

The background of the cover is a gradient from orange at the top to yellow at the bottom. Scattered across this background are several interlocking puzzle pieces. Some pieces are solid colors (blue, green, purple), while others feature photographic images of European-style buildings, including a large cathedral with a dome and a smaller stone building with a tower. The puzzle pieces are arranged in a way that suggests a larger picture is being assembled.

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочные варианты  
ЕГЭ

**+ CD**

к разделу  
"Аудирование"

УДК 373.167.1:811.111

ББК 81.2Англ я721

Е746

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На все задания в конце пособия даны ответы.

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**Раздел 1****Аудирование**

Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

**B1**

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

- A. The speaker thinks that Christmas pudding is prepared four weeks before Christmas.
- B. The speaker comes to the conclusion that some old Christmas traditions have changed.
- C. The speaker's associations with Christmas are long preparations for its celebration and presents.
- D. The speaker is sure that Christmas in his country is not connected with great celebrations.
- E. The speaker thinks that Christmas is usually a time for beach picnics.
- F. The speaker believes that decorating Christmas trees became popular in Germany.
- G. The speaker is confident that there are two Christmases in his country.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор двух школьников. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A1 Henry and Maria are classmates.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A2 Maria is in low spirits today.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A3 Maria did well in Physics.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A4 Maria has a good head for Physics.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A5 Maria got upset about the mark.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A6 Henry wants to help Maria.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A7 Mike is a lazy student.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью с известной писательницей. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.



- A8 The speaker's childhood was rather happy because**  
1) her parents were strict to her.  
2) she enjoyed her schooldays.  
3) she read books from cover to cover.
- A9 The speaker showed her interest to writing**  
1) in her early childhood.  
2) in Africa.  
3) at school.
- A10 The speaker went to Africa**  
1) to get education there.  
2) in search of adventures.  
3) because she wanted to get rid of her parents.
- A11 The speaker's husband was**  
1) an aggressive man.  
2) a warm-hearted person.  
3) always cheerful and trustful.
- A12 The speaker's married life was**  
1) rather happy.  
2) full of quarrels.  
3) pleasant.
- A13 The speaker**  
1) worked by fits and starts.  
2) was a job jumper.  
3) worked a lot to succeed.
- A14 The speaker's works**  
1) were adapted for the stage and TV.  
2) were not correctly interpreted on TV.  
3) had perfect screen versions.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками A–H и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. The development of the Internet
- B. Irrational beliefs or superstitions
- C. An important communication link
- D. Do you like to be bothered with worrying about fashion?
- E. A medicinal plant
- F. Online game characters
- G. Symbolic plants
- H. Is graffiti art or crime?

- 1 Probably it's the most significant development of the "information age". Like the first computers, it was developed by U.S. military and researchers at American universities. It entered mainstream America in the early 1990's and soon millions were surfing the Internet via World Wide Web. The Internet has changed the way we think, live, shop, learn and communicate. People across the country or around the globe can meet and connect online.
- 2 Many people see graffiti as purely vandalism, but to somebody it's a form of writing, illustration and self-expression. Graffiti has been around for a long time, and was originally used as a voice for political activists and by street gangs to mark territory. The latter brought about a culture of tagging – writing some kind of recognizable signature in urban areas. There is not so

much artistic merit in tagging, and it's a big contributor to graffiti's bad name. But sometimes disrespect is shown when good quality artwork is defaced or removed. It is like fishing — means a great deal to the people involved, yet very little to anyone else.

- 3 A pretty but ordinary-looking plant from Madagascar, the rosy periwinkle has saved countless lives. Traditional healers used it to treat diabetes, and when modern scientists started investigating, they found, almost by chance, that it contained two vital cancer-fighting substances. Some helped increase the chance of children surviving leukemia. Worldwide sales top \$75 million a year, but little of this money has found its way back to Madagascar, one of the world's poorest countries.
- 4 In all civilizations, plants have been viewed as sacred. For example, in Greco-Roman antiquity, the common myrtle was held to be sacred to Venus and was used as an emblem of love in wreaths and other decorations. The aromatic common myrtle is native to the Mediterranean region and the Middle East and is cultivated in southern England and the warmer regions of North America.
- 5 Amulets or charms have been used for protection in all ages and in all types of human societies; they persist even today in industrial societies, in which they are mass-produced by the most modern methods. The purpose of most amulets is not so much religious as it is for protection against danger, sickness and bad luck. The same is true of talismans, which offer the additional advantage of conferring supernatural power on other people.
- 6 The society of today is totally fixed on your appearance. Everyday it's like you go through a competition. You feel like everyone is talking about you and rates your daily dress, your new haircut, make-up and so on. The desire to

find someone who seems to match your ideals is very high. Many people do everything to look like their idols. They lose their individuality. In this way a "mainstream-human" is born. But all trends are short-lived. So it is no use running after those false ideals and mainstream thinking. Be yourself and don't let others control your life.

- 7 Sending e-mails or instant messages you are more likely to be in cyberspace. Instant messaging or sending written messages online in real time is a nightly activity for millions of teenagers around the world. Adults do these things, too, but not really as much as teens do. Unlike a one-to-one telephone conversation, instant messaging allows people to "talk" to all their friends at once. Users get immediate feedback — but they also must type quickly, making slang terms and abbreviations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### B3

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Запишите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

Internet has become so widespread 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Today we seek out information on the Internet rummaging through bits and pieces trying to find what you need. Wouldn't it be cool if we could instead get this information to reach you, instead of you looking for it? This is where the future of the Internet lays, where wireless technology will take over most of our daily lives.

Bluetooth is a part of this wireless networking. It was invented very recently, 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, by L.M. Ericsson.

What this technology is all about? In short, Bluetooth wireless technology is an open specification for short-range wireless communication between any electronic devices, be it a mobile phone, PC, Microwave, etc. It offers a very low cost, low power consuming solution to communicate 3 \_\_\_\_\_

One of Bluetooth's main strengths is its ability to simultaneously handle both data and voice transmissions.

Taking a small history lesson, this technology is named "Bluetooth" after Harold Bluetooth, 4 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and who was particularly good at getting people to work together. His name had nothing to do with a blue tooth. It means dark complexion 5 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. The name "Bluetooth" is the result of confusion between old Danish words and modern ones. "Blaa" is the modern Danish word for "blue", but once meant "dark skinned". "Tan" once meant "great man", and has been confused with "tand", the modern Danish word for "tooth".

During his rule, the King Harold brought Christianity to Scandinavia and also "united" Denmark and Norway 6 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Rumor has it that modern Bluetooth technology similarly "unites" separate computers, machines and electronic gadgets, so it was felt by companies including Nokia and Ericsson to be an appropriate name.

- A. in fact it was in 1994
- B. who was king of Denmark in the 10th century
- C. what "allowed greater communication between people"
- D. that we see it merely as a mode of distributing information
- E. which was unusual for Vikings
- F. with fixed or portable electronic devices
- G. which was so usual for those times

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания А15–А21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

Rosemary Fell was not exactly beautiful. No, you couldn't have called her beautiful. Pretty? Well. If you took her to pieces... But why be so cruel as to take anyone to pieces? She was young, brilliant, extremely modern, exquisitely well dressed, amazingly well read in the newest of the new books, and her parties were the most delicious mixture of the really important people and artists.

Rosemary had been married for two years. She had a lovely boy. And her husband absolutely adored her. They were rich, really rich, not just comfortably well off. If Rosemary wanted to shop she would go to Paris as you and I would go to Bond Street. If she wanted to buy flowers, the car pulled up at that perfect shop in Regent Street and Rosemary inside the shop just gathered in her dazzled and rather exotic way, and said, "I want those, those and those. Give me four bunches of those. And that jar of roses. Yes, I'll have all the roses in the jar." And she was followed to the car by a thin shop-girl staggering under immense white paper armful that looked like a baby in long clothes.

One winter afternoon she had been buying something in a little antique shop in Curzon Street.

It was a little box. The shopman had been keeping it for her. He had shown it to nobody yet. An exquisite enamel box. Rosemary took her hands out of her long gloves. She always took off her gloves to examine such things. Yes, she liked it very much. She loved it.

"Charming!" But what was the price? For a moment the shopman did not seem to hear. Then a murmur reached her. "Twenty-eight guineas, madam."



"Twenty-eight guineas." Rosemary gave no sign. She laid the little box down; she buttoned her gloves again. Twenty-eight guineas.

Even if one is rich... She looked vague and her voice was dreamy as she answered, "Well, keep it for me — will you? I'll..."

But the shopman had already bowed as though keeping it for was all any human being could ask. He would be willing, of course, to keep it for her for ever.

The discreet door shut with a click. She was outside on the step, gazing at the winter afternoon.

But at the very instant a young girl, thin, dark, shadowy — where had she come from? — was standing at Rosemary's elbow and a voice like a sigh, almost like a sob, breathed, "Madam, may I speak to you a moment?"

"Speak to me?" Rosemary turned. She was a little battered creature with enormous eyes, someone quite young, no older than herself, who clutched at her coat-collar with reddened hands, and shivered as though she had just come out of the water.

"M-madam," stammered the voice. "Would you let me have the price of a cup of tea?"

"A cup of tea?" There was something simple, sincere in that voice; it wasn't in the least the voice a beggar. "Then have you no money at all?" asked Rosemary.

"None, madam," came the answer. How more than extraordinary! And suddenly it seemed to Rosemary such an adventure. It was like something out of a novel by Dostoevsky, this meeting in the dusk. Supposing she took the girl home? And she said to that dim person beside her, "Come home to tea with me."

The girl drew back startled. "You don't mean it, madam," said the girl and there was pain in her voice.

"But I do," cried Rosemary. "I want you to. To please me. Come along."

"You are not taking me to the police station?" she stammered.

"The police station!" Rosemary laughed out. "Why should I be so cruel? No, I only want to make you warm and to hear anything you care to tell me."

Hungry people are easily led. The footman held the door of the car open and a moment later they were skimming through the dusk.

**A15 The narrator thought that**

- 1) Rosemary was a real beauty.
- 2) Rosemary was narrow-minded and capricious.
- 3) Rosemary was cheerful, energetic and communicative.
- 4) Rosemary was talkative, passionate and sometimes cruel.

**A16 In paragraph 2 "They were rich, not just comfortably well off" means that**

- 1) Rosemary and her husband were in reduced circumstances.
- 2) their wants were few.
- 3) they were in want of everything.
- 4) they were really prosperous and wealthy.

**A17 Rosemary didn't buy an exquisite enamel box because**

- 1) it was rather expensive for her.
- 2) it was cheap and tasteless.
- 3) she wanted the shopman to keep it for her.
- 4) she spent all her money on flowers.

**A18 A young girl was**

- 1) full of joy and gaiety.
- 2) romantic, imaginative and a little unrealistic.
- 3) unsure of herself and nervous.
- 4) cold and calculating.

**A19 The young girl shivered because**

- 1) she was cold and hungry.
- 2) she had just come out of water.
- 3) she was afraid of Rosemary.
- 4) she was concerned about her future.

**A20 Rosemary invited the girl home because**

- 1) she was really merciful.
- 2) she had given a lot of her time to helping poor people.

- 3) she decided to make friends with the girl.
- 4) she wanted to seem kind and merciful.

**A21 Rosemary**

- 1) took the girl home.
- 2) parted with the girl.
- 3) and the girl took the seats in a taxi and drove to the restaurant.
- 4) took the girl to the police station.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

**Раздел 3**

**Грамматика и лексика**

*Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4–В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4–В10.*

## The Problem of an International Language

- B4** There are some 3,000 different languages and dialects in the world. This \_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle Ages, when communications between different parts of the globe were slow and difficult and when, in Europe at least, all educated men spoke Latin.

NOT MATTER

- B5** Things \_\_\_\_\_ completely in our time.

CHANGE

**B6** While few men can now speak Latin, the telegraph, TV, radio and telephone have made it possible to talk directly between continents and a journey which might then have taken several weary months can now \_\_\_\_\_ in a few hours by air.

ACHIEVE

**B7** It is not surprising, then, that men have increasingly felt the need for a common language, and during the last century people \_\_\_\_\_ forward various solutions of the problem.

PUT

**B8** The first of these was the creation of a completely artificial tongue, quite \_\_\_\_\_ with existing language.

UNCONNECT

**B9** Although such a tongue might be difficult for people \_\_\_\_\_, it at least had the advantage that everybody started on an equal footing.

LEARN

**B10** The second solution was the invention of a synthetic language based on natural languages, but without their numerous irregularities. Such languages as Esperanto, Volapuk and Interlingua belong to this category and, since they are related to \_\_\_\_\_ languages, are easier to learn for European speakers.

EXIST

*Прочитайте приведенный 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.*

## Graffiti

**B11** Graffiti is the name for images or lettering scratched, scrawled, or more usually spray-painted on property that does not belong to the \_\_\_\_\_, and which is often regarded by others as unwanted damage or vandalism.

ART

**B12** Most adults don't treat it seriously. But a lot of teenagers are \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

INTEREST

**B13** Some of them think that graffiti is a small revolution on a separately \_\_\_\_\_ piece of wall.

TAKE

**B14** Sometimes graffiti is employed to communicate social and political messages. To some, it is an art form worthy of display in galleries and \_\_\_\_\_. However, the public generally frowns upon "tags" that deface bus stops, trains, buildings, playgrounds and other public property.

EXHIBIT

**B15** Graffiti has existed since ancient times, with examples going back to Ancient Greece and the Roman \_\_\_\_\_. Graffiti could be anything from simple scratch marks to elaborate wall paintings.

EMPEROR

**B16** The \_\_\_\_\_ known example of "modern style" graffiti survives in the ancient Greek city of Ephesus (in modern-day Turkey).

ONE

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.

## John

I had already waited three and a half hours and knew the airport **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ as well as my own drawing-room. I had already consumed three glasses of beer, a **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ of cigarettes and I don't know how many sandwiches, when, with a sharp click, the loud-speaker once more **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ to life. I scarcely bothered to listen to the announcement but I **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ the words "announce the arrival of their flight number 457 from..." and I strained my ears to hear the **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ word. At that precise moment a loud argument broke out between two porters and I failed to hear the end of the announcement.

A couple of minutes later the roar of aircraft engines again drowned all other sounds and I strolled over to the arrival gate to watch the passengers walk in across the tarmac. One by one they came **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ the steps and I counted fifteen before I caught sight of what I thought must be John. I shouldered my way through the crowd and stationed myself directly beside the door he was to come from. Eleven, twelve, a woman and her little son. Yes, there he was. I stepped forwards and touched him lightly on the shoulder. "Hello, John," I said, holding out my arm to shake him by the hand. He turned his face towards me with eyes that showed no recognition. It was then that I realized that he was a complete **A28** \_\_\_\_\_, whom I had never in my life seen before.

- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) waiting-room | 3) bedroom |
|            | 2) living room  | 4) kitchen |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) parcel       | 3) bar     |
|            | 2) packet       | 4) piece   |



- |            |              |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>A24</b> | 1) set       | 3) went     |
|            | 2) came      | 4) grew     |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) liked     | 3) threw    |
|            | 2) listened  | 4) caught   |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) near      | 3) next     |
|            | 2) nearest   | 4) nearer   |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) down      | 3) through  |
|            | 2) up        | 4) over     |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) foreigner | 3) stranger |
|            | 2) settler   | 4) alien    |

*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.*

*При заполнении БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2 указывайте сначала номер задания **C1**, **C2**, а потом пишите свой ответ.*

*Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.*

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

... Recently I got interested in the ways people spend their free time. Could you tell me what you like to do when you have spare time and what activities you and the members of your family prefer?

By the way, I had a birthday party yesterday ...

Write a letter to Julia.

In your letter

- tell her how you and your relatives like to spend free time
- ask **3 questions** about her birthday party

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Some people think that clothes that you wear can really affect how you feel about yourself, others don't really care how fashionable their clothes are and how they look.*

**What is your opinion of the way people dress? Which style of clothes appeals to you most?**

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

## **Вариант 2**

### **Раздел 1**

### **Аудирование**

*Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.*

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

- A. The speaker comes to the conclusion that one of the most important problems in the cities is air pollution.
- B. It is impossible to enjoy the beauty of nature in a city.
- C. The speaker thinks that life in the countryside and in a city is very different.
- D. The speaker believes that living in a city has its own advantages.
- E. The speaker is sure that the elder and the young want to live in different conditions.
- F. The speaker believes that despite crowds and noise, it is possible to relax and to feel lonely in a city.
- G. The speaker thinks that different rules and regulations spoil the life in a city.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите интервью при приеме на работу. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 – **False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – **Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1 Jill Cook has just left school.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A2 Jill is fond of books.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A3 Miss Cook likes to read memoirs and short stories.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A4 Jill enjoys travelling to foreign countries.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A5 Jill likes to travel, that's why she has applied for this job.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A6 Miss Cook speaks French fluently.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A7 Jill liked to study a foreign language at school.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ индийского мальчика о своей жизни. В заданиях A8—A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

- A8 The speaker's parents were**  
1) immigrants.  
2) poor villagers.  
3) city dwellers.
- A9 The speaker's parents**  
1) came to the city in search of employment.  
2) came to Calcutta to sell rice.  
3) left their village to get education.
- A10 The speaker's family**  
1) lived in a two-storied house.  
2) lacked any shelter at all.  
3) lived in a tent.



