels that bodybuilders can get past a 'sticking' point by taking more rest rather than by working harder, as is commonly done. When you are lifting with such intensity, you are going to require more time to gain strength between sessions, so if the weights are not moving up, this could be a strong signal that you're not allowing for enough down time between sessions.

Finally, the last thing you must keep in mind is that if you are looking to make extraordinary gains the way Arnold did, you are going to have to make building muscle a priority in all aspects of your life — this includes the way you think, the way you eat, the way you sleep, and the people you socialize with. What you do outside the gym is going to be just as important as what you are doing inside the gym.

Nutrition, in particular, is of great importance and is what Arnold believes is responsible for some of the big improvements we see in the bodybuilding world today. He recommends at least one gram of protein per pound of body weight and found himself eating a diet comprised of about 40% protein, 40% carbohydrates and 20% fat. At 240 pounds and doing intense training, Arnold's total caloric requirements were phenomenally high, therefore at these values he was getting more than he needed to support basic nutritional requirements.

So, be sure you do not overlook this part of the equation. Even if you follow the Arnold Schwarzenegger workout principles, you still won't get optimal gains unless you take into account everything else you are doing that can impact your training progress. Arnold took his training very seriously — he made it a way of life. So, if you want to get yourself even close to resembling him, you should aim to do the same.

(Adapted from 'Arnold Schwarzenegger Workout' by Jeff Bayer)

A8 People involved in bodybuilding

1) admire Arnold Schwarzenegger.
2) envy Arnold Schwarzenegger.
3) watch his workouts.
4) would like to buy the programs he used.

A9 According to Schwarzenegger, the key principle of any program is

1) to gain as much strength and raw muscle mass as possible.
2) to choose how fast you would like to gain muscle.
3) to take into account your physiology.
4) to understand how much time you need to recover.

A10 In paragraph 3 '**recuperation**' means

1) recovering from an injury.
2) returning to a normal condition after a workout.
3) average workload.
4) intensity of your workouts.

A11 As Schwarzenegger progressed onward, he

1) would like to perform less high-rep isolation training.
2) realized that he should focus only on definition and separation.
3) he was determined to have more than one day a week as a 'heavy day,'
4) didn't give up strength moves.

A12 If the weights are not moving up, Schwarzenegger advises

1) not to pay attention to it.
2) to increase the intensity of lifting.
3) to work harder.
4) to take more rest.

A13 If you want to succeed in bodybuilding, you

1) have to visit an expensive gym.
2) ought to make it a way of life.
3) should socialize with a certain group of people.
4) must get a good trainer

A14 According to Schwarzenegger, the amount of protein in your diet

1) has to be more than the amount of carbohydrates.
2) has to be less than the amount of carbohydrates.
3) should depend on your body weight.
4) must be phenomenally high.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Street Styles

B4 Many people, especially young people, wear things which express their ideas and feelings about life. If a boy _____ very short, almost shaven hair, people expect him to have right wing politics. **HAVE**

B5 But boys with very long hair _____ to have left wing politics. **THINK**

B6 A boy who wears a leather jacket _____ in bits of metal will probably ride a motorbike. **COVER**

B7 The rules of fashion are not as rigid as they once were and today's teenagers _____ any particular trend at all. **NOT FOLLOW**

B8 But teens are very influenced by _____ and they have a desire to buy more luxurious items. **CELEBRITY**

B9 Street styles _____ by the big fashion designers. In fact, the fashion designers often use ideas from street fashions. **NOT CREATE**

B10 But some leaders of British fashion have enough ideas of their own. One of them is Jean Muir, whose designs made her one of the _____ designers. **GOOD**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

The Effects of Mass Media

B11 Nowadays mass media affect the life of all people. They shape, form and influence the buying decisions of the majority through its advertising schemes bombarding our daily _____. As a result, this leads to the invincible effects of the media on our society. **EXIST**

B12 The present effects of mass media are both exciting and _____. On the plus side, mass media make our lives easier and more interesting. Along with Information and Communication Technologies, they produce a breakthrough and innovative standard of living for the people to embrace. **DREAD**

B13 Yet for young people, and especially for teens, the influence of the media is rather _____. **DESTROY**

B14 Teenagers _____ accept what is shown in the media as a truthful image of the outside world, although in most cases this is not true at all. **GENERAL**

B15 Moreover, teens of today are exposed to countless advertising messages, which often contain _____ or unnecessary information. **LEAD**

B16 A life without the presence of mass media would seem _____ to most of us! However, a line has to be drawn between the positive and the negative media in the interests of the younger generation. **PROBABLE**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Benefits of Healthy Food

There are some benefits of consuming healthy and nutritious food. The main advantage of eating healthily is that you can make your immune system strong and **A22**_____ of viral, bacterial and other health related issues like heart or blood pressure problems. Stronger immune system is the most basic requirement of any human body for efficient performance.

Besides, eating the right kind of food at the right time will definitely **A23**_____ you from getting obese. Obesity leads to other diseases, too. So if you are not obese yet, then it's better to start taking care of your own body by eating healthy and nutritious food. This will ensure that your body weight is maintained according to your height and you will not have to look **A24**_____ weight loss diet plans or fitness centers.

What is more, eating healthy and nutritious food will make your entire day full of energy. You will feel energetic and fresh and will be able to work for more time, which will indirectly increase your performance at school or in the office.

However, in today's advanced world you may not have enough time to follow a routine and you may **A25**_____ up eating food at irregular time. **And A26**_____ to this you may not get time to prepare yourself a healthy meal and eat at the right time.

As your work gets harder and tougher, your body needs healthy and nutritious food. No one else except you can **A27**_____ sure that your body is getting healthy food. Last but not **A28**_____ we would like to mention is to do a regular workout. With healthy and nutritious food, it is essential that you do regular workout so that your weight is maintained and you are active and fit.

A22	1) eliminate	2) do away	3) cut out	4) get rid
A23	1) prevent	2) avoid	3) hold	4) warn
A24	1) at	2) to	3) for	4) on
A25	1) take	2) carry	3) bring	4) end
A26	1) thank	2) due	3) so	4) because
A27	1) keep	2) take	3) make	4) for
A28	1) least	2) worst	3) best	4) most

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1**, **C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1**, **C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Pam who writes:

... I don't think it's fair to make children do household chores because we're too busy at school. And what about you? Do you help your Mum about the house? What kind of things do you have to do? Do you have enough time to do chores?

As for my plans for the summer, I am going to Italy with my friends. We'll be studying Italian at a summer school. It's really great!

Write a letter to Pam.
In your letter
— answer her questions and tell her about your household duties
— ask **3 questions** about her trip to Italy
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

In recent years tourism has really taken off. However, many people think that tourism ruins everything that it touches.

What is your opinion? Should we develop tourism?

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 8

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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. Starving is the most important aspect of losing weight.
2. Getting enough exercise is essential.
3. Divide your food intake.
4. If you want to lose weight, change your lifestyle.
5. Set small realistic goals.
6. Count the amount of calories you take in.
7. Drinking water will speed your weight loss.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Mark advises Diana to stay in Cork for two nights.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 If you kiss the Blarney Stone, you'll be able to express your thoughts clearly and fluently.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Diana can spend two or three nights at a comfortable hotel in Killarney.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The Ring of Kerry is the most spectacular mountain road in Ireland.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The Ring of Kerry is about two hundred miles altogether.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Westport is famous for some of the best crystal in the world.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 The Crystal Factory is open to the public.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите советы знаменитой журналистки по финансовым вопросам Джин Чатски. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 Jean was surprised to find out that
1) people spend more than they earn.
2) poor people waste so much money.
3) poor people can become wealthy in ten years' time.

A9 Jean believes that to be more financially secure, a person should
1) buy expensive things.
2) get an honest feedback from a mentor.
3) be ready for all possible changes in life.

A10 To increase your optimism, Jean advises
1) to keep track of positive things.
2) to get a new job.
3) to save for tomorrow.

A11 According to Jean Chatzky, if you want to get rich, you should
1) stimulate the growth of your brain.
2) play role games.
3) train your mind.

A12 Jean considers her exercises important because
1) they come from conversations with academics.
2) they help people to concentrate on their aims.
3) they involve challenging questions.

A13 Jean believes that thinking about yourself in the third person
1) helps to understand people's attitude to us.
2) makes you feel very self-conscious.
3) helps to find out your negative attributes.

A14 Jean Chatzky emphasizes that in the present economy everyone needs
1) to put up the sign saying 'Breathe'.
2) to be thankful for what they have.
3) to remember that they have to make a difference.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Remembering the 3D's
2. Having Self-Belief
3. Taking Action
4. Choosing a Course of Action
5. Staying Focused
6. Investing Money
7. Having Commitment
8. Setting Goals

A. One of the first steps in the process of becoming successful is to make the decision to achieve something. All of us know that nothing can move forward until that first decision to do so is made. The initial action is always the decision to go ahead, which many people tend to overlook. So, decide on moving forward, put your decision down in writing, just to keep it in focus, and then carry on from there.

B. Having clarity of vision and purpose is perhaps one of the most important factors of achieving success. The fact is that most people simply have no idea about what they really want. Clarity means understanding exactly what you want and how it will affect

your life. Once you acquire clarity of vision and purpose, the next vital step of becoming successful is determining aims you want to achieve.

C. You should be able to accomplish what you set out to do with unwavering concentration. Life is full of distractions — TV, family, e-mail and telephones — all of which can be completely overwhelming. How can you concentrate on your goals? Willpower is one of the factors although willpower alone will not be sufficient to achieve your aims. One of the best ways is to make a plan and then stick to it.

D. Before beginning any new activity, examine it to see if it will help in moving you nearer to your goals. If a certain activity can be put away for a later time, defer it. If that activity can be done by somebody else, delegate it. And if it does not really need to be done at all, it can be deleted. This kind of close examination of each activity will help in keeping you focused on the things that are really important.

E. Success often involves being willing to pay the price that everything has. The price may not be in monetary terms. It could be sacrifice, effort, time, and also money, or maybe something else. The point is that in order to become successful, you must be ready to work hard and to put all your effort into achieving your purpose. Success takes a lot of dedication.

F. Lack of confidence is one of the biggest hurdles that many people need to get over in order to become successful. People often think they are not good enough or not smart enough, which can actually prevent them from finding the success they seek. It is common knowledge that if you think you can do something, you will, and conversely, if you think that it cannot be done, it will lead to failure.

G. Nothing can be achieved until action is taken to achieve it. After all the above steps of taking a decision, setting goals, making plans and choosing a strategy, you will need to go ahead and act on what you want to achieve. By putting your plan of action into play, you will get to what you set out to achieve — becoming successful!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

'Tune In, Turn On, and Drop Out' was the motto of the hippie movement that grew partially out of young America's disillusionment with the Vietnam War. Hippies were mainly white teenagers and young adults **A**_____.

The immediate precursor to the hippies was the so-called Beat Generation of the late 1950s. But where the intellectual beats tended to stay out of politics, the hippies were known as much for their political outspokenness **B**_____. Their opposition to the Vietnam War became one of the most significant aspects of the growing antiwar movement throughout the latter half of the 1960s.

To express their protests, and to 'turn on' others, the hippies used art, street theatre and particularly music. This culture reached its peak in the summer of 1967, when a concert in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park introduced the music of the hippies to a wider audience. The concert inspired thousands of young people around the country to head to San Francisco, **C**_____.

In the 60's, hippies sought to free themselves from societal restrictions, choose their own way and find new meaning in life. This made hippies instantly recognizable to one another and served **D**_____.

Hippies often chose brightly coloured clothing. Much of hippie clothing was self-made, and hippies often purchased their clothes from flea markets and second-hand shops. Natural and foreign accessories for both men and women included Native American jewellery, headbands and long beaded necklaces. Tie-dyeing was very fashionable **E**_____.

Hippie culture spread worldwide through a fusion of rock music, folk and blues. It also found expression in literature, fashion, and the visual arts, **F**_____.

Eventually the hippie movement extended far beyond the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe, and appeared in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Brazil and many other countries.

1. which were against the war and the government
2. who shared distrust towards traditional values and authority
3. some wearing flowers in their hair
4. including film, posters and album covers
5. as part of hippie style and still is today
6. as a visual symbol of their willingness to question authority
7. as for their long hair and colourful clothing

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Before my many years' service in a restaurant, I attended a top science university. The year was 2023 and I was finishing the project that would win me my professorship. In the end, it resulted in my becoming a kitchen employee.

My forty-second birthday had made a lonely visit the week before, and I was once again by myself in the flat. Like countless other mornings, I ordered a bagel from the toaster. 'Yes, sir!' it replied with robotic relish, and I began the day's work on the project. It was a magnificent machine capable of transferring the minds of any two beings into each other's bodies.

As the toaster began serving my bagel on to a plate, I realised the project was in fact ready for testing. I retrieved the duck and the cat — which I had bought for this purpose — from their containers, and set about calibrating the machine in their direction. Once ready, I leant against the table, holding the bagel I was too excited to eat, and initiated the transfer sequence. As expected, the machine whirred and hummed into action, my nerves tingling at its synthetic sounds.

The machine hushed, extraction and injection nozzles poised, scrutinizing its targets. The cat, though, was suddenly gripped by terrible alarm. The brute leapt into the air, flinging itself onto the machine. I watched in horror as the nozzles swung towards me; and, with a terrible, psychedelic whirl of colours, felt my mind wrenched from its sockets.

When I awoke, moments later, I noticed first that I was two feet shorter. Then, I realised the lack of my limbs, and finally it occurred to me that I was a toaster. I saw immediately the solution to the situation — the machine could easily reverse the transfer — but was then struck by my utter inability to carry this out.

After some consideration, using what I supposed must be the toaster's onboard computer, I devised a strategy for rescue. Through the device's rudimentary eye — with which it served its creations — I could see the internal telephone on the wall. Aiming carefully, I began propelling slices of bread at it. 'Certainly, sir. There's a burst water pipe on the floor above, I suppose I'll kill two birds with one stone and sort you out on the way.' The clerk arrived promptly, leaving his 'caution, wet floor' sign in the corridor. I spoke immediately, saying I was on the intercom, and requested that he simply press the large button on the machine before him. 'This one, sir?' he asked, and before I could correct him, the room was filled with a terrible, whirling light, and he fell to the ground.

A minute later he stood up again, uncertainly, and began moving in a manner that can only be described as a waddle. The duck, meanwhile, was scrutinising the flat with an air of wearied distaste. I gazed at the scene with dismay. Suddenly an idea struck the clerk, and with avian glee he tottered towards the window. I spluttered a horrified warning to no avail. He leapt triumphantly from the balcony, spread his 'wings' and disappeared. I would have wept, but managed only to eject a few crumbs.

Determined not to give up hope, I began to burn clumsy messages into slices of bread, and slung these desperate distress calls through the window. I sought not only my own salvation, but also to account for the bizarre demise of the clerk, who must no doubt have

been discovered on the street below. I soon found my bread bin to be empty, and sank again into a morose meditation.

