

Е. Н. Соловова, Н. А. Вышегородцева, Т. В. Веденёва



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

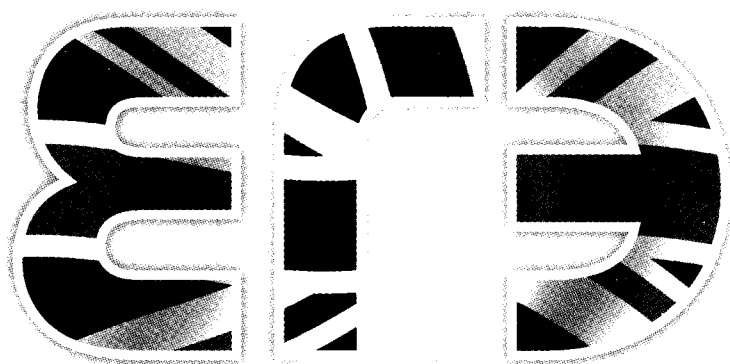
Тренировочные

Т Е С Т Ы

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Е. Н. Соловова, Н. А. Вышегородцева, Т. В. Веденёва



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Учебное пособие

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Пособие содержит 5 тренировочных тестов для подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Тесты по формату, тематике и уровню сложности полностью соответствуют заданиям Единого государственного экзамена и могут использоваться для подготовки к экзамену как на уроках, так и для самостоятельной работы. Аудиоприложение можно скачать бесплатно по QR-коду с обложки книги или пройдя по ссылке <http://audio.neteducom.com/books/31/>. Издается впервые.

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ТЕСТ 1

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

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

1. Swimming is a good way to relax.
2. Reading is a nice way to slow down.
3. Extreme sports have no age limits.
4. Extra training can be fun.
5. Hard work can be enjoyable.
6. Training a house pet can count as fitness exercise.
7. It is easy to find some free time.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Jane used to be a different colour.
- B. Jane's mother always supports her daughter's decisions.
- C. Sally thinks her mum would approve of her tattoo.
- D. Jane doesn't like tattoos because they are permanent.
- E. Sally's Chinese class is twice a week.
- F. Jane has a chance to speak Spanish in the summer.
- G. Sally has a job to earn money for her China trip.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Tim travelled around the world looking for...

- 1) his family's historical origins.
- 2) archaic people's remnants.
- 3) people with ancient lifestyle.

Ответ: ☐

4 Tim went to Tibet after boarding school because...

- 1) he had always wanted to see the monks.
- 2) the monks shave their heads.
- 3) he had graduated from school.

Ответ: ☐

5 For the first six years of his career, Tim...

- 1) took pictures of remote tribes for pleasure.
- 2) worked for a prestigious magazine.
- 3) sold photographs to pay his bills.

Ответ: ☐

6 Recently Tim realized his career was in danger because...

- 1) the cultures he photographed were disappearing.
- 2) he made little money selling his work.
- 3) analogue photography was dying.

Ответ: ☐

7 Tim travelled for his project to places that are...

- 1) inside his home country.
- 2) in mountainous countries.
- 3) distant from civilization.

Ответ: ☐

8 In order to find the tribes in the Himalayas, Tim...

- 1) travelled around on foot.
- 2) drove his car.
- 3) took a boat.

Ответ: ☐

9 Tim connected with the tribes by...

- 1) learning their language.
- 2) hiring a translator.
- 3) being open with them.

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 2. Чтение**10**

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

1. **Expensive and hardly available**
2. **Innovative means of transport**
3. **Watch to keep updated**
4. **Spectacular but useless**
5. **Another stage in music history**
6. **Search that never ends**
7. **Difficult to use**
8. **More options**

- A. History has taught us that humans are the most curious and smartest living organisms on the planet and as a result of this we invent new things. Despite the fact we have not yet spent two decades in the new millennium, our century is already full of great and not-so-great inventions. It reminds us that no matter how advanced our society might be, human curiosity always looks for new advancements and technologies.
- B. Berndnaut Smilde, an Amsterdam artist, has been making indoor clouds since 2010. They only last for a moment and they will definitely help anyone who's trying to impress others with his or her surrealistic photos, but we can't really see what other use or contribution to society this strange invention could have. Maybe, the people who work in the film industry will get really excited about this one.
- C. In 2001, before Apple and Samsung started bombing the world with their superb smartphone devices, there was the iPod, a small gadget that changed how we viewed and played music. To make a long story short, the MP3 was introduced to the world and CDs, which had previously replaced cassettes, which replaced vinyl records before them, joined them in the dusty archives of our music technology world.
- D. YouTube was first launched in 2005 and since then it has changed the lives of most young people (and many others) around the world. Let's be honest: watching every large social and cultural change or even stupid trend from across the globe in an instant is one of the most exciting things about living in the 21st century. And yes, YouTube, the most popular video sharing website, is mainly to thank for this.
- E. The Tesla Roadster was the world's first commercially available battery electric sports car. It was developed by a company called Tesla Motors. Until March 2011 Tesla managed to sell 1,650 Roadsters in 30 countries. In 2010 Tesla started developing right-hand electric vehicles for the British Isles, Australia, Japan, and Hong Kong. The most impressive feature of the vehicle is acceleration. The car can shift from 0 to 60 miles per hour in 3.9 seconds.

- F. Google Glass is smart eyewear that helps you get exactly what you want right in front of your eyes, literally. It can display all kinds of information in a smartphone-like, hands-free format but the only difference is that you wear it instead of holding it. Don't get too excited, though, because it will cost you a small fortune to make it yours. Besides, Google has announced recently that it is stopping sales.
- G. The iPhone from Apple was released in June of 2007 and radically changed the way mobile phones are used personally and in business. Older phones included voice communications and sometimes a keyboard. Phones that offered Internet access were usually unreadable and difficult to use. The iPhone introduced the multi-touch interface that allows quick and easy access to data, music, pictures, and the Internet while providing storage for other information.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Lost and found

Throughout history abandoned places have held a fascination for many people. This has often found expression in art: ruined buildings A _____ a common subject in paintings. Such places are also treated B _____ and in poetry.

Travellers coming across ruined buildings in jungle or deserts naturally wondered C _____, and why they were deserted and ruined.

The writings of explorers and travellers contain accounts of many deserted places in distant lands, while the work of archeologists has shown that the remains of many abandoned places can in fact lie close at hand, D _____.

The discovery of abandoned places over the centuries has occurred in a number of ways. Apart from the sites which have become completely buried or sufficiently ruined E _____ have been lost completely.

Some buried sites may have been anticipated as a potential archeological site before they were identified with a known historical place, as in the case of Troy.

In many cases the "discovery" of an abandoned place is a rediscovery. Stonehenge, F _____ many centuries, its true history long

forgotten, and myths and legends evolved to explain the origins of such a curious ruin. Only in the 18th century did scholars begin to speculate seriously about who built Stonehenge and for what purpose.

1. in a variety of ways in prose
2. as to be unrecognizable, few
3. how they came to be there
4. in deserted landscapes are
5. as we all know how
6. for example, was abandoned for
7. literally under one's feet

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

How to make a difference

Calls to help protect the environment, an infinite stream of information about what poses threats to wildlife and vegetation and other ecological propaganda are an unavoidable part of reality for modern people. Gloomy forecasts from scientists and stern warnings from activists seem ubiquitous and unrelenting, yet most people, though willing to help, appear to be at sea about ways to participate and improve the current situation.

Most pressing ecological problems seem too global for ordinary people to solve on their own. Nevertheless, there is more than one easy way, or habit, all of us can adopt to help the environment and make a difference.

Firstly, reducing the amount of litter is one of the issues which almost everybody can help with. Instead of throwing out things you don't need, a better idea would be to think of a new way of using them. What once was evidence and consequence of poverty and scarcity is now a characteristic of progressive — and in a certain sense trendy — green living. For some people it can even be a source of inspiration and an opportunity to develop their artistic and DIY skills.

Repainting and repairing old pieces of furniture or inventing new ways of using shabby bags or clothes may happen to be extremely rewarding not only in terms of realizing your hidden talents but also making money. Sometimes we dispose of our old possessions and substitute them with new purchases too soon not realizing that making simple repairs may turn out to be much more economical.

A logical extension of the above principle is trying to reduce the number of things we buy. Thus, we help reduce the amount of potential garbage they will inevitably turn into. The range of goods we can safely cut back on varies from simple everyday products to more expensive purchases.

For example, it's quite easy and much more ecologically friendly to have your own textile bag than buy a plastic one every time you go shopping. It's highly unlikely you're going to use the latter again, and polyethylene is known to take decades to degrade.

Or, you might want to rethink buying yet another gadget, for instance, a new smartphone or a tablet PC. The odds are you won't use it very often especially if you already have old ones with almost the same functions. Consuming less is good for the environment and for your wallet.

It might also be a smart idea to choose goods that are made of recyclable materials. The information about that can usually be found on the package, or you can spend a little time doing Internet research on the **subject**. Giving preference to eco-friendly products can slightly limit your choices but it will ultimately help the green cause.

Finally, there are numerous environmental organizations and political parties that consider it their priority to promote special laws and policies for nature protection. We can show our support by voting for them and donating, however little money, to help those organizations and activists. Finding out about ecological activism in your local area and getting involved in it, even in small ways, can be very motivating.

The main idea of green living is to take small steps to lessen the impact we make on the world around us. Those steps don't necessarily mean strict limitations and denying yourself certain comforts. On the contrary, if used wisely, they can turn out to be extremely beneficial, not only for the environment, but for your budget.

12 The first paragraph stresses that modern people...

- 1) aren't interested in the preservation of the environment.
- 2) want to help save the environment but don't know how.
- 3) try to avoid learning about the environmental problems.
- 4) worry too much about the current ecological problems.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

13 The first way to help the environment mentioned in the article is to...

- 1) learn some new skills.
- 2) sort household waste.
- 3) spend less money.
- 4) reuse old things.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

14 Choosing to use a textile bag instead of plastic ones is an example of how we can...

- 1) apply our artistic skills.
- 2) consume less.
- 3) recycle polyethylene.
- 4) make new things.

Ответ: ☐

15 According to the text, it's better for the environment if we buy less because this way...

- 1) there will be fewer things we can recycle.
- 2) we can save money to buy more durable things.
- 3) we reduce the amount of waste we throw away.
- 4) companies will produce fewer gadgets.

Ответ: ☐

16 The word "subject" in paragraph 8 refers to the information about...

- 1) recyclable materials.
- 2) ideas for green living.
- 3) different packages.
- 4) ecological problems.

Ответ: ☐

17 How many ways to help the environment are mentioned in the text?

- 1) two
- 2) three
- 3) four
- 4) five

Ответ: ☐

18 The purpose of the article is to...

- 1) advise.
- 2) entertain.
- 3) argue.
- 4) evaluate.

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

Olympic Games

- 19 The history of the Olympic Games started around 776 BC. Ancient Greeks held the Olympic Games every four years in honor of _____ THEY gods.
- 20 The Greeks treated the games as a fair. City leaders talked politics and sometimes even signed treaties. The city filled up with numerous travellers who came at the temple of Zeus in Olympia from distant places _____ the excitement. Shouting sellers sold food and drink. Most WITNESS of all, however, people gathered to watch the running contests, the discus throwing, the chariot racing, and the wrestling matches. They cheered on their favourites.
- 21 The strongest and the _____ athletes, who came the first SUCCESSFUL in the contests, became the winners.
- 22 Although they received only crowns of leaves as trophies, they were celebrated as heroes in their home _____ . CITY
- 23 Poems _____ in their honour. WRITE
- 24 Sometimes, they even received free meals and the _____ front-row GOOD seats at different public events.
- 25 The ruins of the Olympic Stadium were discovered in 1875. In 1896 the _____ modern Olympic Games were held in Athens to honor ONE the ancient Greeks.

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

Protecting the French language

- Can you imagine paying a \$100 fine for saying the word *fast food* instead of *restauration rapide*? France _____ issued laws prohibit the use RECENT
- 26 of English if there is a French word that can be used instead.
- 27 Why do they do it? Word _____ happens whenever groups of BORROW
- people that speak different languages have steady contacts with each other. At least one group is bound to use some of the other group's words.
- 28 Why then do the French feel so _____ against using English words STRONG
- that they would pass laws to stop it?
- 29 The French value their language highly and their _____ to blend WILL
- it with other languages has much to do with international relations. Any language that is used for international purposes is called *lingua franca*, which means "French language" as for a long time French has been the language of politics, commerce, and other international affairs.
- In order to preserve the uniqueness of the French language, an
- 30 _____ called The French Academy was established. This group ORGANISE
- of people became the national authority on the French language.
- 31 For about 350 years the Academy has made numerous _____ about DECIDE
- the proper use of French.

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

Cathedral of Pokrov or St Basil the Blessed

The story of St Basil's Cathedral begins in May 1552. Red Square then was the site of mass prayers on the eve of the departure of the tsar and his armies to fight the Khan of Kazan. Mingling in the crowd was a barefoot holy man dressed in rags,

well known to the crowd as Basil the Blessed for his [32] _____. Only traditional immunity [33] _____ to such holy men in Russia could save him from Ivan the Terrible's wrath. Even before Ivan IV unleashed his reign of terror, Basil was [34] _____ the tsar that his future would condemn him to eternal damnation. Before the departure for Kazan he also predicted that the tsar would murder his first-born son. Basil died [35] _____ Ivan was laying siege to Kazan. His body was buried on the future site of the cathedral, named to [36] _____ the victory.

It took six months for the Russians to force their way into the Kazan fortress. Victory came on 1 October 1552, which, according to the Orthodox calendar, was the feast of Pokrov, or protection of the Blessed Virgin's Veil. Thankful for the help of the Virgin, the young monarch ordered a wooden church to be built in Red Square.

As more military success followed, a series of wooden chapels [37] _____ shape around the already existing Trinity Church. Finally there were seven victories and seven new churches in Red Square. Later all them were torn down to make the way for the Cathedral of Pokrov — better [38] _____ as St Basil's Cathedral — that was to surpass in size and splendor anything the Russian rulers had built before.

- 32** 1) humiliation 2) humility 3) humanism 4) humidity

Ответ: ☐

- 33** 1) prescribed 2) approved 3) granted 4) admitted

Ответ: ☐

- 34** 1) warning 2) advising 3) predicting 4) accusing

Ответ: ☐

- 35** 1) during 2) throughout 3) while 4) although

Ответ: ☐

- 36** 1) memorise 2) commemorate 3) observe 4) celebrate

Ответ: ☐

- 37** 1) caught 2) make 3) acquired 4) took

Ответ: ☐

- 38** 1) accepted 2) called 3) famous 4) known

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 4. Письмо

- 39** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Nick who writes:

...Most of my classmates work part-time. How many of your classmates work or would like to work after school? Why would they like to spend precious time left from revising for the lessons on some dull jobs? What do you spend your pocket money on and how much money do you need weekly? My best friend is moving to a new town. I'll miss him.

Write a letter to Nick.

In your letter:

- answer his questions,
- ask **3 questions** about his best friend.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 40** Comment on the following statement.