**A11 The speaker lost his parents**

- 1) when he was still a baby.
- 2) he began to work.
- 3) when he was twelve.

**A12 The speaker had to work because**

- 1) nobody could help him.
- 2) he wanted to help his parents.
- 3) he wanted to get some experience.

**A13 The speaker**

- 1) had many sisters and brothers.
- 2) had a lot of cousins.
- 3) had only an uncle.

**A14 The speaker's uncle**

- 1) was glad to see his nephew.
- 2) didn't recognize Dhan.
- 3) was burning with anger.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

**Раздел 2**

**Чтение**

**B2**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

- A. Interaction between science and technology**
- B. Electronic technology in music**
- C. The pros and cons of scientific development**
- D. Electronic game**
- E. The significance of genetic engineering**
- F. Great advances in electronics**
- G. Electronic microwave**
- H. New ways of recharging a phone**

- 1 As practiced by scientists working with animals, cloning involves using a micro-manipulator to remove almost all the egg's own genetic material – hollowing it out, in effect – and to insert a complete set of genes taken from the adult cell of the person being cloned. There is no evidence that human clones exist yet, born or unborn. That does not mean it will never happen – or has not already happened. Anyone with a little embryology experience and a well equipped laboratory could at least have a crack at it.
- 2 According to the Eurobarometer survey, which measures attitudes to science and technology, more than one-third of Europeans believe that science brings more benefits than harm. However, while people are generally in favour of science and technology, there are concerns about the risks associated. According to the study, 86 percent of young people think that there's a health risk involved in living near a nuclear power plant.
- 3 Electronics is a branch of physics and electrical engineering that deals with the emission, behaviour and effects of electrons and with electronic devices. Today many scientific and technical disciplines deal with different aspects of electronics. It can safely be said that not a day passes without the appearance of some new electronic device or some improvement in existing electronic devices.

- 4 Now run down mobile phone battery can be recharged by hand. You save electricity, and you don't have to be near a power point. Several companies now produce chargers that work by turning a small handle. Inventors are also looking into ones that will charge automatically as you walk along. Apart from their convenience and environmental friendliness for everyone, the hand chargers could be invaluable in developing-country villages where mobile phones are increasingly used for vital communications.
- 5 Electronic instrument is any musical instrument that produces or modifies sounds by electric, and usually electronic, means. The electronic element in such music is determined by the composer, and the sounds themselves are made or changed electronically. Instruments such as the electric guitar that generate sound by acoustic or mechanical means but that amplify the sound electrically or electronically are also considered electronic instruments. Their construction and resulting sound, however, are usually relatively similar to those of their nonelectronic counterparts.
- 6 Science has always had a double function: not only to increase our knowledge, but also to increase our power — the power to change our world, for better or worse. The upward spiral of scientific knowledge and technological know-how of the last hundred years or so has made this particularly obvious. Even those scientists who themselves are only interested in expanding the frontiers of human knowledge, are finding it increasingly difficult to close their eyes to the potential uses of their discoveries.
- 7 "The discovery of a new dish does more for the happiness of humanity than the discovery of a new star," one expert on fine food has remarked. Modern cooking is big business. It reflects centuries of experimentation, invention and scientific discovery. A number of

food-processing innovations have even resulted in new products, such as concentrated fruit juices, freeze-dried coffee and instant foods. Microwave oven cooks food by means of high-frequency electromagnetic waves called microwaves. A microwave oven is a relatively small, boxlike oven that raises the temperature of food by subjecting it to a high-frequency electromagnetic field.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### B3

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Запишите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world – its affects are tremendous. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, 1 \_\_\_\_\_

It also affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics.

"I'm feeling a bit under the weather" is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and 2 \_\_\_\_\_

If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that the weather is random. They have the pure luck to live in a maritime climate 3 \_\_\_\_\_

It all makes travelling around Britain a risky business. A romantic weekend in the Lake District can be a wash-out and Brighton isn't much fun in the pouring rain.

In the UK, they're no experts at hot weather. At the first sign of a bit of home sunshine they're all outside, working on their tans as if there were no tomorrow. (Reasonable enough, really, as assuming there is one, it'll probably be cold and damp.) And every year, millions of people jet off to the hottest country they can afford to get to – and do exactly the same thing. But the British know the familiar welcome that greets them 4 \_\_\_\_\_

They board the plane in bright sunshine and as they approach home, the plane descends through a thick carpet of cloud.

In modern times, human activity seems to be altering weather patterns. Gases produced by heavy industry change the temperature of the Earth's surface 5 \_\_\_\_\_

While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, 6 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Satellites, balloons, ships, aircraft and weather centres with sensitive monitoring equipment, send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer than about a week.

- A. *it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods*
- B. *when they return from whatever sunny paradise they've been visiting*
- C. *and affect cloud formation*
- D. *while extreme weather can destroy homes and threaten lives*
- E. *today's methods of prediction increasingly rely on technology*
- F. *which never stops surprising*
- G. *which can be disturbed by natural or other forces*

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания A15–A21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The day had been warm for early October but now the sun was low on the horizon and there was a chilly breeze. The quiet country road running between the trees was full of shadows; in an hour or so it would be dusk. The girl sitting on the grass verge shivered a little and put her arm around the lean, unkempt animal beside her: a half-grown dog in a deplorable condition, the rope which had held him fast to a tree still dangling from his neck.

It was when she had found him not an hour earlier and struggled to free him that he had knocked her down. She had fallen awkwardly and twisted her ankle, and getting herself as far as the road had been a nightmare that she was relieved to have done with. Now she sat, more or less patiently, hoping for help. Two cars had gone past since she had dragged herself and the dog to the road but although she had waved and shouted neither of them had stopped. She studied her ankle in the dimming light; it had swollen alarmingly and she hadn't been able to get her shoe off; there was nothing to do but wait for help, although, since the road was not much more than a country lane connecting two villages, there didn't seem much chance of that before early morning when the farm tractors would begin their work.

"We may have to spend the night here," she told the animal beside her, for the sound of her voice was a comfort of sorts, "but I'll look after you, although I'm not sure how." The animal cowered closer, and she gave it a soothing pat. "It's nice to have company, anyway," she assured him.

Dusk had fallen when she heard a car coming and presently its headlights swept over them as it passed.

"That's that," said the girl. "You can't blame anyone for not stopping..."

However, the car was coming back, reversing slowly until it was level with them and stopping. The man who got out

appeared to her nervous eyes to be a giant and she felt a distinct desire to get up and run, only she couldn't. He came towards her slowly and somehow when he spoke his voice was reassuringly quiet and calm.

"Can I help?" he asked, and his voice was kind, too. "You're hurt?"

He stood for a moment looking down at her; a small girl with no looks, too thin, but even in the deepening dusk her eyes were beautiful.

"Well, not really hurt, but I twisted my ankle and I can't walk." She studied him carefully and liked what she saw. This was no young man out for an evening's ride but a soberly clad man past his first youth, his pale hair silvered at the temples. He was good-looking, too, though that did not matter.

**A15 The narrator says that**

- 1) it was an early morning.
- 2) it was a warm and pleasant day.
- 3) it was a cold summer night.
- 4) it was a cool autumn evening.

**A16 The dog the girl had found was**

- 1) young and abandoned.
- 2) old and pure-bred.
- 3) fat and shaggy.
- 4) a funny puppy.

**A17 When the girl tried to untie the dog he**

- 1) bit her.
- 2) broke her leg.
- 3) pushed her.
- 4) ran away.

**A18 The girl couldn't walk**

- 1) that's why she was sitting and crying bitterly.
- 2) so she tried to stop a passing car.
- 3) that's why the dog pulled her along the road.
- 4) so she decided to spend the night on the road.

- A19** When the girl saw the man for the first time he seemed to be
- 1) huge and terrific.
  - 2) short and nice.
  - 3) tall and fat.
  - 4) young and charming.
- A20** In paragraph 8 "a small girl with no looks" means that the girl
- 1) was rather beautiful.
  - 2) was good-looking.
  - 3) was ugly.
  - 4) was not very attractive.
- A21** The man was impressed by the girl's
- 1) nervousness.
  - 2) charming eyes.
  - 3) pleasant smile.
  - 4) graceful figure.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

### **Раздел 3**

### **Грамматика и лексика**

*Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4–В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4–В10.*



## Fibres, Ancient and Modern

- B4** The legend tells us that about three thousand years B.C. a Chinese Empress, while taking her tea, out of curiosity dipped the cocoon of a silk-worm into it and learnt how to unwind the fine thread of silk of which it \_\_\_\_\_.

COMPOSE

- B5** It was nearly five thousand years later that a Frenchman, \_\_\_\_\_ with the crushed leaves of the mulberry tree, on which the silk-worm feeds, found out how to produce a fine silk-like filament which we now call artificial silk.

EXPERIMENT

- B6** His discovery \_\_\_\_\_ other scientists to search for new fibres, and it was not long before several more were produced; but all of them had as their starting point some organic material, such as cellulose, casein, etc.

STIMULATE

- B7** It is only in the last sixty years that man \_\_\_\_\_ in synthesizing new fibres from inorganic materials.

SUCCEED

- B8** Everyone has heard of nylon, and scarcely one of us can say that he does not use something \_\_\_\_\_ from this valuable product every day.

MAKE

- B9** But nylon was only the first of an ever-lengthening list of new synthetic fibres Orlon, Dacron, Acrilan, Terylene – all \_\_\_\_\_ some Greek sounding names.

BEAR

- B10** Hardly a year now \_\_\_\_\_ without some new fibre making its appearance and some unfamiliar name finding its way into our everyday speech.

PASS

Прочитайте приведенный 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.

## Nanotechnologies

**B11** From the most ancient times the people tried to get into the secret of occurrence of the Universe, in a riddle of far stars and to get into depths of a matter surrounding us. Still the ancient philosophers who are not having devices, one force of an idea built representations about the smallest particles of which the world around — alive and \_\_\_\_\_ — consists.

LIFE

**B12** And then, after opening by Robert Hooke in the 17th century a microscope, the mankind has \_\_\_\_\_ opened a curtain of secret of a microcosm.

SLIGHT

**B13** But curiosity of the man does not have any limit. Owing to \_\_\_\_\_ and technical progress there was an opportunity not only to study a structure of substance by means of an electronic microscope, but also to create and operate objects, compare with atoms — elementary particles of a matter.

SCIENCE

**B14** Nanotechnology is use and manipulation of matter at a tiny scale. At this size, atoms and molecules work differently, and provide a \_\_\_\_\_ of surprising and interesting uses.

VARY

**B15** Nanotechnology is a fairly new area of research but it came more and more popular. It is the trendiest area of modern science. The \_\_\_\_\_ of nanotechnology are enormous.

POSSIBLE

**B16** Today's scientists are building tiny machines and structures from components as small as single atoms. Thus, we see that nanotechnologies have entered into set of areas of human \_\_\_\_\_, such as medicine, biology, electronics and physics.

ACT

*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.*

## In the Museum

The museum was almost **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ of visitors at this hour of the morning. A few **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ travellers, forced to spend a few hours in the town waiting for their train, **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ aimlessly about. The guard, sitting in the main hall, wondered how long he must wait till he could drink a cup of coffee. There were many interesting exhibits **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ him. The antique desk was black with age. The ancient gun had a rusty flint flock. The pistol was plated with silver. He could smell the breath of history.

Suddenly the silence was shattered by a mob of schoolchildren, all shouting and screaming in the **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ of having a short **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ from lessons, and at their head, the poor distracted teacher. They were very **A28** \_\_\_\_\_. Their behaviour was absolutely out of place.

- A22** 1) vacant  
2) empty

- 3) clear  
4) deserted

- |            |               |                |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>A23</b> | 1) bored      | 3) exciting    |
|            | 2) boring     | 4) sleepless   |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) stood      | 3) ran         |
|            | 2) bounced    | 4) wandered    |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) under      | 3) in front of |
|            | 2) between    | 4) above       |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) excitement | 3) shock       |
|            | 2) surprise   | 4) permission  |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) weekend    | 3) anniversary |
|            | 2) holiday    | 4) festival    |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) silent     | 3) quiet       |
|            | 2) optimistic | 4) noisy       |

*По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## Раздел 4

## Письмо

*Для ответов на задания С1, С2 используйте БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №2.*

*При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 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.*

*При заполнении БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2 указывайте сначала номер задания С1, С2, а потом пишите свой ответ.*

*Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.*



You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*... Guess what! My parents decided to sell our house in the village and to move to the city. I am shocked because I enjoy living in our village! Do you think this moving is good or bad? Are you for or against living in a big city? To my mind it is very difficult to find friends there.*

*As for the poetry competition I took the first place ...*

Write a letter to Mike,

In your letter

- tell him about advantages and disadvantages of life in the city and village
- ask **3 questions** about the poetry competition

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

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You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

**What is your opinion? Does money really rule the world?**  
Write **200–250 words**.

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

### **Вариант 3**

#### **Раздел 1**

#### **Аудирование**

*Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.*

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

- A. The speaker says that there are some rules for talking on the telephone.
- B. The speaker comes to the conclusion that with a mobile telephone, a person can talk almost instantly with someone on the other side of the world.
- C. The speaker thinks that it is possible to live without a telephone.
- D. The speaker is confident that some people, especially women, can't live without a telephone.
- E. The speaker says that a cordless telephone allows a person to walk around the house while talking.
- F. The speaker is sure that of all the various telecommunication services, the one most used is the telephone.
- G. The speaker believes that telephones can sometimes make you angry.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор матери с дочерью. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя



*гать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**A1 Nick lives in Susan's house.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A2 Susan's neighbours dislike Nick.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A3 Susan's mother doesn't like Nick because he looks untidy.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A4 Nick has never changed his job.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A5 Nick works at a factory.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A6 Nick likes his job.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A7 Susan does not work.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ американской девочки о своей учебе и жизни на ферме. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**A8 Tonganoxie is**

- 1) a small farm.  
2) a huge farm.  
3) a small town.

**A9 The most important crops on the farm are**

- 1) popcorn and wheat.  
2) corn and wheat.  
3) sugar beets and corn.

**A10 Debbie's mother**

- 1) does not work.
- 2) works at Tonganoxie High School.
- 3) works in the kindergarten.

**A11 Tonganoxie High School is**

- 1) rather big.
- 2) not very big.
- 3) rather small.

**A12 Some kids go to school for nearly an hour because**

- 1) they have no cars.
- 2) the bus is rather slow.
- 3) they live rather far.

**A13 Every lesson students have**

- 1) a different class, with a different teacher, in a different room.
- 2) the same class, with the same teacher, in a different room.
- 3) the same class, with a different teacher, in a different room.

**A14 Debbie works because**

- 1) she has to help her poor family.
- 2) her parents made her work.
- 3) wants to buy a car.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1—А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1—А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. How computers developed
- B. Fashion world
- C. The significance of microchips
- D. Good taste will never let down
- E. Extreme sports
- F. Healthy eating is important
- G. Taking risks can be less dangerous
- H. Choosing the right food

- 1 No activity can ever be completely free of risk, but you also have to weigh up the benefits. Taking precautions to make the risks "as low as reasonably practical" is just common sense. Rock climbing without a rope would be an unacceptable risk to most people. However, using the proper safety equipment reduces the risk and gives tremendous benefits.
- 2 The first fully electronic computer was not a laptop, of course. It took up an entire room and weighed thirty tons. The first computers were enormous, expensive, impractical and complicated. They could break up if a small insect, a bug, for instance, got inside them – hence is the term "debugging". But with the development of the microchip in 1971, several companies began building smaller computers. In 1977 the Apple computer appeared, and in 1981 IBM introduced the personal computer (PC).

3. With a good eye and a good thrift store, \$20 can go a long, long way! It's not like any other store-buying experience — you have to be willing to hunt around for the right sizes and styles. Second-hand shops are wonderful because you can buy unique, fashionable clothing — that you might not be able to find in regular stores — at affordable prices. All you have to do is to use your imagination and lots of creativity to create your own style!
- 4 Computers and microchips are the backbone of the technology revolution that continues to change rapidly people's lives and economy of present day. Now we have cellular phones, digital cameras, Palm Pilots, MP-3 players and all sorts of other gadgets, that are made possible by the microchip.
- 5 There are activities, sports or hobbies that make your heart beat faster and feel excited, that make you experience what you have neither tried nor felt before. And it's all thanks to adrenaline produced by our organism in stressed situations. BASE jumping, adventure racing, mountain boarding, canyoning, paragliding are some of the least known kinds of adrenaline sports just to mention a few.
- 6 In adults, healthy eating can help you manage your weight and can improve your overall feeling of well-being. It can also reduce your risk of developing illness and serious disease. For children, the right balance of foods will give them all the nutrients they need for healthy growth and development. It also helps to educate them to eat healthily and can reduce the risk of serious diseases later in life.
- 7 The increasing number of people considers the life behind the product as well as appearance, quality and price of things for personal style. They learn who made the item, and out of what materials. You would hardly expect them to go to a second-hand shop. In response,

a growing number of people in the fashion industry are working to produce clothes and accessories that are simultaneously beautiful, socially responsible and environmentally friendly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### B3

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

Many people all over the world enjoy gardening because being close to nature this occupation brings relaxation and peace of mind. There is a saying 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and that is truly so according to popular belief.