A large movement shocked me from my morbid contemplation. Before me, having clambered up from the floor, stood my own body. It regarded me with dim cheer. 'I have been upgraded,' it announced in monotone. The room was silent as I struggled to cope with this information. Then: 'Would you like some toast?'

The truth dawned on me, and I wasted no time in seeing the utility of this revelation. I informed the toaster, which was now in control of my body, that I wished it to fetch help. It regarded me warily, then asked if I would like that buttered. Maintaining patience, I explained the instruction more thoroughly. I watched with surreal anticipation as my body of forty-two years jerked its way out of the flat. It rounded the corner, and there was a hope-dashing crash. It had tripped up on the 'caution: wet floor' sign. To my joyous relief, however, I heard the thing continue on its way down the corridor.

Minutes passed, then hours. On the dawn of the third day, I concluded that the toaster had failed in its piloting of my body, and that help was not on its way. Pushed on by a grim fervour, I began igniting the entire stock of bread. As the smoke poured from my casing, and the first hints of deadly flame flickered in my mechanisms, I began the solemn disclosure of my own eulogy. Suddenly the fire alarm leapt into action, hurling thick jets of water across the flat, desperate to save its occupants. A piercing wail erupted from all sides, and a squabbling mixture of annoyance, relief and curiosity filtered into my mind.

Once the firemen had visited and deactivated the alarm, I was identified as the fault, unplugged and hauled away to a repair shop. The staff there, finding nothing to remove but a faulty speech chip, apparently put me up for sale. I only know this because, on being reconnected to the mains, I found myself in a shiny, spacious kitchen. Missing my electronic voice, I could only listen to the conversation of the staff, discussing the odd conduct of their new cook. The end of their hurried discussion heralded his arrival. I gazed at the door in silent surrender, as my body stepped proudly on to the premises, displaying its newly designed menu. At the top of the list I could discern 'Buttered bagel'.

(*Adapted from 'Professor Panini' by Matthew Grigg*)

A15 The narrator was working on the project because
1) he wanted to become a kitchen employee.
2) he wanted to get a higher position at the university.
3) he wanted to win an award.
4) he wanted to start working in a restaurant.

A16 The course of experiment changed suddenly because
1) the machine hushed and crashed.
2) the narrator was horrified by the machine.
3) the transfer sequence was wrong.
4) the cat was frightened and jumped onto the machine.

A17 In order to reverse the transfer the narrator
1) pressed the large button on the machine.
2) began propelling slices of bread at the machine.
3) wanted to call for help.
4) burst a water pipe.

A18 The narrator felt sorry for the clerk because
1) he died.
2) he tripped up on the 'caution: wet floor' sign.
3) he behaved as a duck.
4) he managed only to eject a few crumbs.

A19 The narrator's body
1) fetched help.
2) crashed into the 'caution: wet floor' sign and died.
3) never returned.
4) was gripped by despair.

A20 The narrator began igniting the stock of bread because
1) he wanted to smoke.
2) he intended to activate the fire alarm.
3) he wished to die.
4) he planned to empty his bread bin.

A21 The staff of the kitchen was discussing
1) a new toaster.
2) a newly designed menu.
3) the odd appearance of their new cook.
4) the strange behaviour of their new cook.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Halloween

B4 Halloween is one of the world's _____ holidays. **OLD**

B5 Every kid _____ forward to the 31st of October. Little boys magically turn into vampires and little girls into fairies. **LOOK**

B6 Halloween's origins go all the way back to ancient times with the Celtic festival of Samhain, _____ the end of summer and harvest time and the beginning of dark, cold winter. **MARK**

B7 During the festivities, poor citizens asked for food and _____ cakes in return for their promise to pray for the family's dead relatives. **GIVE**

B8 Today Halloween _____ in several countries around the globe. **CELEBRATE**

B9 A traditional food eaten on Halloween is 'barnbrack', which is a kind of fruitcake. People usually bake a muslin-wrapped treat inside the cake, which can foretell the _____ future. **EATER**

B10 For example, if a ring is found in the cake, the person _____ married soon. **GET**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Russian Weather

B11 Russian weather, particularly for foreigners, seems to be clouded in myths and legends. Russia is a huge country, spanning its _____ zones from polar arctic to subtropical and everything in between. **CLIMATE**

B12 The capital of Russia, Moscow, has a continental climate, with great _____ in temperature between winter and summer months. **VARY**

B13 In mid-summer, during July and August, temperatures are pleasantly warm, with _____hot spells. **OCCASION**

B14 Winters differ _____, with only about six hours of daylight in the middle of the season and temperatures recorded at way below freezing point. **DRASTIC**

B15 The image of Moscow weather is so dominated by the snow that _____ often underestimate the warmth of Moscow summers. **VISIT**

B16 While the summer attracts the _____ of tourists, many Moscow residents would suggest spring and early autumn as the best time to visit Moscow. **MAJOR**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Luck

About forty years ago I was an instructor in the military academy at Woolwich. I was present in one of the sections when young Scoresby **A22**_____ his preliminary examination. I was touched to the quick with pity because the rest of the class answered up brightly and handsomely while he didn't know *anything*, so to speak. All the compassion in me was aroused in his behalf. I understood that when he came to be examined again, he would be flung over, so it would be simply a harmless act of **A23**_____ to ease his fall as much as I could.

I took him aside, and found that he knew a little of Caesar's history; and as he didn't know anything else, I went to work and drilled him like a galley slave on a certain line of stock questions concerning Caesar which I knew would be used. You won't believe me but he went through with flying **A24** _____ on examination day! He went through on that purely superficial 'cram,' and got compliments too, while others, who knew a thousand times more than he, got plucked. **A25**_____ some strangely lucky accident, he was asked no question outside of the narrow limits of his drill.

It was stupefying. Now of course the thing that would **A26**_____ him and kill him at last was mathematics. I **A27**_____ to make his death as easy as I could. So I drilled him and crammed him just on the line of questions which the examiners would be most likely to use, and then launched him on his fate. Well, try to **A28**_____ of the result: to my consternation, he took the first prize! And with it he got a perfect ovation in the way of compliments.

A22	1) undertook	2) underscored	3) understood	4) underwent
A23	1) charity	2) cruelty	3) loyalty	4) bravery
A24	1) marks	2) grades	3) colours	4) banners
A25	1) Under	2) In	3) With	4) By
A26	1)find	2) expose	3) denounce	4) injure
A27	1) suggested	2) settled	3) solved	4) resolved
A28	1) conceive	2) imagine	3) predict	4) foretell

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English pen friend Mary who writes:

...In your previous letter you told me that you had joined your school Literature Club. I wonder what you do at your club meetings. Can I help you in any way?

As for me, I enjoy reading very much and I would be really interested to know about famous Russian writers. Who is your favourite writer at the moment? Have you got enough time for reading? ...

Write a letter to Mary.
In your letter
— answer her questions and tell her about your Literature Club
— ask **3 questions** about her reading preferences
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Lots of people enjoy different sports. However, there are people who think that sport is not really useful.

What is your opinion? Are you for or against sport?

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 9

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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 am not good at cooking.
2. Cooking is easy!
3. I love making people happy with my cooking skills.
4. I hate cooking.
5. I don't mind occasional cooking.
6. I enjoy throwing dinner parties.
7. I am not favourable to official parties.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1 — A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 At present rechargeable batteries last approximately ten years.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Rechargeable batteries last less than they could because of tiny fractures inside them.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Chris produces self-repairing car paints.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The materials delivered to the battery are the same as in self-healing paints.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The materials delivered to the battery enlarge its capacity.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 With this approach applied to the battery, its lifetime will be five times longer.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Chris has got an electric car.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ исследователя Жана-Мишеля Кусто. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 What distinguishes people from dolphins and whales?
1) Our primary sense is vision.
2) We are warm-blooded.
3) We are very social.

A9 What do people feel in the presence of those animals?
1) Curiosity. 2) Fear. 3) Excitement.

A10 The largest creatures ever on the planet are
1) African elephants.
2) finbacks.
3) dinosaurs.

A11 People affect marine life by
1) dumping waste in the ocean.
2) polluting the atmosphere.
3) mismanaging mineral resources.

A12 Large ocean mammals will be able to survive in the changing environment because they
1) are able to adapt.
2) are eating fish.
3) can move very quickly.

A13 In case of weather change, people will be at a disadvantage on land because
1) they are unable to relocate.
2) they have too little time for relocation.
3) they need special infrastructure for relocation.

A14 In the future people should try
1) not to make mistakes.
2) not to repeat their mistakes.
3) to understand their mistakes.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Behind the Wheel
2. Pessimistic Predictions
3. Intelligent House
4. New Possibilities for Business
5. Permanent People
6. Greenhouse Effect
7. Easy Shopping
8. Future Entertainment

A. The smart fridge will be connected to the Internet as part of a home network that runs your domestic life, interacting with the barcodes on your food, and re-ordering them on-line as you use them. Virtually all domestic appliances will be linked by computer, so that the fridge can communicate with the cooker and rubbish bin, coordinating complex tasks such as cooking a meal.

B. Children of the future will never be able to complain that there's no one to play with. Equipped with virtual reality headsets, they will be taking part in global games, for example, in medieval jousting tournaments. Their opponents, selected by the computer, will probably live on the other side of the world.

C. Cars of the future will take much of the strain out of driving. The intelligent navigation system will be able to choose the best route for you by monitoring an online traffic database for hold-ups, while the cruise control keeps a constant distance from the car in front. And if you exceed the speed limit, the speedometer will give a polite warning to you.

D. Holographic conferencing and virtual reality meetings will allow people to interact with colleagues and clients via computer, without needing to leave the comfort of their own homes. This will also mean that a lot more people will either work freelance from home, or on flexible short-term contracts. The old concept 'jobs for life' will be a thing of the past.

E. In the future it will become harder to tell the difference between the human and the machine. All body parts will be replaceable. A computer will function like the human brain with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves and transfer our spirit so we will be able to live for as long as we want.

F. There will be great changes to the environment particularly because of the rising sea levels. Global warming is expected to cause oceans to rise by one meter, which will increase the risk of flooding. It will happen regardless of any future actions to curb greenhouse gases. Projected climate change will also tend to degrade water quality through higher water temperatures.

G. We will not rely so much on cash as we do now. It will mainly be digital money, the inevitable medium of exchange for an increasingly wired world. We will no longer need to carry a wad of bills or fumble for exact change. Supermarkets will have iris recognition systems so the money for our groceries will automatically be transferred from our bank accounts as we're standing at the checkout.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3 *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.*

The term 'biosphere' was coined in 1875 by the geologist, Eduard Suess, but it was Vladimir Vernadsky **A**_____. He believed that all living organisms together with their environments make up the biosphere. These environments include the air, land, rocks and water. The exact thickness of the biosphere on Earth is difficult to calculate, but most scientists would agree that it is from about 5,000 metres above sea level to around 9,000 metres below sea level. Thus, there is a 14-kilometre zone **B**_____.

The biosphere is important because it is all of life. Without the biosphere, Earth would be a lifeless planet like all the others in our solar system. Also, the biosphere could not exist without water. Water is essential for all living organisms on Earth and has played a very important role in the evolution of life on our planet. Life on Earth began approximately 3.5 billion years ago in the oceans. At that time, Earth was very different from **C**_____.

The biosphere is like a ladder. This ladder is known as the food chain, and all life depends on the first step of the ladder **D**_____. Animals eat the plants; bigger animals eat the smaller animals, and so on. In this way, all organisms are closely connected to their environment.

The biosphere is **E**_____. It gives us our food, water and the air that we breathe. Everything we need in order to grow and survive comes directly from the biosphere, so it is important to protect it. However, humans have had a huge impact on the biosphere. Sometimes this has been good, but at other times it has been very destructive.

Scientists are very concerned about the future, particularly **F**_____. It is very important to try and prevent any permanent damage, or we will destroy ourselves.

1. how people will affect the environment
2. within which life exists
3. who recognised its ecological importance
4. what keeps us alive
5. what it is today
6. which will cause environmental damage
7. which is made up of plants

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Increasingly, I see that home educating is so much more than 'equipping children for life'. We all begin somewhere, and this is a good starting point, but if that is all that happens, then we only scratch the surface of something so important.

We began educating our children at home in January 1993, and it was supposed to be a short term solution to an immediate problem, namely the fact that I did not have transport to get my three-year-old daughter to nursery school. That was almost 17 years ago, and I am so glad we made that choice and for the direction in which that choice led us. Home education has turned out to be much more than a way of schooling; it is a way of life, a family building and enhancing opportunity, and a key to self-knowledge and growth.

We started with a programme called Babies Bible Class and a second-hand Letterland teacher's guide. Using these two, I developed a series of unit studies which we pursued with interest and enthusiasm. This alone was considered very radical. In the far off days when home education was still illegal for over 7's, no-one dared deviate from the National Curriculum. In fact, no-one even thought it was possible to do so. How could you teach without a prescribed scheme of work? But I felt, right from the beginning, that the curriculum should fit the child, not the other way around.

As the years went by, and more children were added into our family, we continued our eclectic mix of unit studies. I developed the units around specific interests of the children at any given time, and where possible, followed these up with outings, movies or books about the subject. The children were bright, eager, and willing. I have many special memories of these years.

Initially we had a lot of fun, but as time went on, schoolwork gradually became a battle, especially with my second daughter. She was one of those self-directed thinkers, a child who wanted to know what the point was of any given activity, and who was not interested in doing tasks just for the sake of doing them. Increasingly, our schoolwork took up long and unpleasant hours, filled with strife and disappointment. We lost the joy in the learning, and I felt like the fire breathing dragon.

I'm a researcher and a problem-solver by nature, so I began to ask questions about our educational approach and methodology. At this time I came into contact with Martie Du Plessis, an educational consultant who was particularly interested in helping the people in home educating families to identify and understand their particular learning styles, and to consider the ways in which they interacted with one another. A session spent with Martie was very enlightening, as we began to realise the obvious — that people, in their uniqueness, both gather and organise information in different ways. Thus a child who seemed oppositional and difficult and downright disobedient quite possibly just had a different learning style to the parent.

In 2000, I read all six of Charlotte Mason's insightful books. Her last book 'Towards a Philosophy of Education' gave me a lot to think about. It was directly because of her influence that we introduced a strong literature focus as the foundation for our learning. We had always enjoyed reading to the children. Craig and I both love books, but now we recognised that reading books was more than the activity. It was how one obtained food for the mind.

In 2001, we bought our first pre-packaged curriculum 'Year 1' of Sonlight's excellent literature based programme. We loved the books. However, we quickly dispensed with the curriculum guide, preferring to read the books at our own pace. There was only one problem — we finished reading the whole year's books within a few months! I found myself motivating why we needed a larger educational budget. Step by step our own individualised educational approach was developing.