No one needs libraries nowadays.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1

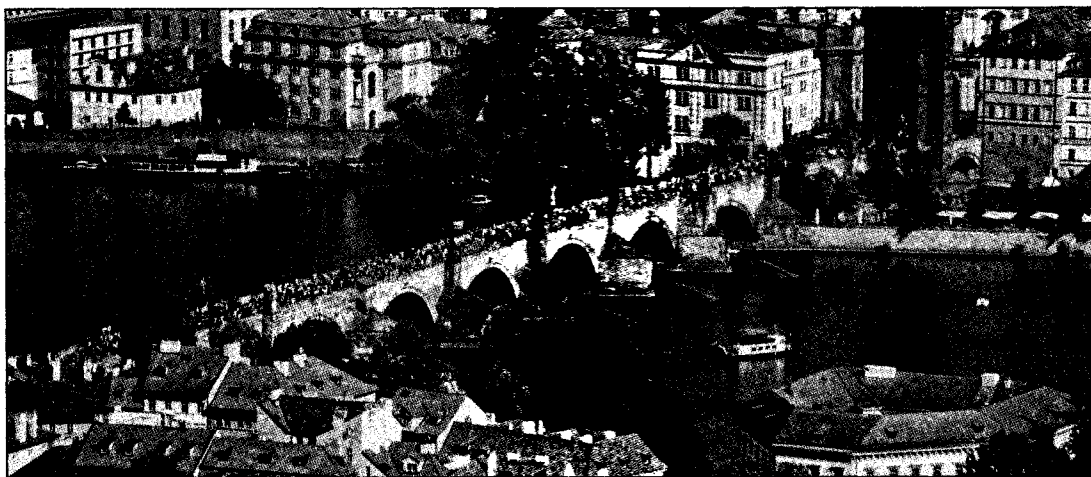
Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The Greeks were often involved in wars. One of them was between Sparta and Athens — the two most powerful city-states. Each city-state feared the other. Each of them disapproved of the other's way of life. In 141 BC Sparta declared war on Athens. That bitter war lasted for 27 years. At first each of the enemies were evenly matched: Sparta's soldiers won land battles, sailors from Athens triumphed on the sea. But after the death of Pericles — the great military leader of Athens, who died from a terrible disease, the state could never recover its strength. It continued to fight with great courage for a short time, but finally had to surrender in 401 BC. Sparta, though victorious, was weakened by that long war as well. One of its biggest problems was that the city-state was no longer politically united. The divided Greek city-state was now weak and open to the attacks of outside powers.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Join us on walking tours around the city



You are considering going on a walking tour and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) duration of the tour
- 2) sights to be seen
- 3) information about guides
- 4) working languages of tours
- 5) meeting place for the group

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend.



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/ who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”

4

Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the activities presented in the pictures you’d prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1

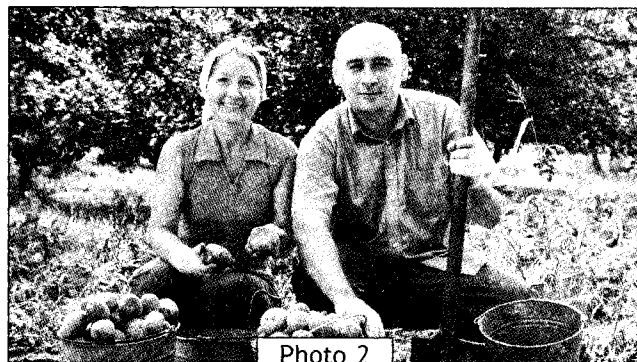


Photo 2

ТЕСТ 2**ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ****Раздел 1. Аудирование****1**

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

1. Diversity at home helps to adjust to a new place.
2. A birthplace and a nationality don't always match.
3. Progress happens when knowing the language is a necessity.
4. The climate can be a big challenge.
5. A country person can enjoy urban life.
6. It takes a long time to adjust to a new culture.
7. Same language doesn't always mean same culture.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Tom wasn't in class because it was too cold outside.
- B. Ann used to have colds but she doesn't get them anymore.
- C. Ann pays close attention to her rest during nighttime.
- D. Tom thinks a fitness club membership is too expensive.
- E. A park is across the road from Tom's house.
- F. Ann never used to eat unhealthy food for lunch.
- G. Ann brings her lunch from home in a bag.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Camilla's instrument is...

- 1) thin and light.
- 2) round and large.
- 3) round and small.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4 Camilla taught her first music lessons when she was a...

- 1) college student.
- 2) teenager.
- 3) professional musician.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5 Only once in her life Camilla tried to...

- 1) stay away from music for seven days.
- 2) enter a classical performance school.
- 3) play music at a private college.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6 Camilla received her education at a...

- 1) conservatory.
- 2) performance school.
- 3) private college.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7 Philosophy has helped Camilla to...

- 1) make life-changing decisions.
- 2) understand music better.
- 3) play her instrument skillfully.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

8 Camilla usually performs music by composers who are...

- 1) classical.
- 2) modern.
- 3) young.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

9 At her next concert Camilla will perform...

- 1) classical piano music.
- 2) Japanese music.
- 3) unusual music.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

1. High school preparation
2. The newest studies
3. Green activism
4. Looking for new resources
5. More jobs in the future
6. What botany is
7. Useful in so many ways
8. Finding a suitable career

- A. Plants are chemical factories. Many of the chemicals that they produce are useful to humans. Besides food, plants provide raw materials for paper, building materials, solvents and adhesives, fabrics, medicines, and many other products. Botanists study the chemicals produced by different plants to find new uses for them. For example, we use some plant chemicals to treat certain types of cancer.
- B. As humans change the environment for their own purposes, plants and animals living in these areas become endangered. Plant taxonomists and plant ecologists work to identify and understand new plant species, especially in such biologically rich areas as tropical rain forests. Plants of the rain forests are important in their own right, but they could be new sources for people as well. Perhaps a plant that is not discovered yet will become an important food crop.
- C. The major employers of plant biologists are educational institutions, federal and state agencies, and industries. Job opportunities usually depend on educational training and experience. New positions in botany are expected to increase in the near future. Growing world population continues to increase the need for better food supplies. Environmental concerns, such as air, water and soil pollution, will create openings for ecologists in government and industry.
- D. One of the best things about plant science is the number of different specialties and career opportunities from which you can choose. This variety allows people with different backgrounds, talents, and interests to find satisfying careers in plant biology. More than many other scientific fields, botany continues to provide opportunities for women as well as men. There are few things more fulfilling than to work in a job that is both fun and a benefit to others.
- E. To get yourself ready for a career in botany, you should take a college curriculum that includes English, foreign language, mathematics, chemistry, physics, and biology. Other valuable experiences include taking part in science fairs and science clubs. It also helps to have summer jobs related to biology, such as working in parks, farms, experiment stations, laboratories, camps, or for florists or landscape architects.
- F. One of the most exciting fields in botany today is biotechnology. Because of very recent advances in genetics, plant scientists have tools to add genes from

one plant to another. The potential usefulness of this is amazing. For example, several amino acids required in the human diet are not produced very well by plants. It may be possible to make food crops more nutritious by adding genes to produce these amino acids.

- G. Botany, also known as plant biology, is the study of plants. It is a scientific discipline based on observation, experimentation, recording, classification, and the testing of hypotheses. This process is called the scientific method. There are many sub-disciplines of botany, such as plant taxonomy, genetics, plant ecology, economic botany, and plant anatomy. Botanists work all over the world both indoors and outdoors in many different jobs.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Rediscovery of sites

The work of archeologists is not always fruitful. Yet in some cases the search A _____ have been abandoned and lost, but whose previous existence was known, has been dramatically successful. Probably the most striking instance B _____ the site of Troy in 1870 by Heinrich Schliemann.

A German self-made millionaire, Schliemann was fascinated C _____, and was convinced that these poems of Homer depicted real people, real events, and real places. Previously the poems had been regarded, at best, D _____ of ancient Greek history.

By using clues in the Homeric poems to identify geographical features, Schliemann came to the conclusion that a mound at Hissarlic in Turkey was the site of Troy. Excavations proved him correct, and he went E _____ on the mainland of Greece. He was lucky to find not only the city of Troy, but the fabulous jewels of Helen, the woman who was believed to be the cause of the destruction of the city.

Many once abandoned places, particularly those with spectacular ruins, have become tourist attractions, visited by thousands of people each year. The pastime of visiting picturesque and romantic ruins has become a fashion since the 18th century. Painters were F _____ no wonder that

many paintings and drawings of classical sites in Greece and elsewhere in the world can be found among the most famous exhibits of world-famous picture galleries and museums.

1. by *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
2. for specific places which
3. on to excavate other Homeric sites
4. among those admirers, so it's
5. as a vague and stylistically exaggerated view
6. there with his team to look
7. of this is the discovery of

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

Follow your dreams

I was once told, "You're wasting your time on a career that will give you no money or comfort."

Worrying, isn't it? But before I continue, let me give you some background on the career in question. I want to be a journalist and work for a newspaper or magazine. I explored my interests for years and finally decided on this. But I'm still influenced by what others say, and that leads me to considering their arguments.

Technology continues to advance with unbelievable speed, and print publications are more and more often replaced by web versions where content is updated nearly every time you refresh the browser. Even on my own campus, not many people seem to care about newspapers anymore; pages from the campus newspaper lie in puddles, and there are shoe prints on the pages that took the editors weeks to complete.

More disturbingly, the economic situation is becoming worse, which makes people feel very uncertain about their future. And by the time my generation graduates from college, we will be part of a workforce that is highly competitive and incredibly unstable.

But I hold on to my decision to be a writer. Why? For the idealistic, simple, yet powerful reason that it makes me happy in a way that no amount of money ever could.

Rarely have I found others who think like this, and I find it very upsetting when I hear students trying to design their lives on the basis of factors other than pursuing their passions.

Factor number one is parents. They certainly have a right to be involved in their children's lives, but sometimes their words create more stress than encouragement. Instead of trying to make their children happy, as their original intention may have been, parents can end up squeezing their children's hopes and desires until nothing remains but the hard seeds of a cruel reality. Of course, being realistic is important, but everyone needs the chance to dream in order to find happiness, and parents should understand this.

The second factor is money. I had a conversation with my college friend one afternoon, which illustrates this point.

"What happened?" I asked after I heard that he had changed his major subjects. "I thought you wanted to be a photographer."

"I do," he said. "But there's no money in it. Don't worry," he added, probably seeing my concern. "I'm happy where I am."

I was ready to believe that, but as we kept on talking, he constantly interrupted me to point out the beauty of this view and that view, saying he wished he had his camera with him. I didn't know what to think anymore.

Naturally, we cannot predict where we will end up with our choices. In fact, our ideas and plans could very well change as we progress. However, at this stage in our lives when so many voices are telling us who we should be, we need to **nurture** our individual dreams, not abandon them, because they may be the only things left that define us.

Of course, you should listen to your parents and seriously think about the financial implications of your choices. But also bear in mind, that you, and no one else, will eventually have to live with the results of your decisions.

And who knows — maybe that person is right, and I will be hungry and very short of money because of my choice to study journalism. But after seeing the unhappiness of those who didn't follow their dream, I am convinced that the worst suffering of all is to not allow yourself to do what you truly love.

12 Why did the author choose to be a journalist?

- 1) She was influenced by her friends' opinions.
- 2) Journalism is what she's truly interested in.
- 3) Being a journalist is a fashionable career choice.
- 4) She has been studying journalism for years.

Ответ: ☐

13 Among the reasons the author gives against becoming a journalist is the fact that...

- 1) webpages have been gradually taking place of newspapers.
- 2) writing articles has become more time-consuming than before.
- 3) it is a badly paid job with very few career prospects.
- 4) there will be too many journalists and writers in the future.

Ответ: ☐

14 What is the author's opinion about the role of parents when their children choose a career?

- 1) They shouldn't try to influence their children in any way.
- 2) They help their children to make the right choice of a career.
- 3) They may destroy their children's dreams of a certain career.
- 4) They know better what career their children should choose.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

15 It can be assumed that the author's friend, who she had a conversation with,

- 1) had completely lost his interest in photography.
- 2) was doubtful about his new choice of the major subject.
- 3) only cared about the money his job would earn him.
- 4) was still sincerely interested in photography.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

16 The word "nurture" in paragraph 12 means to...

- 1) ignore.
- 2) notice.
- 3) help to develop.
- 4) make known.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

17 What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- 1) Our choices have a considerable influence on our future.
- 2) Journalism might be a bad career choice for young people.
- 3) Choosing the career you love is not always a good decision.
- 4) Not doing something you love may lead to unhappiness.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

18 What is the main idea of the article?

- 1) Our desires and interests should be a priority when choosing a career.
- 2) It is difficult to decide on a career when there are so many choices.
- 3) We should take into account what our parents think about our career choice.
- 4) There are a lot of factors to consider when you are choosing a career.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

Philip and Alexander the Great

For centuries, the Greeks had ignored the mountain people who lived to the north in Macedonia. In 359 BC, Philip became king of Macedonians.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------|
| 19 | _____ life centred on a great dream. He wanted to unite Greece. | PHILIP |
| 20 | In order to achieve this goal, Philip _____ a mighty army and | BUILD |
| 21 | attacked the southern city-states. _____ city-states were unable to | THIS |
| 22 | defeat Philip. The Greeks could no _____ ignore the people to the north. In 338 BC, his army crushed the combined forces of Athens and its allies. | LONG |

Philip died, but his dream survived. His 20-year-old son, Alexander, succeeded him. Alexander was well trained for his great task. He learned military strategy from his father Philip. Aristotle, his teacher, had taught _____ science. He had read about legendary heroes in the tales of Homer.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------|
| 23 | taught _____ science. He had read about legendary heroes in the tales of Homer. | HE |
| 24 | In 334 BC, he began his series of conquests by _____ over Egypt. Then he conquered West India and created the largest empire in the world of that time. | TAKE |

In order to spread Greek ideas, Alexander founded many cities. The _____, Alexandria, became an important centre of culture and had the largest library in the ancient world.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------|
| 25 | _____, Alexandria, became an important centre of culture and had the largest library in the ancient world. | FAMOUS |
|-----------|--|--------|

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

A special tool to measure time and location

You cannot see or touch time. At the same time it affects us every day.

The first device that measured time was a sundial; however, it was

26 good only on _____ days. People needed a better and a more SUN

27 _____ tool. That tool was the clock. The first clocks in Europe RELY
were water clocks.

28 The ancient _____ and Romans used water clocks to measure the GREECE

29 time in court. When a certain amount of water ran out, _____ LAW

had to stop presenting their cases. Later water clocks were used in monasteries to keep track of the hours for prayers.

30 The first _____ clock in Europe appeared in 996 AD. It used gears MECHANIC
instead of water for power. They gradually replaced water clocks. The

31 gears of such clocks at first were so _____, that they could fill MASS
a large room.

By the 1500 though, clocks were small enough to be carried from place to place. By the 1700, sailors began to use them to measure longitude and determine their location, and it was a great help to sailors in navigation.