The history of modern gardens goes back thousands of years. 35,000 years ago different kinds of fruits, nuts and roots were only gathered, not cultivated. But over 10,000 years ago humans began domesticating plants which meant staying in one place and 2 \_\_\_\_\_. The first "garden" was a vegetable-garden.

Early people in Europe did not grow only edible plants such as wheat, they grew plants for medical purposes as well as herbs and spices for giving food special flavor and preserving it. But there is also evidence that some not very useful plants 3 \_\_\_\_\_. And such growing plants not only for food was the beginning of gardening.

Nowadays gardens are beautiful places to go to, but over the years 4 \_\_\_\_\_, for example, to honor the gods, or to be used in religious

ceremonies such as funerals and weddings. In some cultures there were sacred plants.

Prosperous people of ancient times planted huge gardens as a sign of their wealth and owner's status in society.

One of the most famous early gardens was the Hanging Gardens of Babylon which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was ordered by a king to please his wife

5

The garden was designed so that the river could continually irrigate it and as a result was green all year round.

Over the course of history the beauty of a garden has become more and more important. And a lot of attention is paid to its 6

as if a garden were a real work of art. Whether they are well designed or not, gardens are still pleasant places to have rest at.

A Chinese proverb says, "Keep a green tree in your heart and perhaps a singing bird will come".

- A. *growing their own food*
- B. *they have been cut down by people*
- C. *who loved beautiful trees and fragrant flowers*
- D. *"A garden is the best alternative therapy"*
- E. *they have been used for different purposes*
- F. *design, ornamentation, architecture in it*
- G. *were grown for religious purposes*

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания A15–A21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

They were new patients to me; all I had was the name, Olson. "Please, come down as soon as you can, my daughter is very sick."

When I arrived I was met by the mother, a big, startled looking woman, very clean and apologetic, who merely said, "Is this the doctor?" And let me in. In the back, she added, "You must excuse us, doctor, we have her in the kitchen where it is warm. It is damp here sometimes."

The child was fully dressed and sitting on her father's lap near the kitchen table. He tried to get up, but I motioned for him not to bother, took off my overcoat and started to look things over. I could see that they were all very nervous, eyeing me up and down distrustfully. As often, in such cases, they weren't telling me more than they had to, it was up to me to tell them; that's why they were spending three dollars on me.

The child was fairly eating me up with her cold, steady eyes, and no expression to her face whatever.

She did not move and seemed, inwardly, quiet; an unusually attractive little thing, and as strong as a heifer in appearance. But her face was flushed, she was breathing rapidly, and I realized that she had a high fever. She had magnificent blonde hair, in profusion. One of those picture children often reproduced in advertising leaflets and the photogravure sections of the Sunday papers.

"She's had a fever for three days," began the father "and we don't know what it comes from. My wife has given her things, you know, like people do, but it don't do no good. And there's been a lot of sickness around. So we thought you'd better look her over and tell us what is the matter."

As doctors often do I took a trial shot at it as a point of departure. Has she had a sore throat?

Both parents answered me together, "No... No, she says her throat don't hurt her."

"Does your throat hurt you?" added the mother to the child. But the little girl's expression didn't change nor did she move her eyes from my face.

"Have you looked?"

"I tried to," said the mother, "but I couldn't see."

As it happens we had been having a number of cases of diphtheria in the school to which this child went during that month and we were all, quite apparently, thinking of that, though no one had as yet spoken of the thing.

"Well," I said, "suppose we take a look at the throat first," I smiled in my best professional manner and asking for the child's first name I said, "come on, Mathilda, open your mouth and let's take a look at your throat."

Nothing going.

"Aw, come on," I coaxed, "just open your mouth wide and let me take a look." "Look," I said opening both hands wide, "I haven't anything in my hands. Just open up and let me see."

"Such a nice man," put in the mother. "Look how kind he is to you. Come on, do what he tells you to. He won't hurt you."

At that I ground my teeth in disgust. If only they wouldn't use the word "hurt" I might be able to get somewhere.

**A15 When the narrator went to see his patients**

- 1) he knew nothing about them.
- 2) he knew only their address and surname.
- 3) he knew their children very well.
- 4) he knew everything about this family.

**A16 The parents**

- 1) came from an old and aristocratic family.
- 2) belonged to fairly rich middle-class people.
- 3) were businessmen, they were running a firm.
- 4) were poor workers.

**A17 In paragraph 4 "the child was fairly eating the doctor" means**

- 1) the sick child was very hungry.
- 2) the girl didn't like the doctor.
- 3) the girl was very interested in the doctor.
- 4) she wanted to say something.

**A18 The girl's appearance surprised the narrator by its**

- 1) quietness and attractiveness.
- 2) nervousness.
- 3) large features.
- 4) dark complexion.

**A19 The doctor thought that the girl had diphtheria because**



- 1) the girl looked very ill.
- 2) her parents thought so.
- 3) there was an outbreak of this disease in the school where she went to.
- 4) she felt bad.

**A20 The mother**

- 1) tried to treat her daughter giving her some medicine.
- 2) was indifferent to her daughter's illness.
- 3) didn't know what to give her.
- 4) trusted the doctor.

**A21 It was**

- 1) rather easy to examine the girl.
- 2) difficult to look at the girl's throat.
- 3) not hard for such a professional to examine the girl's throat.
- 4) possible to persuade the girl to show her throat.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

**Раздел 3**

**Грамматика и лексика**

*Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4–В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4–В10.*

## Inventions

- B4** People usually invent things to make life easier. Household appliances, such as the vacuum cleaner, \_\_\_\_\_ housework.

REVOLUTIONIZE

- B5** Most inventions develop from earlier ideas. For example, Albert Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ anything, but made major scientific discoveries that led to countless inventions, such as nuclear energy, lasers and microchips.

NOT INVENT

- B6** Sometimes a new invention is an improvement on an old one, such as the vacuum cleaner. But some inventions \_\_\_\_\_ by accident.

MAKE

- B7** Teflon, the non-stick coating used on saucepans, \_\_\_\_\_ the result of a mistake made by its inventor, scientist Roy Plunkett.

BE

- B8** People have always had great ideas but haven't always had the materials or technology to make them happen. In the last 250 years the discovery of electricity, new chemical materials and advances in microbiology \_\_\_\_\_ to an explosion of inventions.

LEAD

- B9** A patent is a way for inventors \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas.

PROTECT

- B10** The patent \_\_\_\_\_ the inventor the legal right, for a fixed period of time, to stop other people from making, using or selling the invention except with the inventor's permission.

GIVE

Прочитайте приведенный 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**.

## Head For the Shade

**B11** A suntan, so long thought to be healthy and \_\_\_\_\_, is, in fact, our body reaction to damage from over-exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

ATTRACT

**B12** There is no such thing as a safe tan. The sun's ultraviolet radiation can cause sunburn, early \_\_\_\_\_ and more permanent damage leading to skin cancer.

AGE

**B13** Who is at risk? Everybody can be at risk of \_\_\_\_\_ skin cancer — men, women and children. Although skin colour is a major factor.

DEVELOP

**B14** High risk: those with pale freckled skin, blue eyes, fair or red hair, who tend to burn easily.

Medium risk: those who have \_\_\_\_\_ hair or eyes, who tend to tan easily.

Low risk: those with black or brown skin, who virtually never burn.

DARK

**B15** To protect yourself you should cover up. Wear loose fitting, \_\_\_\_\_ woven clothes as a physical barrier against the sun's rays.

TIGHT

- B16** A wide-brimmed hat should also be worn to protect the ears, nose and neck. Avoid sun exposure between 11 a.m. and 3 a.m. as the sun is at its \_\_\_\_\_ point then.

STRONG

*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.*

## A Flight to Sydney

The moment she had been **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ had come at last. The loudspeakers in the waiting hall **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ her flight. Gripping her handbag firmly, she made her way to the exit gate and out into the bright sun to the aircraft standing like some great silver bird. After **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ her boarding card to the hostess, she climbed up the steps into the cabin and looked around her. The air was fresh and warm. Some passengers were getting comfortable in the **A25** \_\_\_\_\_. A few of the passengers were trying to get some sleep, but most of them were reading. Above a door at the end of the passage she saw **A26** \_\_\_\_\_: NO SMOKING. FASTEN SEAT BELTS.

She sat and heard the voice of the captain. "This is Captain Green **A27** \_\_\_\_\_. Our estimated time of arrival in Sydney will be one a.m., so we've got a long flight **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ us. I hope you'll enjoy it. Our hostesses will be serving dinner shortly. Thank you."

- |            |                |               |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) delaying    | 3) speaking   |
|            | 2) waiting for | 4) leaving    |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) announced   | 3) made known |
|            | 2) advertised  | 4) declared   |

- |            |                   |               |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>A24</b> | 1) delivering     | 3) handing in |
|            | 2) passing        | 4) presenting |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) stools         | 3) seats      |
|            | 2) benches        | 4) chairs     |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) a message      | 3) an advice  |
|            | 2) an instruction | 4) a notice   |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) speaking       | 3) telling    |
|            | 2) talking        | 4) saying     |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) in front of    | 3) behind     |
|            | 2) ahead of       | 4) above      |

*По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## Раздел 4

## Письмо

*Для ответов на задания С1, С2 используйте БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №2.*

*При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 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.*

*При заполнении БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2 указывайте сначала номер задания С1, С2, а потом пишите свой ответ.*

*Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.*

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

... You know, after the exams I was so exhausted. Now I feel very tired and unfit. Don't know what to do about it. My friends are simply hooked on shaping, and mummy says that yoga is the ideal option. What would you recommend? What sports do teens in Russia practise?

As for my father, he has just come back from his business trip to New Zealand ...

Write a letter to Jessica.

In your letter

- tell her what she should do to keep fit
- ask **3 questions** about her father's business trip

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.



You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Many people are seriously concerned about the problem of climate changes; others think that all those environmental issues are not a big deal really.*

**What is your opinion? Are we facing any global environmental problems today?**

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

### Вариант 4

## Раздел 1

## Аудирование

Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмот-



реть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

# **В1**

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

- A. The speaker says that the first lamps were linked with religion.
- B. The speaker comes to the conclusion that electricity is a powerful and convenient way of getting light.
- C. The speaker thinks that torches, candles, and oil lamps are important ways of getting light.
- D. The speaker is confident that people conquered the darkness with the help of fire.
- E. The speaker says that for a long time fire was the main source of light in the darkness.
- F. The speaker is sure that the Sun is the most important source of light.
- G. The speaker believes that natural gas may be a source of light.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор мужа и жены. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A1 The Primary School Christmas Party is on the seventeenth of December.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A2 Mr. Small is very busy these days.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A3 The Primary School phoned at one o'clock.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A4 Mr. Small became angry because he didn't want to be Father Christmas.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A5 Mrs. Small wanted to be Father Christmas, too.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A6 Mr. Small phoned and refused to be Father Christmas.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A7 Mr. Small decided to be Father Christmas and to put on the Father Christmas costume.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Вы услышите рассказ мужчины о своей школе. В заданиях **A8–A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A8 Allen was nervous because**

- 1) he was afraid of his former headmaster.
- 2) he did not want to see the changes in his old school.
- 3) he was going back after fifteen years.

**A9 Allen recognised**

- 1) everything in his school.
- 2) only his old classroom.
- 3) the staffroom and the headmaster's study.

**A10 The teachers in the staffroom were**

- 1) talking and writing.
- 2) talking, reading and working.
- 3) resting.

**A11 The teachers in the staffroom**

- 1) saw Allen.
- 2) did not want to see Allen.
- 3) did not see him.

**A12 The laboratories were**

- 1) new and modern.
- 2) old but well-equipped.
- 3) the same.

**A13 The pupils in the laboratories**

- 1) were running and shouting.
- 2) making great noise.
- 3) were working.

**A14 Allen**

- 1) did not recognize the old headmaster.
- 2) recognized the headmaster at once.
- 3) hardly recognized the headmaster.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- A. Clothes are different
- B. Hydrogen cars
- C. Travel tips for hot weather
- D. Water circulation
- E. Vanilla Orchid
- F. A risky water sport
- G. The significance of water
- H. A legendary plant

- 1 A Native American legend says that the water lily was once a star. It fell from the sky and, striking the water, it changed into a flower. Other tales date from ancient times. The Roman writer Pliny the Elder in his Natural History wrote that water lilies were an antidote for magic love potions. The water lily, "queen of the water", is found in shallow ponds, in slow-moving streams, and on the borders of lakes where the soil is rich.
- 2 Kitesurfing is a new exciting water sport for the new millennium. It is rather a young sport. The idea of the sport is that a kitesurfer stands on a board with foot straps and uses the power of a large controllable kite to move him and his board across the water. It may seem simple but it is challenging as well because your body is the only connection between the kite and the board and you have to control them both at the same time.

- 3 The water on the Earth is always in continuous movement on, above and below the surface of the Earth. Once the rain water hits the ground it becomes either surface water or ground water. This is the part of the process known as the water cycle. Since the water cycle is truly a "cycle", there is no beginning or end.
- 4 Wear a hat. Floppy cotton ones with brims are the most practical, and you can make them wet with cool water. Not only does the cool water give instant relief, but as it evaporates from the top it'll act like a tiny refrigerator. Flip flops instead of boots would also be a nice thing when you are dying of immense heat. Even if you are a mad dog, stay out of the midday sun. Get up early, when it's cool, and stay out late.
- 5 Water is necessary for life. Millions of years ago the first forms of life on Earth grew in the sea. Although today many plants and animals are able to live on land, they still need water. This life-sustaining liquid makes up most of the animal blood or plant sap that nourishes living tissues.
- 6 Mass-produced cars that used petrol were brought to the market by Henry Ford in 1903. Now William Clay Ford, his great-great-grandson, says that finally we will end up using cars fuelled by hydrogen. Big car companies including Toyota, BMW, Honda, General Motors and Nissan are already developing hydrogen cars that do not cause pollution, or add to global warming; they only emit water.
- 7 One of the biggest shocks when you arrive in a new country can be the clothes people are wearing. You may look fashionable at home, but you suddenly find you are behind the times or simply someone to laugh at when you arrive abroad.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

It is impossible to imagine our life without computers 1 \_\_\_\_\_. But it is interesting to find that computer work is among the 40 most health damaging jobs. According to the latest researches, computers do not improve our health and that they can seriously damage our system 2 \_\_\_\_\_. People for whom computer work is their bread and butter have the most health complaints because of muscle and joint diseases.

Excessive computer use for more than a few hours on a daily basis can easily increase the risk of neck, shoulder and back problems. Additionally, light-touch keyboards that permit high speed typing, and constant mouse and trackball use, greatly damage affected nerves and tissues in the hands over a period of time.

In the early stages of this condition, fatigue, numbness and a general discomfort of the affected area are felt. Coldness, or numbness in the hands, may also be present. You may also feel a loss of strength and coordination in your hands. These symptoms usually occur only after prolonged activity and stop 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

There are many steps you can take 4 \_\_\_\_\_. A first step is to place the computer monitor in a position that is lower and further away from you. Make sure to sit straight. You should not have to stretch forward to reach the keys or read what is on the screen by choosing the appropriate font size on your screen. Be sure to move around and frequently shift your position. Arise from your seat and move around every 30 minutes. Placing your mouse or

trackball device in close proximity to your keyboard can also help 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the bad aspects of computer use is that even the children who cannot read and write yet, are already used to this machine. They develop at a very early age the habit of playing on the computers for hours on end.

Excessive recreational computer use, such as video games for an extended period of time causes a lot of problems. So, take stretching breaks every few minutes. Do balanced exercises 6 \_\_\_\_\_. Relax in a warm bath or shower at the end of a long work day.

- A. *which never stops surprising*
- B. *when the activity is ended*
- C. *such as walking on a daily basis*
- D. *avoid shoulder and neck strains*
- E. *to prevent all this*
- F. *because almost everything involves the use of it*
- G. *when they are not properly used*

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания A15–A21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

We had an enormous apple tree in our garden only a few yards from the kitchen window.

"We really must cut the tree down," my husband said, soon after we moved into the house. "I'm sure it's dangerous."

"Don't be silly," I said. I quite liked the tree myself. "It's quite safe. It isn't going to fall down on the house!"

"Well, I read something in the paper only the other day," he said. "A tree crashed into a woman's bedroom during a storm. She was going to get rid of the tree — and now she's in hospital!"

In the end, after several arguments of this kind, we asked a couple of workmen to come along and cut the tree down. It was not an easy job. In fact, it took them all morning. But at last the tree was lying on the ground.

"What about the roots?" the men asked. "Shall we take them out too or leave them?"

"Oh, take them out," I said. "Let's make a good job of it!"

This took all afternoon and I was beginning to think about the size of the bill! There was also a big hole in the garden!

"You'll be able to put all your old rubbish in there!" the men said as they left.

My husband climbed down into the hole and began to look around.

"Hey, look!" he called up to me. "There are some old coins here! And I think they're gold!"