All of the discoveries I was making about education now crystallised into one key word — respect. I recognised that many educational approaches were inherently disrespectful to learners. They presumed too much, elevated teachers to a status that was not real, discounted previous knowledge and wisdom on the part of the learner. Many methodologies erupted from an erroneous notion that the learner was an empty vessel waiting to be filled up by the all wise educator. But Charlotte Mason believed that the learner was not 'less' than the teacher.

Increasingly I became uneasy with a prescriptive, teacher directed approach to my children's education. Although I had designed a curriculum that was sensitive to my children's interests, it was still a curriculum chosen by me. Like the adults around me, I had been led to believe that the children would not learn unless I made them learn. But Charlotte Mason said that learning was to humans what swimming was to fish — something they did naturally, unconsciously, and all the time.

Looking back, our home education has been a wonderful journey. Two of my children are now beyond compulsory education. I found that our educational philosophy evolved, and our methodology changed accordingly from year to year, and as the children developed. I tried out things that didn't work, and found things that did. This process, of course, continues.

A15 The narrator began educating her children at home because she
1) felt home education was a key to self-knowledge and growth.
2) didn't want her daughter to be educated with other children.
3) had a short-term problem at work.
4) could not get her daughter to nursery school.

A16 The narrator was sure that
1) it is impossible deviate from the National Curriculum.
2) the National Curriculum should meet the child's needs.
3) she should develop a series of unit studies according to the National Curriculum.
4) she could not teach without a prescribed scheme of work.

A17 The narrator had problems educating her second daughter because
1) she didn't want to study.
2) she didn't like doing tasks.
3) of her independent way of thinking.
4) their schoolwork took up long hours.

A18 After a session spent with Martie Du Plessis the narrator understood
1) that people can have different learning styles.
2) that her second daughter was disobedient.
3) her own learning style.
4) the way she interacted with her children.

A19 Literature became the foundation for the children's education
1) because they had always enjoyed reading.
2) due to the influence of Charlotte Mason's books.
3) because the narrator and her husband both loved books.
4) as books contained food for thought.

A20 The narrator dispensed with the curriculum guide because
1) the children read books faster than they were supposed to.
2) the children read books more slowly than they were supposed to.
3) they had a small educational budget.
4) the curriculum guide was boring.

A21 The narrator initially believed that

1) the learner was an empty vessel waiting to be filled up.
2) children learn unconsciously all the time.
3) the children would not learn without her motivating them.
4) the learner was not 'less' than the teacher.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Computers in Education

B4 When Mrs. Bashet's son walks through the door after school, she _____ to ask if he has any homework. She already knows. **NOT HAVE**

B5 That's because in 2007, Dougherty Valley High School, in California, _____ a program called School Loop, essentially putting grade books, attendance sheets, student binders, and even blackboards online. **BUY**

B6 With a few mouse clicks on her computer at work, Mrs. Bashet can check her son's assignments and test scores as well as see in nearly real time if he _____ any class. **SKIP**

B7 With School Loop, parents, teachers, administrators, and students can access a vast quantity of data as effortlessly as opening an email. At the moment school districts across the country _____ School Loop and similar systems, such as Edline and PowerSchool. **ADOPT**

B8 Ed Zaiontz, executive director of information services, says that the trend toward shuttling information between schools, homes, and district offices _____ to grow in the future as the digital divide shrinks. **CONTINUE**

B9 One might expect that today's high school students who learned to read at the same time as they learned to click a mouse and hit 'Enter' wouldn't think twice about _____ track of their classes online. **KEEP**

B10 However, when the school _____ started using School Loop, about half of students groused about the new window parents would have on their school days. **ONE**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Do you Drink Coffee?

B11 Drinking coffee is an irresistible habit for millions of people and most of them find it _____ to do without it. **POSSIBLE**

B12 Yet, doctors feel pessimistic about drinking coffee and even consider it _____. **HARM**

B13 Some people can drink several cups of coffee with few side effects. Other individuals may be so _____ that even a small amount of coffee makes them uncomfortable. **SENSE**

B14 They may become impatient and notice some nervousness, headaches, and _____ to concentrate. **ABLE**

B15 It is believed that coffee makes people more _____. That is why people usually drink coffee in the morning. **ENERGY**

B16 However, there are people who _____ feel sleepy after a cup of coffee. **ACTUAL**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Side by Side

Melissa dropped into a chair in front of her manager's cherry veneer desk. 'I don't know how people with kids can do this job,' the 25-year-old radio advertising sales rep said.

Her boss, Laurie Thompson, had heard such self-doubt before. Her six salespeople at Connoisseur Media in Erie often popped into her office to give vent to their **A22**_____ about a tough day of cold-calling.

Laurie nodded. She didn't have children, **A23**_____ herself instead **to** a sales career, running marathons, cycling, sailing and spending time with her husband.

'I don't think I'll ever have kids, though that would really disappoint my parents,' Melissa said.

'Why? Because you're **A24**_____ only child?' Laurie asked. Melissa said her parents would be disappointed because they **A25**_____ for grandkids. Then she added, almost as an afterthought, 'I was adopted.'

From the time she was tiny, Melissa knew that she was adopted. Her new parents were always open with their daughter about where she came from. Along the way, Melissa grew **A26**_____ to questions from people who had learnt she was adopted. So she wasn't at all **A27**_____ about answering her boss that afternoon.

'Have you ever had a desire to meet your real parents?' Laurie asked.

'Not really,' Melissa said. 'It's not that I don't want to. It's just that I haven't got around to it. And I don't feel like I'm missing anything. My parents are wonderful.'

Melissa laughed and was about to leave when Laurie asked her another question.

'When were you born?'

'April 14, 1981.' Then, feeling she'd taken **A28**_____ enough of her boss's time, Melissa said goodbye and headed home.

A22	1) happiness	2) joy	3) frustrations	4) tears
A23	1) preparing	2) concentrating	3) involving	4) devoting
A24	1) —	2) the	3) a	4) an
A25	1) wanted	2) needed	3) desired	4) longed
A26	1) accustomed	2) annoyed	3) anxious	4) ashamed
A27	1) conscious	2) hesitant	3) interested	4) reluctant
A28	1) in	2) over	3) on	4) up

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1**, **C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1**, **C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 This is part of a letter from your English pen friend Jane who writes:

... My home town is rather small but I like it. The people here are very friendly and they try and keep our town clean and beautiful. And do you enjoy living in a big city? How do you spend your spare time there?

Anyway, I'm thinking of travelling around Russia next summer. Could you tell me what weather to expect? Should I take warm clothes with me? ...

Write a letter to Jane.
In your letter
— answer her questions
— ask **3 questions** about her home town
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that graffiti is another form of expressing art whereas others consider it to be pure vandalism.

What is your opinion?

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 10

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

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. My room closely corresponds to my character.
2. I haven't got a room of my own.
3. My room is a reflection of my interests.
4. I want my room to be appreciated.
5. My room is full of souvenirs.
6. I don't spend much time in my room.
7. My room is a place for relaxation.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1—A7 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****). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Scientists have come up with a new model of a mobile phone.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 There is no sufficient data on how people use their mobile phones.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Device Analyser monitors people's actions with mobile phones.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Scientists use personal information for their studies.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 The collected data will be secret.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 People can download Device Analyser from the website free of charge.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Dan downloaded Device Analyser a week ago.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью с комедийным актером Джеффом Гриномю. В заданиях A8—A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Jeff Green
1) is the youngest in the family.
2) comes from a happy family.
3) is always anxious.

A9 When Jeff Green started his career,
1) 50 % of jokes were about women.
2) no one told jokes about women.
3) he didn't tell jokes about women.

A10 The job of a comedian implies
1) working with other comedians.
2) spending much time alone.
3) spending little time travelling.

A11 Jeff Green is away from home
1) every five weeks. 2) five days a week. 3) 35 days a year.

A12 Jeff Green have not performed in
1) Europe. 2) America. 3) China.

A13 When Jeff Green performs in other countries, he usually
1) changes references such as Tesco to some local brand.
2) spends much time explaining English jokes to the audience.
3) doesn't change the material of the show.

A14 Before going on stage, Jeff Green
1) remembers his first few moments on stage.
2) mentally rehearses all his show.
3) imagines how he'll catch up with the audience.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Carefully Preserved
2. The Emblem with an Animal
3. The City of Brides
4. The Cradle of the Tsar Dynasty
5. The Oldest Town
6. The Religious Centre
7. The Market Town
8. The Home Town of an Artist

A. Sergiev Posad was built around the Trinity Monastery of St. Sergius. Dating back to 1340, the monastery is one of Russia's most important historical landmarks. The town possesses a variety of 12th-17th century buildings and visitors today still get a real feeling of Medieval Russia. The dominating structure of the monastery is the massive, blue-domed and gold-starred Assumption cathedral, built in the 16th century. Adjacent is the tomb of Boris Godunov and his family. The monastery is still a place of spiritual pilgrimage.

B. Rostov Velikiy (Rostov the Great) is an ancient Russian town located on the 'Nero' lake. The history of this place started four thousand years ago, when the first tribes stayed next to the lake. Until the 11th century the territory of Rostov was inhabited by the Finn-Ugors 'Meryans' people, and the town was founded by them. Rostov was first mentioned in Russian chronicles in 862. It is a sleepy town with some magnificent buildings. The focal point of the town is the Kremlin. Its churches are good examples of ancient Russian architecture.

C. The name of Suzdal appeared in the annals for the first time in 1024. The first stone church was built here in the 12th century. In Suzdal there are 33 churches, 5 monasteries, 7 chapels and no modern construction in the centre of the town. Suzdal is officially protected from industry, and the old architecture and buildings are kept intact. Suzdal is the town that was awarded The Golden Apple Prize for preservation of its architectural ensemble and tourist development in the area.

D. Ples is a small town located in a picturesque area on the banks of the river Volga. It is an ideal place for a picnic or a walking tour, fishing or boat trips. There you can take a traditional Russian steam bath (called 'banya'), have an opportunity to learn the art of Russian cooking or enjoy painting classes. Ivan Levitan lived in Ples and was inspired by the local nature to paint his famous landscapes. Activities in the area include visits to Levitan's museum and the museum of medieval Russian family life.

E. Kostroma, originated in the 12th century, is situated on the left bank of the river Volga. In 1613 Mikhail Romanov came to Kostroma with his mother, a nun, called Marfa. They were hiding from Poles and numerous other groups of outlaws, who were roaming Russia at the time. After daylong talks with his mother, who was against the idea of her son ruling the country, Mikhail finally consented to take the crown and thus became the first Tsar of the Romanov dynasty.

F. Yaroslavl is a large, quiet old town, which is much more metropolitan than the other cities of the Golden Ring. The main place of interest is the monastery, founded in the 12th century. The town itself was founded in 1010. According to legend, Yaroslavl the Wise wanted to have a trading town in this area. However, the locals responded by sending a sacred bear to stop him. Yaroslavl was not afraid of the bear and killed it with an axe. Then he founded a town on this spot and the symbol of the bear was included in his coat of arms.

G. The village of Ivanovo was first mentioned in Russian chronicles in 1561. The inhabitants were fishing, hunting and trading, but their main occupation was making cloths. The first cloth manufacture was built in the village in 1741 by a peasant who made a fortune from selling home-made cloths. That's when the glory of Ivanovo took off: the village started to sell its fabrics all over Russia. Ivanovo is still one of the main textile centres of Russia. Interestingly, there are more women than men in the city as they all work in the textile industry.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

The pyramid is thought to have been built **A**_____. It is the last of the seven wonders of the ancient world still standing. It contains three main chambers: the Queen's Chamber, the Grand Gallery and the King's Chamber, **B**_____. Strangely, though, there are two tunnels, about 20 centimetres by 20 centimetres, that extend from the north and south walls of the Queen's Chamber and stop at stone doors **C**_____.

The function of these tunnels and doors is unknown, but some believe that one or both could lead to a secret chamber. Several attempts have been made to explore the tunnels using robots. In 1993, a robot crawled some 63 metres up the tunnel in the south wall and discovered **D**_____. Metal is not part of any other known structure in the pyramid, and the discovery ignited speculation that the pins were door handles, keys or even parts of a power supply constructed by aliens.

Now a robot designed by engineer Rob Richardson from the University of Leeds, UK, has crawled up the tunnel carrying a bendy 'micro snake' camera that can see around corners.

As the camera can see around corners, the back of the stone door has been observed for the first time, scotching the more fanciful theories about the metal pins. The pictures

from behind the pins show that they end in small, beautifully made loops, indicating that they were more likely ornamental rather than electrical connections. Also, the back of the 'door' is polished so it must have been important. It doesn't look like it was a rough piece of stone used to stop debris getting into the shaft.

Images sent back by the camera have revealed hieroglyphs written in red paint and lines in the stone that could be marks left by stone masons E_____. 'If these hieroglyphs could be deciphered, they could help Egyptologists work out F_____,' says Richardson.

1. why these mysterious shafts were built
2. as a tomb for the pharaoh Khufu
3. when the chamber was being carved
4. before they reach the outside of the pyramid
5. that their function is symbolic
6. what appeared to be a small stone door set with metal pins
7. which has two air shafts connecting it with the outside world

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Kenelm Jerton entered the dining-hall of the Golden Galleon Hotel in the full crush of the luncheon hour. Nearly every seat was occupied, and small additional tables had been brought in to accommodate latecomers. Jerton was beckoned by a waiter to the only vacant table and took his seat with the uncomfortable and wholly groundless idea that nearly everyone in the room was staring at him. He was a youngish man of ordinary appearance, quiet of dress and unobtrusive of manner, and he could never wholly rid himself of the idea that a fierce light of public scrutiny beat on him as though he had been a notability or a hard nut. After he had ordered his lunch, there came the unavoidable interval of waiting, with nothing to do but to stare at the flower-vase on his table.

'What is the name of these roses?' he asked the waiter. The waiter was frankly ignorant as to the specific name of the roses.

'*Amy Sylvester Partinglon*,' said a voice at Jerton's elbow.

The voice came from a pleasant-faced, well-dressed young woman who was sitting at a table that almost touched Jerton's. 'It is a curious thing,' said the young woman, 'I am able to tell you the name of those roses without an effort of memory, and if you ask me my name, I will be utterly unable to give it to you.'

Jerton had not harboured the least intention of extending his thirst for name-labels to his neighbour. After her rather remarkable announcement, however, he was obliged to say something in the way of polite inquiry.

'Yes,' answered the lady, 'I suppose it is a case of partial loss of memory. I was in the train coming down here; my ticket told me that I had come from Victoria and was bound for this place. I had a couple of five-pound notes and a sovereign on me, no visiting cards or any other means of identification, and no idea as to who I am. I can only hazily recollect that I have a title; I am Lady Somebody and beyond that my mind is a blank.'

'Didn't you have any luggage with you?' asked Jerton.