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

History of GUM

This shop has an ideal location. Until 1921, when Lenin nationalized it and renamed it “GUM”, this largest and most famous [32] _____ in Moscow was known as the Upper Trading Arcade.

The building was designed by Aleksandr Pomerantsev [33] _____ 1888 and 1893. It was constructed of sandstone at the cost of six million rubles, not counting the [34] _____ of the land.

The three-storey-high building, occupying an area of some 24,500 square metres, replaced the old merchant arcades that existed on the site since the 15th century. Three parallel glass-covered passages cross the ground floor, with bridges linking the passages on the second and third floors. Each passage corresponds [35] _____ what used to be the distance between the 16th-century trading rows.

The offices located on the third floor once belonged to such Moscow merchants as the Tretyakovs, Ryabushinskys, and a score of other wealthy textile traders anxious to [36] _____ an eye on the sales of their wares.

In prerevolutionary days, GUM was famous for its textiles and furs. There was a wide [37] _____ of fabrics, from coarse woolens to fine silks woven with gold and silver threads. No less impressive was the collection of furs, ranging from expensive blue fox and sable to cheap coats [38] _____ by Muscovites as “guardians of the house” because they were made from dog fur.

32

1) stock

2) store

3) supply

4) storage

ОТВЕТ: ☐

33

1) around

2) among

3) through

4) between

ОТВЕТ: ☐

34

1) price

2) expanse

3) bill

4) wealth

ОТВЕТ: ☐

35

1) at

2) of

3) to

4) for

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- 36 1) hold 2) preserve 3) fix 4) keep

Ответ: ☐

- 37 1) repertoire 2) assortment 3) blend 4) mixture

Ответ: ☐

- 38 1) described 2) depicted 3) pronounced 4) illustrated

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 4. Письмо

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

*...This summer I'm going to a sports camp in the mountains with my elder brother and two cousins. Where would you like to spend your summer, if you could choose, and why? What's special about this place? Who would you choose as your companion, and why?
I got a new mountain bike for my birthday this year!*

Write a letter to Robbie.

In your letter:

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

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 40 Comment on the following statement.

Space tourism is the most perspective type of tourism.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

- 1** **Task 1.** Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

France is the largest country in Western Europe. Its location and many natural resources have given France many advantages. It borders Spain, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. It's washed by one ocean, two seas and one channel, so it has excellent ports on all these waterways. Apart from this, France has many navigable rivers. All this enables France to trade with many countries. When you travel around the country, you can see that each region of France looks different from the others. Brittany is in the west, and it's a cool coastal region. Central France has rich farmlands. There you can also see large castles that were built centuries ago. Famous beaches of the Riviera are on the southern coast. The scene changes again in the ice-covered Alps. The names of some regions reflect the main products produced there. Can you guess the main product of the Champagne region?

- 2** **Task 2.** Study the advertisement.

City Hall. Contest of young talents.



You are considering going to the concert and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) how to get there by city transport
- 2) number of performers
- 3) age of the musicians
- 4) musical instruments they play
- 5) ticket prices

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend.



Photo 1



Photo 2

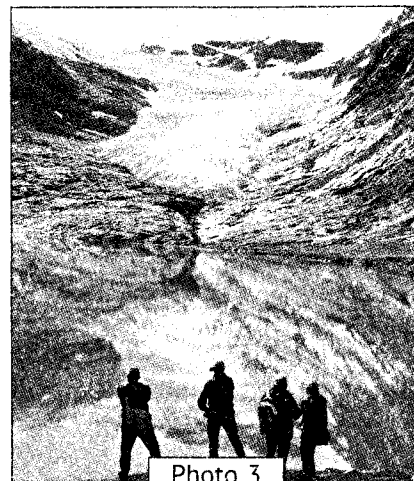


Photo 3

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”

4

Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which ways of spending spare time presented in the pictures you’d prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

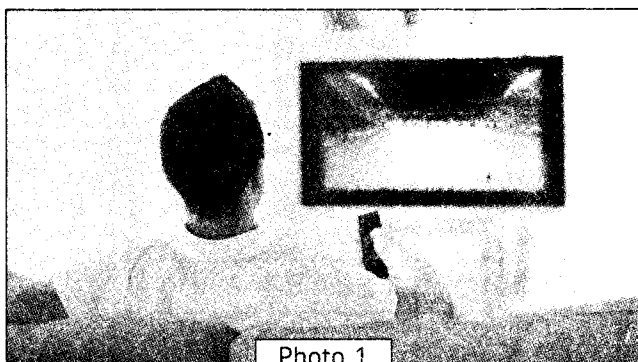


Photo 1



Photo 2

ТЕСТ 3**ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ****Раздел 1. Аудирование****1**

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

1. Summer holidays can be educational.
2. It's great to own part of the ocean shore.
3. For some people, holidays are not eventful.
4. Summer is too short to enjoy it.
5. Some people prefer uneventful summers.
6. A holiday schedule can be busy.
7. The desire to see loved ones makes you change continents.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Kitty won't have classes the day after tomorrow.
- B. Kitty is going to work all summer.
- C. Kitty knows she gets seasick easily.
- D. Willy has read about seasickness prevention.
- E. Willy will carve meat at his dad's shop in the summer.
- F. Willy has difficulty with memorising facts.
- G. Willy will buy Kitty a cup of coffee.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Thomas grew up in the city where he...

- 1) was born.
- 2) went to college.
- 3) lives now.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4 Thomas was good at science but he...

- 1) was uninterested in his college courses.
- 2) wanted to become a student of the year.
- 3) couldn't enter the university.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5 In California, Thomas picked up the skills he used for his...

- 1) different jobs.
- 2) college education.
- 3) current work.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6 At the beginning, Thomas's company was a...

- 1) corporation.
- 2) small project.
- 3) large company.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7 Thomas's current corporation has grown by...

- 1) hiring more employees.
- 2) acquiring other organizations.
- 3) investing in more software.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

8 Thomas believes that sailing for him is a way to...

- 1) promote teamwork.
- 2) learn about the ocean.
- 3) forget about the problems.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

9 Thomas's sailing team consists of...

- 1) his long-time colleagues.
- 2) men of different professions.
- 3) professional sailors.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 2. Чтение**10**

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

1. In the spotlight
2. The first but not the best
3. What you are good at
4. Deciding on location
5. Choosing a lifestyle
6. Think of your next step
7. Talented but unlucky
8. Sociable or not

- A. Too many people ask themselves “What’s the right career for me?” as if it’s a single decision. But this isn’t going to work — your industry may not even exist in 40 years’ time! Indeed, if you’re near the start of your career, trying to decide everything right now could even be harmful, since it’ll narrow your focus. Rather, the question to ask yourself is “what’s the next decision I need to make?”, and once you know this, just focus on making a good decision.
- B. We all have natural talents and there are certain tasks that come easy to us. When we use our natural talents, time moves fast and we tend to receive compliments for our abilities. Knowing where your natural talents lie is the key to choosing the right career. Of course we’re capable of doing other things, but those other tasks usually feel more like work. What do you always enjoy doing, and how can those skills be applied to a job?
- C. Most career problems come from the fact that we are terrible at choosing jobs. It’s almost impossible to choose a good job on the first try. So don’t think you’ll be the exception. Economist Neil Howe says that only 5% of people pick the right job on the first try. He calls those people “fast starters” and in general, they are less creative, less adventurous, and less innovative, which makes a conventional, common path work well for them.
- D. Do you like working with others or as part of a team? Are you motivated by the needs of others and your ability to provide a solution? This is critical because some people shy away from that connection and would rather do their job behind the scenes — without the various complications of interacting with colleagues and clients. Know your social needs so you can choose a suitable career that matches them.
- E. Certain careers encourage or even require employees to have a public persona. You may become known in your local community. If you’re a spokesperson, that recognition could extend to a national level. Or if you serve as your company’s representative at trade shows or special events, you may become known in that community. If you want recognition and the chance to build a personal brand, look for careers that allow you to stand out front.

- F. Where do you want to live? While not essential for every career type, deciding where you want to live can be an important part of the career search process. This is especially true for jobs that are focused in certain regions. If you want to work in the magazine industry, then you'll probably need to move to New York City. Do you want to be a wheat farmer? The Midwest. Anthropologist? Just about anywhere.
- G. Most jobs start off with at least a few years of hard labour at much lower salary than you would like to earn. What's more important is looking ahead at people well into a career track to decide whether the life they lead is desirable to you. Some factors you might want to consider include the amount of control they have over their own time, their salary and the amount of travel involved, among other things.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Suzdal — the gem of the Golden Ring of Russia

Suzdal is one of Russia's oldest cities, dating back to 1024. It is officially protected from the industries, so its 200 historical and architectural monuments, four of which are on the UNESCO World Heritage List, jointly create a A _____.

This town is an important tourist centre with nearly one million tourists visiting the town annually. It is amazing, minding B _____ trains going to Suzdal. You can get there either by the organized bus tour or by car.

In what succession is it better to explore the town? If you are not in a hurry to depart, you may walk around C _____ itinerary, just from one site to another. But if you have a single day at your disposal, D _____ to start your tour of Suzdal from the Kremlin.

It is the grandfather of the one in Moscow, and was once the base of prince Yury Dolgoruky, who ruled the vast northeastern part of Kievan Rus and, among many other things, founded Moscow.

Like other Russian Kremlins, it was originally a fortress, religious and administrative centre. The Cathedral of Nativity of the Virgin, marked as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is over 500 years old, with wonderful frescoes

inside. The part of its basement was built prior to the Mongol-Tatar invasion. It still has the ancient Golden Gates made E _____ of fusing gold onto a black background of bronze.

Among the highlights of Suzdal is the bell tower of the Cathedral of the Transfiguration F _____ 90 minutes from noon till evening. Another wonder is the Museum of Wooden Architecture and Peasant Life that contains log houses, wooden churches and windmills built without nails, and brought there from all over the region. A carriage or sleigh ride through Suzdal can also be a memorable experience.

1. without sticking to some pre-arranged
2. in a very intricate technique
3. which chimes every
4. that there are no air-flights and no
5. the arches and textures and overall appearance
6. then it is best of all
7. unique atmosphere of medieval Rus

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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

The risks of travelling with pets across borders with Englishmen around

I'm not a dog-lover but, reader, I am married to one. That's why I've had to learn to put up with certain attitudes and unusual behaviours that I had not heard of before the marriage. As soon as I read about passports for pets, I told my husband to get them. And when he did, I agreed to taking our pets to New York with us on a long journey.

I can understand all the reasons why dog lovers are throwing their mutts in the back of the car and taking them for a seaside vacation: 1) it's much cheaper than keeping them in a pet hotel; 2) dogs like being with their owners; 3) since they need a walk twice a day no matter where they are, it's more fun for both dog and walker to walk along a beach than down the street and back. Same with horses: you must either ride them out yourself or pay somebody else to do it, so if you can afford to take them along on a trip, why not?

Pet passports seem to be both a modernising and democratising thing to have done. I remember having lunch with a French millionaire who told

me he loved working in London but it was exhausting going backwards and forwards every weekend. I thought that he missed his family, but he was talking about his dog. "He is with my mother in Paris. He is so miserable, he makes her miserable, too."

The thing was, he said, it would be so easy for him to bring his dog illegally to the UK. He had friends with boats; they went backwards and forwards across the Channel all the time; they knew tiny ports, they were good navigators, they could land him and Toto at dead of night and there could be a discreet car waiting.

So why didn't he do that? He said he asked one of his oldest friends to consider the chances of getting caught. The friend said he wouldn't get caught. But he added, "Your English neighbours would inform on you."

I was very angry. How dare he! We're not like that! But almost instantly, I knew he was right. Some years ago, I nearly got a penalty for bringing my pet into the country without declaring it to Customs.

OK, not my pet — my 12-year-old daughter's pet. She had risen early on our last day in Marrakesh and sneaked into the street, where Tortoise Man was selling tiny tortoises who were not feeling well in the heat. We'd seen them twice. She'd begged me to buy one, and I'd said, "No, you can't just take animals into England!" So she'd bought one herself.

She didn't tell me about it until we had gone through security. Then she dragged me to the ladies' room and showed me what she had in her lumpy carry-on bag. She was blushing scarlet. There was one tortoise and some lettuce. I was furious. They called our flight. I said I'd carry them. After I walked through "Nothing to Declare" with a small tortoise in my handbag, I was stopped by a woman officer who asked me to empty my bags.

She knew, and I knew she knew, though I couldn't **fathom** how she knew. After the long and deeply embarrassing interview was over; after I had blustered and blethered until it became clear that, having seized the tortoise, she wasn't actually going to have me arrested, I asked: how did she know? She said, "It was a fellow-passenger on your flight who informed us. He saw your daughter with the box and guessed what was in it, and then she opened it on the aircraft and he saw the tortoise."

Was he English? I asked her, shocked. She said, "Oh, yes," and rage flooded through me: it was not only a fellow-traveller, it was a fellow-countryman as well! How could he?! "He's only just left," she said. "He wanted to see if it all ended right. He's a tortoise-lover."

12 What is NOT the reason why owners take their pets on holidays with them?

- 1) It costs less money than leaving them behind.
- 2) Pets prefer to stay together with their owners.
- 3) All pet owners can afford to take their pets with them.
- 4) It is more fun to walk them somewhere abroad than at home.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

13 The reason why the French millionaire had to travel so often is that he wanted to see his...

- 1) mother.
- 2) family.
- 3) friend.
- 4) dog.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

14 The French millionaire's friend advised against taking the pet across the border because...

- 1) it was almost impossible to accomplish.
- 2) the people living nearby might tell the police.
- 3) it could only be done at night when it's dark.
- 4) he needed a special permit to do that.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

15 How did the author react to what the French millionaire told her?

- 1) She didn't understand him.
- 2) She felt sorry for his problem.
- 3) She agreed with him in the end.
- 4) She was confused by what he said.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

16 The word "fathom" in paragraph 9 means to...

- 1) believe.
- 2) understand.
- 3) predict.
- 4) suspect.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

17 The Englishman on the plane informed the security about the tortoise because he wanted...

- 1) to see what would happen to the author and her daughter.
- 2) the author and her daughter to be arrested by the customs office.
- 3) to make sure everything was fine with the animal.
- 4) the officer to check if the author was carrying anything illegal.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

18 The purpose of this article is to...

- 1) entertain.
- 2) persuade.
- 3) instruct.
- 4) inform.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

The lion and the dog

(after Lev Tolstoy)

- 19 Wild animals were on show in London. To see them, people had to pay money or bring dogs and cats which _____ to the wild animals to eat. THROW
- 20 Wanting to see the wild animals, a man caught a little dog in the street and brought it to the zoo. He was allowed to go to the show, and the little dog was thrown into the lion's cage to be eaten. But the little dog was so funny and brave, that the lion seemed to like it and _____ it. NOT / TOUCH
- 21 When the master threw him some meat, the lion _____ off a piece, and left it for the little dog. TEAR
- 22 The dog and the lion lived together in the same cage for a whole year. They became _____ friends. GOOD
- 23 When the lion lay down to sleep in the evening, the little dog lay down beside _____, putting its head on his paw. HE
- 24 After a year the little dog fell ill and died. The lion stopped _____ and would let no one come near. EAT
- 25 The owner hoped the lion would forget his grief if he had another friend and put the second dog in the cage. The lion ate it at once. The same thing happened to the _____ one that was meant to substitute the first little dog. THREE
- For five days the lion refused to eat and to drink. He made the most devoted friend one could ever imagine.