I climbed down into the hole and we started to dig around, hoping to find some more coins. We did — and we also found a small metal box. We broke it open. It was full of jewellery — rings, necklaces and bracelets!

"Gosh!" I said, "I suppose someone hid these things in the ground — perhaps during a war!"

"They're probably worth a small fortune!" my husband said. "Well, aren't you glad now that you got rid of that old tree?"

**A15** The man wanted to get rid of the apple tree because it was

- 1) too near the house.
- 2) rather big.
- 3) too old.
- 4) ugly.

**A16** The man's wife

- 1) thought the tree was dangerous.
- 2) liked the tree.
- 3) couldn't stand the tree.
- 4) wanted to plant flowers near the tree.



**A17 After long arguments the woman**

- 1) went to hospital.
- 2) helped to cut the tree down.
- 3) phoned two workmen.
- 4) agreed to cut the tree down.

**A18 The men who came to cut the tree down**

- 1) worked during the storm.
- 2) argued a lot.
- 3) had to work hard.
- 4) were lazy and talkative.

**A19 The workmen made a big hole because**

- 1) they were looking for money.
- 2) they wanted to hide some rubbish.
- 3) they took out the roots of the tree.
- 4) they wanted to plant another tree.

**A20 When the man climbed down into the hole, he found**

- 1) some money.
- 2) some rubbish.
- 3) some apples.
- 4) an ancient Roman statue.

**A21 Later, the man and his wife found a box. The things in the box were**

- 1) useless.
- 2) important.
- 3) valuable.
- 4) useful.

**По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.**

Прочитайте приведенный 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 are Submarines Powered by?

- B4** The first modern military submarine \_\_\_\_\_ by a combination of diesel and electric engines.

POWER

- B5** It was developed by the Irish inventor John P. Holland in 1901. Many submarines still work in the same way today. The first true submarines \_\_\_\_\_ to appear at the end of the 19th century in France and the United States.

BEGIN

- B6** When \_\_\_\_\_ on the surface, a diesel engine is used to drive the propeller and push the submarine through the water. An electric motor is used for underwater operations.

TRAVEL

- B7** Since 1954, many submarines \_\_\_\_\_ on nuclear-powered engines.

RUN

- B8** These enable submarines \_\_\_\_\_ hidden underwater for months at a time without refueling.

STAY

**11** Submarines that \_\_\_\_\_ for oceanographic research bear little resemblance to the military vessels. Because most research submarines are designed primarily to operate on the floor of the ocean, they are relatively small and have limited power.

USE

**30** Such submarines are called submersibles. In 1986 the submersible Alvin \_\_\_\_\_ the wreck of the sunken ocean liner Titanic at a depth of about 3,960 metres.

EXPLORE

*Прочитайте приведенный 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.*

## **Saving Water**

**30** Water, water, everywhere, but not a lot to drink. If we don't use this most \_\_\_\_\_ natural resource wisely we will pay dearly.

VALUE

**31** Water is the most important resource for life on the planet. But is too easily taken for granted. With \_\_\_\_\_ dry weather and increases in demand, it is important that we all use water wisely to make sure there continues to be enough water levels left in rivers and wetlands to support a rich and varied wildlife.

CONTINUE

**32** Saving water also saves money. Anyone who lives in, or buys, a \_\_\_\_\_ built home has their water metered and pays for what they use.

NEW

**B14** Low water \_\_\_\_\_ can also choose to switch to water meters to save money.

USE

**B15** But everyone could benefit \_\_\_\_\_ if we all used less water. There is no new water on earth.

FINANCE

**B16** All our water is recycled and needs \_\_\_\_\_ before we can use it at home and that costs money.

TREAT

*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 Doctor

It was a ringing frost. It was snowing. **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ snow lay on the track as the doctor struggled slowly against a biting wind to the lonely farmhouse. Snow-drifts surrounded him from all **A23** \_\_\_\_\_. The sky was **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ with dense clouds. The doctor was out of sorts. It must have been two hours **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ he left the cosy warmth of his consulting-room in the small town to visit the old woman who **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ sick in this deserted spot. He wondered, as he had so often done before, why he had chosen this remote district to practise in. Was he too honest or merciful? He knew that all his friends worked in big cities for large **A27** \_\_\_\_\_. And only he had chosen **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ practice in a small town.

**A22** 1) Profound

3) Broad

2) High

4) Deep

**A23** 1) sectors

3) parts

2) borders

4) sides

- |            |                |                 |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>A24</b> | 1) hidden      | 3) wrapped      |
|            | 2) covered     | 4) concealed    |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) during      | 3) since        |
|            | 2) while       | 4) from         |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) lay         | 3) was situated |
|            | 2) rested      | 4) remained     |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) communities | 3) crews        |
|            | 2) companies   | 4) bands        |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) separate    | 3) private      |
|            | 2) isolated    | 4) individual   |

*По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## Раздел 4

## Письмо

*Для ответов на задания С1, С2 используйте БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №2.*

*При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 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.*

*При заполнении БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2 указывайте сначала номер задания С1, С2, а потом пишите свой ответ.*

*Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.*



You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*... At school we are doing a project on the greatest museums in the world. Are there any large and famous museums and art galleries excepting the Hermitage in your country? Could you tell me about them? Where are they situated? What do they exhibit?*

*By the way, we bought a very nice puppy a few days ago ...*

Write a letter to Sam.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his new pet

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.



You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Many people believe that being young means a lot of fun and entertainment, but some say that it is not so easy.*

**What is your opinion? Is it easy to be young?**

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

## **Вариант 5**

### **Раздел 1**

### **Аудирование**

*Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.*



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

- A. The speaker says that wooden wheels gave cyclists a very bumpy ride.
- B. The speaker recommends bike riders to observe some safety rules.
- C. The speaker thinks that cycling is a very cheap kind of transportation.
- D. The speaker is confident that bicycle racing is very popular in Europe.
- E. The speaker says that the first bike had to be pushed by the rider's feet.
- F. The speaker gives some standard recommendations for bike care.
- G. The speaker is sure that a bike, is a simple machine, but it provides almost unlimited recreation and exercise.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор мужчины и женщины на автобусной остановке. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни поло-

*жительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**A1 The man is waiting for his bus for 15 minutes.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A2 It is raining.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A3 The man is a perfect stranger to the woman.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A4 The man and the woman are waiting for the same bus.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A5 All the buses are overcrowded.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A6 The woman hates travelling during rush hours.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A7 All the seats in the bus are full.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ никарагуанского мальчика о своей жизни в Сан-Франциско. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**A8 The Gomez family emigrated to the USA because**

- 1) Mr. and Mrs. Gomez were unemployed in Nicaragua.  
2) they had the political trouble in their country.  
3) their lives were in danger in Nicaragua.

**A9 Steve's parents came to the USA**

- 1) when he was only a little boy.  
2) when his sister Diane was 11 years old.  
3) when he was 14.

- A10 Mrs. Gomez can't speak English fluently that's why**
- 1) she has no work in the USA.
  - 2) studies in a special school.
  - 3) doesn't want to move to another district of San Francisco.
- A11 Steve's father works**
- 1) as a secretary in a Mexican company.
  - 2) as an architect in a firm.
  - 3) as a bus driver.
- A12 The Gomez family prefers**
- 1) American food to Spanish.
  - 2) to celebrate Mexican holidays.
  - 3) to watch American TV channels.
- A13 Steve's mother**
- 1) often cooks Spanish food.
  - 2) can cook nothing.
  - 3) has no time to cook at home.
- A14 The boys' club is organized**
- 1) to attract boys' attention to religion.
  - 2) keep the boys off the street gangs.
  - 3) to teach them English.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

- A. A dangerous creature
- B. Are traditional postal services effective?
- C. The first steps of postal service
- D. Treating body through feet and hands
- E. A dangerous underwater sport
- F. Complementary medicine
- G. New technologies in education
- H. Underwater swimming

- 1 Traditional Chinese medicine has been practised for around 3,000 years in the Far East. But in recent years alternative medicine has become very popular in the West. It seems that people have begun to worry about the side effects of drugs and choose such treatments as yoga, reflexology, homeopathy and acupuncture to complement, or sometimes even replace, Western medicine.
- 2 Reflexology is a form of therapy in alternative medicine which is massaging of feet and hands based on the research into the nervous system and reflex. Feet and hand sensors communicate with body organs. It is possible to influence their health by pressing certain points.
- 3 Humans always needed to keep in touch and to exchange information. When writing was not invented yet people carried oral messages from one person to another.

In writing it became much easier. But not reliably enough. The first people who created and organised the system of mail delivery were the Romans.

- 4 Airmail made sending letters to most parts of the world easy, quick and cheap. Nevertheless, new technology of the 20th century gave the world an alternative way of communication through fax machines or the Internet sending e-mails. So, traditional postal services are becoming less popular. Because of its slow speed compared to an e-mail or a text message many people now call traditional post "snail mail".
- 5 Humans have always wanted to fly. Their desire to swim under the water was not weaker. Primitive devices that allowed people to breath under water date from 3,000 years ago. But only a little more than half a century ago French diving legend Jacques Cousteau developed the first practical Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA). Since then interest to the sport of scuba diving is growing only stronger.
- 6 There is a blue-ringed octopus on Australian coasts, an octopus tiny enough to be hiding in a can of drink. Though little and harmless it may seem, it is the most dangerous lethal octopus in the world. Its venom includes a component found in no other creature. His mouth contains enough venom to kill at least twenty men.
- 7 On line education has revolutionized the education industry. The computer technology has made the dream of distance learning a reality. Education is no more limited to classrooms. It has reached far thanks to the computer technology. Physically distant locations have come close to each other only due to computer networking.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

The popularity of eco-tourism or ecological tourism is increasing every year 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

Most commonly it is understood as "a kind of tourism operating in an environmentally friendly fashion".

Mass tourism has often harmed natural habitats and caused pollution of remote places like the Himalayas, 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. And thinking of where resources are coming from and where wastes are going is at the heart of the idea of eco-tourism.

More and more people live in towns and cities and they want to experience wild spaces and species, so, 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. The draw for people is often the natural environment – seeing giraffes, elephants in Kenya or South Africa, walking through the forests of Costa Rica, diving among the corals of Australia's Great Barrier Reef or the Red Sea.

Being a real eco-tourist means being responsible for the environment of the place you travel to, protecting nature and trying not to damage or remove endangered plants or animals, learning new ways to live on the planet and thinking about our impact: as guests, 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

A walk through the rainforest is not eco-tourism if that particular walk is taken at the expense of the natural world or of 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

In Russia there are also places 6 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. People travel through the wilderness of Siberia, enjoy beautiful views of unspoiled taiga forests, mountains, lakes, rivers and mineral springs.

- A. where litter just doesn't biodegrade
- B. the people who already live there
- C. we shouldn't do anything we wouldn't do at home
- D. but not everybody knows what this term really means
- E. within nations there are tourism bureaus in states, provinces, and cities
- F. that you can visit being an eco-tourist
- G. one in every 10 tourists is already an eco-tourist

1	2	3	4	5	6

Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания A15–A21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Johnny was three when he ran away from home for the first time. Somebody left the garden gate open. Johnny wandered out, crossed some fields, and two hours later, arrived in the next village. He was just able to give his name and address.

By the time he was seven, Johnny used to vanish from home two to three times a year. Sometimes he covered quite long distances on foot. On other occasions he got on a bus or even a train, and simply sat there until someone asked for his ticket. Generally the police brought him home. "Why do you do it?" they used to ask. "You aren't happy at home, are you?" "Of course not," Johnny replied. "Then why?" "I just like seeing places," Johnny told them.

Johnny continued "to see places" although everyone tried to stop him. His parents used to watch him closely, and so did the teachers; but sooner or later Johnny managed to slip away. As he grew older, his favourite trick was to hide on a long distance lorry. Sometimes he used to travel hundreds of miles before anyone discovered him.

It is hardly surprising that eventually Johnny managed to get on board a plane. He was twelve at that time. It was a cargo plane and, a few hours later Johnny found himself in Cairo. How did you get on board? No one knows! According to Johnny himself, it was easy: he just went into the airport, walked along some corridors and got on board the nearest plane.

In spite of this, Johnny did well at school. He enjoyed Maths and languages and, perhaps not surprisingly, he was especially good at Geography. "What do you want to be when you grow up?" his teachers asked him. Johnny did not take long to answer that question. "An explorer!" he answered. "But it's difficult to become an explorer in this modern age," they tried to tell him, "unless you go to space!" But it was no use: Johnny knew what he wanted.

Just before he left school, Johnny saw a notice in one of the daily papers. An expedition was about to go to Brazil to travel up the Amazon. There were vacancies for three young people "willing to work hard and with a sense of adventure". Johnny applied... and, two months later, he was on his way to Brazil.

**A13** Johnny ran away from home because

- 1) he was young.
- 2) he was unhappy.
- 3) he liked travelling.
- 4) he was silly.

**A10** As he grew older, Johnny began to

- 1) stay at home.
- 2) take his friends with him.
- 3) travel further.
- 4) hide from his parents.



**A17 His parents and teachers**

- 1) kept their eyes on him.
- 2) punished him.
- 3) didn't permit him to go for a walk.
- 4) spoke favourably of his flights.

**A18 Johnny went to Cairo because**

- 1) he liked geography.
- 2) a plane was going there.
- 3) he liked flying.
- 4) he always wanted to visit this country.

**A19 Johnny was**

- 1) a dull pupil.
- 2) a pupil at the top of the class.
- 3) a pupil out of control.
- 4) a bright pupil.

**A20 Johnny wanted to become an explorer, but his teachers said,**

- 1) "You are too young."
- 2) "It isn't easy these days."
- 3) "You are too lazy to become an explorer."
- 4) "Go to the moon instead."

**A21 In the end, Johnny**

- 1) joined the expedition.
- 2) ran away from school.
- 3) stayed at home.
- 4) worked for a newspaper.

**По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15—А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15—А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.**

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## Snow

**B4** Tiny crystals of ice that fall to Earth \_\_\_\_\_ snow. Snow is the result of a chain of events.

CALL

**B5** It \_\_\_\_\_ its existence as water vapor, which is water in the form of gas.

START

**B6** If a cloud \_\_\_\_\_ cold enough, the water vapor freezes to form ice crystals. At temperatures between about  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , water vapor crystallizes around bits of dust in the cloud.

BE

**B7** The crystals grow as more drops join the crystals already \_\_\_\_\_. These crystals are usually hexagonal, and many hexagonal crystals frozen together make a snowflake.

FORM


**B8** The way that ice crystals join together \_\_\_\_\_ every snowflake a unique design. Even so, most snowflakes have six points or six sides.

GIVE

**B9** Snow greatly affects climates and living things. A cover of snow on the ground helps \_\_\_\_\_ a climate cold.

This happens because snow reflects, or bounces back, most of the Sun's heat.


#### KEEP

 However, a snow cover can also protect small plants from the effects of severe cold. When snow melts in the spring, it provides freshwater for people and animals. But if snow \_\_\_\_\_ for years, it may form huge slabs of ice, called glaciers.


#### NOT MELT

*Прочитайте приведенный 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.*

### Caves

 A cave is a \_\_\_\_\_ hollow space under the ground that has an opening large enough for a person to enter. Caves range in size from tiny passages to huge systems of connected "rooms" and tunnels. The world's longest cave system is Mammoth Cave, in the U.S. state of Kentucky. It is more than 560 kilometers long. Large caves are often called "caverns".

#### NATURE

 People have been using caves for a long time. Caves once offered shelter that was warm in winter and cool in summer. Caves were also easier to defend against human and animal enemies. Finding tools and bones and food in caves, \_\_\_\_\_ have been able to learn a great deal about our remote ancestors.

#### SCIENCE

**B13** They can date the use of fire, of weapons, of utensils like clay pots. They have found \_\_\_\_\_ paintings on cave walls. Some of these were paintings of people and animals made 27,000 years ago in the dark depths of caves.

REMARK

**B14** Early humans often camped in the \_\_\_\_\_ of caves. All over the world there are caves that people used as a place to live in.

ENTER

**B15** Caves are also used for recreation. There are many caves that people can visit without special equipment. Visitors to other caves need special equipment and lights. These caves require \_\_\_\_\_ to be explored.

TRAIN

**B16** Caves are the home of many \_\_\_\_\_ animals. Some, such as bats, live in caves but come out at night to feed. Other cave-dwelling animals live their entire lives underground.

DIFFER

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.

## Love Feelings

For a moment he stopped outside the door to make **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ he had come to the right place. Yes, there was the sign: FISHER'S RESTAURANT. He pushed open the swing-doors and stepped into the warm **A23** \_\_\_\_\_.

The room was crowded with diners, and waitresses darted backwards and **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ with trays of food. A quick **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ around the room told him that his friend was already there and, **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ her with a wave of the hand, he made his way between the tables to where she was sitting. His heart melted when he saw her. She was a pleasant-looking woman with soft brown hair and dark-brown eyes. She was very **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ really and he wanted to marry her. But he could not **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings.