'That is what I didn't know. I knew the name of this hotel and made up my mind to come here, and when the hotel porter asked if I had any luggage, I had to invent a dressing-bag and a dress-basket. I could always pretend that they had gone astray. I gave him the name of Smith, and presently he emerged from a confused pile of luggage and passengers with a dressing-bag and a dress-basket labelled Kestrel-Smith. I had to take them. I don't see what else I could have done.'

Jerton said nothing, but he rather wondered what the lawful owner of the baggage would do.

'Of course it was dreadful arriving at a strange hotel with the name of Kestrel-Smith, but it would have been worse to have arrived without luggage. Anyhow, I hate causing trouble.'

Jerton had visions of harassed railway officials and distraught Kestrel-Smiths, but he made no attempt to clothe his mental picture in words. The lady continued her story.

'Naturally, none of my keys would fit the things, but I told an intelligent page boy that I had lost my key-ring, and he had the locks forced in a twinkling. The Kestrel-Smith toilet tools aren't up to much, but they are better than nothing.'

'If you feel sure that you have a title,' said Jerton, ' why not get hold of a peerage and go right through it?'

'I tried that. I skimmed through the list of the House of Lords in 'Whitaker,' but a mere printed string of names conveys awfully little to one, you know. If you were an army officer and had lost your identity, you might pore over the Army List for months without finding out who you were. I'm going on another tack. I'm trying to find out by various little tests who I am *not*. That will narrow the range of uncertainty down a bit. You may have noticed, for instance, that I'm having lobster Newburg.'

Jerton had not ventured to notice anything of the sort.

'It's an extravagance, because it's one of the most expensive dishes on the menu, but at any rate it proves that I'm not Lady Starping because she never touches shell-fish, and poor Lady Braddleshrub has no digestion at all. Lady Knewford can't tell one rose from another and Lady Mousehilton flirts with every man she meets. I haven't flirted with you, have I?'

Jerton hastily gave the required assurance.

'Well, you see,' continued the lady, 'that knocks four off the list at once.'

'It'll be rather a lengthy process bringing the list down to one,' said Jerton.

'Oh, but, of course, there are heaps of them that I couldn't possibly be — women who've got grandchildren or sons old enough to have celebrated their coming of age. I've only got to consider the ones about my own age. I tell you how you might help me this afternoon, if you don't mind; go through any of the back numbers of *Country Life* and those sort of papers that you can find in the smoking room, and see if you come across my portrait with infant son or anything of that sort. It won't take you ten minutes. I'll meet you in the lounge about tea-time. Thanks awfully.'

And the Fair Unknown, having graciously pressed Jerton into the search for her lost identity, rose and left the room.

At five o'clock Jerton made his way to the hotel lounge. He had spent a diligent but fruitless quarter of an hour among the illustrated weeklies in the smoking room. His new acquaintance was seated at a small tea table.

'Have you discovered anything?' asked Jerton.

'Only negative information. I'm not Lady Befnal. She disapproves dreadfully of any form of gambling, so when I recognised a well-known bookmaker in the hotel lobby, I went and put a tenner on an unnamed filly for the three-fifteen race.

'It seems to me that the knowledge was rather dearly bought,' commented Jerton.

'Well, yes, it has rather cleared me out,' admitted the identity-seeker. 'I've got rather a useful idea, though. I feel certain that I belong to the Pivot Club. I'll go back to town and ask the hall porter there if there are any letters for me. He knows all the members by sight, and if there are any letters or telephone messages waiting for me of course that will solve the problem. If he says there aren't any, I'll say: 'You know who I am, don't you?' so I'll find out anyway.'

This plan seemed a sound one.

(*Adapted from 'A Holiday Task' by H. H. Munro*)

A15 Kenelm Jerton

1) was always under public scrutiny.
2) was considered to be a hard nut.
3) was a notable young man.
4) had an unremarkable appearance.

A16 The woman, sitting next to Jerton,

1) had complete memory loss.
2) was an expert in roses.
3) was of noble blood.
4) had quite a lot of money on her.

A17 The woman took a dressing-bag and a dress-basket labelled Kestrel-Smith because

1) it was her luggage.
2) hers had gone astray
3) she had no choice.
4) she hated causing troubles.

A18 The lady was going to find out who she was by
1) doing simple experiments.
2) eating the most expensive dishes on the menu.
3) talking about roses.
4) flirting with young men.

A19 When the woman told Jerton about her plan, he felt
1) enthusiastic.
2) sceptical.
3) worried.
4) anxious.

A20 The lady asked Jerton to
1) wait for her in the smoking room.
2) go and buy a copy of *Country Life*.
3) find out whether she had an infant son.
4) look for some information concerning her.

A21 The lady was sure she would find out her name in the Pivot Club because
1) she had an appointment there.
2) there were some letters or telephone messages waiting for her.
3) she had lots of friends in the club.
4) the hall porter would recognize her.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Harry Potter

B4	'Harry Potter' is a series of seven fantasy novels written by the British author J. K. Rowling. The main storyline _____ Harry's quest to overcome the evil dark wizard Lord Voldemort.	**CONCERN**
B5	Since the release of the first novel 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone', the books _____ immense popularity and commercial success worldwide.	**GAIN**
B6	The series _____ into 67 languages, including Russian.	**TRANSLATE**
B7	By 2010, the first six books _____ into films by Warner Bros.	**MAKE**
B8	The films are popular among people of all ages. It is the _____ grossing film series of all time.	**HIGH**
B9	The _____ book was split into two films. Part 1 was released on 19 November 2010 and the series finale was on 15 July 2011.	**SEVEN**
B10	Fans packed Trafalgar Square in London for the premiere of Part II, where for the first time J.K. Rowling said that she _____ one day pen another book in the best-selling series.	**MAY**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Environmental Protection

Nowadays more and more people are worried about our environment. Journalists discuss these problems on the pages of their newspapers.

B11 Scientists hold special conferences in order to find a solution and make the right _____ how to help our planet. **DECIDE**

B12 If we want to continue living happily on our planet, we should understand the _____ of environmental protection. **IMPORTANT**

B13 First of all, we ought to find an opportunity to reduce the amount of air pollution and build special water _____ facilities. **TREAT**

B14 We must also stop _____ killing of birds and animals and we should not destroy their natural habitats in order to build homes or to make farmlands. **LAWFUL**

B15 Finally, we must ensure the safety of nuclear power plants as nuclear accidents have _____ consequences. **DISASTER**

B16 If we do not take any action now, the life on our planet may end _____. **TRAGIC**

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22—A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22—A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

Thanksgiving Day

We **A22**_____ Thanksgiving for granted as a day to watch football, spend time with our families, or eat, but 150 years ago, it wasn't even a national holiday. For the settlers, that meal was at first thought of as a one-time thing. They had no idea this event would become the **A23**_____ of the Thanksgiving customs we now share throughout the United States and Canada.

However, that first celebration didn't **A24**_____ our modern traditions much. The meat served was likely goose or duck. And there was probably a bit of fish there, too. There were no potatoes, no pie, no stuffing, and no cranberries. Nowadays Thanksgiving dinner is a meal custom-made for overeating. So it helps to **A25**_____ attention and to have some thoughtful strategies to avoid that uncomfortable feeling of being stuffed.

Thanksgiving is one of the few holidays where most of my family all get together to celebrate. In the first week of November the family decides whose house we will have Thanksgiving dinner at. It usually ends **A26**_____ being my sisters' house because it is the biggest, and most convenient.

We **A27**_____ up a table for the children and the adults can choose to eat at a different table, or in the living room with the game on. During the day, while turkey is being cooked, the adults watch a football game, or just hang out and chat. The children are free to go outside if the weather is good, or play inside with their toys.

We usually arrange the food in a buffet style. The children are served first and when they are all set at their table, the adults dig in. While we are eating, there is a lot of talking, and catching up. Then we start to clean up and make up some plates to each take home, and look **A28**_____ to Christmas.

A22 1) take 2) know 3) make 4) judge

A23 1) tombstone 2) headstone 3) cornerstone 4) flagstone

A24	1) recall	2) resemble	3) remind	4) remember
A25	1) give	2) hold	3) pay	4) turn
A26	1) at	2) off	3) out	4) up
A27	1) arrange	2) do	3) lay	4) set
A28	1) at	2) for	3) forward	4) up

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Sheryl who writes:

...My friend and I are planning to start a new hobby but we haven't decided yet what hobby to choose. Do you have any hobbies? Do you feel you have enough time for your hobbies? What hobbies are popular with teenagers in Russia? Are there any hobbies you'd like to take up?

As for my school exams, they are almost over and I'm looking forward to my summer break. ...

Write a letter to Sheryl.
In your letter
— answer her questions
— ask **3 questions** about her plans for the summer
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Lots of people would like to have one language on our planet. However, scientists think that having only one language is a disaster.

What is your opinion? Do you think that language diversity is important for our society?

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 11

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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. Monarchy has no real advantage at all.
2. The monarchy more than pays for itself.
3. Stability is one of the biggest advantages of monarchy.
4. What the world requires today is monarchy.
5. Monarchy is an expensive anachronism.
6. Monarchy may be the worst form of government!
7. The monarchy gives people a sense of history and heritage.

Говорящий	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1 — A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Ben has already worked at a children's summer camp.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Ben is self-assured, outgoing and extremely sociable.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Ben is good at entertaining children.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Ben is a mature person.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Ben is best suited to early morning tasks.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Ben shows great initiative and responds well to a challenge
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Ben is a bit of a trouble-maker.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите интервью с учёным. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 What is the International Polar Year?
1) It lasts for about a year.
2) It is a programme of scientific research.
3) It happens every 50 years.

A9 Why do scientists study the Arctic?

1) It is a very clean region.
2) It is a rather polluted region.
3) This region is getting polluted nowadays.

A10 Why do not scientists use satellites to get necessary data?

1) The satellites can't carry out detailed observations.
2) They only provide a long-term view of things.
3) They don't measure things.

A11 Why are scientists going to look at the Arctic haze?

1) They are worried about an unprecedented loss of Arctic ice.
2) They want to study components that come from pollution.
3) They are interested in atmospheric contribution to climate change,

A12 Why is ozone so important for studying climate change?

1) It is emitted by pollution.
2) It is created by the chemistry of pollutants.
3) It is the most recognizable greenhouse gas.

A13 What makes the ARCTAS mission really important?

1) The interest why the snow and ice are melting.
2) The fact that the black carbon hastens the melt season.
3) The necessity to study the black carbon.

A14 What is Doctor Dibb's field of study?

1) He studies how the air comes to Greenland.
2) He carries out ice core analyses.
3) He examines snow and air samples.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1**, **A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Circles on the Water
2. Ancient Ancestor
3. Different Explanations
4. Unexpected Invention
5. Solution to the Problem
6. Hidden Menace
7. Artificial Eye
8. Significant Benefits

A. Chocolate chip cookies were actually a mistake! One day in 1903, Ruth Wakefield, while baking a batch of cookies, noticed she was out of bakers' chocolate! As a substitute she broke some semi-sweetened chocolate into small pieces and put them in the dough. She thought that the chocolate would melt in the dough and the dough would absorb it. When she opened up the oven, she realized she had invented the tasty treat called chocolate chip cookies!

B. Computers originally began as calculators. The first calculator was made by Blaise Pascal. It only had eight buttons, and it could only do addition and subtraction. There was a set of wheels, and all of the wheels had the numbers zero through nine on them. The wheels were connected by gears and each turn of one wheel would turn the next wheel one-tenth of a turn. This machine was completed in 1642 when Blaise was twenty-one years old.

C. A helicopter has a big advantage over an airplane, especially when people might be trapped in a tight place like on a mountain, where there is not much space to land, or on the water. They are also used for rescuing people from burning buildings or from trees when there are floods. Without the helicopter as a rescue vehicle, many people would lose their lives because the rescuers would be unable to reach them if they were in a difficult area.

D. Cars have always caused air pollution. In the past, there was a lot more air pollution created by cars than there is today. In the future, there will probably be even less. Two good ways for pursuing the dream of less air pollution are cars that run on solar energy and cars that run on fuel cells. Solar energy and fuel cells don't cause pollution because they do not give off any exhaust.

E. Reporter Rob Spence is planning to have a camera embedded in his eye socket and become a 'bionic reporter'. Spence, who lost one of his eyes when he was young, says he has a prototype in development and that one day the replacement of even healthy eyes with bionic ones may become commonplace. 'It seems shocking now, but it will become more and more normal,' he said.

F. Crop circles have been appearing in fields all over the world for the past 30 years.

There have been suggestions that they are made by flying saucers landing and flattening the crops, or even that they are messages left by visiting aliens. Others think they are created by microwave beams from satellites orbiting the Earth.

Other more rational suggestions are that crop circles are man-made hoaxes, attempting to convince the public of extra-terrestrial life on Earth.

G. The Egyptian Pyramids have always been surrounded by mystery.

When Egyptologists began to open the tombs of the pharaohs, rumours abounded that anyone who raided them would be cursed. Many think a curse was to blame for the death of Lord Carnarvon, who funded the expedition to open King Tutankhamen's tomb in 1923. He died of pneumonia after being bitten by a mosquito a few weeks after the tomb was opened.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

Biology means the study of life and it is the science which investigates all living things. Even in the days before recorded history, people knew and passed on information about plants and animals. Prehistoric people survived by learning A_____. Farming would not have developed if they had not begun to understand that animals could produce food like milk and eggs.

The ancient Egyptians studied the life cycle of insects and understood the part that insects and pollen played in the life cycle of plants. The ancient Mesopotamians even kept animals in B_____. The ancient Greeks, too, were greatly interested in understanding the world around them. Aristotle recorded his observations of plants and animals, and his successor, Theophrastus, wrote the first books on plant life, C_____.

Modern biology really began in the 17th century. At that time, Anton van Leeuwenhoek, in Holland, invented the microscope and William Harvey, in England, described the circulation of blood. The microscope allowed scientists to discover bacteria, **D**_____. And new knowledge about how the human body works allowed others to find more effective ways of treating illnesses.

In the middle of the 19th century, unnoticed by anyone else, the Austrian monk Gregor Mendel, created his Laws of Inheritance, beginning the study of genetics **E**_____. At the same time, while travelling around the world, Charles Darwin was formulating the central principle of modern biology-natural selection as the basis of evolution.

In the 20th century, biologists began to recognize how plants and animals live and pass on their genetically coded information to the next generation. Since then, partly because of developments in computer technology, there have been great advances in the field of biology, **F**_____.

1. who were very dangerous
2. that is such an important part of biology today
3. which made a very important contribution to the study of botany
4. which plants were good to eat and which could be used for medicine
5. what were the earliest zoological gardens
6. which led to an understanding of the causes of disease
7. which is an area of ever-growing knowledge

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

As Andrea turned off the motorway onto the road to Brockbourne, the small village in which she lived, it was four o'clock in the afternoon, but already the sun was falling behind the hills. At this time in December, it would be completely dark by five o'clock. Andrea shivered. The interior of the car was not cold, but the trees bending in the harsh wind and the patches of yesterday's snow still heaped in the fields made her feel chilly inside. It was another ten miles to the cottage where she lived with her husband Michael, and the dim light and wintry weather made her feel a little lonely.