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

Anne Frank

This happened in 1944, in Holland, towards the end of World War II. As in many other countries of the world occupied by the Nazis,

26 Jews were rounded up and taken to _____ camps. **CONCENTRATE**

Fifteen-year-old Anne Frank and her family were hiding from the Nazis in an apartment in Amsterdam. Afraid that any sound would

27 be heard, everybody kept _____. During those tense hours **SILENCE**

Anne wrote in her diary. Here are some of the most moving entries:

“It’s a real wonder that I still keep all my ideals, no matter how absurd

28 and _____ to carry out they are at the moment. **POSSIBLE**

29 In spite of everything I still believe that people are _____ good at heart. **REAL**

30 I still believe that it will all come right, that _____ will end, and that **CRUEL**
peace and tranquility will return again.”

Anne Frank and her family were discovered by the secret police and sent to the camp where Anne died.

After the war her diary was found. It is known all over the world and is

31 seen as a reminder of Anne’s ideals and her faith in the _____. **HUMAN**

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

Ambassadorial Prikaz and Russian ambassadors

Between 1615 and 1660 a number of originally Russian lands were lost as a result of the Time of Trouble and the Polish Commonwealth’s intervention. The state no longer **32** _____ access to the Baltic Sea, and Russia’s prestige on the world scene was undermined.

Particular [33] _____ was paid to organizing the Ambassadorial Prikaz. The number of people serving in it and its financial means increased significantly. Envoys, translators, messengers, and other members of staff were carefully [34] _____.

Russian ambassadors were sought to strengthen Russia's diplomatic positions and restore relations with Austria, England, Denmark, Holland, and [35] _____ countries.

The foreign policy of that time was marked [36] _____ consistency and firmness. Foreigners were amazed how insistent Russian ambassadors were in ensuring that their ruler's honour was respected, that the tsar's long title had to be read precisely and in full. Refusal to [37] _____ him "autocrat" (and therefore acknowledge him as such) implied a refusal to accept the Russian state as an independent power.

A strengthening of Russia's positions in the 1630s, and also a favourable international situation (the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War), made [38] _____ possible to launch a struggle to regain the lost territories in the west and north, using the diplomatic and military potential.

- [32] 1) had 2) made 3) reached 4) achieved

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- [33] 1) focus 2) attention 3) care 4) responsibility

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- [34] 1) elected 2) nominated 3) selected 4) gathered

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- [35] 1) others 2) another 3) additional 4) other

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- [36] 1) by 2) of 3) on 4) for

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- [37] 1) call 2) say 3) tell 4) name

ОТВЕТ: ☐

- [38] 1) it 2) them 3) us 4) you

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 4. Письмо

- 39** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Molly who writes:

...Most of my friends want to move to a big city, but I don't. I love our small and quiet town. Where would you like to live in the future, and why? What don't you like about the place where you live now, if anything at all? How often do young people in your country move from place to place, and why? Yesterday I cooked my first cake, alone, from scratch!

Write a letter to Molly.

In your letter:

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about the cake

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 40** Comment on the following statement.

There is no such thing as impossible.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1

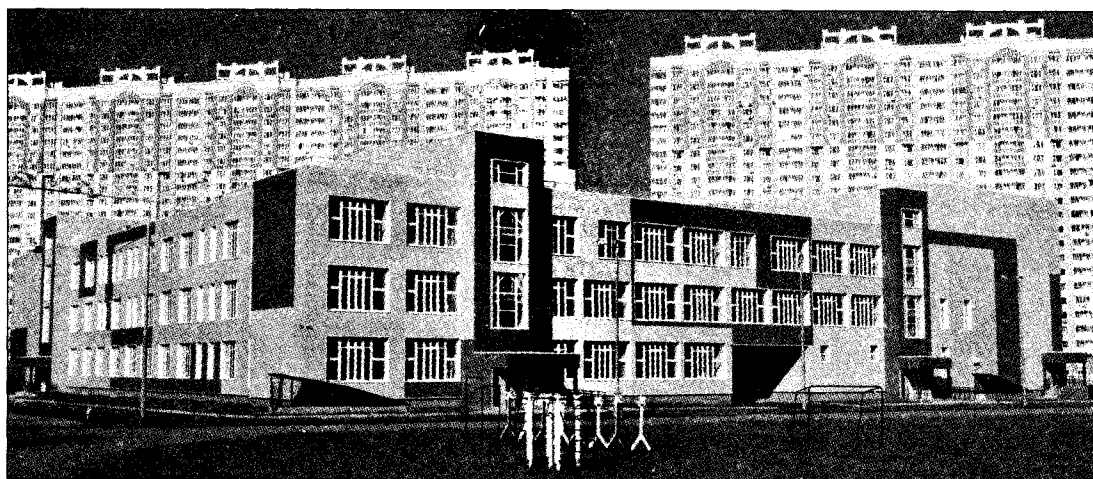
Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Wildlife in Africa is endangered. Experts estimate that certain animals, such as leopard, could vanish forever if strong measures are not taken. Once elephants, zebras, hippopotamuses, giraffes had the whole savanna at their disposal. Now more and more of this land is being used to grow crops or as pastures for domesticated animals. In Africa to solve the problem of wildlife preservation large areas of land are given to national parks, where animals live in their natural environment. But even there wild animals are not quite safe. Poaching — the illegal killing of animals — is a serious problem. The animals are killed for their meat, horns, tusks, and, especially, for their skins. In the parks there are special guards — wardens — who protect animals from poachers. In addition, international wildlife organizations try to raise people's awareness of the threat of poaching.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

New school for the gifted and talented. Welcome to our new school!



You are considering going to this school and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location
- 2) size of classes
- 3) foreign languages taught
- 4) electives and specialisation
- 5) clubs and after school activities

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

ТЕСТ 4

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

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

1. The best choice is to follow in your relatives' footsteps.
2. There can be uncertainty in choosing a career.
3. No job is more important than family.
4. Saving people is not the only important job aspect.
5. You can start a career while still at school.
6. There are unique jobs out there.
7. It's important to prepare for your future job.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А — G 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). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Anna has never visited London.
- B. Jim's trip was a gift to him.
- C. Jim liked the National Gallery because he saw his favourite art there.
- D. It never rained during Jim's trip.
- E. The guards at Buckingham Palace wore historical uniforms.
- F. Jim recommended that Anna visit the Queen's palace when in London.
- G. Anna and Jim will have a picnic even if it rains.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Sonia is not working on any films now, so she can...

1. prepare for her next project.
2. enjoy her rest.
3. visit New York.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4 Sonia's mother helped her acting career by...

1. teaching her music from childhood.
2. reading her children's books.
3. taking her to see shows at the theater.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5 When working with famous actors, Sonia feels...

1. jealous of their fame.
2. comfortable.
3. shy and awkward.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6 Sonia says older famous actors are...

1. proud and disagreeable.
2. difficult to interact with.
3. open and easy to work with.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7 Sonia says that to get a scene right they sometimes have to...

1. be strong and persistent.
2. act in an annoying manner.
3. work for several days.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

8 Sonia appreciates her stunt double because...

1. dangerous scenes happen very often.
2. Sonia gets credit for her work.
3. no one can see the difference between the two girls.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

9 Sonia would like to play Shakespeare's Juliette because...

1. she really loves Shakespeare's plays.
2. all other actresses want that role.
3. the heroine is innocent and appealing.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

1. Learning outdoors
2. Environment that helps to learn
3. A useful game
4. Gadgets to help
5. Not really useful
6. All work and no play
7. Learning from each other
8. Learning by playing

- A. If pupils work together in pairs or small groups to give each other teaching support, the results can be dramatic — particularly with youngsters who struggle the most. This isn't about getting rid of teachers, but it seems when working with their peers, children tend to take real responsibility for their teaching and their own learning. One-to-one adult tutoring is, on the contrary, less effective and much more expensive than peer teaching.
- B. According to research, students who used e-books that contained sound effects, music, audio, and images were able to memorise more information than those who were given traditional textbooks. Using these e-books also led to peer interaction since the students did not have to sit quietly on their own and read the text. This is yet another example of how using multimedia elements can improve an eLearning course and provide the user with better educational experience.
- C. Believe it or not, playing games is actually good for your brain. Not only does it help to engage learners in the learning process itself, but it also serves to prevent the boredom. According to the research, students were more motivated to learn *mathematics when the information was presented in a gaming format*. Even their attitude toward the subject changed. The students were also more motivated to learn the information, which improved their overall success.
- D. Interest areas are different sections in the classroom that focus on a certain skill or study: science, group work, art, reading etc. When the students are paired in groups and given the chance to move from area to area, it helps them to develop a sense of control. They have an opportunity to make choices, move in the classroom, and explore independently. These skills build confidence in young students.
- E. The Royal Horticulture Society in the UK has started a campaign to bring gardening back into the school systems. Gardening touches on so many different things, from the science of photosynthesis, to nutrition, math, and even English. Kids who garden show a better ability to concentrate, whether it is because they can engage their whole bodies in the learning process, or simply because being outside is good for the mind, heart, and body.

- F. Chess is an inexpensive game and a great opportunity for socialization among many different age groups and levels. It makes students slow down, concentrate, use precise thinking, activate both inductive and deductive reasoning, as well as recognizing difficult and complex patterns. It is a game that does not discriminate, and no matter what level you learn to play, it helps children to understand that “losing” the game is as valuable as winning.
- G. Science curriculums often have practical work or labs that teach the science concepts learned in the textbook. However, it was reported that practical work isn't always as effective as it may appear. A lot of labs are designed so that students follow a “recipe” or list of directions that don't exercise critical thinking skills. In fact, using other mediums like technology can give students more time to study important concepts, without wasting time on a badly developed lab.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Vikings and their culture

People who settled in Scandinavia had originally been Germanic people. They lived A _____ on the Roman Empire. As Rome and the Great Roman Empire began to collapse, the Germanic people started to spread out, often invading lands that had previously been under Roman rule.

The Germanic Angle and Saxon tribes settled in Britain, other tribes settled in Scandinavia between the 3rd and the 6th centuries. By the 8th century, the Viking Age had begun and lasted until they were Christianized in the 11th century.

The Vikings were tough, B _____ in the harsh Scandinavian climate. They were dependent on the sea, C _____ neighbouring countries such as Scotland, Ireland, Iceland, and Greenland. They even D _____ Columbus, but never settled there.

They were an incredibly cruel and violent race, E _____ as seafaring tradition is evident in their myths. They are full of heroes, battles and violence. Only men who died in battles had the glory of living with Odin in his hall, others were sent to the underworld.

And yet if you study Scandinavian myths, you will find many references that link them with Greek, Roman, and Celtic mythology as well. As in other pagan

cults, the first Germanic gods F _____ the personification of the forces of nature, but by the time the myths were written down, they had developed into far more sophisticated characters and stories.

1. discovered America 500 years before
2. in an area that bordered
3. were the first to reach America, prior
4. that we know of were just
5. and their warlike attitude as well
6. and they had to be to survive
7. and conducted frequent sea raids on

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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

The value of money

To begin with, I have to say that I am from a rather well-off family. While I was growing up, I never knew need, or the necessity of being especially careful with money, or how to put money aside because you want to buy something, but cannot afford it. I just had to ask my parents, and they would eagerly grant almost any wish, be it a fancy toy, a weekend outing, or just more pocket money. To be honest, I rarely thought at that time how people earn their bread — what my father did in his job as a businessman, or how my mother built her career, and if there were less wealthy families and why.

I was about nine when my rather spoilt financial thoughtlessness and ignorance were staggered by an incident that once occurred at my school. Our class was looking forward to a day trip to a nearby city — a **treat** our teacher had promised to us for the successful end of the term. All parents were required to give their children some money to hand her — to pay for our bus tickets, excursion, and lunches.

But just a week before the trip one of my classmates, Nick, told our teacher that he had lost the money his parents had given him. He didn't know when or where it had happened, he told his parents immediately about it, and, on the whole, nobody could suspect him of any wrongdoing — he was such a timid and truthful boy. Only one fact remained: he could no longer go with us because his family couldn't afford to pay for this trip again.

When I learned this story, it didn't make any sense to me. Why couldn't they just give him more money? It wasn't that expensive, I thought then. Most of us would even have enough pocket money to buy candies and toys there. When I shared my ideas on the subject with my mother, she was first silent and then

we had a long and very informative talk. I remember to this day how simple and clear her explanations were about rich families and those who had to live from hand to mouth; that some people are lucky and others aren't; that behind every banknote and coin there's somebody's effort; that hard work doesn't always mean decent pay, although, of course, it doesn't mean that honest hard work is useless.

Years later, when I became a young man, I realized that what my mother told me was not just a collection of common truths every parent should teach their child. The thing is, my mother came from a rather poor and struggling family, but when I was a little boy, she somehow didn't share with me the details of her deprived childhood and it never occurred to me to ask her to.

Only when I turned 22, she told me how she started working at the age of 11 washing cars and baby-sitting, that sometimes she had to wear the same pair of shoes until they were almost falling apart, and that the lack of money often prevented her from doing simple things her classmates could easily afford. "I'm so happy you've never had to experience all **that**," she once confessed. "I didn't even want you to know what poverty is, but it's just a part of life, I guess, and cannot be ignored."

The episode with Nick ended happily — by the joint efforts of some families to collect enough money to pay for his trip. I suppose for him it was a story about kindness and a close-knit community. But for me it has remained a memorable story about the value of money. Apart from what my mother told me, I still remember it when I think how money can provide you with a bit more freedom and opportunity — even if it is as small as a day trip to the nearest town.

12 What do we learn about the author from the first paragraph?

- 1) He used to waste a lot of money when he was young.
- 2) He wasn't concerned about money and how people earn it.
- 3) His parents encouraged him to spend more money.
- 4) He didn't agree with his parents on the subject of money.

Ответ: ☐

13 The word "treat" in paragraph 2 is synonymous to...

- 1) punishment.
- 2) assignment.
- 3) reward.
- 4) plan.

Ответ: ☐

14 Which statement is TRUE about the incident with Nick?

- 1) His parents didn't know that he lost the money.
- 2) The situation seemed suspicious to everybody.
- 3) Nick had no idea when or where he left the money.
- 4) The teacher was convinced that Nick was lying.

Ответ: ☐

15 What was the author's reaction to the incident with Nick?

- 1) He didn't understand what the problem was.
- 2) He started feeling sorry for Nick and his family.
- 3) He felt superior to Nick and his family.
- 4) He didn't believe that Nick lost the money.

Ответ: ☐

16 What the author's mother told him about money and work was something she...

- 1) had been told by her own parents.
- 2) learned from personal experience.
- 3) knew only theoretically.
- 4) tried to hide from everybody.

Ответ: ☐

17 The word "that" in paragraph 6 refers to...

- 1) having no shoes.
- 2) mother's childhood.
- 3) living in poverty.
- 4) need to earn money.