- |            |                |               |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) decided     | 3) sure       |
|            | 2) satisfied   | 4) precise    |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) atmosphere  | 3) aura       |
|            | 2) wind        | 4) feeling    |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) on          | 3) towards    |
|            | 2) ahead       | 4) forwards   |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) glance      | 3) scan       |
|            | 2) view        | 4) glare      |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) nodding     | 3) meeting    |
|            | 2) greeting    | 4) receiving  |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) interesting | 3) attractive |
|            | 2) handsome    | 4) ugly       |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) declare     | 3) cope       |
|            | 2) pronounce   | 4) express    |

*По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

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.

При заполнении **БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2** указывайте сначала номер задания **C1**, **C2**, а потом пишите свой ответ.

Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*... There are only ten pupils in our class. Each class has its own room and a class teacher. There is an excellent swimming pool and spacious football and cricket grounds where we play. Do you practise any sport? What sports do you do in your P.T. lessons? What games do you play?*

*In England we play a lot of sports and games ...*

Write a letter to Alexander.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about sports and games popular among teenagers in England.

**Remember the rules of letter writing.**

**Comment on the following statement.**

85





## Вариант 6

### Раздел 1

### Аудирование

Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

#### **B1**

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

- A. The speaker says that Ford was able to produce cars quickly and at a low price.
- B. The speaker tells us that the first petrol-based car was not cheap.
- C. The speaker thinks that automobile manufacturing is the top industry in Detroit.

- D. The speaker is confident that automobiles have changed the style of living.
- E. The speaker says that the first automobile burned coal.
- F. The speaker advises drivers to equip their cars with seat belts.
- G. The speaker is sure that a great increase in air pollution is a negative side of automobile use.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор двух подруг. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

- A1 Susan seems to know Ann's face.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A2 Ann knows Susan only by name.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A3 Susan is out of work now.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A4 Barbara and Ann run a shop.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A5 Barbara likes her job.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- A6 Ann is a rather inexperienced book-keeper.**  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A7 Barbara and Ann sell clothes.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

*Вы услышите рассказ будущего полицейского о своей жизни в Нью-Йорке. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**A8 Marvin spent most of his time**

- 1) at school.  
2) in the apartment.  
3) at college.

**A9 Marvin was going to work**

- 1) in Arizona.  
2) in New York.  
3) in the Police Academy.

**A10 Marvin was going to keep in touch with his mother**

- 1) by e-mail.  
2) by telephone.  
3) by post.

**A11 Marvin's father died**

- 1) of cancer.  
2) of pneumonia.  
3) of a heart attack.

**A12 At school Marvin was**

- 1) a youth of great promise.  
2) very dull.  
3) good for nothing.

**A13 Marvin's sisters**

- 1) hated the sight of him.  
2) often teased him.  
3) always took care of him.

**A14 Marvin's mother**

- 1) was glad to get rid of him.
- 2) couldn't imagine her life without him.
- 3) decided to go to Arizona with him.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

**Раздел 2**

**Чтение**

**B2**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

- A. Information transmission
- B. Environmentally friendly automobile
- C. The future of modems
- D. Turbo train
- E. Useful sea inhabitants
- F. Outdoor activity
- G. Solar power
- H. A dangerous sea creature

- 1 Swimming at beaches in the northern half of Australia from September to May is not the best idea. It is all because of the invisible but still the world's most

dangerous marine stinger, the chironex jellyfish, or sea wasp. More people died of this jellyfish than of sharks and crocodiles in the same region. Its serious sting can kill within seconds.

- 2 Technically speaking this device modulates a signal to encode digital information and demodulates information to decode it. It is used for the Internet access. When a modem starts making a connection, the sounds that you hear from the modem are digital sounds that are being modulated into audible signals. Cable modems and ADSL modems are examples of faster modems in use today.
- 3 There is a good solution for people who like driving and are worried about air pollution and global warming. The hybrid car is running on petrol and electricity, so, it uses half as much fuel as normal cars and emits half the harmful gases.
- 4 There are almost a thousand species of coral, making up reefs where habitats are most diverse in the oceans. Four thousand fish species depend on them, and they are economically as well as ecologically important, providing about a quarter of the fish catch in Asia and attracting tourists. More than 10 million people visit Australia's Great Barrier Reef each year.
- 5 Every year the Sun gives much solar energy equal to billions tons of coal. If we could capture and use at least one percent of it, it would help our environment greatly. It is distributed free by nature without oil tankers or pipelines. This clean form of energy is likely to power the future.
- 6 Quite a few countries now use high speed trains. The famous Bullet Train in Japan can carry passengers at speeds of over 300 km/h. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes: up hills, through mountains, even under the sea. Euro-tunnel was opened in 1994 and connects Britain to France through a railway that goes under the sea.

- 7 Camping as a hobby fits a variety of budgets. It is suitable for all age groups, young and old alike. The key to having a pleasant camping trip is planning. There are many books and publications available to prepare you with all the necessary details. You will also need to know the area in which you plan to camp.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Many people are of opinion that the world of online gaming has gone too far. It is growing in popularity. There are now more members of World of War Craft, 1 \_\_\_\_\_

In July 2006, members of the Internet game Second Life spent \$660,000 on real estate that exists only in the Internet.

What is it? Why are people paying real money for nothing, is it a healthy enjoyment or obsession, and if it is, can it be dangerous?

The real problem is that young people are taking to technology faster than any other age group and computer gaming has replaced a lot of other social activities.

Internet games are so appealing because anyone can be transported to another reality in a matter of minutes, and 2 \_\_\_\_\_

So the players get to have fun, the game owners get rich keeping them on line and 3 \_\_\_\_\_

---

Games like War Craft and Second Life are harmless fun as many think, 4 \_\_\_\_\_

---

There are really two reasons that make on line gaming so serious. The first reason is the chemical in our body called dopamine. When you kill an enemy, up a level or do something well, you get a bigger dopamine rush. It's something like getting adrenaline from doing extreme sports.

The second reason is social. War Craft players, for example, form groups of up to 60 players. To attack another group every member has to be on line and if you're not, there is the pressure from the rest of the guild members 5 \_\_\_\_\_

---

Kids think they are having friends but they are on line friends. And for many of these kids it's the first time in their life that they're good at something.

A personality may be addictive, too, so that it is a real problem. This addiction is like any other addiction, alcoholism, for example, 6 \_\_\_\_\_

---

The symptoms of computer game addiction of young people can be irritability, sleep deprivation, poor health and full blown violence.

- A. *players can escape from the surroundings and from themselves*
- B. *but their effects grew into an addiction*
- C. *because "they need you"*
- D. *everybody is happy*
- E. *communities of game players organize themselves around multiplayer teams*

F. *than there are people in the whole Switzerland*

G. *when people are looking for something from outside of themselves that can change the way they feel*

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания A15–A21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The train pulled out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk. I was on my way. I started a conversation with my fellow-passenger opposite me (people take to each other quickly when travelling). He seemed to be bright and good-tempered.

I was somewhat surprised when the man said he didn't smoke and that he couldn't give me a light. I had been admiring the fine lighter which he had on the table by the window and of course I expected it would work. But I did not give the matter a second thought for we were rapidly approaching the frontier.

I was just trying to get some sleep when an official came into our compartment and asked for passports. He collected them, stamped them mechanically, and handed them back to us. As soon as he left the customs officers entered. They were extremely polite and much to our surprise didn't seem too concerned about the goods we had with us. They asked each of us how much money we had with us and requested to see it. (I learned afterwards that large sums of money were being smuggled out of the country.)

The officers were quite satisfied that all was in order and were going to leave when one of them picked up the lighter to light his pipe. The man opposite me made an involuntary movement and checked himself, saying that the lighter was broken. He was so embarrassed that it was clear he was trying to hide something. The customs officer noticed that, too, and



offered to repair the man's lighter. He unscrewed the bottom of it and, to our amazement, began to draw out a thick roll of dollar bills of high value. "A lighter like this is too valuable to be left around," the officer said, and he asked the man to follow him out of the compartment.

**A15 The narrator's fellow-passenger**

- 1) was a rather reserved and bottled-up man.
- 2) spoke with a very strong accent.
- 3) used strong language.
- 4) was cheerful and jolly.

**A16 The fact that the man couldn't give the narrator a light**

- 1) didn't seem strange to him because he didn't give it a second thought.
- 2) was rather unexpected.
- 3) surprised him because his fellow-traveller used to be so helpful all the way to the frontier.
- 4) was at the back of his mind as they were rapidly reaching the frontier.

**A17 When an official came into the compartment,**

- 1) he found the narrator fast asleep.
- 2) he did his duty habitually, without fixing his mind on it.
- 3) he went through the motions of the procedure mechanically pretending nothing was wrong.
- 4) he warned the passengers that a lot of money was smuggled out of the country.

**A18 After a very quick survey of passengers' things the customs officers**

- 1) seemed dissatisfied with its results.
- 2) were suspiciously polite with the passengers and quickly left the compartment.
- 3) inquired whether the passengers had any currency along.
- 4) stated the value of them.

**A19 One of the officers**

- 1) was a heavy cigar smoker.
- 2) was a violent opponent of smoking.
- 3) wanted to light a cigarette.
- 4) liked to smoke a pipe.

**A20 One of the customs officers suspected that something was wrong**

- 1) after they were through with the thorough examination of the things.
- 2) after one of them made a motion to take the lighter and tried to make use of it.
- 3) because the man looked very embarrassed.
- 4) after the officer unscrewed the bottom of the lighter.

**A21 The customs officers asked the owner of the lighter to come along with them because**

- 1) the man was a smuggler.
- 2) they couldn't leave such a valuable thing as the lighter lying around.
- 3) he was too nervous and it was clear he was trying to hide something.
- 4) one of them wanted to repair a lighter.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

**Раздел 3**

**Грамматика и лексика**

*Прочитайте приведенный 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.*

## Underwater World

**B4** Undersea exploration remains a field with exciting possibilities. Scientists are learning more and more about the minerals, animals and plants of the deep. These resources \_\_\_\_\_ prove very valuable to humans in the years to come. Scientists are also collecting information that gives them a better understanding of the Earth as a whole.

CAN

**B5** People called oceanographers study the oceans to try \_\_\_\_\_ them healthy. Some examine the quality of the water and the way the water moves. Others look at the structures of the seafloors and basins.

KEEP

**B6** Another group of oceanographers \_\_\_\_\_ in the plants and animals that live in oceans.

INTEREST

**B7** The world's oceans are important to life on the Earth. Oceans are a great source of food for people around the world. They also provide minerals, oil and natural gas. Phytoplankton and algae create much of the world's oxygen. Oceans also help to keep climates stable by \_\_\_\_\_ heat from the Sun.

STORE

**B8** More and more people \_\_\_\_\_ their vacations in the underwater world.

TAKE

**B9** There \_\_\_\_ two kinds of sport diving: skin diving and scuba diving. Skin divers wear face masks, short snorkel breathing tubes and swim fins.

BE

**B10** Scuba divers carry portable tanks of \_\_\_\_\_ air strapped to their backs and wear a variety of additional equipment.

COMPRESS

*Прочитайте приведенный 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.*

## Stonehenge

**B11** There is no spot in whole Britain, and but few in the whole world, so surrounded by mystery, so redolent with romance, as the group of huge, rough-cut stones which people call Stonehenge — place of the "hanging stones". The question of who built Stonehenge is largely \_\_\_\_\_, even today.

ANSWER

**B12** Stonehenge has long captured the \_\_\_\_\_ of writers and thinkers. In the past there have been many theories about who might have built this ancient structure. These have included the Danes, Romans, Saxons, Greeks, Atlanteans, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Celts, King Aurelius Ambrosious, Merlin, Druids and even aliens.

IMAGINE

**B13** For a long time scientists thought that Stonehenge was built by the Druids. The Druids were members of the ancient Celtic order of priests, teachers of religion and magicians. They led \_\_\_\_\_ ceremonies, settled legal disputes and served as leaders and advisers to their people.

#### RELIGION

**B14** According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, the stones of the Giant's Ring were \_\_\_\_\_ brought from Africa to Ireland by giants (who else but giants could handle the job?).

#### ORIGIN

**B15** Why Stonehenge was built is \_\_\_\_\_. There have been many different theories about the original use of Stonehenge.

#### KNOW

**B16** At one time, people thought that the stones had a \_\_\_\_\_ power.

#### HEAL

*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.*

Our guide said that the Metropolitan Museum of Art contains more than 200 galleries, more than 6,000 paintings, sculptures and drawings, and the entire ancient Egyptian Temple of Dendur. I made up my **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ to visit it. But before entering the Museum, I stopped on the top step **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ the scene. It had a carnival quality. Business people **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ briefcases, Africans in long flowing gowns, and young people in shorts and sandals moved up and down the wide stairway like ants. Below the broad sidewalk,

small tables and **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ were lined up under shade trees. Here mothers allowed their babies to toddle back and forth, while a group of smartly-dressed women removed their shoes and twiddled their tired **A26** \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile, vendors with colorful carts were **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ cold drinks and popcorn. In the street noisy cabs and trucks zoomed past, while bicyclists wove in and out of the **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ traffic. Could the pictures inside the museum possibly be more colorful or entertaining?

- |            |                 |               |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) brains       | 3) wits       |
|            | 2) spirit       | 4) mind       |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) to inspect   | 3) to look    |
|            | 2) to view      | 4) to examine |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) moving       | 3) bringing   |
|            | 2) carrying     | 4) catching   |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) benches      | 3) thrones    |
|            | 2) arm-chairs   | 4) desks      |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) hands        | 3) fingers    |
|            | 2) thumbs       | 4) toes       |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) distributing | 3) selling    |
|            | 2) buying       | 4) paying for |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) easy         | 3) hard       |
|            | 2) heavy        | 4) light      |

*По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

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.

При заполнении **БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2** указывайте сначала номер задания C1, C2, а потом пишите свой ответ.

Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*...My classmates are doing a project on youth subcultures in different countries. Could you tell me what groupings are popular in your home place? Could you describe them? Do you belong to any grouping?*

*My parents and I have just returned from a tour around Australia ...*

Write a letter to George.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his tour

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2**

You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Whereas some people say that TV destroys family life, others support the opinion that it may enrich it.*

**What is your opinion? For which view can you find better arguments?**

**Write 200–250 words.**



Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Раздел 1

Аудирование

Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

**B1**

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

- A. The speaker says that vegetarianism is the practice of not eating meat, fish, fowl or other animal food.
- B. The speaker tells us that being a veggie is good for health.
- C. The speaker thinks that organic food is full of vitamins and minerals.
- D. The speaker is not confident that diet is a useful thing.
- E. The speaker says that obesity is one of the greatest threats to good health.
- F. The speaker believes that vitamins and minerals can make you more intelligent, optimistic and energetic.
- G. The speaker is not quite sure which diet is the best.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор мужа и жены. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A1 Norman caught a cold.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A2 Norman is tired of lying flat in bed.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A3 Angela is trying to nurse her husband.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A4 Norman is rather hungry and thirsty.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A5 Norman is running a temperature.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A6 He wants to watch his favourite soap opera.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

**A7 Norman doesn't want to meet with his mother-in-law.**

- 1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью с известным американским актером. В заданиях **A8–A14** обведите цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A8 When David was a little boy he**

- 1) dreamt of becoming an actor.  
2) didn't want to become an actor.  
3) he wanted to become a dentist.

**A9 His first appearance on the screen**

- 1) was a failure.
- 2) was a success.
- 3) rather disappointing.

**A10 To play a role convincingly it is necessary**

- 1) to have a talent.
- 2) to attract the attention of the public.
- 3) to create a sense of reality and identify with a role.

**A11 It was not interesting for David**

- 1) to live in Scotland.
- 2) to play in the theatre.
- 3) to star in the movies.

**A12 David left his first wife because**

- 1) she didn't want to live in America.
- 2) he takes marriage rather lightly.
- 3) because he fell in love with another woman.

**A13 David has**

- 1) no children.
- 2) two children.
- 3) three children.

**A14 David**

- 1) is not really interested in being a star.
- 2) enjoys being famous.
- 3) has difficulty seeing himself as a star.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

## B2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Human beings and nature are inseparable
- B. The Chinese New Year
- C. The Chinese Zodiac
- D. Darwin's exhibition
- E. On the brink of extinction
- F. Enjoy an active game
- G. Overpopulation
- H. Love for water sports

- 1 There are 12 animals that Chinese people believe "hide in your heart". Out of all the animals only 12 came to pay final respect to Buddha before he left the earth. As a reward they each had a year named after them. The animal associated with the year you're born in is said to influence your personality!
- 2 Like many Chinese New Year traditions, food prepared for the occasion is deeply linked with ideas of good fortune for the coming year. Red meat would almost certainly not be on the menu meaning the bad luck. Fish, however, with its image of long life and plenty, is a traditional New Year favourite. Whatever foods are served at the party there should be certainly a lot of it. A table full of leftovers is another happy sign of future prosperity!
- 3 The real situation is not that bad, of course. But the number of people on the Earth is going up. We need first

to think about the two ways of the population growth – the fertility rate and life expectancy. The first one is the number of babies born. And the other one is the length of our life.