She was just coming out of the little village of Mickley when she saw an old lady, standing by the road, with a crude hand-written sign saying 'Brockbourne' in her hand. Andrea was surprised. She had never seen an old lady hitchhiking before. However, the weather and the coming darkness made her feel sorry for the lady, waiting hopefully on a country road like this with little traffic. Normally, Andrea would never pick up a hitchhiker when she was alone, thinking it was too dangerous, but what was the harm in doing a favor for a little old lady like this? Andrea pulled up a little way down the road, and the lady, holding a big shopping bag, hurried over to climb in the door which Andrea had opened for her.

When she did get in, Andrea could see that she was not, in fact, so little. Broad and fat, the old lady had some difficulty climbing in through the car door, with her big bag, and when she had got in, she more than filled the seat next to Andrea. She wore a long, shabby old dress, and she had a yellow hat pulled down low over her eyes. Panting noisily from her effort, she pushed her big brown canvas shopping bag down onto the floor under her feet, and said in a voice which was almost a whisper, 'Thank you dearie. I'm just going to Brockbourne.'

'Do you live there?' asked Andrea, thinking that she had never seen the old lady in the village in the four years she had lived there herself. 'No, dearie,' answered the passenger, in her soft voice, 'I'm just going to visit a friend. He was supposed to meet me back there at Mickley, but his car won't start, so I decided to hitchhike. I knew some kind soul would give me a lift.'

Something in the way the lady spoke, and the way she never turned her head, but stared continuously into the darkness ahead from under her old yellow hat, made Andrea

uneasy about this strange hitchhiker. She didn't know why, but she felt instinctively that there was something wrong, something odd, something ... dangerous. But how could an old lady be dangerous? It was absurd. Careful not to turn her head, Andrea looked sideways at her passenger. She studied the hat, the dirty collar of the dress, the shapeless body, the arms with their thick black hairs... Thick black hairs? Hairy arms? Andrea's blood froze. This wasn't a woman. It was a man.

At first, she didn't know what to do. Then suddenly, an idea came into her terrified brain. Swinging the wheel suddenly, she threw the car into a skid, and brought it to a halt. 'My God!' she shouted, 'A child! Did you see the child? I think I hit her!' The 'old lady' was clearly shaken by the sudden skid. 'I didn't see anything dearie,' she said. 'I don't think you hit anything.' 'I'm sure it was a child!' insisted Andrea. 'Could you just get out and have a look? Just see if there's anything on the road?' She held her breath. Would her plan work?

It did. The passenger slowly opened the car door, leaving her bag inside, and climbed out to investigate. As soon as she was out of the vehicle, Andrea gunned the engine and soon she had put a good three miles between herself and the awful hitchhiker.

It was only then that she thought about the bag lying on the floor in front of her. Maybe the bag would provide some information about the real identity of the old woman who was actually not an old woman. Pulling into the side of the road, Andrea lifted the heavy bag onto her lap and opened it curiously. It contained only one item — a small hand axe, with a razor-sharp blade. The axe, and the inside of the bag, were covered with the dark red stains of dried blood. Andrea began to scream.

(Adapted from 'The Hitchhiker', a common urban legend)

A15 Andrea shivered because
1) the sun was falling behind the hills.
2) it was chilly inside the car.
3) it was snowing outside.
4) the weather was wintry.

A16 Andrea decided to give the old woman a lift because
1) she normally picked up hitchhikers.
2) she didn't think it was dangerous.
3) had never seen an old lady hitchhiking before.
4) she was alone.

A17 The old lady seemed strange to Andrea since
1) she wore old shabby clothes.
2) her behaviour was unnatural.
3) she didn't take off her yellow hat.
4) she had a big shopping bag.

A18 Andrea suddenly stopped her car because
1) she thought she had hit a child.
2) the car skidded as there was ice on the road.
3) she wanted to make the passenger get out of the car.
4) she intended to frighten her passenger.

A19 Andrea opened the bag because
1) she was going to find the address of 'the old lady'.
2) she would like to use her things.
3) she intended to throw her things away.
4) she wanted to find out who the passenger was.

A20 Andrea felt terrified because the hitchhiker turned out to be
1) a thief.
2) a smuggler.
3) a murderer.
4) a woodcutter.

A21 According to the story, Andrea was

1) resourceful.
2) suspicious.
3) cold-hearted.
4) persistent.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

The Bald Eagle

B4 In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle _____ as the national bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle to be a symbol of their country because it is one of the strongest birds. **CHOOSE**

B5 Today the bald eagle almost _____ from the country. **DISAPPEAR**

B6 In 1972 there_____ only 3,000 bald eagles in the entire United States. **BE**

B7 The reason for the bird's _____ population was pollution of rivers by pesticides. **DECREASE**

B8 Pesticides poison the fish. Eagles eat these fish and then the eggs eagles lay have very thin shells and _____. **NO HATCH**

B9 Today, the American government and the American people _____ to protect the bald eagle. **TRY**

B10 We are sure that the American national bird _____ a symbol of strength and courage for many years to come. **REMAIN**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Music in Schools

Primary schools in London are trying out an ambitious plan through which young children get an introduction to serious music. The idea comes from a group of famous musicians who are concerned about the

B11 _____ of certain types of classical music. **SURVIVE**

B12 They see the plan as one possible _____ to the problem of declining audiences at classical concerts. **SOLVE**

B13 Their _____ is that an interest in classical music should be developed in early childhood. **ARGUE**

B14 They reject the idea that children are _____ in serious music or necessarily find it boring. **INTEREST**

B15 The group goes into a school and gives a live _____ of a short classical piece and then this is followed by an explanation of how the instruments work. **PERFORM**

B16 These sessions have proved so _____ that they have now become a regular feature in some schools. **SUCCESS**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The Guest

'The landscape seen from our windows is certainly charming,' said Annabel; 'those cherry orchards and green meadows, and the river winding along the valley. However, nothing ever happens here. Rather dreadful, isn't it?'

'On the **A22**_____,' said Matilda, 'I find it soothing and restful; but then, you see, I've lived in countries where things do happen, especially when you're not ready for them happening all at once.'

'That, of course, makes a **A23**_____,' said Annabel.

'I'll never forget,' said Matilda, 'the occasion when the Bishop of Bequar **A24**_____ us an unexpected visit.'

'I thought that out there you were always prepared for emergency guests turning **A25**_____,' said Annabel.

'I was quite prepared for half a dozen Bishops,' said Matilda, 'but it was rather disconcerting to find out that this particular one was a distant cousin of mine, belonging to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with our branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. To make **A26**_____ worse, my husband was away, talking sense to a village community that fancied one of their leading men was a were-tiger.'

'A what tiger?'

'A were-tiger; you've heard of were-wolves, haven't you, a mixture of wolf and human being and demon? Well, in those parts they have were-tigers, or think they have, and I must say that in this case they had every ground for thinking so. However, as we gave **A27**_____ witchcraft prosecutions about three hundred years ago, we don't like to have other people keeping on our discarded practices.'

'I hope you weren't unkind to the Bishop,' said Annabel.

'Well, of course he was my guest, so I had to be outwardly polite to him, but he was tactless enough to rake up the incidents of the old quarrel, and from that moment we were scarcely on speaking **A28**_____ .

A22	1) contrast	2) contrary	3) inside	4) opposite
A23	1) statement	2) splash	3) move	4) difference
A24	1) paid	2) sent	3) made	4) gave
A25	1) to	2) over	3) up	4) in
A26	1) issues	2) matters	3) problems	4) situation
A27	1) in	2) up	3) away	4) out
A28	1) conditions	2) relationships	3) relations	4) terms

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 This is part of a letter you have received from your English pen friend who writes:

...We are doing a project at school on how computers are changing people's lives. Please could you tell me how computers are changing things and what people think of them? Have you got a computer at home? What do you use it for?

As for me, I'm going on holiday with my parents next weekend...

Write back to your pen friend.
In your letter
— answer his/her questions about computers
— ask **3 questions** about his/her holiday
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Only people who earn a lot of money are successful.

What is your opinion? Do you agree or disagree?

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 12

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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. My dream house looks like a castle.
2. I want to have pets in my dream house.
3. My house will be fashionable and attractive in design.
4. Being close to nature is of primary importance.
5. My future house will be on the move.
6. My dream house will be really impressive.
7. Everything in my house will be tiny.

Говорящий	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор между мужчиной, его сыном и их соседкой. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1 — A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Mrs Smith wants to complain about Bill's impolite behaviour.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Mrs Smith has got a large garden.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Bill has a very innocent look on his face.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Mr Jenkins mentions Mrs Smith's ruined roses.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Mr Smith is concerned about Bill and his friends.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Mr Smith says Bill will have to pay for the damage out of his pocket money.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 The recreation ground is a mile away.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите интервью с Дэниелом Рэдклиффом, исполнителем роли Гарри Поттера. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 At the moment Daniel feels both upset and excited because
1) he is expecting some changes in his life.
2) he is to stay here for only 3 months.
3) he will have to part with his friends.

A9 When the 7th book came out, it was difficult for Daniel
1) to find the book.
2) to find an opportunity to read the book.
3) to stay unaware of the ending.

A10 If J.K. Rowling hadn't written the epilogue,
1) she would have to continue writing about Harry Potter.
2) the book would feel incomplete.
3) everybody would be disappointed.

A11 What makes the end of the film so powerful is
1) that Harry Potter finally turns into a grizzled young man.
2) the death of Harry Potter.
3) the fight between a child and an adult villain.

A12 The scene in the forest was very difficult to Daniel because he
1) was under a lot of pressure from Ralph Fiennes.
2) was going to die.
3) expected too much of himself.

A13 Daniel thinks the sets are amazing because of their
1) value.
2) grandeur.
3) details.

A14 When Daniel is associated with Harry Potter he feels
1) proud.
2) grateful.
3) uncomfortable.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Capital Punishment
2. Shoplifting
3. Crime Prevention
4. Kidnapping
5. Frightening Changes
6. Long-Term Effect
7. Virtual Crime
8. Guilty or Not Guilty?

A. The presumption of innocence is a legal right that the accused in criminal trials has in many modern countries. The burden of proof is thus on the prosecution. It has to collect and present enough compelling evidence to convince the jury of the fact that beyond a reasonable doubt the accused has broken the law. In case of remaining doubts, the accused is to be acquitted.

B. Sarah and Lisa always enjoyed hanging out at the mall. But one Saturday, after shopping for jeans, Sarah pulled a new shirt out of her bag. Lisa didn't remember seeing her buy it. 'I didn't,' Sarah told her. 'I lifted it.' Lisa was upset and puzzled. Stealing didn't seem like something Sarah would do. Sometimes people do not realize the consequences of this crime.

C. Even families living in so-called 'safe' neighbourhoods are concerned. They may feel safe today, but there is always a reminder that violence can intrude at any moment. Polly Klaas and her family no doubt felt safe in Petaluma, California. But on October 1, 1993, she was abducted from her suburban home during a sleepover. If she can be abducted and murdered, so can nearly any other child.

D. The Internet is a great place to find information, make friends, keep in touch with others, and do business. There always are other sides as long as there is a criminal element. As our world becomes more computerized and ever more interconnected, different kinds of computer crimes will continue to grow. These include break-ins of computers to get trade secrets or illegal entry for the thrill and challenge.

E. Movie violence these days is louder and bloodier than ever before. When a bad guy was shot in a black-and-white Western, the most we saw was a puff of smoke and a few drops of fake blood. Now the sights, sounds, and special effects often jar us more than the real thing. Slow motion and pyrotechnics conspire to make movies and TV shows more gruesome than ever.

F. University of Illinois psychologist Leonard Eron studied children at age eight and then again at eighteen. He found that television habits established at the age of eight influenced aggressive behaviour through childhood and adolescent years. The more violent were the programs preferred by boys in the third grade, the more aggressive was their behaviour, both at that time and ten years later.

G. In the debate about execution and human dignity, supporters and opponents of the death penalty have found very little common ground. Since the 18th century, those who wish to abolish the death penalty have stressed the significance of requiring governments to recognize the importance of each individual. However, supporters of this penal practice see nothing wrong with governments deliberately killing terrible people who commit terrible crimes.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described **A**_____. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, **B**_____.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows to surveillance-focused productions such as Big Brother. Critics say that the term 'reality television' is somewhat of a misnomer **C**_____. The participants of these shows are often put in exotic locations or abnormal situations and are sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, whereas the events on screen are manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is **D**_____. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, mainly in talent and performance programmes such as Pop Idol, **E**_____.

Some commentators have said that the name 'reality television' is an inaccurate description for several styles of programme included in the genre. In competition-based programmes such as *Big Brother* and *The Real World*, producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, **F**_____. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts.

1. the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000
2. though frequently Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity
3. that is rather popular with teenagers
4. because such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality
5. as a form of artificial documentary
6. creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out
7. due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

It's best to be here early, especially on Saturdays. The rising pitch of the kettle is whistle joined with the faint hiss from the little blue camping stove. Twenty years old, that stove, found the receipt in a drawer just the other day — a bargain at four pounds fifty — but it always pays to hang onto the receipts. It's Saturday today. By eight-thirty the staff have all arrived, I can't hear them directly, but the soft, distant voices of the lifts rising and falling give them away.

Of course there is routine that measures time doesn't it? Even the period before Christmas and during the sales that follow, routine is still there, although the time stretches and contracts as the public ebb and flow through the building like an unpredictable tide — routine will still be there, disguised, beneath the surface, an undertow. As the management ritually pull out their hair, thicken their arteries, bark at their co-workers and re-prioritise their priorities — behind it all routine will be waiting. Everyone here is a slave to it ... even if they move on, get married, die ... there will always be others to master, to enslave. I too am a slave to routine ... but I don't mind.

I look at the long white envelope with my name printed neatly in the centre, its edges slightly curled as though to fend off the surrounding army of clutter on the desk. An intruder. A foreign object.

I go down the stairs and open the main doors. Can't keep the public waiting. Today is much like any other day. In amongst the structure of routine women drift like ghosts amid the lingerie, touching here, feeling there while husbands linger on the periphery of their erratic orbits, faces masked with bored indifference; in the homeware section, tweed-skirted ladies lift the lids on teapots; sniff, like careful poodles at bowls of Pot Porri, turn everything upside down to check the price and replace it quickly at the approach of an eager assistant. The sun streams through the plate glass windows in great broad beams, igniting every chrome fitting, while tired and wayward children are narrowly missed by my trolley's wheels.