Ответ: ☐

18 What is the genre of the text?

- 1) a news report
- 2) an opinion composition
- 3) a magazine article
- 4) a comparison essay

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

Jenny and the old woman

Once there lived a girl called Jenny, her father, her stepmother and her stepsister. Jenny's stepmother disliked her, as she gave all her love to her own daughter, Molly.

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------|
| 19 | Jenny did all the housework. Her hands were red from _____ in cold water. Her clothes were torn as she gathered wood for the fireplace in | WASH |
| 20 | the forest. She was the _____ to wake up and the last to go to bed. | ONE |
| 21 | And still she _____ lazy. | CALL |
| 22 | When the family ran out of money, the _____ stepmother talked her father into sending her away. On a winter night he took Jenny deep in the woods and left her there with a loaf of bread and a piece of cheese. Jenny was lucky to find a small hut with a fireplace, a lopsided table and an old pot. She collected wood and made fire. Under the snow she | GIRL |
| 23 | _____ some roots, mushrooms and berries. She cooked some soup and was about to eat it, when an old woman knocked at the door and asked Jenny to warm her and give her some food. | FIND |
| Jenny was hungry, but she felt sorry for the old woman and let her eat all her soup and cheese. The old woman stayed for the night and Jenny | | |
| 24 | gave her the _____ place by the fire. | WARM |
| When Jenny woke up in the morning, the old woman was gone, but she | | |
| 25 | left a large trunk, filled with the _____ dresses and heaps of gold and jewels. | BEAUTIFUL |
| Jenny returned to her village, married a nice man and lived to an old age in happiness and prosperity. | | |

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

Farm and city in Spain

- It can be really hot in the south of Spain. At times it seems to be caked
 26 with _____ heat. A light breeze is a real blessing, as it whispers in DUST
 the silvery leaves of hundreds of olive trees. Some of the trees in these
 groves were planted 200 years ago.
- 27 But today the _____ of the olive groves often do not work on OWN
 their farms. Tenant farmers do this for them. Tenant farmers farm other
 people's land and pay rent in money or by giving the owner a share of
 the crop.
- In the last 50 years millions of Spaniards who could not make
 28 a _____ from the poor soil of their farms have moved to work in LIFE
 29 big cities like Barcelona — the centre of Spain's _____ region. But INDUSTRY
 whether a family is staying in Barcelona or on the farm, they try not to
 miss a fair, especially if it is Seville's annual April Fair.
- 30 The fair begins around noon, with a _____ parade of riders and COLOUR
 carriages. All the men dress in black and the women in bright colours.
- 31 The fairground is filled with music. Dancers move _____ to the RHYTHM
 sound of guitars and the snap of castanets.

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

Catherine the Great and her eagles

Catherine the Great ruled the Russian Empire with the help of her so called “eagles”— educated nobles to whom she gave enormous grants of land and serfs.

Being an educated woman Catherine felt the [32] _____ to correspond with the leading intellectuals of her time. She [33] _____ encouraged the nobles to travel, fostered their love for French culture, and patronized the arts.

Her “eagles” became a privileged class and contributors [34] _____ Russia’s golden age. More and more nobles [35] _____ Moscow their home during Catherine’s reign. Having fulfilled their state obligations as military leaders or government officials in St Petersburg, they could [36] _____ a life of leisure. Moscow’s lavish dinners became legendary, as did the intellectual debates of the English Club and the performances of the serf theatres.

The informal way of life which had characterized Elisabeth’s favourites was replaced by Catherine’s orderliness and refinement. Russian architects, [37] _____ to the change, adopted a Classicism more attuned to Catherine’s tastes in place of Elisabeth’s Baroque.

A number of classical mansions and churches built by Catherine’s “eagles” grace the New and Old Basmannaya Streets. These streets received their names from the local bakers’ guilds which supplied the Crown with *basman* breads.

[38] _____ the best masterpieces of that epoch that have lived through the centuries we can mention the mansion of Nikita Akinfyevich Demidov, the Church of the Resurrection, the Church of St Nikita the Martyr.

- 32** 1) requirement 2) obligation 3) want 4) need

Ответ: ☐

- 33** 1) also 2) too 3) as well 4) else

Ответ: ☐

- 34** 1) of 2) on 3) to 4) for

Ответ: ☐

- 35** 1) chose 2) made 3) selected 4) did

Ответ: ☐

- 36 1) afford 2) allow 3) provide 4) offer

Ответ: ☐

- 37 1) sensible 2) delicate 3) sensitive 4) thoughtful

Ответ: ☐

- 38 1) Along 2) Between 3) By 4) Among

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 4. Письмо

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

*...My younger brother is eager to play computer games 24 hours a day!
How much time do you spend on your computer? What do you use it for?
What can't you live without, and why?
We got new neighbours, they've just moved in...*

Write a letter to Maurette.

In your letter:

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her neighbours

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 40 Comment on the following statement.

It's never too late to change your life.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

How do people in one of Africa's most prosperous countries — the Ivory Coast — earn their livings? Since the economy of this country is based on agriculture, most of the Ivoirians are farmers. Yet, unlike many other African farmers, they are able to live comfortably. Their villages have electricity, roads are paved, children go to school, and have plenty to eat. These farmers take care of neat rows of short trees with a dull gray bark. These trees have greenish-yellow, melon-shaped pods that grow directly from the trunk. If you slice this pod in half, you will find many bitter-tasting, fingernail-size seeds. These seeds make farmers rich. They enable them to build houses with concrete walls and metal roofs, to educate children and feed them well. These small bitter beans are magic seeds. We use them to make one of the world's most popular sweets — chocolate. The Ivory Coast is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Fantastic discounts on summer tours



You are considering taking a summer tour and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) tour destinations
- 2) things to see and to do there
- 3) length of tours
- 4) what tour packages include
- 5) size of discounts for groups

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3 **Task 3.** Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend.

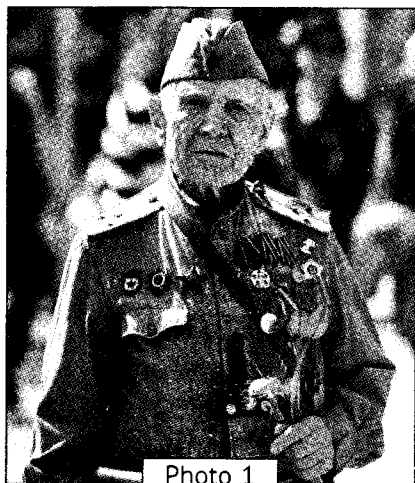


Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what / who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”

4 **Task 4.** Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the places presented in the pictures would you choose for a holiday
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

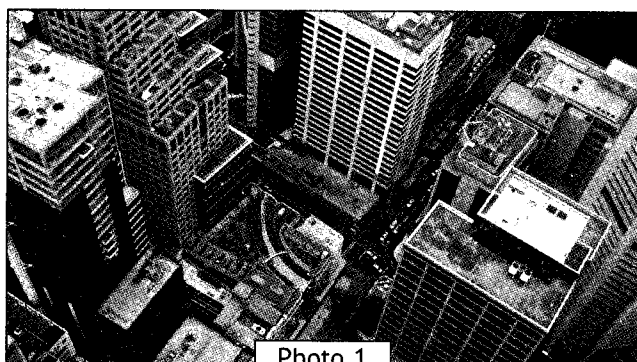


Photo 1

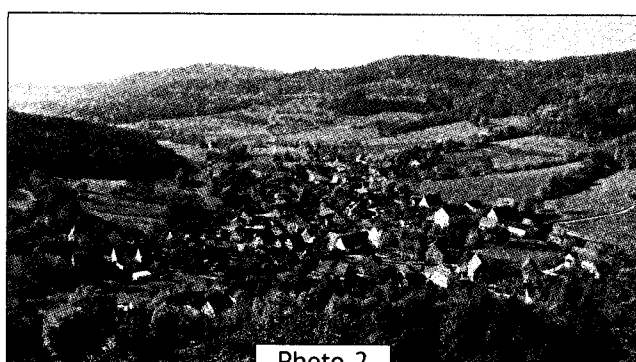


Photo 2

ТЕСТ 5

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

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

1. Growing up without strict regulations has some negative results.
2. Fewer clothes make life easier.
3. Nice helpful people make others feel welcome.
4. There is no need to worry about the weather.
5. Ability to be independent is an important factor.
6. Lack of favourite ingredients doesn't spoil city life.
7. Regulated society allows for comfortable living.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Jill and Tom haven't met in a long time.
- B. Tom has no idea where Brighton is.
- C. Jill didn't want to live at a boarding school.
- D. Jill's host sisters were older than her.
- E. Jill enjoyed her lab experiments.
- F. Tom watches rugby on TV.
- G. Tom has to go to work every day.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Recently there has been talk in the media of Amanda's wish to...

- 1) continue to work as a model.
- 2) finish her modelling career.
- 3) begin some other business.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4 Amanda's future plans are...

- 1) finalized.
- 2) developing.
- 3) ruined.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5 Amanda's anti-aging secret is...

- 1) her own creation.
- 2) her husband's idea.
- 3) common knowledge.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6 Amanda believes she is world famous because of...

- 1) her dark hair.
- 2) good luck.
- 3) other models.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7 Amanda thinks that her mole became her trademark because it...

- 1) made her unusual at school.
- 2) showed her imperfection.
- 3) assured her of her success.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

8 Amanda's current business is in the field of...

- 1) photography design.
- 2) modelling for manufacturers.
- 3) creating home goods.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

9 Amanda is successful in business because of her husband and...

- 1) her previous education.
- 2) connections in manufacturing.
- 3) contracts with good designers.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

1. Types of memory
2. Old memories
3. Shared memory
4. Made of many pieces
5. Memory and age
6. Different from before
7. Not so similar
8. Still not known

- A. In the past, many experts were fond of describing memory as a sort of small filing cabinet full of individual memory folders in which information is stored. Others compared memory to a neural supercomputer fixed under the human scalp. But today, experts believe that memory is far more complex than that — and that it is located not in one particular place in the brain but is instead a brain-wide process.
- B. What seems to be a single memory is actually a complex construction. If you think of an object — say, a pen — your brain retrieves the object's name, its shape, its function, the sound when it scratches across the page. Each part of the memory of what a “pen” is comes from a different region of the brain. The entire image of “pen” is reconstructed by the brain from many different areas. Neurologists are only beginning to understand how the parts are reassembled into a whole.
- C. Scientists haven't yet figured out exactly how the memory system works. They don't fully understand exactly how you remember or what happens during recall. The search for how the brain organizes memories and where those memories are acquired and stored has been a never-ending quest among brain researchers for decades. Still, there is enough information to make some educated guesses.
- D. The concept of collective memory plays an important role in the establishment of human societies. Every social group has the knowledge that it passes down over the generations, either through oral tradition or through writing. The invention of writing made it possible for the first time for humans to preserve records of their knowledge outside of their brains. Writing, audiovisual media and computer records can be considered a kind of external memory for humans.
- E. As we grow older, some physical changes in the brain can make it more difficult to remember efficiently. Fortunately, this doesn't mean that memory loss is inevitable. While some specific abilities get worse, overall memory remains strong for most people throughout their 70s. Research shows that the average 70-year-old performs as well on some cognitive tests as many 20-year-olds, and many people in their 60s and 70s do better in verbal intelligence than younger people.

- F. What we usually think of as “memory” in day-to-day usage is actually long-term memory, but there are also important short-term and sensory memory processes, which must be worked through before a long-term memory can be created. The different kinds of memory each have their own particular mode of operation, but they all cooperate in the process of memorisation. They can be seen as three necessary steps in forming a lasting memory.
- G. “Memory” is also used to describe the capacity of a computer to store information as well as the physical components of the computer in which such information is stored. Although there are indeed some parallels between the memory of a computer and the human memory, there are also some fundamental differences. The human brain is organized as a network in which each brain cell makes thousands of connections, rather than as a collection of separate files.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

The beginning of the Russian theatre

The first recorded theatrical performance in Russia took place in 1662, but it was only during the reign of Peter the Great that the theatre, like so many other Western fashions and institutions, really entered Russian life. Though the first theatrical companies in the country were foreign, it A _____ native performers emerged.

So popular, indeed, did the first theatre become among the upper classes of Russia, B _____ to set up theatres on their own estates, using their serfs as actors. The serf theatre became a major feature of Russian provincial life and produced a number of most distinguished actors and actresses C _____ became stars of the Petersburg stage.

Until the middle of the 18th century all the plays produced in Russia were foreign, but the country D _____ its own dramatists.

Denis Fonvizin was the first native dramatist to move on from mere imitation of foreign models to creating satire on the modern Russia society. Some of his plays are still performed.

The first Russian play of real literary importance was *Woe from Wit* by Alexander Griboedov. It was a perceptive satire on the contemporary Russian scene. Many of its pithy lines E _____.

The great Russian writers of the Romantic period — Pushkin and Lermontov — both wrote plays. But by the middle of the 19th century the drama of great conflicts and isolated heroes, F _____ to the depiction of particularly Russian characters and situations, to the cult of realism. Gogol and his plays should be mentioned here in the first place, but the first Russian professional playwright was Alexander Ostrovsky. More than 50 of his works have become the backbone of the repertoire of the Russian theatre.

1. was not long before
2. was not slow to produce
3. so typical of Romanticism, gave way
4. that many landowners began
5. have remained in the language
6. which happened to be extremely productive
7. who later gained their freedom and

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

What the best education systems are doing right

Only 50 years ago, both South Korea and Finland had terrible education systems. Finland was at risk of becoming the worst economy in Europe. South Korea was ravaged by civil war. Yet over the past half-century, both South Korea and Finland have turned their schools around — and now both countries are praised internationally for their extremely high educational outcomes. What can other countries learn from these two successful, but diametrically opposed, educational models?

For millennia, in some parts of Asia, the only way to find secure work and make a career was to take an examination. Those examinations required a thorough command of knowledge, and taking them was difficult. Today, many in the Confucian countries still respect the kind of educational achievement that is promoted by an exam culture.

Among these countries, South Korea stands apart as the most extreme, and arguably, most successful. The Koreans have achieved remarkable results: the

country is 100 per cent literate and has great results in international comparative tests of achievement, including tests of critical thinking and analysis. But this success comes with a price: students are under huge pressure. Talent is not as important — because the culture believes in hard work above all, there is no excuse for failure. Children study year-round, both in-school and with tutors. If you study hard enough, you can be smart enough.

“Koreans believe that they have to get through this really tough period to have a great future,” says Andreas Schleicher, director of education and skills at PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment). “It’s a question of short-term unhappiness and long-term happiness.” It’s not just the parents pressuring their kids. Because this culture traditionally values conformity and order, pressure from other students can also heighten performance expectations. This community attitude expresses itself even in early-childhood education.

In Finland, on the other hand, students are learning the benefits of both rigour and flexibility. The Finnish model, say educators, is utopia.