- 4 The human race has caused many problems. These are thousands of deaths from air pollution in Brazil, disappearing forests in the Amazon, deserts in Africa, forest fires in Indonesia, serious shortages of fish in Europe and melting ice caps in the Polar Regions. However, many people feel nowadays that environmental issues should not be taken seriously enough.
- 5 The Natural History Museum in London is hosting an exhibition devoted to Charles Darwin, showcasing everything from the scientist's notebooks, to preserved animals brought back from the Galapagos Islands. The exhibition is said to be a fulfilling experience for anyone with an interest in life. The exhibition offers visitors the opportunity to observe specimens that played a significant role in Darwin's research.
- 6 On the water, in the water or under the water, there is a huge range of sports and activities available to lovers of  $H_2O$ . All over the world people head for oceans, lakes, pools and rivers in search of fun, freedom and excitement. Surfing traditionally appeals to young people with a relaxed outlook on life.
- 7 It is a sport and a hobby in which you use a round, heavy ball to roll down a long, straight lane, to hit the pins. The objective of bowling is to knock all of the pins down in one roll, which would give you a strike. Your score each turn depends upon how many pins are knocked down. The bowling ball has three holes in which a player inserts his or her middle, ring and thumb fingers to roll it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

Lance Armstrong is the embodiment of all 1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. He became the champion of the Tour de France, one of the world's sporting contests, 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. He is also two time Olympian cyclist in both the 1992 and 1996 Olympics. And finally he has overcome extraordinary adversity cancer.

Lance Armstrong was born on September 18, 1971. He says he was "born to ride bikes". He lived opposite a bicycle shop where he got his first bike at the age of seven and 3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. His mother always encouraged him.

In 1989 he competed in the junior world championship in Moscow. In 1993 he became the youngest ever road-racing World Champion.

By 1996 he became one of the world's leading sportsmen but 4 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. It had advanced so far that it had spread to his lungs and his brain and he was given a chance of survival of less than 50 percent. So he had to go through a new, particularly aggressive, form of chemotherapy.

This near-death experience made him understand the possibility of never being able to ride again and 5 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. For him riding is living. Each time he rides in the Tour, he proves that he survived cancer.

Despite all the difficulties he managed to return to the sport. But the story doesn't end at the finish-line of the Tour de France. Lance Armstrong showed his personality off-track in his work. While undergoing his own cancer treatment in 1996 within months of his diagnosis he founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation 6

He has written two books: "It's not about the bike", detailing the pain of chemotherapy, and "Bicycle: the noblest invention", published in 2003.

- A. *seven times in a row*
- B. *that October he was diagnosed with cancer*
- C. *which fights against cancer through research and helps people survive it*
- D. *that defines inspiration for many people*
- E. *Armstrong announced his retirement from the sport*
- F. *it was the start of his carrier*
- G. *his feelings for the sport multiplied*

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте отрывок из рассказа и выполните задания A15–A21, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

Once Larry went to Brighton for his summer holidays. He had always wanted to visit this elegant, fashionable town and its attractions. It was so tempting to relax in the warm sea, enjoy sightseeing, taking pictures, shopping and making friends.

As he was leaving in a hurry, he did not inform his friends about this.

Like many people, Larry did not like to write letters himself, but he liked to get them from friends.



Larry asked the housekeeper to post him all the letters that would be received during his absence and she promised him to do that.

Larry had a good time at the seaside. Brighton boasts a famous stony beach where he spent most of his time. He also visited the Royal Pavilion, designed in Indian style with fantastic Chinese interior decorations and spent three hours in its museum and art gallery. A month passed but he received no letters. He thought it strange and he rang up his housekeeper.

"Why didn't you post me my letters?" he wondered.

"Because you did not leave me the key of the letterbox," was the reply.

Larry said he was sorry and promised to send the key. He put the key into an envelope, wrote his address and posted the letter.

He did a lot of swimming, snorkeling and sunbathing. When he was not swimming he went shopping or sat around in cafés chatting with other holiday-makers. His life was great. He saw and understood many things that he could never see or learn at home.

Another month was passing but still he didn't receive any letters. He began to worry a little.

When at the end of the month he returned home he spoke angrily with the housekeeper.

"But what could I do?" asked the poor woman. "The key which you posted was in the locked letterbox, too."

When Larry finally opened the letterbox and got the letters, among others there was one from his girlfriend, in which she wrote she had another boyfriend now as she had not heard from him so long. She also wrote that she had sent him a few letters but never got a reply.

**A15 Brighton is**

- 1) the richest city in the country.
- 2) a well-known sea resort.
- 3) famous for its film festivals.
- 4) a town where the ecological situation is dangerous.

**A16 Larry spent in Brighton**

- 1) a month.
- 2) a few months.

3) two months.

4) a few days.

**A17 Larry asked the housekeeper to**

1) write letters to him.

2) collect his letters and keep them at home.

3) look after the house.

4) send him his letters.

**A18 Larry's holidays were enjoyable because**

1) he travelled around Brighton by car.

2) he didn't travel at all.

3) he felt far away from home routine.

4) he spent all his time in theatres, museums and exhibitions.

**A19 The housekeeper did not send Larry his letters because**

1) she couldn't open the letterbox.

2) she was angry with him.

3) she had no letterbox.

4) there were no letters to send.

**A20 Larry's girlfriend wrote to him**

1) some letters.

2) one letter.

3) that she still loved him.

4) no letters.

**A21 Larry's girlfriend was angry with him because**

1) he had not taken her with him.

2) she had no news of him for a long time.

3) she had a new boyfriend.

4) Larry sent her only one letter.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15—А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2—В3, А15—А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

Прочитайте приведенный 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.

## Festivals and Holidays

- B4** People in each country throughout the world have their own special festivals and holidays. Certain days of the year are set aside as days of fun or thanksgiving or \_\_\_\_\_ a historical or religious occasion.

COMMEMORATE

- B5** Many countries have national holidays. Tradition or law \_\_\_\_\_ certain days for the whole country to celebrate, such as Bastille Day (July, 14) in France.

ESTABLISH

- B6** People \_\_\_\_\_ festivals and holidays since ancient times. The earliest festivals seem to have been connected with offerings to the dead.

CELEBRATE

- B7** Later, people celebrated the change of seasons with festivals. Planting time and harvest time \_\_\_\_\_ occasions for special rejoicing.

BE

- B8** The festivals of the ancient Greeks and Romans were elaborate affairs. These sometimes included athletic games such as the Olympic Games of Greece, which \_\_\_\_\_ and are currently held every four years.

REVIVE

**B9** The Romans celebrated Lupercalia in February and Saturnalia in mid-December. Dances, amusements and offering of presents \_\_\_\_\_ with pagan religious rites.

MIX

**B10** Many modern festivals and holidays originated in religious celebrations, as both terms indicate. These celebrations usually included sacred communal meals, from which the term "festivals", also called "feasts", was derived. And the word "holiday" originally meant "holy day". Holidays celebrating historic events and other occasions \_\_\_\_\_ later.

COME

*Прочитайте приведенный 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.*

### Sense of Direction

**B11** Animals have an \_\_\_\_\_ sense of direction. Cats and dogs do not have to be taught how to find their way home.

AMAZE

**B12** Birds travel thousands of miles each year from their winter to their summer homes; some even return to the same spot where they nested the year before. The Pacific salmon swims across the ocean to lay its eggs in the very stream in which it was born. Although they have no maps or compasses to guide them, many animals find their way over long distances. Animals use mountains, rivers,

coasts, vegetation and even \_\_\_\_\_ conditions such as prevailing winds to orient themselves.

#### CLIMATE

- B13** When people are described as having a good sense of direction, this means that they notice and remember objects that they pass and are conscious of the \_\_\_\_\_ turns in a road. If they take another route, they will need directions to help them find their way.

#### VARY

- B14** If you become lost in the wilderness, you can often find your direction by observing trees. Usually more foliage grows on the south side of a tree. Tops of trees often lean to the south or southeast. Sometimes bark is an \_\_\_\_\_ of direction since bark is duller and darker on the north side.

#### INDICATE

- B15** Also, it seems tree stumps can help. Check the tree rings in the stump. They will be \_\_\_\_\_ on the side to the north and thinner on the southern side.

#### THICK

- B16** Moss on bark is another indication because moss usually grows on the south side of trees. \_\_\_\_\_ study the trees around you and watch for clues as to compass direction.

#### CARE

*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.*

Last Monday we almost lost a member of the family. I got home from school and I felt like getting a little fresh air and exercise before doing my chores. Whiffle, our lazy old cat, woke up, yawned down from his chair and stretched his front **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ away out in front of him. Then he looked up at

me and said, "Meowowow." That meant "Let's go for a walk". **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ the two of us went, to a park a couple of blocks away. I was watching the fountain and Whiffle was nosing around in a clump of bushes when two big dogs came trotting down the path. **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs caught his **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ and rushed by me into the bushes. At the **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ second, Whiffle found a tree, and he went like a jet-propelled squirrel. He came to a stop **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ above those gleaming white teeth. The dogs finally ran off. I called to Whiffle, but he wouldn't come down. Finally I went home without him. **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ morning he showed up for breakfast and greeted me with a matter-of-fact "Meow".

- |            |             |                 |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) hooves   | 3) feet         |
|            | 2) legs     | 4) paws         |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) In       | 3) To           |
|            | 2) Off      | 4) Down         |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) Quickly  | 3) Particularly |
|            | 2) Suddenly | 4) Deliberately |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) taste    | 3) scent        |
|            | 2) perfume  | 4) aroma        |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) last     | 3) latest       |
|            | 2) late     | 4) latter       |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) high     | 3) highly       |
|            | 2) tall     | 4) low          |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) Previous | 3) Near         |
|            | 2) Nearest  | 4) Next         |

*По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

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.

При заполнении **БЛАНКА ОТВЕТОВ №2** указывайте сначала номер задания C1, C2, а потом пишите свой ответ.

Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону бланка.

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*...I am doing a project on books teenagers read nowadays. Could you write me what books you and your friends prefer to read? Do you read much? Do you often use libraries?*

*I had a fantastic holiday in Italy in summer and picked up quite a bit of Italian...*

Write a letter to Susan.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her summer holidays in Italy

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.



You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Certain types of music have a particular effect on us, regardless of whether we like them or not. Some music helps us feel peaceful, whereas other types promote hate and violence.*

**Do you share this opinion?**

**Write 200–250 words.**



**Use the following plan:**

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

# ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1

## Тексты для аудирования

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тесты по аудированию. Во время их выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела "Аудирование" перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

### Вариант 1

#### Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–G. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

#### Speaker 1

On the night of Christmas Eve, Russian people go to Church for the Christmas Mass, and then go home. Not much celebrating takes place, rather off to bed, and then up in the morning and straight to church for the Christmas day Liturgy.

After church people will go to one of the relatives so that the family can all be together. Here, the family gives gifts, and has Christmas lunch — the main meal of Christmas.

### *Speaker 2*

I usually start thinking about Christmas at late October time. All my family and friends think I'm strange because I think about it so early but say that they would be worried if I didn't!

On Christmas Eve, Mum starts preparing the dinner for tomorrow and we wrap up the last of our gifts to put under the tree. My Granny will come and help us prepare for tomorrow which is very helpful. I help with the last minute jobs and go to sleep at about 11 or 12. I'll wake up at about 7.30. Then we all open our presents together.

### *Speaker 3*

As I watch people rushing around the West End of London, preparing for the holiday, I wonder what Christmas was like in England when it lasted for twelve days. We make a fuss about turkey and ham now – think what a fuss we would have made about all that food and drink for two weeks feasting! And think how fat you must have felt at the end of it all!

### *Speaker 4*

Christmas would start with my mother making the Christmas cake, early November if I remember right. It had to sit a few weeks before we iced it. It would smell so good. Then it would be letter writing time to Father Christmas, but the best was to sit on Father Christmas's lap and tell him what we wanted, and hope we'd been good enough that year so he'd come.

### *Speaker 5*

Christmas in Australia takes place in the heat of summer since the country is located in the Southern Hemisphere. Many Australians still look to their British roots at this special time of the year and a traditional Christmas meal usually includes a turkey dinner, sometimes with ham. Some Australians and particularly tourists have their Christmas dinner on a local beach. Other families enjoy their day on a picnic. If they are at home, the day may be punctuated by swimming in the pool, playing cricket in the backyard, and other outdoor activities beneath swaying palms.

### Speaker 6

Since Christmas occurs in summer, New Zealanders do not have a tradition of snow and ice. That, however, doesn't stop Santa who still visits the cities and towns while dressed in his red and white outfit. Because so many people from the Northern Hemisphere now live in New Zealand, it has become the tradition to have two Christmases, one on the 25th of December and the other in July, which is mid-winter.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### Задания А1–А7

*Вы услышите разговор двух школьников. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Henry:** Hey, Maria! I see you are out of sorts today, aren't you?

**Maria:** Yes, I am.

**Henry:** What's the matter? Have you written your test?

**Maria:** No, I haven't. I got "bad" for it yesterday.

**Henry:** Did you? But you are not bad at Physics, are you?

**Maria:** No, I am not. But yesterday I cribbed the problem.

**Henry:** Cribbed? Couldn't you solve it by yourself?

**Maria:** Of course, I could, but the problem was rather hard, I should say.

**Henry:** Really?

**Maria:** You see, Henry, instead of doing the homework yesterday I was watching TV till 12 p.m. Got up late, the first lesson was Physics and I decided to crib the problem from Ann. And cribbed it wrong.

**Henry:** I am so sorry for you, really. Got a scolding at home?

**Maria:** There are things worse than scolding. Our class is going for the end-of-year excursion to Edinburgh but Dad won't let me go.

**Henry:** That's too bad. And what about Mike?

**Maria:** He got an excellent mark and is bursting with pride.

**Henry:** He worked hard at his Physics which you had not. You'd better ask him to help you a little.

**Maria:** Not me, he'll put on airs if I do.

**Henry:** He isn't like that at all. I'll drop in and we'll go together, let's say at noon. Settled?

**Maria:** All right. Thank you.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания А8–А14**

*Вы услышите интервью с известной писательницей. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**- Can you tell me where you were born and about your family?**

- I was born in Glasgow, in 1920. I was the only child in my family. My mother was a music teacher, and my father was a factory worker. My parents were rather strict to me.

**- Where did you go to school?**

- Well, it was a private school for girls in Glasgow with qualified and experienced teachers. The school was beautifully designed. It was a very nice place. We were all together — girls of all ages. It was like one big, happy family. The older girls helped the younger ones. In my opinion, it was a good preparation for life. My schooldays were very happy.

**- Were your friends mainly from school?**

- Yes, certainly. The thing I remember most is the comradeship. The friendships I made at school have lasted through all my life.

**- And when did you begin to write?**

- From an early age I showed an interest in literature, despite my family background. Books were a great delight to me. By the age of 11 I was reading the works of the Victorian poets. Besides, at school I came under the influence of my Literature teacher Pamela Kay, who encouraged me to write poems.

**- Could you tell me where you continued your education?**

- You see, my parents could not afford to send me to university, so I enrolled on a course in concise writing at Heriot Watt technical college.

**- Could you tell me about your marriage?**

- I got married when I was 18. I was so keen to get on in life that I married hastily. My former husband was the first man to come along. He was 13 years older than me. I met him at a dance, and afterwards he had bought me flowers when I was ill with flu. I was charmed.

**- Why did you go to Africa?**

- My husband was going there as a school teacher and, keen for adventure, I followed him. It was long ago, before World War II. Within six months I understood that marriage was a decision I came to regret. My husband was not a kind man, sometimes he became violent. He rowed a lot. Finally we divorced.

**- Those years were not very happy for you. Did you stop writing during this period?**

- Oh, no! Throughout all that turbulent time, I never stopped writing. I twice won annual poetry competition.

**- How many years did you spend in Africa?**

- About six years. There was no work for me and I returned to Great Britain during World War II. I was determined to establish a literary career in England.

**- Were you a success?**

- Oh, yes. I served as general secretary of the Poetry Society and editor of one fashionable magazine. I published a lot of poems and a series of critical biographies of literary figures. I worked hard.

**- I know that as a literary critic you gained a wide reputation for your witty criticism.**

- Oh, thanks a lot.

**- Have you ever visited the USA?**

- Oh, I lived there for several years. Life in America provided the background for my many short stories and novels.

**- We enjoy the wisdom of your novels. They teach us to be kind, to understand other people and help them.**

- Yes, much of my work concerns questions of good and evil. I try to create disturbing and compelling characters.

**- I know that some of your novels are popular in stage and film versions.**

– Yes, my third novel was adapted for the stage and for television.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

This is the end of the Listening Test.

## **Вариант 2**

### **Задание В1**

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

Now we are ready to start.

#### *Speaker 1*

You might think that city life and country life are very similar – after all, people are people, whenever they live. Yet no two things could differ more. Many people in a big, bustling city seem to forget that the quiet life of the country even exists. People who live in rural areas, on the other hand, would probably have a lot of trouble dealing with the fast pace of the city.

#### *Speaker 2*

In my opinion, city life is not suitable for old people. They are tired of rushing traffic and the permanent clash and clang



of a large city. They prefer fresh air, peace and quietness. City life can be appealing to the young, who don't mind the noise and pollution.

*Speaker 3*

A major difference between living in the city and living in the country is the air. Merely breathing the fresh, clean country air immediately makes you feel really alive. In contrast, breathing the polluted air of the city is hard work and can leave you feeling ill. Air pollution is a serious problem. It can lead to health problems such as asthma and cancer.