At 11 o'clock I go to the meeting with Mr. Radcliffe, the manager. He is a fat man, and the smallest motion on his part induces him to break into a sweat. He sits across the desk from me with the air of a man who has never dared to look a day in the eye. He speaks quickly and a little pompously, his eyes drifting toward the clock on the wall more often than my face. He says his words carefully, as though trying to pull each one down with the gravity of his tone. He endeavours to grant some words such as 'free time', 'benefit package', 'pension fund', 'hobbies' and 'exemplary service' an even greater weight of importance, but succeeds only in sweating some more as he glances to the clock.

In the staff canteen at lunchtime I see Mr. Radcliffe again as he orders a main course and two sweets, but this is not an unusual occurrence as far as I am aware. I don't often come here, preferring to eat in my room upstairs, there I can read uninterrupted. But today I choose the canteen, although even here I am isolated to an island table set for six — that's fine. I am not so naive to be unaware that I have a certain reputation here — a kind of gruff aloofness. I don't actually believe this is part of my nature ... or at least it never

used to be. I like to be my own man, that's all. I've little time for idle gossip. Years ago, when the new, young starters would arrive in June or July, I was more sociable. They would plague me for tips on the horses, or pop up to my 'office' for a skive or a cup of tea. But it all got a little out of hand. I no longer had any peace. So I became a little testy with them, and my annoyance soon became more organised. I became unpredictable and aggressive, this became a bit of a game, then a habit, and in the end ... finally ... me.

It's dusk now and the store is quiet again. The kettle rocks gently on the metal frame of the stove. I glance around my room; the rows of books and piles of magazines, the ancient portable television, the radio. I have very few real possessions. What, really, does one man need? I've brought the things little by little from the flat. Now I think I have all that is required. I suppose, on occasion, they have suspected I stay here through the night, but that doesn't bother me. It was a relief to let the flat go completely, I never felt at home there.

I have taken the retirement letter from its envelope and dropped it onto the worn lino. Now it lies there like a broken kite. I will sit here; wait until the mice come out from their hidden places to nibble at its corners and eat its words.

(*Adapted from 'Harry's World' by Steve Atkinson*)

A15 The narrator's stove
1) was bought in the second-hand shop.
2) was bought twelve years ago.
3) was rather expensive.
4) cost less than its usual price.

A16 According to the narrator,
1) the working hours of the store are always the same.
2) there are things that people do regularly.
3) there is always a sale in the shop before Christmas.
4) he hates the routine.

A17 While shopping
1) husbands show real interest in what their wives are buying.
2) ladies examine carefully all the goods.
3) children are easy to control because they are tired.
4) shop assistants don't want to help customers.

A18 Mr Radcliffe
1) is a tall slim man.
2) always wears a sweater.
3) wants to show his importance.
4) speaks quietly.

A19 The narrator usually
1) chooses the staff canteen to have lunch.
2) has lunch with the management.
3) doesn't have lunch at all.
4) prefers to read during his lunchtime,

A20 The narrator has a reputation of
1) an unfriendly person not wishing to talk to people.
2) a friendly and sociable person.
3) a person who enjoys gossiping.
4) a person who tests people.

A21 The narrator lives in his office because
1) it is very comfortable.
2) he doesn't bother to go home.
3) he doesn't like his flat.
4) he has very few real possessions.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами ***B4—B10****, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы* ***B4—B10****.*

My Very First Time Online

B4 My first internet experience was back in 1997 when the Internet _____ accessible to the public. **MAKE**

B5 I had some experience in computing as I _____ a couple of computer classes before. **TAKE**

B6 When the Internet became even _____, I could no longer resist buying my own computer and getting online. **POPULAR**

B7 I was so excited when I _____ the computer home that I just couldn't wait to set it up and start surfing the web! The setting up was quite easy but I still couldn't get online. **BRING**

B8 I had to call the service provider and establish a dial-up service first. Luckily, that _____ very long. I was able to get online within a few hours. **NOT TAKE**

B9 You wouldn't believe what happened next. I found out that the monitor wasn't working properly. It had black horizontal lines running through. While I _____ to fix it, the screen went completely black. I went to exchange the monitor the following day, and my real first internet experience began. **TRY**

B10 Now I am in my final year at university and I can't imagine my life without the Internet or e-mail. I hope that as I grow older my knowledge and experience with computers ____ as technology advances. **EXPAND**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами ***B11—B16****, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы* ***B11—B16****.*

Florida

B11 When the famous explorer, Columbus claimed Florida for Spain in 1492, he had never laid eyes on it. The area's most important early _____ thus set a pattern that has continued for centuries. **VISIT**

B12 There is a general belief amongst people, apparently quite _____ with whether or not they've been there themselves, that Florida is a good place to go. **CONNECT**

B13 In fact, it is almost impossible not to enjoy yourself in Florida today, given the wonderful _____ of facilities available to tourists. **SELECT**

B14 Some of the world's most popular tourist attractions are located in the state whose _____ beaches welcome 40 million people each year. **SAND**

B15 These days it seems _____ to describe Florida's geography and climate. **POINT**

B16 After all, few people would have _____ in finding it on a map and most would know what weather to expect there. **DIFFICULT**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

What a Trick!

Lisa and I have been friends since the third grade. We both loved to ride our bikes and loved spending the holidays, weekends, and summers together.

One summer, we settled **A22**_____ cleaning up her room. As soon as we started, Lisa's mom called her for some help. Vacuuming was my favorite part of cleaning, so I decided to clean up every spot. When I bent over to suck up the dust under the dresser, I found a book with the word DIARY on it.

The book was bright pink and looked more like old scraps of paper than a diary. Usually I would not snoop in private belongings, but when I picked it up from underneath the dresser I saw that the pages were messed up and I decided to put them back together. While doing so, I saw my name in a passage that really **A23**_____ my attention: 'It made me cry when Papa told me we're moving to Sri Lanka. He told me not to tell Nadine because it might break her heart. Well, I will just enjoy the last summer I have now.'

Friends help me realize my good qualities. Even though I felt **A24**_____ over the situation, I decided not to spoil our friendship. At that point, I **A25**_____ a vow to give Lisa the best summer I could.

The next day, Lisa had complete control. I **A26**_____ her do things I even hated doing. We went to the boring museum. We watched her stupid brother, Line, do his band show. Finally, Lisa became **A27**_____ of what I was doing. 'Why are you doing all this? It's not my birthday or anything.'

'Lisa, I know you're moving to Sri Lanka. I've read your diary,' I confessed.

'Are you talking about this?' Lisa held up the same pink notepad I saw the previous day and started to laugh. 'This notebook isn't my diary. It was a novel I started on. I was making a story about you and me.'

I felt relieved but confused and I couldn't **A28**_____ but ask, 'What about the title? It does say 'DIARY' on it?'

'I put that there so no one would read it until I finished. Do you really think I would move to Sri Lanka and not tell you? Ha, that's a laugh!' Lisa exploded with unstoppable laughter.

A22	1) on	2) down	3) up	4) for
A23	1) paid	2) held	3) kept	4) caught
A24	1) distracted	2) distraught	3) distort	4) distrust
A25	1) broke	2) did	3) made	4) said
A26	1) allowed	2) got	3) let	4) made
A27	1) surprised	2) interested	3) keen	4) aware
A28	1) stand	2) help	3) wait	4) feel

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1

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

...I'm fine but I've got a very busy week ahead. I'm a member of the school team and we are preparing for an important match in the City Championship. Are you fond of football? Do you watch football matches on TV? What other sports do you enjoy?

Well, I'd better go now. I've got to do some more training — I don't want to lose this match.

Write back to Harry.
In your letter
— answer his questions
— ask **3 questions** about his preparation for the match
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2

Comment on the following statement.

Travel broadens the mind.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why?

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 13

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

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. Our guests will appreciate live musical entertainment.
2. We offer seasonally inspired cooking.
3. The restaurant is an excellent venue for business lunch.
4. Our restaurant caters for special occasions.
5. We create a family-style atmosphere.
6. The restaurant is close to nature.
7. We offer delicious food.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор менеджера гостиницы с клиентом. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1—A7 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****). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Mrs Ryefield has been planning her visit to the hotel for a long time.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The hotel is fully booked until the 18th of September.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Mrs Ryefield would like to have a single room with the garden view.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Mrs Ryefield would like to have two meals a day included into the price.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Mrs Ryefield chooses to pay 110 euro per night for a double room.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Mrs Ryefield's credit card is valid until the end of next year.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Mrs Ryefield's confirmation number is 757685.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью с экспертом по окружающей среде. В заданиях A8—A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 Stewart Brand criticizes his fellow environmentalists because they
1) have changed radically.
2) want to re-examine fundamental ideas.
3) stick to old environmental problems.

A9 Stewart Brand is convinced that new technologies
1) can help to solve the problem of global warming.
2) don't make sense anymore.
3) are harmful to the environment.

A10 At present the attitude to nuclear power generation is
1) mainly negative.
2) constantly changing.
3) mostly positive.

A11 Stewart Brand blames environmentalists for using science
1) to oppose growing transgenic crops in Africa.
2) to prove global climate change.
3) only when it matches their ideas.

A12 New technologies in agriculture
1) allow to grow organic food.
2) cause air pollution.
3) are more productive.

A13 Air pollution from coal burning is
1) less than pollution from nuclear reactors.
2) absolutely irreversible.
3) greater in the USA than in China.

A14 A future breakthrough in nuclear technology refers to
1) the possibility of recycling the spent nuclear fuel.
2) the new ways of spent nuclear-waste storage.
3) the borehole technology.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1**, **A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Recognize Your Limitations
2. Take a Rest
3. Clear Out Distractions
4. Have Help Handy
5. Plan Your Work
6. Stay Calm Under Pressure
7. Work With Interest
8. Stay Focused

A. The overriding idea is to go for simplicity. A quiet basement, a library table or the ground next to a big tree outside allow you to focus on what you're doing. Examples of poor locations would include the kitchen table, common areas where you're likely to encounter friends, or even your own room, as it's usually stocked with a computer, television, and video games that seem a lot more appealing than what you're doing. You have to remove yourself far enough from any potential disturbance. This is the key to any successful session of work.

B. Making your work relate to your leisure activities or hobbies eliminates much of the tedium associated with it. Whenever possible, make your schoolwork centre around something you love, and run with it. Essay assignment? Write about your favourite hobby. History report? Write about your favourite historical battle. Just pick anything to make your reports and assignments less mundane. As long as you meet all the requirements of the assignment, the rest is yours to choose.

C. It's okay to reward a long session of hard work with a quick break here or there. Eat something, watch a TV show, play a bit of your favourite video game, pick up a musical instrument and practise a little bit. Trying to work too long at too hard a pace without a break is only going to spoil your work in the end, as you'll start to tire, grow apathetic, and make mistakes. Taking semi-frequent breaks proportional to the amount of time you spent working keeps your mind fresh and your spirits up.

D. Ultimately, you are going to have to make executive decisions about the importance of various assignments relative to how much time and effort you're expending on them. Don't get bogged down worrying about finishing a small assignment that is worth a negligible fraction of your grade if it means that finishing it will cost you important points on a far more important project or paper for another class. Always rank assignments based on their due date and importance. In the grand scheme of things, it's always best to do what will get you the best overall average of grade points.

E. If you have multiple assignments to do, don't try and work on more than one at a time. Pick the most immediately due assignment and stick with it like glue until it's done. Then move on to the next most pressing assignment. This way, you resist the temptation to bypass hard, looming assignments to jump to easier but less pressing assignments for your sense of accomplishment. Concentrating your efforts on one task is the key to any successful session of work.

F. Often, you'll be tempted to pull all-nighters simply to get things done and out of your head. This is extremely counterproductive. If you feel very tired, you can just drop off at any moment. If you sense you're giving less and less effort to your work, then stop. It's always better to pick it up the next day when you're focused than to run a marathon all night and wind up with substandard work that you aren't proud of.

G. It's not always easy to stay on the ball in college, but if you know how to stay calm, and make your assignments work for you, you can simplify things tremendously. If you have no idea how to even start an assignment, always feel free to contact your professor, campus tutoring office, or even your parents for advice. Don't let your fears get in the way of your doing well. If asking a professor for assistance is the difference between a C and an A on an assignment, you should not care about your pride, you should care about your college marks.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

Solar panels on the roof aren't just providing clean power; they are cooling the house. Using thermal imaging, researchers determined that during the day, a building's ceiling was 5 degrees Fahrenheit cooler under solar panels than under an exposed roof. At night, the panels help hold heat in, **A**_____.

As solar panels sprout on an increasing number of residential and commercial roofs, it becomes more important to consider their impact on buildings' total energy costs. Data for the study was gathered over three days on the roof of the San Diego School of Engineering with a thermal infrared camera. The building is equipped with tilted solar panels and solar panels **B**_____. Some portions of the roof are not covered by panels.

The panels essentially act as roof shades. Rather than the sun beating down onto the roof, **C**_____, photovoltaic panels take the solar beating. Then much of the heat is removed by wind blowing between the panels and the roof. The benefits are greater if there is an open gap **D**_____, so tilted panels provide more cooling. Also, the more efficient the solar panels, the bigger the cooling effect. For the building researchers analyzed, the panels reduced the amount of heat reaching the roof by about 38 percent.

Although the measurements took place over a limited period of time, the team developed a model that allows them to extrapolate their findings to predict cooling effects throughout the year.

For example, in winter, the panels would keep the sun from heating up the building. But at night, they would also keep in **E**_____.

There are more efficient ways to passively cool buildings **F**_____. But, if you are considering installing solar photovoltaic, depending on your roof thermal properties, you can expect a large reduction in the amount of energy you use to cool your residence or business.

1. which causes heat to be pushed through the roof
2. where air can circulate between the building and the solar panel
3. that are flush with the roof
4. such as reflective roof membranes
5. reducing heating costs in the winter
6. that was not covered with panels
7. whatever heat accumulated inside

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Since he was a boy, Sean Ireton has been an ardent hiker, climbing mountain trails all over the world. Even on family trips, it was typical for him to take a day by himself to knock off a tempting peak. In January 2009, he and his wife, Megan, planned a two-week backpacking adventure in Spain with their son, Aidan. They took off in December and spent their days touring and hiking in the southern mountains, making time to sample the regional cuisine and enjoy the country's robust red wines along the way. Sean was looking forward especially to a solo hike on El Mulhacén, a rocky knob in Spain's Sierra Nevada and, at 3478m, the highest peak on the Spanish mainland. From Mulhacén on a clear day you could see all the way across the Mediterranean to Morocco.

When they got near Pradollano, a ski village near Mulhacén, the family pitched their tent in the woods. At this time of year, the mountain's snowy trails were well packed and straightforward, requiring a hiker to travel at only a moderate clip to reach Mulhacén's broad summit in about four hours. Early the next morning, Sean put on several layers of warm clothes and set out under a purple and golden sunrise.