In Finland, school is the centre of the community, notes Schleicher. School provides not just educational services, but social services. Education is about creating identity. Finnish culture values inner motivation and personal interest. It has a relatively short school day rich with school-sponsored extracurricular activities, because culturally, Finns believe important learning happens outside of the classroom. A third of the classes that students take in high school are electives, and they can even choose which entrance exams they are going to take. It’s a low-stress culture, and it values a wide variety of learning experiences.

But that does not deprive it of academic rigour, motivated by the country’s history trapped between European superpowers, says Pasi Sahlberg, Finnish educator.

“A key to that is education. Finns do not really exist outside of Finland,” says Sahlberg. “This drives people to take education more seriously.”

Finns share one thing with South Koreans: a deep respect for teachers and their academic accomplishments. In Finland, only one in ten applicants to teaching programmes is admitted. After a mass closure of 80 percent of teacher colleges in the 1970s, only the best university training programmes remained, raising the status of educators in the country. Teachers in Finland teach 600 hours a year, spending the rest of time in professional development, meeting with colleagues, students and families.

12 From paragraph 1 we learn that...

- 1) South Korean and Finnish educational systems are not different from each other.
- 2) it took about 50 years to reorganize both South Korean and Finnish schools.
- 3) the success of South Korean and Finnish educational models is not very well known worldwide.
- 4) Finnish education system is better than South Korean one.

Ответ: ☐

13 To succeed, a South Korean student has to...

- 1) have talent and work hard.
- 2) either be talented or work hard.
- 3) pay for his / her education.
- 4) work hard.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

14 According to Andreas Schleicher, Koreans believe that...

- 1) hard work is inevitable but it does not necessarily lead to happiness.
- 2) after a period of unhappiness there is always a period of happiness.
- 3) periods of happiness are usually longer than periods of unhappiness.
- 4) hard work usually leads to happiness and success in the future.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

15 Finnish students can choose...

- 1) only exams they want to take.
- 2) between different teachers of one subject.
- 3) subjects they want to study.
- 4) how many exams they want to take.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

16 The word "it" in paragraph 7 refers to...

- 1) Finnish education culture.
- 2) learning experience.
- 3) Finland.
- 4) performance-related stress.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

17 South Korean and Finnish education cultures are similar in...

- 1) their attitude to teachers.
- 2) how much pressure is put on students.
- 3) their attitude to failure.
- 4) ways to motivate students.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

18 The purpose of the text is to...

- 1) entertain.
- 2) persuade.
- 3) instruct.
- 4) inform.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

Mr Coyote, Mr Mouse, and Mr Snail

(Tale of American Indians)

- 19 One day Mr Coyote was walking in the forest. It _____ dark and GET
he wanted to find a safe place to sleep. Suddenly he saw a hole under the tree, but it was not big enough for Mr Coyote to get in.
Mr Coyote kindly asked the tree, "Please open up the hole so I can rest here for the night." The tree opened up the hole, and then closed it to
- 20 keep _____ safe. HE
- 21 In the morning Mr Coyote could not remember what he _____ SAY
to make the hole bigger. He said, "Let me out, Mr Tree," but nothing happened.
- 22 Mr Tree was angry with Mr Coyote for _____ "please", so it decided NOT / SAY
to let him rest a bit longer. Mr Coyote was shouting and making big noise inside the hole. Mr Mouse heard it and tried to help, but he was too small to make the hole large enough for Mr Coyote to get out.
- 23 Mr Coyote thought of the _____ way to escape. He decided to take UNUSUAL
off all parts of the body one at a time and put them through the small hole. All worked fine. He then put himself back together and became a whole coyote again. But he could not find his eyes and put rose petals in the place of his eyes.
Along came Mr Snail. He asked Mr Coyote, "Why do you have rose petals in your eyes?" Mr Coyote said, "Because they are more beautiful than my former blue eyes. Try them if you want and I _____ your
- 24 brown eyes." HOLD
- 25 Mr Snail did as he _____. To this day Mr Snail is crawling with TELL
his head down looking for his eyes, and all coyotes have brown eyes.

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

Provence

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| 26 | <p>This land has attracted many of the world's best-known painters. If you walk through any great art museum, you'll see _____ of this part of southeastern France called Provence. It is a beautiful land of bright colours and light depicted on the canvases of Pablo Picasso, Paul Cezanne, Pierre-August Renoir and many others.</p> | PAINT |
| 27 | <p>But _____ are not the only people who love Provence. An opinion poll taken a few years ago proved that seven out of ten French people would like to live there if they could choose. This part of Mediterranean coast is also known as French Riviera.</p> | ART |
| 28 | <p>Yet Provence has one _____ feature. A wind called the <i>mistral</i> blows down the region from the northwest. It further dries the already dry land so much that in the summer the plants turn yellow.</p> | FORTUNE |
| 29 | <p>The special _____ light of Provence seems stronger after the mistral. In the past many groups battled to control the region. Colonists from Greece settled on the part of it and founded the port at Marseilles.</p> | GOLD |
| 30 | <p>After them, more than 2,100 years ago, the Roman _____ added it to their empire.</p> | CONQUER |
| 31 | <p>Yet modern Provence is smaller than the old Roman area of the similar name. It's a quiet place, and today many tourists are eager to visit _____ Provence.</p> | PEACE |

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

Westerners and Slavophiles

All Russian intellectuals are often called *intelligentsia*, but few people know that this term and the concept dates back only to mid-19th century, when the first revolutionary magazine *Kolokol* appeared. Until then Russian intellectuals were mainly offsprings of the [32] _____. They were heirs of the Decembrists, a handful of Westernized and politically secularized [33] _____ dreamers who attempted to bring political reforms. Grouped in circles around the Moscow University, the intellectuals of the 1830s and 1840s fought a passionate war of ideas.

The Westerners saw their ideal in the reforms of Peter the Great. They felt that Russia's backwardness should be honestly [34] _____ and the tsar's method of imposing Western European models on Russia should continue. They could not agree on the method and discussed different ones [35] _____ from constitutional monarchy to a parliamentary republic.

The Slavophiles, [36] _____ the contrary, argued that Peter the Great had departed too far from Russian national traditions. Their philosophy was based on Russian national [37] _____, and the experience of the Russian Orthodox Church.

What is often forgotten is the fact that Slavophiles were not opponents of Western culture. They considered Russia to be a part of Europe and proposed returning not to some "peasant Mother Russia", as their critics [38] _____ them of, but to the Christian roots common both to Russia and Western Europe.

32

1) nobleness

2) nobility

3) noble

4) nobly

Ответ: ☐

33

1) liberal

2) generous

3) free

4) tolerant

Ответ: ☐

34

1) accepted

2) received

3) established

4) admitted

Ответ: ☐

35

1) stretching

2) extending

3) ranging

4) reaching

Ответ: ☐

- 36 1) on 2) at 3) in 4) of

Ответ: ☐

- 37 1) vision 2) image 3) personality 4) identity

Ответ: ☐

- 38 1) blamed 2) accused 3) charged 4) reproached

Ответ: ☐

Раздел 4. Письмо

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

*...I heard about a new Russian annual event called "a night in a museum". Why do you think people would want to go to a museum at night? How do you know what museums you can visit at night on that day? Have you ever used this opportunity, and why?
This Sunday my classmates and I are going to plant trees in our new city park...*

Write a letter to Jane.

In your letter:

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about their city park

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 40 Comment on the following statement.

It's not worth going on holiday to any place more than once.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Off the eastern coast of Australia is the world's largest coral reef. The clearness of the water around this reef makes it possible to see many details of the undersea world. Coral shapes look like flowers and strange animals. Among the coral shapes, swimmers can see exotic tropical fish and plants. This is the world of bright colours and sudden movements. One must enter this world carefully, using underwater-breathing equipment. Then you can swim among the coral reefs and admire the graceful coral structures and numerous breathtaking underwater creatures that inhabit this world. Unfortunately people have been careless about the reef. They caught more fish than they needed to use, collected loads of live shells, polluted the water with oil spills. Luckily Australian government is working to protect this unique natural treasure. Now much of the Great Barrier Reef is a national park.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Have fantastic time at our summer camp!



You are considering going to the summer camp and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) camp location
- 2) age limitations for campers
- 3) sport facilities available
- 4) other activities offered
- 5) qualification of the camp staff

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. Imagine that these are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to present to your friend.



Photo 1

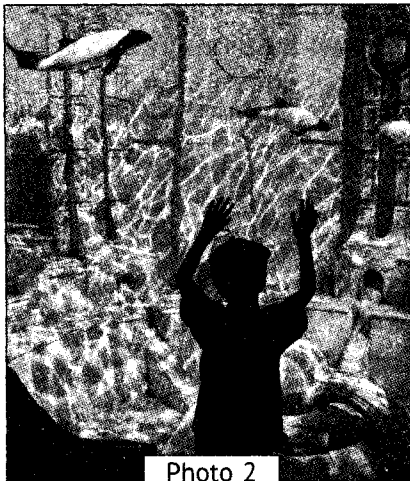


Photo 2



Photo 3

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what / who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”

4

Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which way of taking photos, professional or amateur, you’d prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

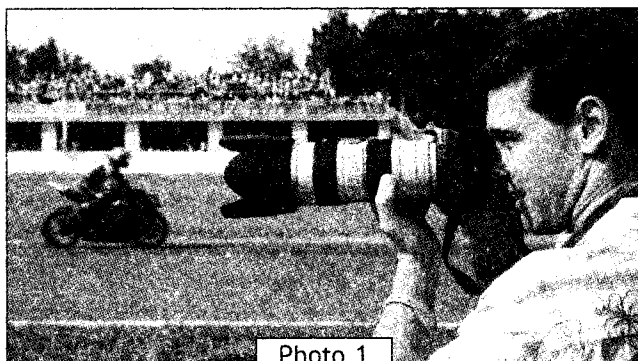


Photo 1



Photo 2

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ АУДИРОВАНИЯ

Сейчас вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит два раза. После первого и второго прослушивания у вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены.

ТЕСТ 1

Задание 1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.** Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

- A. When I have some free time, I like to go visit my grandparents. They have a house on the beach, so it's always fun to stay with them. My granddad takes me surfing 'cause he's been a surfer since he was a teenager himself. He's still in great shape and rides the biggest waves ever. I have a hard time keeping up with him sometimes, and he's always willing to teach me some of his surfing tricks.
- B. My favourite pastime is definitely playing basketball with my buddies. One of my best friends has got a hoop in his backyard, so we meet up there and spend a couple of hours at the weekend shooting balls. All of us are on the school team, so this extra practice is great for us. The more you practise, the better you become, you know. And we want to be the best in our school district this year!
- C. I'm usually super busy with schoolwork all week, and even on Saturdays, so Sundays are my only days off. I like to get some exercise on this day. My mom and I go to the pool on Sunday afternoons for about two hours. Both of us love the water, especially when it's cold outside. Then the pool feels like the seaside and we pretend to be having a holiday.
- D. I like to be done with my homework by seven every night. That way I have an hour to go for a walk with my dog Timbo. He's a German shepherd, a very clever and active dog who needs a ton of exercise. Every night I take him to the special playground near our house and run around with him. He loves it but it's an awesome exercise for me, too. It's a lot more fun than jogging or biking like other people do to stay fit.

- E. I almost never have free time because I've got school and violin practice every day, plus I'm on my school's rugby team. We've got practice every day except Sundays. So, I get pretty tired during the week. When I do get a quiet minute, I prefer to stay home and enjoy a good novel. Once I get into the plot and all the characters, it's hard to stop, so I never start one unless I have enough time to finish it.
- F. I spend all my free hours at the stable. My family owns four horses, and my brother and I are their main caretakers. We feed them twice a day and groom them every day. Every night I ride one or two of the horses, it's one of my favourite things to do. It is a lot of work, but both my brother and I are truly in love with the animals. They are so smart and friendly. We want to make a profession out of this hobby.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задание 2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Jane: Hey, Sally, long time, no see!

Sally: Jane! Is that really you? You look different! What is it? A new haircut?

Jane: Yes, cut and colour. I got so tired of my old ponytail and my ginger head that I had a complete change. Do you like it?

Sally: Sure, it suits you to be a brunette, Jane, though I never minded your ginger hair.

Jane: Well, Sally, my mum and I had a row over my new hair colour but she's over it now. I told her I was old enough to make my own choices about my looks.

Sally: Oh, Jane, I could never tell my mother something like that! She's really strict and doesn't allow me to talk back.

Jane: Not my mum. We usually can have a pretty civil conversation on our differences. She listens to my opinion and tries to understand. Sometimes we get in a fight, though.

- Sally:** I guess you're lucky then. What would your mum say about your getting a tattoo for instance?
- Jane:** I don't think she'd approve but then, I am not really into tattoos and piercings, so that wouldn't be a problem for me anyway.
- Sally:** Well, I got a tattoo the other day and never told my mum. She'd flip if she found out, so I got it on my lower back where she can't see it.
- Jane:** Really? You are nuts! Eventually she will see it and what will you do then? Tattoos can't be undone, you know. That's why I don't like them. You can always change the hair colour but not the skin.
- Sally:** I know, but it's done now and I actually like it. It's a Chinese character for "love". It sure looks cool.
- Jane:** Why did you choose it, anyway? Are you into Chinese culture?
- Sally:** I've been taking Chinese for the last two years at school for my foreign language credit. We've been learning a lot about the country and traditions as well, and it truly fascinates me. The character writing is a form of art, you know. So, I thought I'd get one on my body.
- Jane:** Sounds intriguing to be learning Chinese. I wish they were offering it at my school. We've only got Spanish and French. I'm taking Spanish since my granddad has been living in Spain for the past five years and I visit him every summer. It really helps to know the language when I am there.
- Sally:** Definitely! I am saving money to go to China in two years or so. Can't wait to try speaking to native Chinese speakers.
- Jane:** I truly hope that you get to do that one day soon.
- Sally:** Thanks, Jane. I've got to go now or I will be late for my swimming practice.
- Jane:** Bye, Sally, and good luck with your tattoo!

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

Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)

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

Задания 3–9

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: Hello, everyone, and welcome to our “Morning Show with Jerry”. Today we have with us a very interesting man who has given his life to photographing disappearing tribes of the world. He has travelled around the globe, looking for small groups of people who still live as their ancestors did a thousand years ago. Welcome, Tim!

Tim: Thank you, Jerry! It’s a pleasure to be here today.

Presenter: Tim, tell us first how it is that you became a photographer?

Tim: I was 16 and living at a boarding school. My hair fell out because of a serious illness and it never grew back. At that time the boys were not very kind to me about my being bald, so, as soon as I finished school, I decided to travel to the place where everyone was bold as well. That was Tibet. I went to live with the monks in Tibet.

Presenter: Wow, that was quite a change from a boarding school for sure!

Tim: Yes, it was. Tibet had only just opened to foreigners and I ended up exploring the whole country, which few people from other countries had seen in more than 30 years. It was a massive life changer because it gave me a story, it gave me curiosity, and the pictures I took were published in the national magazine of the Royal Geographic Society when I returned. That’s basically how I became a photographer.

Presenter: How did that experience lead you to photographing tribes as a profession?