*Speaker 4*

Although there are parks and trees in the city, a stroll through a crowded park is very different from a carefree walk in an open country meadow. Just imagine — the sun is shining brightly, not a single cloud in the sky. The grass is thick and green. Everything around looks so beautiful!

*Speaker 5*

There are some advantages that attract people to cities. The first thing is modern conveniences in houses and flats. They make life much easier and more comfortable. The second thing is a wide variety of jobs. It is easier to find work in the cities. The third thing is entertainment. I mean cinemas, theatres, museums, concerts and what not. You will never feel bored there.

*Speaker 6*

Country life offers more freedom than city life, where there are all kinds of laws and regulations. Country life is safer, too. Country people know their neighbours and are concerned about them; but city people are mostly strangers. So, city life is more dangerous.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

## Задания A1–A7

Вы услышите интервью при приеме на работу. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

**Miss Jay:** Come in! Jill Cook, isn't it?

**Jill:** Yes, that's right.

**Miss Jay:** Do sit down, Miss Cook. Well, let's talk about your interests. Tell me what you do in your free time.

**Jill:** Oh, I often go to the cinema, or meet with my friends. And I read a lot.

**Miss Jay:** What kind of books do you read?

**Jill:** Novels – modern or historical ones. I like travel books, too.

**Miss Jay:** Travel books, you say. Do you like travelling then?

**Jill:** I love it. I always travel when I can. Last year I went to France and Italy with some friends, and three years ago I spent my holidays in Germany, in the Black Forest. – But I haven't always got the money to travel.

**Miss Jay:** Well, if you were an international telephonist, you wouldn't travel, but you would speak to people all over the world. Perhaps that's the reason why you applied for the job. Or were there other reasons, too?

**Jill:** Well, I wanted a job where I can speak French sometimes. French was my favourite subject at school, and I was quite good at it. I don't want to forget it now.

**Miss Jay:** French is a very useful language in this job. You can take a course here in French. If you speak it fluently, you can earn more money as a telephonist. — But perhaps you'd like to ask some questions about the job.

**Jill:** Yes, I wanted to ask about the training. How long does it take?

**Miss Jay:** About twelve weeks. You get full pay during your training.

**Jill:** And would I work at night if I were an international telephonist?

**Miss Jay:** No. Our male telephonists usually do the night work. But you would work on Saturdays or public holidays sometimes. Anything else?

**Jill:** How long are the holidays?

**Miss Jay:** Three weeks and three days at the beginning. Later you get four weeks. — Well, you did very well in the tests before the interview, Miss Cook. And I've enjoyed talking to you. If you'd like to work with us, you can start our next training course in ten days from today.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания А8-А14**

*Вы услышите рассказ индийского мальчика о своей жизни. В заданиях А8-А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

Hello, my name is Dhan. I am thirteen. I was born in a village west to Calcutta in India. When I was still a baby my parents

decided to leave the village. The people there were starving. There had been no rain for a year and so there was no rice.

My parents hoped to find jobs in Calcutta. Calcutta is one of India's largest cities. My parents needed money to buy food. They didn't know that thousands and thousands of people in Calcutta were already looking for work, too. Calcutta is a very densely populated city.

My parents and I lived in the streets like all the other families who didn't have home. They slept on the pavements and washed under the taps in the street. The streets were always crowded with bicycles, cars, people and animals.

When I was twelve my parents died. Now I was alone. There were a lot of other boys and girls in the streets who were alone, too. They had to look after themselves. They never had enough to eat.

I lived like other boys and girls. Sometimes I helped tourists to find their way round Calcutta, or I carried their luggage. They usually gave me a few coins for my help, and I used the money to buy a little rice to eat.

One week I had very bad luck. I didn't earn any money, and so I couldn't eat. I was so hungry that I felt ill.

Then I saw a tourist who had a travelling bag in his hand. The tourist bought some fruit, put the change in his jacket pocket and then began to walk down the street. I ran quickly after him.

"Wait, mister. Let me carry your bag for some coins. Please, let me carry it. I'm hungry. I need money," I asked. But the tourist told me to go away.

I went to a big marketplace to look at the food there. — Fruit, vegetables, rice and many other kinds of food were laid out on the ground. It all looked so good. At last I went up to a man who was selling rice. I looked at him and gave a cry of surprise. It was my uncle. My joy was beyond words. My uncle's eyes radiated love and joy, too. He recognized me. It was the most wonderful moment in my life. It changed all my life.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

This is the end of the Listening Test.

### **Вариант 3**

#### **Задание В1**

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, **только один раз**. В задании **есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

#### *Speaker 1*

The first cell, or mobile phone was developed in 1973 by an American, Martin Cooper. Early mobile phones were known as car phones, as they were designed for use in a car. Today's mobile phones allow people to make and receive calls from almost anywhere. It seems impossible, doesn't it?

#### *Speaker 2*

Why don't I have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons: because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work, play, eat, breathe and sleep without it. I think it is a time-waster.

### *Speaker 3*

The techniques of telephoning are very much the same in all countries. You should remember your good telephone manners. You should identify yourself when making a call, especially if you are calling on business. Make sure that your conversation with a busy person is as brief as possible. Remember: when an ill-mannered person is speaking, the telephone is a real instrument of torture.

### *Speaker 4*

My aunt is a telephone addict. She rings people up and talks, talks, talks. She calls people all the time. From the moment she wakes up to the time she goes to bed, she wants to phone. First it seemed harmless, but now there is no end to it. My uncle doesn't know what to do.

### *Speaker 5*

Now anyone can afford cordless phones. They are very convenient. You can enjoy all their great features like multi-number memory so you can programme in all your friends' numbers plus pizza delivery, too. A cordless handset goes along with you anywhere in your house. Imagine never having to run for a ringing phone again. A cordless phone also features one-touch redialing, flexible antenna and flash function. Bring home this new cordless phone!

### *Speaker 6*

If you have a telephone at home, it tends to ring when you least want it to ring – in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. The telephone may awake you unnecessarily in the middle of the night. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? Are you strong-minded enough to ignore your telephone? You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

### Задания A1–A7

Вы услышите разговор матери с дочерью. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

**Mrs. Burton:** Are you going to go out tonight, Susan?

**Susan:** No, Mum. Nick said he would come over later.

**Mrs. Burton:** What? Nick here again? He is always here. Does he think that he lives in our house?

**Susan:** Oh, for goodness sake, mum. – What have you got against Nick? Why don't you like him?

**Mrs. Burton:** It's just – Well, he looks so terrible, Susan. The neighbours always ask who the dirty young man is who comes to our house.

**Susan:** The neighbours! – You know, Nick isn't dirty.

**Mrs. Burton:** But he looks very untidy with his long hair.

**Susan:** His hair is longer than dad's. And what of it?

**Mrs. Burton:** It isn't just because he's got long hair, Susan, dear. It's his clothes, too. Those jeans. He never looks smart.

**Susan:** Perhaps he doesn't want to look "smart".

**Mrs. Burton:** And another thing. What's Nick's job at the moment?

**Susan:** He's a van driver. He started the job last week. It's a good one.

**Mrs. Burton:** And it's the fifth job he's had this year. Or is it the sixth? Nick changes jobs almost every month.

**Susan:** Why not if he doesn't like the jobs?

**Mrs. Burton:** Listen. I started work at the factory when I was sixteen. I didn't like it at first, but I stayed there and I got used to it. I've always worked hard. A steady job — that's the thing.

**Susan:** Nick wants to try different jobs till he finds something he really likes. A steady job isn't everything, you know. Not when you're young. You must have some fun, too.

**Mrs. Burton:** Well, you needn't always have fun till the early hours of the morning. During the last few weeks you've been late every night.

**Susan:** That's no wonder. Whenever I'm at home you grumble about Nick.

**Mrs. Burton:** There's the doorbell.

**Susan:** It'll be Nick. I'll go.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания A8–A14**

*Вы услышите рассказ американской девочки о своей учебе и жизни на ферме. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**



Hi! My name is Debbie Jackson. I live with my parents and brother Kenny on a farm near Tonganoxie. That's a pretty small town in Kansas. We have a main street and a shopping centre and that's about all. So if we need something special, we have to drive to Kansas City (two hours from here).

Our farm is about 15 minutes from Tonganoxie by car. We grow mainly wheat and corn. We also have some oil-wells. There isn't much oil under our land, but it means a little extra money for us. The really huge farms are farther west. There all you can see are wheatfields for miles and miles and miles.

We have some animals on the farm, too. Most of all I love our dog Lola.

My brother Kenny is six now. Mom takes him to school every morning when she goes to work in her kindergarten.

I go to Tonganoxie High School. School is every day from Monday till Friday. There are 340 students at Tonganoxie High, so it's not too big. I go to school every morning on the school bus. It drives around the small towns and farms and picks everybody up. I'm lucky. I don't have to travel far. Some kids are on the bus for nearly an hour each day. A lot of kids can drive, so they come to school in their own cars. The school day starts at 8.15 and finishes at three. We have six classes. They are 60 minutes long with five minutes between classes. And every day is the same. Students move from classroom to classroom to different teachers. And we are not always together with the same students for each subject.

In American school the subjects are divided into requirements and electives. Requirements are subjects you have to take. I'm sixteen and in the tenth grade. My requirements are English, American History, Math and Chemistry. Electives are subjects you can choose to take. I want to visit Europe, so I've chosen another year of French. I am also interested in sports, so my other elective is gym. Other students may choose computer studies, auto mechanics or typing. Especially if they want to get a job when they finish school.

In the afternoons after classes I usually practice sports for an hour. On three days a week I work in the Pizza Place in town. (I'm saving to buy my own car.) My hours are from four to seven.

Nearly all my friends have part-time jobs. Then, if I have any free time, I visit my friends at their houses. Sometimes we just drive around town. After that I have to do my homework. So the days can be pretty full.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

## **Вариант 4**

### **Задание В1**

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### *Speaker 1*

Unlike many other animals, humans depend primarily on sight to learn about the world around them. During the day early peoples could see by the light that came from the sun; but night brought darkness and danger. One of the most important steps people have taken to control their environment occurred when they learned to conquer the dark by controlling fire — a source of light.

### *Speaker 2*

Thousands of years ago men and women lit their way with flaming logs. These could be said to have been the first lamps. As time went on different forms of lamps were invented. Often these lamps were connected with religion, burning in temples and so on. Early Egyptian lamps were lit for the dead and for the gods.

### *Speaker 3*

The first source of light was fire. Humans did not learn how to start and control fires themselves until about 1.5 million years ago. Before then they got fire from trees struck by lightning or from volcanic eruptions. They tried to keep these naturally caused fires burning for as long as they could. This process continued for hundreds of thousands of years until early people finally learned how to start fires.

### *Speaker 4*

Men tried many ways of lighting their homes. Some men experimented with lighting from natural gas.

The Chinese had used this thousands of years ago but it was not until the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that men really developed this idea in Europe.

### *Speaker 5*

Modern living was greatly enhanced with the invention of the electric light bulb. It allowed people to see at night with equipment that was much safer than kerosene lamps, for example. Houses could be lighted in the middle of the night as though sunlight was pouring into them. Out of doors, well-lighted streets became a reality. Today, business districts can be bright as day to attract visitors.

### *Speaker 6*

Although the Sun is a rather ordinary star, it is very important to the inhabitants of the Earth. The Sun is the main source of light for us. The sunlight takes about eight minutes to travel 150 million kilometers from the Sun to the Earth. It is the brightest object in the sky. The Sun has been shining for at least 4 billion years. As the ages pass, its light is getting brighter, not dimmer.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

### Задания A1–A7

Вы услышите разговор мужа и жены. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – *True*), какие не соответствуют (2 – *False*) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

**Mr. Small:** What's the date today? The seventeenth? It's the Primary School Christmas Party tomorrow. They usually ask me to be Father Christmas. But they haven't asked me this year. Good. I've got a lot of things I want to do tomorrow.

**Mrs. Small:** But you see, dear, the Primary School phoned an hour ago. They wanted to talk to you. But you weren't here. So I answered it. They wanted you to be Father Christmas tomorrow.

**Mr. Small:** What?! This year I absolutely refuse!

**Mrs. Small:** There's no reason to worry. Don't get excited. You look furious.

**Mr. Small:** I *am* furious!

**Mrs. Small:** I'm terribly sorry, Ben. I thought you liked being Father Christmas. Well, we'd better have supper. It's in the oven.

**Mr. Small:** I'm not hungry at all! Listen, why can't you be Father Christmas? You'd make a good one. You are fatter than me.

**Mrs. Small:** What do you mean by saying such terrible things?! I am fatter than you! You have gone too far!

**Mr. Small:** Well, Joan, let's forget it. You are the most attractive woman in the world. You look young for your age. Moreover, you are so talented. Can you be Father Christmas this year?

**Mrs. Small:** You are joking! Don't be so silly, Ben. A woman can't be Father Christmas.

**Mr. Small:** Why not? They can be everything else nowadays.

**Mrs. Small:** You seem to be looking for trouble, dear.

**Mr. Small:** Well, I meant no harm, Joan. Please forgive me.

**Mrs. Small:** It's OK. And now it's time to put on your Father Christmas costume.

**Mr. Small:** All right, where's that beard?

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания А8-А14**

*Вы услышите рассказ мужчины о своей школе. В заданиях А8-А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

I felt a little nervous as I entered the school gates. I was going back to my old school after 15 years and it was a very strange experience!

I crossed the school yard and walked towards the main entrance, I paused for a moment to examine the building. I could see my old classroom on the first floor.

I pushed open the door and went in. It was exactly as I remembered it. The headmaster's study was on the left, the staffroom was on the right. While I was standing there, the door of the staffroom opened and two teachers came out. I caught a glimpse of the room inside. There were teachers standing near the desk, talking. Others were reading or correcting homework. Then the door closed again.

I decided to have a quick look round the school before going to the headmaster. I passed classroom after classroom. When I came to my old classroom on the first floor, I paused for a moment. There was a lot of noise inside. "There was always a lot of noise!" I said to myself.

Next I came to the laboratories – Physics, Chemistry and Biology. They were new and well-equipped. I could see some pupils inside, busy with experiments. And finally I came to the library, where a few of the older students were working quietly. It all seemed so peaceful.

Then a bell rang and within seconds the corridor was full of noisy boys and girls, all shouting and laughing. I was glad when I finally reached the door of the headmaster's study.

I knocked at the door and waited. "Come in!" a loud voice called out. The headmaster stood up to greet me as I went in. He was an old man now and I hardly recognized him.

"Good afternoon, Allen," the headmaster said. "So, you are an inspector now! Well, quite a few students come back to visit their old school, but no one has ever come back to inspect it before!"

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

## Вариант 5

### Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–G. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

*Speaker 1*

The very first bicycle, called hobby horse, was invented in 1819. It was made of wood, had no pedals, and you pushed it along the road with your feet. The first bike with pedals to power the back wheels was invented 20 years later.

*Speaker 2*

Millions of people throughout the world ride bicycles for fun, for exercise, for sport and for transportation. Cycling has always been an inexpensive mode of transportation. Although its popularity has lessened with the coming of automobiles, it is still widely used in many countries, including China and various countries in Southeast Asia. Bicycles there are as important to transportation as automobiles are in the United States.

*Speaker 3*

Cycling as a sport officially began in 1868, with a race near Paris, France. While road racing became common within a few years in Europe, in England bad road conditions made it unsuitable. The development of racing as a popular sport began in Europe in the 1890's. In 1903 the first Tour de France was held. Other important races in the early 20th century were held in Italy and Spain.

### *Speaker 4*

Before 1888, comfort remained a problem for cyclists because wooden wheels and hard iron tires made a rider's body feel every bump in the road. Bicycles today have air-filled tires thanks to Scottish inventor John Dunlop. Air-filled tires help make bike riding much smoother.

### *Speaker 5*

Bike riders should observe some safety rules, especially on the open road. They should obey all traffic regulations and signs. They should keep to the right and ride with the traffic, not against it. Every cyclist should wear a protective helmet. It is rather dangerous to carry passengers and to transport packages that interfere with your vision or control.

### *Speaker 6*

Touring is one of the most satisfying activities in cycling. Such touring is especially pleasant if the road is straight and smooth. You can stop where you like and visit some local sights or enjoy delightful spots rarely visited by other travellers. You needn't keep any timetable or get tickets at the box-office.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания A1–A7**

*Вы услышите разговор мужчины и женщины на автобусной остановке. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**The woman:** How long have you been waiting here?

**The man:** Nearly a quarter of an hour and I thought that was bad!

**The woman:** Brrr! It's cold! I'm wet through.

**The man:** You're wet; would you like to come under my umbrella?

**The woman:** Thank you... That's much better. Yes, it really is terrible. Why they don't have more buses running, I wonder?

**The man:** Well, they should do something. I think they should take all the private cars off the road in the morning and evening. What bus are you waiting for?