Now it was dark, and Sean's wife and son lay in their tent and worried. 'When is Dad coming back?' Aidan asked Megan over and over. 'Why isn't he back yet?'

'He'll be back soon, sweetie,' his mother reassured him. In the past her husband had returned late from excursions. But this was pushing it, so sometime after midnight, Megan got up and took Aidan into town to look for help. The ordinarily lively village was deserted, the motionless chairlifts hanging eerily in the dark. Megan didn't speak Spanish, and a hotel clerk's directions just sent them in circles. They had to wait till morning. 'Aidan was so upset,' Megan recalls. 'He sensed something was wrong. He had that child's intuition.'

Sean had neared Mulhacén's summit by mid-afternoon but turned around a few hundred metres from the top when the trail became dangerously steep and icy. Clouds blew in as he descended, and he veered off track. By the time he realised his mistake, daylight was fading, and it had begun to drizzle. 'I was getting wet, and it was growing dark fast,' he recalls. Luckily, he spied a crude stone shelter nearby. 'I didn't want to get lost and end up on the other side of the mountain, so I decided to spend the night in the hut.'

Inside, it was dark and clammy, but there was a table, wooden bunks, and even some foam padding for a bed. Sean ate a chocolate bar from his backpack, and settled in. It

would be an easy hike back to camp in the morning, and he imagined his family's relief when he returned unharmed.

Sean was on foot again by 6 a.m., tracking his way across a broad bowl and up a steep, snowy slope. On the other side of the ridge there was the ski area, and from there he could practically jog down the slopes. He made good progress until a storm suddenly swept over the ridge and nearly blew him off his feet. In minutes, he was caught in a white-out. 'If I can just make the ridge, I'm home free,' Sean thought, as he powered forward, bending against the gale.

But the ridge never appeared, and Sean knew it was crazy to stay on the exposed slope. He'd have to find an alternative route. He had no idea where he was but thought he could make out a trail still farther below.

Sean studied the snow in front of him. It looked hard and slick. He regretted that he hadn't brought his crampons — sharp spikes that attach to hiking boots — or an ice axe, which would have helped ensure safe passage. All he had was a pair of trekking poles. He reached out a foot to test the frozen surface and gradually brought his weight down. For a moment, he balanced but then his feet shot out from under him, and he began tumbling down the steep slope. He accelerated as he fell, rolling wildly over rocks and snow. When he came to rest, far below from where he had stood, he was in a seated position as if he'd just plopped down to have a snack. It would have been comical if he hadn't been so stunned.

He sat for a while and gathered his wits. He was wearing only a ski hat but his head seemed OK. Then Sean looked down at his legs. The long underwear covering his left leg was shredded, and bright red blood soaked the abraded flesh around his kneecap.

He gingerly inspected the wound. With effort, he got back on his feet, but his injured leg buckled beneath him, and he fell face-first into the snow. He felt a hot surge of alarm. He was kilometres away from help, and certainly no one would come through this area for days, maybe weeks. He sat in the snow, on the verge of despair.

(Adapted from 'Missing' by Nick Heil)

A15 The main aim of Sean's visit to Spain was

1) to climb the highest peak on the Spanish mainland.
2) touring and walking.
3) to try the regional cuisine.
4) to enjoy the country's robust red wines.

A16 At that time of year, the mountain's snowy trails were

1) icy.
2) slippery.
3) difficult.
4) uncomplicated.

A17 Megan and Aidan had to wait till morning because

1) Megan didn't speak Spanish.
2) the chairlifts didn't work at night.
3) they couldn't find any help.
4) a hotel clerk's directions were wrong.

A18 Sean

1) reached Mulhacén's summit by mid-afternoon.
2) lost his way.
3) descended until dawn.
4) decided to spend the night in the wooden hut.

A19 Sean could not make the ridge because

1) it was too far.
2) he was very tired.
3) of a blizzard.
4) of a strong wind and poor visibility.

A20 Sean fell down the slope because

1) a strong wind was blowing.
2) the slope was too steep.
3) he didn't have special equipment.
4) he didn't use his trekking poles.

A21 While falling, Sean

1) was not injured.
2) injured his head.
3) shattered his kneecap.
4) broke his leg.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15—A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15—A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Graffiti

B4 Graffiti is any type of public markings that may appear in the forms of simple written words to elaborate wall paintings. Graffiti _____ since ancient times. **EXIST**

B5 The _____ forms of graffiti date back to 30,000 BC in the form of prehistoric cave paintings and pictographs using tools such as animal bones and pigments. **EARLY**

B6 The images drawn on the walls showed scenes of animal wildlife and hunting expeditions. These illustrations _____ in ceremonial and sacred locations inside of the caves. **PLACE**

B7 Modern Graffiti _____ in many different forms, from the scrawled message in a public bathroom stall to the spray-painted murals boasted on subway walls. **COME**

B8 Nowadays, paint, particularly spray paint, and marker pens have become the _____ used graffiti materials. **COMMONLY**

B9 In most countries, marking or painting property without the property _____ consent is considered to be vandalism, which is a punishable crime. **OWNER**

B10 Because of the controversial material contained in many murals, graffiti is now considered to be a form of resistance art, in rebellion against common public _____ and government laws. **BELIEF**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Way to Success

B11 Are you a talented actor or a popular singer? Have you got extraordinary leadership qualities or an _____ appearance? **ATTRACT**

B12 No? Don't get upset because that doesn't make any difference today. There is a great _____ of other ways how to magically change your life. **VARY**

B13 Firstly, you may get acquainted with a popular _____ and make him invite you to star in his new film. **PRODUCE**

B14 If you have _____ in finding one, then try taking part in a reality show. Reality television has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities. **DIFFICULT**

B15 If you succeed in the show, you can _____ become a superstar and your life will be full of excitement. **EASY**

B16 In any case, you should take action now because _____ won't make you successful. **LAZY**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The Phoenix Legend

This magical, mythical bird has long been a part of legends, dating **A22**_____ to ancient civilizations. In today's culture, the phoenix's legend is still going **A23**_____, with a major city in the United States named after the resurrecting beast and popular books and movies, including the phenomenally successful 'Harry Potter' series encompassing the bird into characters and plots.

Since the story has come **A24**_____ to us through the oral tradition, there is no single version of it. It varies from teller to teller — each adding something of their own and changing tiny aspects of it. **A25**_____ , the main facts of the legend of the Phoenix remain intact, even though the myth has been adulterated.

According to the legend, the Phoenix is a supernatural creature that has an incredibly long **A26**_____, stretching to at least a thousand years. It cannot fall sick or get injured at any point in its lifetime. However, some believe that it does get affected by disease or drought, which leads it to prematurely enter the next phase of its life.

Once that time is over, the bird builds its own funeral pyre. The traditional story goes that the phoenix ignites himself, burns to ash, and then rises again from the ashes to live another thousand years. This triumph over adversity has caused the bird to become the **A27**_____ or symbol of many groups and organizations. Once the bird is born from ashes, the cycle begins anew.

Another version of the story is that before the fire consumes the bird, it lays an egg, which hatches a new phoenix. This phoenix will live to be a thousand years old before having an **A28**_____ in the same method. There is no way of ascertaining which version of the story is true, but all of them express the same theme: the triumph over adversity.

A22	1) from	2) back	3) away	4) through
A23	1) healthy	2) strong	3) alive	4) fine
A24	1) back	2) round	3) forward	4) down
A25	1) As a result	2) Therefore	3) Nonetheless	4) Regardless
A26	1)lifespan	2) lifespin	3) lifescan	4) lifespam
A27	1) pendant	2) anthem	3) mascot	4) amulet
A28	1) ancestor	2) offspring	3) predecessor	4) offcut

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend David who writes:

... At school we are doing projects on teenagers in different countries. What is your idea of a typical Russian teenager? You will help me a lot if you tell me about Russian teenagers. What do they enjoy? What are their most popular leisure activities?

Anyway, the weather is fine today and I'm going to try my new skateboard...

Write a letter to David.
In your letter
— tell him about Russian teenagers
— ask **3 questions** about his hobbies
Write **100 — 140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Today some scientists claim that cloning experiments should not be subject to government scrutiny.

What is your opinion? Should governments oversee human cloning research?

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 14

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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 really scared about the future.
2. The future will be mostly new technology.
3. The possibilities of the future are exciting.
4. No one knows what the future holds.
5. I believe traditions will stay the same.
6. The future of our planet ought to be good.
7. People should prepare for the future.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1 — A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 James is complaining about the lack of customers in his agency.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The Lotus Garden is the best restaurant in Durham at the moment.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Sarah is getting to Durham by rail.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Sarah can get to the Kwai Lam by bus.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 It will take James about half an hour to get to Durham.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The three friends are going to meet in The County.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Sarah will phone Alan to tell him about the change in their plans.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите интервью с менеджером отеля. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 The Keating Hotel is located
1) in the suburbs.
2) near the beach.
3) in the centre of the city.

A9 The Keating will leave unforgettable memories because of
1) the service of the personal concierge.
2) its sleek design.
3) its chic boutique nightclub.

A10 Lots of people choose the Keating hotel for
1) business trips.
2) intimate rest.
3) celebrating special occasions.

A11 What makes the hotel a destination within itself?
1) It has a marvelous view from its windows.
2) It has wonderful food and exciting nightlife.
3) Guests don't have to leave the hotel to have a good rest.

A12 What welcoming amenities does the hotel provide?
1) An espresso machine and designer bathrobes.
2) A bowl of fruit and fresh water.
3) Fresh baked pastries.

A13 The most recent renovation was in the
1) lobby area. 2) wellness area. 3) swimming pool

A14 Most of all the manager enjoys
1) working with the hotel staff.
2) talking with the guests.
3) dining in the restaurants.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1**, **A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Health Problem
2. Significant Difference
3. Fashions in Food
4. New Weapon
5. The Price of Success
6. Holiday Regulations
7. Strong Competitor
8. Psychological Barrier

A. Nowadays, potatoes are the 'in' thing so far as health is concerned. In the 60s and 70s we were told to avoid them at all costs for fear of getting fat, but now they have been reinvented by the dieticians as a source of fibre and vitamins. Sensible people, like you and me, have always eaten them because they taste so good.

B. Organizing a holiday isn't the easiest task in the world; there are so many things to think about. Let's keep it simple by assuming that there's no overseas travel to arrange. That doesn't mean that you can also forget about injections and other health precautions entirely. What about sun blocker? What about regular medication prescribed by your doctor? My point, quite frankly, is that planning a holiday can be a real pain although a well-planned holiday can more than reward the pains you go to before you set out.

C. Symantec, McAfee and Trend Micro have the US market for anti-virus software sewed up between them. But here comes Russia's Kaspersky Lab trying to gain a foothold. The Moscow-based company opened a sales office outside of Boston in February and has signed up about 40 resellers. Kaspersky reacts quicker than the giants to new viruses and other forms of malware, and gets fixes out fast.

D. Sitting in the office armchairs all-day long has become the norm for many of us. Stress and rush make us forget about regular food and stuff our stomachs with cheeseburgers and sodas, which don't do any good to our bodies. As a result, we rarely find time for exercises, gyms or balanced nutrition and it's one of the reasons why a lot of people are overweight nowadays. However, it is possible to change your lifestyle and lose your weight if you are willing to.

E. The Internet is a very effective medium for spreading ideas or news. It eliminates geographical boundaries, and Greenpeace is aware of it, and benefits from it. For instance, in 1995, Greenpeace utilised its site to publicise a route that the French use to send nuclear shipments to Japan. They also included the fax number of the French Embassy and of the newspaper Le Monde so that letters of protest could be sent.

F. The biggest problem most people face in learning a new language is their own fear, like Stage Fear. They worry that they won't say things correctly or that they will look stupid so they don't talk at all. Don't do this. Actually, the fastest way to learn anything is to do it — again and again until you get it right. Like anything, learning English requires practice. Don't let your fear stop you from getting what you want.

G. Fuel cells are similar to a battery except unlike batteries, they don't need to be recharged. Fuel causes air pollution and noise, while fuel cells do not cause either. Fuel cells don't cause pollution because they don't create waste like fuel. Fuel cells are also very efficient, so efficient that fuel cells have been providing energy on spacecrafts for a very long time.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

The ancient Greeks coined the term 'atomos', meaning the smallest possible separation of matter. In ancient times, both the Greeks and Indians had philosophised about the existence of the atom. However, it was first hypothesised scientifically by the British chemist John Dalton in the early years of the 19th century, **A**_____. Since then, smaller subatomic particles have been discovered and the part they play as the basic building blocks of the universe is clear. We now know that atoms are made up of differing numbers of electrons, neutrons and protons, and these too are made up of even smaller particles.

Dalton's theory about atoms was not immediately accepted by chemists, although one reason for this was Dalton's well-known carelessness in experimental procedures. However, we know that Dalton was correct in almost everything he said in his theory of the atom. He described an atom, even though he had never seen one, **B**_____. It could combine with the atoms of other chemical elements to create a compound.

Almost a century later the first subatomic particles were discovered. By the 1930s, physicists were working with new ideas **C**_____. In turn, these developments helped them to develop quantum mechanics.

In chemistry, the atom is the smallest part of an element **D**_____. The difference in the number of subatomic particles makes one atom different from another.

Subatomic particles also have another purpose. If there is the same number of electrons and protons in the atom, **E**_____. A difference between the two means the atom has an electrical charge. In other words, it produces electricity. This electricity means the electrons can become attracted to each other. In this way, atoms can bond together to form molecules, and when enough molecules are joined together we have matter **F**_____.

1. when he suggested it was the smallest particle that could exist
2. that we can see
3. as he has no equipment
4. as a particle that cannot change its nature
5. then it will be electronically neutral
6. that can still be recognised
7. which allowed them to investigate the parts of the atom in great detail

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The risk of catastrophic climate change is getting worse, according to a new study from scientists involved with the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Threats — ranging from the destruction of coral reefs to more extreme weather events like hurricanes, droughts and floods — are becoming more likely at the temperature change already underway: as little as 1.8 degree Fahrenheit (1 degree Celsius) of warming in global average temperatures.

'Most people thought that the risks were going to be for certain species and poor people. But all of a sudden the European heatwave of 2003 comes along and kills 50,000 people; [Hurricane] Katrina comes along and there's a lot of data about the increased intensity of droughts and floods. Plus, the dramatic melting of Greenland that nobody can explain certainly has to increase your concern,' says climatologist Stephen Schneider of Stanford University, who co-authored the research published this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* as well as in several IPCC reports. 'Everywhere we looked, there was evidence that what was believed to be likely has happened. Nature has been cooperating with climate change theory unfortunately.'

Schneider and his colleagues updated a graph, **dubbed** the 'burning embers,' that is designed to map the risks of damage from global warming. The initial version of the graph drawn in 2001 had the risks of climate change beginning to appear after 3.6 or 5.4 degrees F (2 to 3 degrees C) of warming, but the years since have shown that climate risks kick in with less warming.