Tim: After Tibet, I kept photographing tribes as a hobby for about six years. I didn’t know why I was doing it and often I was photographing groups in places of struggle like Guatemala, El Salvador, Afghanistan and Somalia. It was pure curiosity. At 24, I met my Dutch wife and to pay the bills I slowly got into commercial photography. Then five years ago, I realized that digital photography was taking its lead over film cameras and my career was in danger. So, I decided to specialise in disappearing cultures and tribes because I knew a lot about them.

Presenter: As I understand, you created a special project, can you tell us more about that?

Tim: Of course. For this project, I came up with 35 different groups — different cultures, different tribes. I had very basic criteria. My groups were situated in diverse and beautiful landscapes, many far removed from the developed world. I wanted to photograph the most wildly beautiful people in their surroundings.

Presenter: Since most of these groups are so far away from your home, how much travel did you have to do for this project?

Tim: Over a period of three years I went on 16 journeys, varying from one to two months each. Each trip was different. Some people it took a month and a half to find, to reach others I had to drive for three days in the desert. In the Amazon I travelled by canoe to reach the tribe I needed and in the Himalayas I walked and walked and walked.

Presenter: How did you work with these tribes, you obviously don't speak their language?

Tim: Eighty percent of the time we had no common language. I tried to find translators but when we found the tribe, my translator admitted he didn't know the dialect. So I was often forced to communicate on my own. If you're desperate and passionate enough, it is possible to communicate with people who don't share your language. I connected with the tribes by becoming vulnerable. I was very genuine with them and patient. I lived with them and shared their lifestyle. With one tribe, it took three weeks before they allowed me to take my first picture.

Presenter: You have done amazing work, Tim, and I really enjoyed our conversation. Thank you so much for coming today. Good luck in your future work.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Время, отведенное на выполнение заданий, истекло.

TEST 2

Задание 1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.** Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

- A. Well, my parents came from India but they've been living in London for more than 20 years now. I was born here, so I guess you'd call me a Londoner, so I didn't have to adjust to the culture even though I am Hindi. Our family does preserve the traditions of our ancestors but I went to an English school, so transferring to a university wasn't too big of a deal for me except that I study a lot more now.
- B. You know, it hasn't been easy for me to adjust to England. I think it's mainly because of the weather. I'm from Saudi Arabia, you see, where it is mostly hot and dry year around. Here the fog never seems to leave and it rains so often. I get depressed easily here and start missing my home. Then I go to a local spa and enjoy a few moments of warmth there. It sure helps a little but gets a bit expensive after a while.
- C. It's really helped me to know the language well. After a couple of months in New York I was able to feel at home. I've got no language barrier and get along with those around me with ease. So, studying has been enjoyable and I've really loved getting to know my fellow students and the city itself. I come from a farm, so the skyscrapers and the traffic are all new to me. I never thought I would enjoy the hustle and bustle of a city.
- D. I come from a small country where we've got more than a hundred nationalities. So, getting to know a different culture is nothing new to me, you know. At school I had friends who were of different religions and traditions and we got along just fine. It wasn't too difficult for me to get used to the English ways. The only problem was the food. The cafeteria is okay, but it doesn't offer a wide variety of dishes.
- E. I thought at first that I wouldn't have any problems adjusting to the country since English is my native language, but I was wrong. You see, America turned out to be a bit different from the UK. I had to get used to driving on the right, wearing a perpetual smile and leaving my umbrella at home. It never rains here! People are way too friendly sometimes, so it took a while to get used to strangers talking to me.
- F. When I came here I didn't know any English, so it was very difficult to get around. I couldn't even buy a bus ticket to go shopping. After a few weeks, though, I started to pick up some of the words and phrases that I needed to get around.

I had a huge headache during the first few days of class because we were learning so much — new words, grammar and dialogues. We had a great teacher, she was so nice and patient.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задание 2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Tom: Hello, Ann, how are you?

Ann: Hello, Tom, I am well, and you? I didn't see you in class last week. What happened?

Tom: Well, I caught a cold and was in bed all last week. I had a fever, a runny nose and a cough, the whole combo.

Ann: Oh, Tom, that doesn't sound good at all. I hated it when I got a cold before but you know, I haven't had one in ages. About five years ago I changed my lifestyle and eating habits. I became much healthier.

Tom: Really, you don't even get a runny nose, Ann? What is it that you do to stay so healthy?

Ann: You see, I started to pay attention to my sleeping routine. I go to bed at ten and never stay up late. That way I can get eight or nine hours of sleep a day. It has been proven that sleep is the major factor in keeping your immune system intact.

Tom: Wow, I am lucky if I sleep six hours a night. I stay up doing homework sometimes, other times I play computer games well into the night. I guess, I just don't notice what time it is until it is too late.

Ann: See, that is not good for you. If you sleep enough, you can have more energy during the day to do that homework you are talking about. That's what happened to me when I started to sleep more. I have my work done before ten every night. But it's not only sleep that's important. I joined a fitness club and started exercising two or three times a week.

Tom: Oh, I've heard that sport is good for stress relief and keeping fit but I simply can't afford the club membership.

- Ann:** You don't have to join a club to get the exercise. You can go jogging in the mornings in the park, for example. Isn't there a park near your apartment building? I thought I saw some green trees last time I visited you.
- Tom:** Yes, there is a park and lots of people jog there in the mornings. Maybe I will join them one of these days. But, Ann, you also said something about changing your eating habits. What's that all about?
- Ann:** You know, I used to have fast food for lunch almost every day. It is the easiest to pick up between classes but after a while I realized it wasn't doing me any good. Fast food is not nutritious and it causes me extra kilos. So, I gave it up.
- Tom:** Seriously? I eat fast food for lunch, too, but what is the alternative? What do you do now?
- Ann:** I pack my lunch at home. I bring a cheese or meat sandwich with wholegrain bread, a box of milk or yoghurt and a piece of fresh fruit. That's usually enough to carry me through till dinner.
- Tom:** That sounds like a lot of work to me. I'd much rather buy my lunch all prepared for me. Surely, it can't be that bad if lots of people have it all the time.
- Ann:** It really isn't that much work. I pack my lunch the night before and then just grab it in the morning on my way out. Besides, it's cheaper. Try it, you might have enough money left for that fitness club membership!

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

Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)

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

Задания 3–9

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

- Pam:** Hello, everyone, and welcome to our daily music programme "Fun Notes". Today in our studio we are joined by a wonderful musician Camilla who plays the flute. Hello, Camilla, it is very good to see you.
- Camilla:** Hello, Pam, thank you for inviting me. It's good to be here.
- Pam:** So, Camilla, let me begin by asking when and where you started to play your instrument.

Camilla: Well, I began taking flute lessons when I was eight years old and by the time I was thirteen I was teaching flute to nine-year-olds already. I picked it up very quickly and have never put my flute down ever since.

Pam: Wow, so, are you saying there isn't a day in your life when you don't play the flute?

Camilla: That's right. I play my flute because I like it. It is as simple as that. There was only one time in my life when I put away my instrument for a week but my musical calling compelled me to open the instrument case again.

Pam: Camilla, tell us, please, about your education. Did you go to a conservatory to study music?

Camilla: No, I didn't. At first, when I finished high school, I wanted to go to New York to Julliard. It is the best performance school in the country, you know. But my parents asked me to have a classical four-year college degree just in case it didn't work out for me with my flute. So, I went to a small private college but it had a wonderful music programme. My music courses there were on conservatory level. I was exposed to early music and to an international range of composers. I also took philosophy there and the courses taught me to think, to search for answers. The ability to think through a piece of music now really comes in handy.

Pam: So, where do you find yourself playing these days? Are you a part of an orchestra?

Camilla: Well, no, now I perform solo a lot more often than with an orchestra. Although I enjoyed being part of various ensembles and orchestras, my concerts as a soloist or with a select group of chamber musicians became my main activity.

Pam: That must be a lot of work to prepare for all those solo concerts. How do you choose what music you're going to play? Which composers are you favourite?

Camilla: I have been very fortunate to be acquainted with contemporary composers who write the music I perform. Most of them have become famous. People want them to perform their work and they want me to play it.

Pam: Can you give us an example?

Camilla: Sure. For example, a Japanese composer and harpist Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi wrote a concerto for me and this led to several concerts in Japan. I am very particular about the music I play and many people even wonder how I make a living since I only play certain pieces. Well, I do lots of performances, teach master classes and workshops.

Pam: That's wonderful. What are your nearest plans for performing?

Camilla: In a few weeks I am going to the USA with an Estonian pianist. Part of the programme will include an improvisation with the pianist making unusual sounds inside the piano and me responding to them with my flute. It shall be unique.

Pam: Sounds like it! Well, best wishes to you, Camilla, in everything you do.

Camilla: Thank you, Pam. Come to my concerts when you get a chance.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Время, отведенное на выполнение заданий, истекло.

ТЕСТ 3

Задание 1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.** Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

- A. Every summer we visit my grandfather in Spain. You see, my mum is Spanish, so it's her dad we go visit. He's got a nice house right on the beach, so it truly becomes a summer holiday for me. We go swimming and surfing every day because my grandpa's backyard is the beach. At night we have bonfires near the water and watch the night fish swim close to the shore. It's fantastic, if you ask me.
- B. My summer holidays are usually rather dull. I live in the country, so that's where I stay when June comes around. I help my parents on the farm, we've got some potato fields and some cows. I do enjoy working with the animals, but I do it all year around, so sometimes I wish summers would be different. My parents can't leave the farm in the summer, you know, so I've been saving up some money to go to some place by myself next year.
- C. When exams are finished, I fly to Australia to be with my family. You see, I spend my school year at a boarding school in Oxford and my parents work in Sydney, so we don't see each other, only for my summer holidays. I love it there, it's a perfect place for vacation. The beaches are fantastic and the nightlife is great. My parents take me out eating and to theatres and cinemas. It's three months of fun, you know.
- D. Most people go south in the summer, but I go to Iceland. I am fascinated by volcanoes and hot springs, and I want to be a geologist when I finish university, so I'm enrolled in the programme for science students. We spend three months in Iceland, studying the earth formations and hiking among the awesome nature. Iceland is so beautiful, surrounded by the ocean. What I really love is that there are no people around. It's peaceful.
- E. Some people would call my summers boring but I find them perfect. I spend most of my summer on the sofa in front the TV. During the school year I never get a chance just to relax and watch whatever I want for as long as I want, so summer is a perfect time for that. I know it might not be the healthiest way to spend my holidays but I can't see myself doing anything else. I haven't got the energy to run around like some people.
- F. Summers are usually so short that I try to fit as much as possible into them. Every year I have a timetable for my holidays. I spend two weeks at my grandparents' because summer is the only time I have a chance to see them. Then I usually

volunteer at a youth camp as a kitchen staff or a lifeguard. I was certified for that a couple of years ago. Then I go on a road trip with my parents. So, you see, I stay pretty busy.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задание 2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Kitty: Hey, Willy, it's been a while, how are you?

Willy: Hello, Kitty, I am fine, how about you?

Kitty: I'm well, too. I'm really excited that today is the last day of school. Tomorrow brings freedom from homework and classes!

Willy: Yes, isn't it the greatest feeling of all? I love the first day of holidays because it means there are so many days ahead to spend as you like. By the way, what are you planning to do this summer, Kitty?

Kitty: Well, let's see... I am working as a waitress at a local café for the first half of the summer and then in the middle of July my parents are taking my sister and me on a cruise!

Willy: A cruise? How lucky you are! I've never been on a cruise, but come to think of it, I am not sure I'd like it. I get seasick, so it would probably be too hard for me to sail.

Kitty: That's what I am afraid of as well because I've never been on a boat. What if I get seasick and it spoils all the fun?

Willy: You know, I've heard that you can buy a special bracelet that eliminates seasickness. You can wear it during your cruise. I read an ad in a magazine the other day. You should check it out.

Kitty: Thanks, Willy, I'll see into it. And what are you doing this summer?

Willy: Well, my plans are not as exciting as yours, but I'll still have some fun here and there. I, too, will be working this summer, helping my dad in the shop. You know, my father has his own meat shop on the corner of Welsh Street. I'll do half-day shift for him. In June my friends and I are going to London to see a U2 concert and then in August my family will take a week off to go see my granny. She lives in Scotland, so that will be a nice change of scenery.

- Kitty:** That sounds fun, too! I've never been to Scotland, but I've always wanted to go there. Take some pictures, will you? I'll come see them when we get back to school. Are you done with classes for today?
- Willy:** No, not yet. I've got three more, one of them is an exam. It's history. I am a bit nervous because I have such a hard time remembering all the dates and names. How are you in history?
- Kitty:** Oh, I've got the same problem. I've met only one person, my sister, who loves to memorise all those details in history. She always gets a hundred on her history papers. Not me, though, I am lucky if I get an eighty. But I hope you do well today!
- Willy:** Thanks, Kitty! Have you got any exams today? When are you done with classes?
- Kitty:** No, fortunately no exams for me today. I have two more classes and I am done! So excited!
- Willy:** If you are not too busy after classes, maybe we could stop by a café to celebrate the end of the year?
- Kitty:** Sounds great, Willy! I'll be waiting for you at the café then. Good luck in your exam!
- Willy:** Thanks, Kitty! I'll see you soon.

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

Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)

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

Задания 3–9

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

- James:** Hello, everyone, and welcome to our weekly show "Successful people". Today I am happy to present to you a guest who has made his career in the field of information technology. Let's welcome Thomas Anderson.
- Thomas:** Hello, James, and thank you for inviting me here tonight. It's a pleasure.
- James:** So, Thomas, to start off, let me ask you where you are from and where you grew up.
- Thomas:** I was born in New York but grew up in Chicago. My mum was very young when she had me and when I was nine months old I got sick with pneumonia, so she sent me to her aunt and uncle in Chicago. So, there I stayed. They adopted me and raised me.
- James:** So, did you get your education in Chicago as well?

Thomas: Well, tried to, at least. I was accepted at the University of Chicago but only stayed for a couple of semesters and then dropped out. I was named science student of the year the first year I was there but I got bored with classes, so I quit.

James: Do you mean to say that you don't have a university degree?

Thomas: That's right, I don't. I never went back to college. I packed my bags and went to California. I did various jobs there, picking up some computer skills along the way. Those skills are what landed me the job that brought me all the way to where I am today.

James: And what job was that?

Thomas: A computer programmer at a big corporation in San Francisco. We got a big contract to build a database system, so we did and it gave a start to the company I have today.

James: Did it take long for the company to grow into what it is now?

Thomas: Of course, it is always a long process. We started out as a project with 10 people and then started to grow into a larger company. In about 15 years we became a corporation.

James: Didn't you also purchase some other companies to become part of yours?

Thomas: Yes, that's right. We bought three more software companies to become a part of ours. It's been a great development really.

James: Yes, you are probably one of the busiest people in the world. When not working, how do you spend your time?

Thomas: Racing. I have a yacht and there is a team that races with me. We've won lots of races so far. I enjoy the water, the wind, and the feeling of freedom you get when racing in the open waters. It's thrilling. It's the best stress relief ever, you should try it.

James: It does sound exciting, I think I will try it. How did you choose your team members?