**The woman:** Number 73.

**The man:** Me too. Look! That's the tenth number 25 bus going past, but there's still no 73. Ah, here it comes!

**The woman:** Oh, what a pity! It's overcrowded!

**The man:** I hate travelling during rush hours.

**The woman:** I think I've caught a cold.

**The man:** Look! Here comes another bus! We are lucky.

**The woman:** But it's number 72, not 73!

**The man:** Cheer up! Better luck next time!

**The woman:** I'm going to walk home.

**The man:** No! Wait — here's another bus! Let's get on quickly!

**The woman:** Hey! Stop pushing! At last... it's lovely to sit down.

**The man:** It's warm, too.

**The woman:** What luck! The bus is almost empty.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

## Задания A8–A14

*Вы услышите рассказ никарагуанского мальчика о своей жизни в Сан-Франциско. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

### Now we are ready to start.

My name is Steve Gomez. I am 14. My parents, my sister Diane and I live in a part of San Francisco where most people are Hispanics. Our family emigrated from Nicaragua 11 years ago because of the political trouble there. Nicaragua is a poor country with a lot of unemployment and other problems. Here in the USA you can earn much better wages.

My father gave up his job as an architect, and mummy left the office where she had worked as a secretary. Since our arrival in the USA we have lived in the same part of San Francisco. Diane, who is 16 now, has been in San Francisco since her fifth birthday.

My mum was lucky enough to get a job as a secretary with a Mexican company soon after we arrived in the States. But dad had to work as a bus driver before he finally found work as an architect. He has been with the same firm for three years now.

We always speak Spanish at home. My mummy still can't speak English very well. But she doesn't have to. We have Spanish stores, Spanish newspapers and a Spanish movie theater. And of course we have Channel 14, the Spanish TV station. My father wants to move from our neighbourhood. It has got rough in the past few years. Street gangs of Mexicans and Cubans often fight each other. But my mother wants to stay. She feels comfortable here.

I go to High School. There are special bilingual classes at my school for students who have difficulties with English. In these classes subjects are taught in Spanish, not in English. I don't go to them because I speak English.

After school I go to the boys' club. It's organized by the local church. There's a gym, and we can play football, basketball and other sports. We also have a library and a games room. I go there a lot. The idea of the boys' club is to keep us off the streets while our parents are at work.

At home our parents keep a lot of old traditions and customs alive. My mum always cooks Spanish food. I prefer it to American food. We always celebrate the main Mexican holidays.

If you really want to experience Hispanic life, you should walk around our neighbourhood on Saturday. Then it's market day, and it's really interesting to see the people in the stores and in the streets.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

## **Вариант 6**

### **Задание В1**

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### *Speaker 1*

Nothing has influenced the American way of life more than a car. The United States are often called a nation on the wheels. And Detroit is the centre of the American automobile industry. The health of Detroit's economy depends heavily on the fortunes of the automotive industry. When the industry suffers, Detroit struggles economically.

### *Speaker 2*

The automobile was one of the greatest inventions. The first cars were built at the end of the 18th century in France. They burned coal and were not very safe. But cars that burned coal were used until the early 20th century.

### *Speaker 3*

In 1885 Carl Benz built the first car in the world with a petrol engine. Benz was a German who worked as an engineer and inventor in Mannheim. His first motor car had only three wheels and passengers sat high up in the open. The speed of his first car was ten miles per hour. Moreover, it was very expensive.

### *Speaker 4*

The car has probably changed society more than any invention in modern times. It has made people much more mobile and given them a freedom to travel that was unavailable to previous generations. It has created a need for roads, which have greatly changed the appearance of towns and cities and the countryside in much of the world.

### *Speaker 5*

The automobile has caused a lot of problems. Millions of people driving passenger cars create huge traffic jams in major cities. The exhaust from automobiles pollutes the air. Each year thousands of people are killed or injured in automobile accidents.

### *Speaker 6*

Henry Ford decided to make a cheap car that everybody could afford. His famous "Model T" was first built in 1908 and became the most popular American car. Henry Ford began making cheaper mass-produced cars that more people could afford.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания A1–A7**

*Вы услышите разговор двух подруг. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Susan:** Hi, Barbara! Haven't seen you for a long time. What have you been busy with?

**Barbara:** I've got a new job, Susan.

**Susan:** Really? My congratulations!

**Barbara:** Thanks, Susie. I've been pretty busy. Do you know Ann?

**Susan:** I know her only by sight. She is an attractive girl. Why?

**Barbara:** I went into business with her.

**Susan:** You don't say so! How is your business going on?

**Barbara:** Fine, thanks. We get along very well, and the shop is attracting more and more customers.

**Susan:** What are you selling?

**Barbara:** Footwear.

**Susan:** How interesting! How many partners are there in your business?

**Barbara:** There are two of us and I'm very pleased about it. I am a director and a manager, Ann is a book-keeper. She is very good at keeping the books.

**Susan:** And you?

**Barbara:** Well, I spend a lot of time on telephone dealing with different people.

**Susan:** Do you ever meet the customers yourself?

**Barbara:** Oh yes, quite often. Though we have got three shop assistants many customers deal directly with myself. You know I always liked talking. I believe I am rather good with customers. I enjoy selling.

**Susan:** Well, it sounds interesting. I suppose you don't run a risk in your business.

**Barbara:** We haven't had many problems, although I am sure all businesses can be risky.

**Susan:** I see that now you seem to know much about business.

**Barbara:** Well, I am not quite sure about that. But I hope for the best.

**Susan:** I wish you good luck, Barbara. It's time to go. See you later. Bye.

**Barbara:** Thanks, Susie. Bye.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания A8-A14**

*Вы услышите рассказ будущего полицейского о своей жизни в Нью-Йорке. В заданиях A8-A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

## **Now we are ready to start.**

My name is Marvin Mitchell. I live in New York with my mother and two elder sisters.

I have always been well taken care of. Since my father died of a heart attack, my two sisters Sara and Eleanor and my mother have been taking care of me, their little boy. When my sisters got married and moved out of the apartment it was just mama and me who left.

We lived in an old apartment. I spent most of my life there. The window was often open and sounds from the street mixed with the talk show from the radio that my mother always kept on.

Like many other students I bussed to school every morning. At Redford High School half the students were black. The other half seemed to come from every country in the world. We had Greeks, Italians, Puerto Ricans, Vietnamese and Afghans. I think, about 22 languages were spoken at our school.

I tried to do well at school and my aim was to go to college. At college I learnt with ease and some teachers said that I would make good.

When I finished college and went to the Police Academy, mama was really proud. She thought that I would get a job in the city and be able to stay near her. But I was offered a job in Arizona. It was a real shock for her.

She didn't want to part with me; she got used to look after me. Mama cried for a long time.

I told her there was no reason in the world to get upset, that's not far away and I could still talk to her on the phone. But mama threw quick sharp looks in my direction and kept silent. She was in blank despair.

Sara tried to save me. She said, "Mama, he'll come back here and visit. Won't you, Marvin? And weekends he'll call you when the rates go down."

I replied that I would call her even if the rates are up.

But mama suddenly told me not to waste money like that. She added that I should learn to save. The idea of encouraging me toward thrift aroused my mother from her state. She had a purpose again: looking after me.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

This is the end of the Listening Test.

## **Вариант 7**

### **Задание В1**

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

Now we are ready to start.

#### *Speaker 1*

Scientists are not in agreement about what kind of diet is best for us. They all study the problem scientifically, but recommend completely different kinds of food. Thus, one food expert will tell you to live like a rabbit, that is, to eat chiefly raw fruit and vegetables. Another one will recommend that you should eat only small quantities at a time. The next specialist says that you may eat anything you like.

#### *Speaker 2*

In general, a vegetarian diet consists of vegetables, fruit, grains, nuts and seeds. Strict vegetarians, known as vegans, avoid all foods from the animal kingdom, including eggs and



dairy products. Vegetarians tend to prefer food in its most natural state, opposing the use of chemicals in growing or harvesting food and avoiding canned foods.

*Speaker 3*

What about the food people eat! I know a man who only eats natural foods; he takes a lot of vitamins. I've never seen anybody who looks so ill! He once lived on nothing but apple juice for a week. In the end he was all skin and bones, and not even his best friends would greet him in the street because they didn't recognize him.

*Speaker 4*

Some people still believe that they can't live without meat. But modern scientific research shows that all the nutrients we need for a healthy life can be found in plants. Fruit and vegetables have oodles of vitamins and minerals.

*Speaker 5*

While only about 3 percent of all Americans are true vegetarians, a very large percentage of the population is discovering the health benefits of a modified vegetarian diet. More and more, medical research indicates we will be healthier with grains, fruits and vegetables.

*Speaker 6*

World Health Organization estimates that over half of the adults in the United States are either overweight or obese. Americans eat 20 billion hot dogs every year! Very rarely is obesity the result of a disease. Overeating is probably the major cause of overweight, and physical inactivity also contributes greatly to the condition.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

## Задания A1–A7

Вы услышите разговор мужа и жены. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чем 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. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Norman:** Angela! Angela!

**Angela:** Yes, what is it now, Norman?

**Norman:** I am tired of lying here on my back with nothing to do.

**Angela:** Don't be so silly, Norman. Yesterday you were in a bad state. And now you've got a temperature. Be quiet and stop crying, please. I am very busy.

**Norman:** No, seriously, Angela, I can't bear it.

**Angela:** Well, then switch on television and watch some programme.

**Norman:** Television! I hate those silly commercials!

**Angela:** Do you want to eat?

**Norman:** No, I am not hungry at all.

**Angela:** I'll bring you a cup of tea...

**Norman:** Stop being funny, Angela. I am quite all right. What's the use of staying in bed?

**Angela:** Let me take your temperature. You are being very silly. You are as stubborn as a mule.

**Norman:** It's no use talking, Angela – being ill doesn't suit me.

**Angela:** You'll only make your temperature go up again.

**Norman:** Look, I am grateful to you for looking after me. But I am against this staying in bed for no reason!

**Angela:** Being ill is a reason, Norman. Be careful, or there may be complications.

**Norman:** Angela, the bell is ringing. Who is that?

**Angela:** I'm expecting my mother...

**Norman:** Oh, tell her I'll stay in bed today. I do feel a bit ill.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)**

**Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

### **Задания A8–A14**

*Вы услышите интервью с известным американским актером. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

– David, intelligence, ambition and a stroke of luck has made you a very successful actor. Is it true that when you were a boy, you thought about becoming an actor?

– I was born in Scotland. My parents were dentists. It seems strange enough but from an early age I dreamt of stardom. I always knew I could get to the top. Ever since I was a small boy I thought I was a bit special.

– How did you begin acting?

– You see, my elder brother always said I'd be an excellent actor, and he put my name down for the Academy without even telling me! The first lessons were tiresome and boring, but then I started enjoying them. Just a month after my last exam, I landed a role in a sitcom. This film earned me respect as a comedian in Scotland, but it wasn't until 1993 that the rest of the UK discovered me.

**– How true is it that an actor should identify with a role?**

– I don't know. I think, though I speak only from my own experience, the actor must identify to some extent with his part. I do identify easily and naturally. If you want to interest people, excite them, sell something to them – an actor is a salesman, he is selling an illusion all the time – you must know what makes them tick. If you do it right, you feel it.

**– Have you ever played in the theatre?**

– Yes, I began by acting in classical pieces of drama with a small Glasgow theatre. I got a lot of experience during that time. But I hope that you understand me, I was not fully satisfied. It was more interesting for me and exciting for me to play in films. I wanted to do a big Hollywood movie. So, when one famous film director offered me a part in his film, I accepted it right away. In such a way my dream to "conquer America" began. This film was a big hit.

**– Did you move to the USA?**

– Yes, I had to move there. Moreover, I had to leave my wife and two children, because they refused to follow me.

**– Now your name is closely associated with your wife of today.**

– Oh, yes. My wife is a brilliant actress. Sometimes we play in a film together. And my little daughter is a very talented girl; she shows early signs of acting ability.

**– Isn't it lovely! How do you live with being so popular?**

– You see, I've done my fame and I love it. It has its drawbacks – you can be the victim of bad journalism – but when it comes to being noticed in the street, it's quite lovely. I would hate to have been born, lived and died and have been noticed by nobody.

**You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)  
Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

# ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2

## Ответы

### Вариант 1

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	3	A15	3	A22	1
A2	1	A16	4	A23	2
A3	2	A17	1	A24	2
A4	1	A18	3	A25	4
A5	1	A19	1	A26	3
A6	1	A20	4	A27	1
A7	2	A21	1	A28	3
A8	2				
A9	3				
A10	2				
A11	1				
A12	2				
A13	3				
A14	1				

Аудирование			
B1	DCBAEG		
Чтение			
B2	AHEGBDC		B3 DAFBEC
Грамматика и лексика			
B4	didnotmatter or didn'tmatter	B11	artist
B5	havechanged	B12	interested
B6	beachieved	B13	taken
B7	haveput	B14	exhibitions
B8	unconnected	B15	empire
B9	tolearn	B16	first
B10	existing		

## Вариант 2

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	3	A15	4	A22	2
A2	1	A16	1	A23	1
A3	2	A17	3	A24	4
A4	1	A18	2	A25	3
A5	2	A19	1	A26	1
A6	3	A20	4	A27	2
A7	1	A21	2	A28	4
A8	2				
A9	1				
A10	2				
A11	3				
A12	1				
A13	3				
A14	1				

Аудирование			
B1	CEABDG		
Чтение			
B2	ECFHBAG	B3	DAFBCE
Грамматика и лексика			
B4	wascomposed	B11	lifeless
B5	experimenting	B12	slightly
B6	stimulated	B13	scientific
B7	hassucceeded	B14	variety
B8	made	B15	possibilities
B9	bearing	B16	activity
B10	passes		

## Вариант 3

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	2	A15	2	A22	2
A2	3	A16	4	A23	1
A3	1	A17	3	A24	3

№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A4	2	A18	1	A25	3
A5	2	A19	3	A26	4
A6	3	A20	1	A27	1
A7	3	A21	2	A28	2
A8	3				
A9	2				
A10	3				
A11	2				
A12	3				
A13	1				
A14	3				

Аудирование					
B1	BCADEC				
Чтение					
B2	GADCEFB			B3	DAGECF
Грамматика и лексика					
B4	haverevolutionized			B11	attractive
B5	didnotinvent or didn'tinvent			B12	ageing
B6	aremade			B13	developing
B7	was			B14	darker
B8	haveled			B15	tightly
B9	toprotect			B16	strongest
B10	gives				

### Вариант 4

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	2	A15	1	A22	4
A2	1	A16	2	A23	4
A3	3	A17	4	A24	2
A4	1	A18	3	A25	3
A5	2	A19	3	A26	1
A6	2	A20	1	A27	2
A7	1	A21	3	A28	3
A8	3				
A9	1				

№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A10	2				
A11	3				
A12	1				
A13	3				
A14	3				

Аудирование			
B1	DAEGBF		
Чтение			
B2	HFDCGBA	B3	FGBEDC
Грамматика и лексика			
B4	waspowered	B11	valuable
B5	began	B12	continued
B6	travelling	B13	newly
B7	haverun	B14	users
B8	tostay	B15	financially
B9	areused	B16	treating
B10	explored		

### Вариант 5

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	1	A15	3	A22	3
A2	1	A16	3	A23	1
A3	3	A17	1	A24	4
A4	1	A18	2	A25	1
A5	2	A19	4	A26	2
A6	3	A20	2	A27	3
A7	2	A21	1	A28	4
A8	2				
A9	1				
A10	3				
A11	2				
A12	2				
A13	1				
A14	2				



Аудирование			
B1	ECDABG		
Чтение			
B2	FDCBHAG	B3	DAGCBF
Грамматика и лексика			
B4	arecalled	B11	natural
B5	starts	B12	scientists
B6	is	B13	remarkable
B7	formed	B14	entrances
B8	gives	B15	training
B9	tokeep	B16	different
B10	doesnotmelt or doesn'tmelt		

### Вариант 6

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	1	A15	4	A22	4
A2	3	A16	2	A23	2
A3	3	A17	2	A24	2
A4	1	A18	3	A25	1
A5	1	A19	4	A26	4
A6	2	A20	2	A27	3
A7	2	A21	1	A28	2
A8	2				
A9	1				
A10	2				
A11	3				
A12	1				
A13	3				
A14	2				

Аудирование			
B1	CEBDGA		
Чтение			
B2	HABEGDF	B3	FADBCG
Грамматика и лексика			
B4	could	B6	areinterested
B5	tokeep	B7	storing

B8	aretaking	B13	religious
B9	are	B14	originally
B10	compressed	B15	unknown
B11	unanswered	B16	healing
B12	imagination		

### Вариант 7

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	3	A15	2	A22	4
A2	1	A16	3	A23	2
A3	1	A17	4	A24	2
A4	2	A18	3	A25	3
A5	1	A19	1	A26	1
A6	2	A20	1	A27	1
A7	1	A21	2	A28	4
A8	1				
A9	2				
A10	3				
A11	2				
A12	1				
A13	3				
A14	2				

Аудирование			
B1	GADCBE		
Чтение			
B2	CBGADHF	B3	DAFBGC
Грамматика и лексика			
B4	commemorating	B11	amazing
B5	hasestablished	B12	climatic
B6	havecelebrated	B13	various
B7	were	B14	indication
B8	wererevived	B15	thicker
B9	weremixed	B16	carefully
B10	came		

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**Английский язык**

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