According to the new graph, risks to 'unique and threatened systems' such as coral reefs and risks of extreme weather events become likely when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8 degrees F from 1990 levels, which is on course to occur by mid-century given the current concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases. In addition, risks of negative consequences such as increased droughts and the complete melting of ice caps in Greenland and Antarctica definitively outweigh any potential positives, such as longer growing seasons in countries such as Canada and Russia.

'We're definitely going to overshoot some of these temperatures where we see these very large vulnerabilities manifest,' says economist Gary Yohe of Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., another co-author. 'We're going to have to learn how to adapt.' Adaptation notwithstanding, Yohe and Schneider say that scientists must also figure out a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reverse the heating trend to prevent further damage.

Several bills pending in Congress would set a so-called cap-and-trade policy under which an overall limit on pollution would be set — and companies with low output could sell their allowances to those that fail to cut emissions as long as the total stays within the total pollution cap. Any such federal policy would put a price on carbon dioxide pollution, which is currently free to vent into the atmosphere, Yohe note. He, however, favours a so-called carbon tax that would set a fixed price for such climate-changing pollution rather than the cap-and-trade proposals favoured by the Obama administration. 'It's a predictable price, not a thing that bounces around.'

But even with such policies in place—not only in the U.S. but across the globe—climate change is a foregone conclusion. Global average temperatures have already risen by at least 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit (0.6 degree C) and further warming of at least 0.7 degree F (0.4 degree C) is virtually certain, according to the IPCC. And a host of studies, including a recent one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have shown that global warming is already worse than predicted even a few years ago. The question is: 'Will it be catastrophic or not?' 'We've dawdled, and if we dawdle more, it will get even worse,' Schneider says. 'It's time to move.'

(*Adapted from 'Risks of Global Warming Rising' by David Biello*)

A15 The current temperature change
1) is less than it was predicted.
2) is too little to cause any concern.
3) makes natural disasters more probable.
4) has caused the catastrophic climate change.

A16 According to Stephen Schneider, people should be more worried because
1) the heat wave is going to kill more people.
2) the intensity of floods and drought will increase in the near future.
3) nobody can explain the dramatic melting of Greenland.
4) nature has proved the climate change theory.

A17 In paragraph 3 **'dubbed'** means
1) added.
2) labelled.
3) doubled.
4 showed.

A18 According to the updated graph, risks of negative consequences begin to appear
1) when the temperature change reaches 1 degree C.
2) when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8 degree C from 1990 levels.
3) after 3.6 degrees F of warming.
4) after 3 degrees C of warming.

A19 Global warming has
1) only negative consequences.
2) only positive consequences.
3) more negative than positive consequences.
4) more positive than negative consequences.

A20 Cap-and-trade policy implies that
1) companies will have to cut their emissions.
2) companies could sell their emissions.
3) the overall amount of emissions must stay within a certain limit.
4) companies will have to pay a fixed carbon tax.

A21 According to the IPCC, global warming

1) is no worse than predicted a few years ago.
2) will have catastrophic effect.
3) is still uncertain.
4) is inevitable.

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Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Mountain Biking

B4 In the past people _____ watching TV or reading in their free time. **ENJOY**

B5 Nowadays people are more interested in _____ activities which take them out of their homes. **DO**

B6 That's why mountain biking _____ a very popular sport in recent years. It is one of the most rewarding ways to explore the countryside. **BECOME**

B7 Cyclists must pay attention to the type of path they are on. Some paths _____ for people who are on foot. **DESIGN**

B8 So if you cycle along these paths, you _____ inconvenience to walkers. On any other path, you should still respect walkers. **CAUSE**

B9 Another thing which everyone _____ to do is closing gates behind you, so that farm animals cannot escape. **ASK**

B10 If the weather is fine, you will enjoy a wonderful day out, especially if you _____ to take some food and drinks with you. **NOT FORGET**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Build Your Own Robot!

B11 Lego Mindstorms NXT is back and better than ever! You are lucky if you have such a _____ set of Lego bricks Mindstorms NXT. **COLOUR**

B12 With new robot models, even more customizable programming, and all-new technology including a color sensor, you will never exhaust its _____ potential. **CREATE**

B13 The Lego Mindstorms NXT is the perfect gadget for those who would like to create their own robots the way they like to and with unique features. With active imagination as your guide, there are _____ combinations of robots that you can create, some of which can be rather incredible. **COUNT**

B14 However, don't be _____ because modelling takes time. **PATIENT**

B15 LEGO Mindstorms NXT is rather _____, so everyone can buy it. **EXPENSIVE**

B16 We hope that LEGO Mindstorms NXT will produce an unforgettable _____ on you. **IMPRESS**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Leisure Activities in Japan

The use of leisure time has become an ever greater focus of attention in Japan, as a result of higher **A22**_____, expanding leisure time and a growing interest in nature. This trend is reflected in the increasing popularity of sports and recreational activities. Examples of recently developed leisure activities include boating, yachting and marine sports on Lake Inawashiro and off the Pacific Coast, paragliding and family auto-camping in the mountains of the Aizu region.

Japanese **A23**_____ nature, combined with extensive leisure facilities, attracts sports and leisure-minded people all year round. There are three national parks in Kyushu providing excellent opportunities for sports and leisure activities. A number of golf **A24**_____ take full advantage of extensive land areas and superb natural settings. Each year this region sees a rise **A25**_____ the number of ski resorts, featuring resort hotels and other facilities. And, as one of the most attractive hot spring areas in Japan, Kyushu **A26**_____ a large number of visitors from around the country.

Kyushu is upgrading and enlarging its high-quality resort facilities to meet the demand **A27**_____ increased leisure opportunities, while at the same time giving full consideration to nature preservation. It is hoped that this rapid development can be **A28**_____ in the future.

A22	1) perks	2) incomes	3) outcomes	4) taxes
A23	1) enormous	2) abandoned	3) redundant	4) abundant
A24	1) courts	2) courses	3) pitches	4) fields
A25	1) at	2) of	3) in	4) between
A26	1) collects	2) drags	3) draws	4) picks
A27	1) for	2) in	3) of	4) on
A28	1) abstained	2) obtained	3) contained	4) maintained

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B4—B16, A22—A28** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B4—B16, A22—A28** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B4—B16** буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания **C1, C2** используйте Бланк ответов № 2.*

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** 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.

*При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания **C1, C2**, а потом пишете ответ. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.*

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend George who writes:

... At school we are doing projects on famous singers from different countries. Could you tell me about any famous Russian singer? What is he or she famous for? How long has he/she been singing? Do you enjoy his/her songs? Have you ever been to his/her concerts?

As for my school trip to Edinburgh last week, it was really wonderful...

Write a letter to George.
In your letter
— tell him about the singer you admire most of all
— ask **3 questions** about his trip to Edinburgh
Write **100 — 140 words**.
Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 Comment on the following statement.

Fast food is very popular among teenagers. However, many experts consider fast food harmful to our health.

What kind of food do you prefer?

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 15

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

B1

*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. A perfect friend never gossips.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A perfect friend is not always ideal.
4. True friends always share everything with us.
5. A true friend will never abandon you.
6. A perfect friend is always honest.
7. A true friend is the greatest of all blessings.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор соседей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1—A7** 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**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 James has got a big backyard.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Fred has got enough money to hire a gardener.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 It doesn't take much effort and money to make a birdhouse.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Fred regrets having planted so many trees.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Fred will need a special lawn mower to limit the amount of grass in his backyard.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 James has got lots of gardening tools.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Fred didn't take James's advice seriously.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ знаменитой теннисистки. В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 The narrator says she is amazed because
1) people haven't forgotten her.
2) people's attitudes changed after watching her play the match.
3) people recognize her on the street.

A9 The narrator's parents taught her
1) to achieve her goals.
2) great lessons in economy.
3) how to earn money for her first tennis racket.

A10 The economist Muhammad Yunus is the narrator's hero because
1) he won the Nobel Prize.
2) he explained how he developed the Grameen Bank.
3) he was able to change people's lives.

A11 The narrator particularly admires Julie Foudy because
1) she is energetic and has leadership qualities.
2) she lights everything up around her.
3) she has the courage to ask for help.

A12 According to the narrator,
1) sport doesn't require any effort.
2) athletes must have daily training programmes.
3) success in sport is thought to be easy.

A13 The narrator believes that a great tennis player
1) trains a lot.
2) has great will power.
3) is clever.

A14 The narrator concentrates on
1) winning tennis matches.
2) trying her best both on and off the court.
3) what she does off the court.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B1** и **A1—A14** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ **В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1**! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B1, A1—A14** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в задании **B1** (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

B2 *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. Changing Habits
2. Eating Out
3. Foreign Food
4. Diet Dangers
5. Popular but Useless
6. Plan Your Diet Carefully
7. Eating Together
8. Food Safety

A. A quick look at junk food facts tells us junk food and diets do not go hand in hand. Junk foods are also called 'empty calorie' foods and have no nutritional value. Nevertheless, they are enjoyed by lots of people because of their simplicity to manufacture, consume and, of course, their taste. Chocolates, burgers, pizzas, potato wafers and fries will surely find their way into everyone's heart.

B. Thai cuisine is one of the healthiest foods you can eat. In fact, several Thai dishes, such as Tom Yum Soup, are currently under scientific study for their incredible health benefits. Of course, it's already known that many of the fresh herbs and spices used in Thai cooking — such as turmeric, galangal, coriander, lemongrass, and fresh chillies — have immune-boosting and disease-fighting power.

C. Vegetarian diets can be very healthy, but eating a balanced diet when you are vegetarian usually requires a little extra attention. Because vegetarians eliminate certain foods from their diets, they often need to work to add foods into their diet that will provide the nutrients found in meat products. If properly planned, vegetarian diets can provide all the nutrients you need.

D. It's actually easy to make good choices at a fast-food restaurant or the cafeteria. Most cafeterias and fast-food places offer healthy choices that are also tasty, like grilled chicken or salads. Be mindful of portion sizes and high fat add-ons, like dressings, sauces or cheese. Most restaurant portions are larger than the average serving of food at home. Ask for half portions or take half of your dish home.

E. Family meals are making a comeback. Shared family meals are more likely to be nutritious, and kids who eat regularly with their families are less likely to snack on unhealthy foods and more likely to eat fruits and vegetables. Teens who take part in regular family meals are less likely to smoke, drink alcohol, or use drugs. Beyond health and nutrition, family meals provide a valuable opportunity to reconnect.

F. Families are cooking more meals at home, cutting back on take away in the face of the economic downturn. In addition to cutting back on take away and eating out, families have begun cooking more vegetarian meals and are adding vegetables, lentils and baked beans to allow them to cut back on meat quantity. Consumers also indicate that they are likely to prepare meals that can be spread across more than one mealtime.

G. In recent years it has become common practice for celebrities and stars to publicize food products. Businesses take advantage of consumers' mentality of 'following the stars' and invite celebrities and stars to perform 'false advertising' so as to mislead or even deceive consumers. The law stipulates that those who publicize 'faulty food products' will share responsibility with food producers and sellers.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

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.

On the whole, Cambridge is a much quieter than Oxford, although what really sets it apart from its scholarly rival is 'the Backs', providing exquisite views over the backs of the old colleges. At the front, the handsome facades of these same colleges dominate the layout of the town centre, lining up along the main streets. Most of the colleges date back to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Many of the buildings are extraordinarily beautiful, but the most famous is King's College, **A** _____. There are thirty-one university colleges in total. Each one is an independent, self-governing body, proud of its achievements and attracting a close loyalty from its students, **B** _____.

During the nineteenth century, the university finally lost its ancient privileges over the town, **C** _____. The university expanded too, with the number of students increasing dramatically. More recently, change has been much slower, **D** _____. The first two women's colleges were founded in the 1870s, but it was only in 1947 that women were actually awarded degrees. In the meantime, the city and university had been acquiring a reputation as a high-tech centre of excellence. Cambridge, **E** _____, has always been in the vanguard of scientific research.

Cambridge is an extremely compact place, and you can walk round the centre, visiting the most interesting colleges, in an afternoon. A more thorough exploration covering more of the colleges and a leisurely afternoon on a punt will, however, take at least a cou-

ple of days. If possible you should avoid coming in high summer, F _____. Faced with such crowds, the more popular colleges have restricted their opening times and have introduced admission charges.

1. whose alumni have received no less than ninety Nobel prizes
2. amongst whom privately educated boys remain over-represented
3. because of the development of industry
4. whose magnificent chapel is one of the greatest statements of late Gothic architecture
5. which was expanding rapidly thanks to the arrival of the railway
6. particularly when it comes to equality of sexes
7. when the students are replaced by crowds of sightseers

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15—A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Arriving home after her part-time job at Burger King, Lykesia Lilly planned to shoot some hoops. It was late afternoon on a Sunday. Maybe she'd even play some one-on-one with her little nephew Adrian before supper. But when Lilly asked her sister where the boy was, her casual question was met with concern. 'I was outside looking for him because his dad and I realized we hadn't seen him in a while,' recalls Adrian's mother, Stephanie Crump. 'He was supposed to be playing at a house down the street, but when we called, he wasn't there.'

In their tiny, rural community of Burnsville, North Carolina, kids still run freely from yard to yard, popping in and out of single-story brick houses with tree-lined lawns. Even traffic poses little threat. The hamlet's centre consists of a single blinking caution light and two stores. But on that sunny May afternoon, six-year-old Adrian Clark seemed to have simply vanished. Much of his close and extended family joined in a frantic search, combing the neighbourhood and the energetic first grader's usual play spots.

Finally, they heard faint cries coming from below a mound of rocks piled on his grandmother's lawn. 'We could hear him, but we couldn't see him,' recalls Lilly. 'It was like he was invisible.' Following his voice, they stumbled on an abandoned well covered with landscaping shale that had been forgotten for years. Somehow Adrian had pushed the slabs aside and slipped into the ragged hole in the ground. There, down the dark, narrow shaft, they saw him — a small figure 15 feet below, suspended over water. Exhausted and shivering, he'd been clinging to pieces of craggy rock and concrete for nearly an hour.

From the lip of the well, the family tried to reassure the child. But they had no idea how to get him out. The well was only 14 inches wide at the top, 'the size of a five-gallon bucket,' says Crump. 'We realized none of the adults could fit through it.' They lowered a long orange extension cord, but Adrian — who'd slipped into the murky, freezing water three times by now — was too afraid to let go of the wall to wrap the lifeline around himself.

Fighting hysteria, Crump made two calls to 911. One reached the local volunteer fire department, and the other, the Anson County EMS dispatcher, 13 miles away. But Crump still worried that Adrian would lose his grip before they got there. That's when Lilly decided she had to go down — despite her inability to swim. 'Everyone was panicking and crying, and I knew I couldn't wait any longer,' she recalls. 'I just had to get my nephew.'

для заметок