Thomas: Well, all of them are my good friends. We've worked side by side for the past 20 or so years. Most of them are also computer guys like me. We get tired of looking at the screen day in and day out, so we thought sailing would be a nice change. We practise every weekend and then have races maybe twice a year.

James: Great. Well, it was very good of you to find the time to come here today. It was great talking to you.

Thomas: It was my pleasure. Any time.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Время, отведенное на выполнение заданий, истекло.

ТЕСТ 4**Задание 1**

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

- A. I haven't made up my mind yet on what I want to be. My parents are really pushing me to become a lawyer, saying it will be a great career choice for me but I am not that keen on it. Sure, I love history and politics, but being a lawyer is just way more than having all the knowledge. It takes a lot of time to process all the paperwork and find the right answers for the case. I don't know if I have the patience for it.
- B. Ever since I was little, I knew I'd be a firefighter. My relatives used to laugh about it and say that everyone wants to be a hero when they are young, but that's not about me. It's not the heroism that appeals to me in the job; I like the thought of figuring out the science behind the fire, the ways to tame it and bring it into control. I would love to work more in fire safety field than actually putting the fires out.
- C. There was never really a doubt in my mind that I would become a doctor. It is our family tradition. Everyone in my family went on to study at the medical academy after school. We've got thirteen different kinds of doctors in our family. Sure, it's a hard job with long hours and a ton of stress but it's also extremely rewarding. I watched my parents fight for the lives of their patients and win and thought I'd want it too.
- D. I've always dreamed of travelling the world, so I decided to become a journalist. I am taking all the advanced writing classes at school so that I can be accepted at the best journalism programmes in the country. I also read all the good travel magazines to get an idea what people write about and where the most interesting places are. My parents aren't very supportive of my idea because they don't like travelling much.
- E. My mum is always nagging me for spending too much time on the computer, but I love it. It's not like I'm wasting time playing computer games like many of my peers, I am actually working already. I started writing programs when I was 10 and I got my first freelance job when I was 15. I've been doing some projects for some of the biggest software companies, it'll be great for my resume in the future.
- F. Do you know that there are some funny jobs that actually bring in pretty good money? Well, I've read that there is a job called an ice cream taster. I want to do that. It's my favourite dessert, so I wouldn't mind spending my days trying out

new flavours. I do have to take some cooking classes and get a chef certificate for this kind of job, but that's easier than doing four years in college, the way I figure it.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задание 2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Jim: Hello, Anna, how are you?

Anna: Jim, hi! It's good to see you. How was your weekend?

Jim: Oh, pretty good. I went to London with my parents.

Anna: London? Sounds exciting. I've never been there, was that your first time?

Jim: Yes, it was. My parents arranged this trip for me as my birthday present. We stayed at a very nice hotel right next to all the main attractions.

Anna: Very nice. So, what did you like best in London, Jim?

Jim: Well, it's hard to say because I liked pretty much everything we did. I guess I really enjoyed visiting the National Gallery because I love art. You know I want to study to be an art critic?

Anna: No, I didn't know that. I love art too, so I think I'd enjoy the Gallery as well. How did the weather treat you? It was really nasty here at the weekend.

Jim: Oh, it was alright, normal London weather, I guess. We had to use our umbrellas once or twice but it wasn't for the whole day. And then on the second day the sun came out in the afternoon when we were at Buckingham Palace.

Anna: Well, did you meet the Queen then?

Jim: Ha-ha, no, Anna, we just watched the changing of the guard outside. That's a fun ceremony to observe, that's for sure. The guards' uniforms and precise movements make the ceremony quite a show, really. If you are ever in London, make sure you go see it.

Anna: I will, thanks for the tip. Maybe my parents will take me to London at the end of the year if I finish it well.

Jim: Sure, it makes a really nice present. But how was your weekend, Anna?

Anna: Oh, not as exciting as yours but it was okay. I went to the pool on Saturday and to a picnic with some of my friends on Sunday. It was sunny that day here, too.

Jim: That sounds like fun. Where did you have your picnic?

Anna: At the park near the river. Did you see they made some new picnic areas there with benches and tables? It's really nice now.

Jim: No, I didn't see that. I should go there next weekend maybe, if the weather permits. I like to ride my bike along the river, you know; they have a bike pass there.

Anna: Yes, I know it well because I love biking myself. Maybe we could go together next weekend. And then we can have a picnic at the river. I could bring some sandwiches and fruit.

Jim: And I could bring some juice and biscuits. What a great idea, Anna! I have to go now but I will text you on Saturday, so we can set up the time for Sunday and check the forecast.

Anna: Sounds great. See you later, Jim!

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

Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)

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

Задания 3–9

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Sandra: Hello and welcome to the "Wednesday Night with the Star" programme. Today we are happy to talk to Sonia Parker, an actress that has been in demand at Hollywood for the past few years. Welcome, Sonia!

Sonia: Hello, Sandra, thank you for inviting me here.

Sandra: Thank you for making the time to come. I know your schedule is incredibly busy all the time. What are you working on these days?

Sonia: Well, the reason I could make it is that I am in between my projects now. I've just finished working on a film about a Catholic school in New York and my next film will start in a week, so I have some time off to relax.

Sandra: That's great. Could you tell us, please, how did you come to be an actress?

Sonia: I was born in New York to a mother who was a piano teacher and a father who was a plumber. They worked really hard to provide for the family. I think I started to sing before I started to talk, so my mum gave me music lessons from an early age. When I was five, my mum took me to an audition at one of the local theatres in New York for a show "Mary Poppins" and I got the part. That's how my acting career started.

Sandra: I see, so I guess you can sing well then.

Sonia: Yes, and that's been very helpful in my films. In my last film I had to play a Catholic schoolteacher who takes her class full of girls to church services every day and they sing. Of course, it is not pop music but hymns but knowing how to sing has really helped me to play the part well.

Sandra: That's great. I know you work with some of the famous actors who are experienced and wise. Do you ever feel intimidated?

Sonia: Generally I don't, only during the first day maybe. Most of the older famous actors or actresses are very easy to work with. They don't put any false airs on. They can be a great help when filming because they know where to stand and what to do before the director even tells them. I still make mistakes sometimes in following the director's orders.

Sandra: Filming sounds like hard work. Do you ever have to redo some scenes?

Sonia: Often. Sometimes we work all day on one scene until we get it perfectly right. That can be really frustrating and requires lots of patience, especially if the scene involves some physically challenging work like climbing a mountain or swimming or trudging through mud. But when you see that perfect scene on the screen when the movie is done, you feel great, you have a sense of accomplishment.

Sandra: I bet you do. Have you had to perform any dangerous scenes?

Sonia: No, not really. We have the stunt workers for that. I have a woman that does my stunt work, her name is Jane. She is great and looks like me, so when you see her jumping off a cliff in the film you can never guess it's not actually me. I am very thankful to have her. Many people think I do it all myself but I can't take credit for it.

Sandra: Well, I am glad you are honest about that. Before we finish off, let me ask you one more question — what would be your ideal role?

Sonia: Hmm... an actress rarely has a chance to play her ideal role, but if I could have a choice I would love to play Shakespeare's Juliette. She is

very young and pure and romantic with such a tragic end to her life.
It would be perfect to try to act that role.

Sandra: Yes, I can see why you'd want to play Juliette. Well, Sonia, thank you for coming here today, it was really nice talking to you. I hope you can join us again in the future to talk about more films and roles.
Good luck to you.

Sonia: Thank you, everyone, and I hope to see you later, too.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Время, отведенное на выполнение заданий, истекло.

ТЕСТ 5

Задание 1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А — F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

- A. My favourite thing about Britain is the food. Everyone complains about the food but I really love it, especially in cozy English pubs. The only thing I don't like here, which sounds like a cliché, is the weather but as a Canadian I feel spoiled here with the mild winters. I don't have to pile on loads of layers. I'm still loving that. But the fog and the wetness can really be a killer.
- B. I'm from a small village, so it's great to be in a big city. The nightlife is amazing and I love the English men. They are better dressed than the French men and the British accent makes me really happy. The only thing I really miss is the French cuisine. I miss my bread and cheese and you just don't get the same products over here. But I can hop on a train and go back to my village any time I feel like it.
- C. I adore the UK. I just love the atmosphere, the culture, the art, the history. The atmosphere is so free. There is also beautiful scenery in some places, especially Scotland. The people here are really kind and friendly. If you need to ask the time or directions, everyone you stop will be nice and answer your questions. Even the food is okay, you know. I just had some fish and chips and they weren't bad at all!
- D. In the UK I have the opportunity to do everything myself. In my country, if I want to go to the bank I must go with my brother because I am a woman, but here I can do everything myself. I also like the weather. I love it when it's rainy and cloudy. In my country, we don't get so much precipitation, so everything is dry and dull around. Here I get to see green trees a lot more often.
- E. I am from the American South and I love Britain. It's the most civilized place in the world. Even if I won the lottery, I would not move. I moved here for gun control and less extreme weather. I think that moral values and politeness are very important to the British and I really appreciate it. I enjoy living in a society that has so many traditions and etiquette rules.
- F. I'd be lying if I said the weather was great but I love the freedom of living in the UK. As a teen I was used to rules and my family coming first. But British teenagers have so much more freedom and enjoy expressing themselves and doing what they like. Yet, staying out late and lack of rules — that's not always a good thing. Too many young people get into all sort of trouble because their parents don't pay enough attention to them.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задание 2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A — G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Tom: Hey, Jill, how are you? I haven't seen you in a long time!

Jill: Hi, Tom, I'm well. I've been away in England for six months on an exchange programme.

Tom: Wow, really? That sounds so exciting! That's why I haven't seen you around. How was it? Tell me!

Jill: I don't even know where to begin, Tom! There is so much I've seen and experienced.

Tom: Where in England did you live, Jill?

Jill: In Brighton, you know, in the south of England.

Tom: Lucky you! Brighton is a seaside town, isn't it?

Jill: Yes, exactly. It's the local resort, so there are a lot of exciting things to do there. I often went to the pier with my friends after school. We got ice creams and soda and visited some of the little shops.

Tom: Nice. Did you live at a boarding school?

Jill: The boarding school was too expensive but I would've preferred it. I stayed with a host family of four, so I had two English sisters.

Tom: Did you get on with them?

Jill: For the most part. There were times when they got on my nerves. They were always arguing with each other, especially when it was time for me to study, so I had to tell them to calm down.

Tom: And how was the school itself?

Jill: Awesome! The teachers were so intelligent and polite and the classes were exciting. I loved all my sciences, especially. My school had this state of the art lab where my chemistry classes were held.

Tom: Did you do any experiments?

Jill: Yes, we were allowed to use the real chemicals and everything. It was sure fun and educational.

Tom: I'd love that. Did your school have any sports teams?

Jill: I didn't do any of the sports but the school had lots of teams. Some of my friends were in basketball, some in rugby. You know, that was the most unusual sport to watch. Rugby games are quite a big deal for schools, so I went to them with friends. The sport seemed a bit rough to me, so I can't say I was that much into it.

Tom: I like watching rugby. I sometimes find an English sports channel on the Internet and watch it, because, you know, our regular TV doesn't show rugby so much.

Jill: Well, another huge deal for the English is football, of course. They all have a team to root for and they get really defensive if you start saying something negative about their team. They can even pick a fight on these grounds.

Tom: Oh, I've heard about that but then again, some of our fans are just like that, too. My friends sometimes go to football matches, but I don't. I seriously think you can get hurt there.

Jill: That's what I think, too. But, Tom, tell me, how have you been?

Tom: Well, I've been rather fine. I've been working an afterschool job, so that has kept me really busy. Which reminds me, I've got to go or I will be late for work.

Jill: Sure, Tom. It was great seeing you again. We'll talk some time soon.

Tom: It was good seeing you, too, Jill. I'll catch you later.

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

Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)

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

Задания 3–9

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: Hello and welcome to our "Friday Night Show". Tonight we are honored to have a well-known supermodel Amanda Thomas! Welcome, Amanda, and thank you for coming!

Amanda: It is great to be here! Thank you for inviting me.

Presenter: Amanda, you have been in the modelling business for 30 years now and I've heard in the media that you are planning to retire. Is that true?

Amanda: Every year, I tell my kids I'm retiring. It's a running joke in our family. And yet every year, opportunities pop up that really excite me. While it's true that I'm eager to shift my focus a bit to concentrate on my businesses, friends and family — I'm not making any final statements.

Presenter: I think your fans will be very happy to hear that they will continue to see you around. As always, you look wonderful, and many of our listeners are eager to know your anti-aging secret. Could you share it with them?

Amanda: Ha-ha! The secret is that there is no secret. Just do the stuff you all already know: don't smoke, get enough sleep, drink enough water and do what makes you happy in life. That's all there is to it, really.

Presenter: That sounds easy enough. You became very famous back in the 1980s and not only in America, where you were born, but also internationally. To what do you account such international fame?

Amanda: That's a really good question. I have always thought that it's because of my brown eyes and brown hair that I am so popular all over the world. In Italy people think I am Italian, in Latin America — that I am Latin. There are more brunettes around the world than blonds, so I appeal to more people. There were many blond models with blue eyes before me and they weren't as successful.

Presenter: That sure makes sense. And some of our listeners want to know how you feel about your black mole on one of your cheeks. Have you ever thought of removing it?

Amanda: Of course! When I was in school lots of children teased me for my mole and made all sorts of jokes. They would say: "Hey, Amanda, what is it you've got on your face, chocolate?" And I wanted to do a surgery and remove it but my mum stopped me. She told me that I knew what my mole looked like but had no idea what a scar would look like after removal. So, I didn't want to risk it and the mole stayed.

Presenter: As I understand, it became your trademark.

Amanda: Yes, it did. I had a great figure, a pretty face, but I wasn't perfect. I had a mark on my face that meant I was simply human. So, not only men adored me but women liked me as well, you know.

Presenter: Yes, that's true. So now I hear that your work is connected more with your business than with photo sessions. What kind of business have you got?

Amanda: I sell design furniture. I found that I liked creating my own furniture styles, so I contracted a furniture manufacturer and set up a business.

Presenter: That seems not connected to your modelling career at all. How did you come to know so much about business?

Amanda: You know, my husband is a businessman. He has a very successful company with his partner, so he has taught me a lot. He helps me out when I have hard times and questions in my work, plus I have taken lots of business courses while I was modelling.

Presenter: That's rather unusual, as I understand, for a supermodel to be taking classes instead of enjoying her glamorous lifestyle.

Amanda: Yes, many of my coworkers were surprised when they found me with a book between the photo shoots. But I didn't want to waste any time. You see, I knew I would get older and need to do something different to support myself. Well, now all those hours of studying are paying off, you see.

Presenter: Yes, indeed. Thank you for coming to talk with us and good luck with your career as a businesswoman.

Amanda: Thank you so much.

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. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Время, отведенное на выполнение заданий, истекло.

ОТВЕТЫ К ТЕСТАМ

ТЕСТ 1

Раздел 1. Аудирование

- 1 — 341625
- 2 — 1221313
- 3 — 3
- 4 — 2
- 5 — 1
- 6 — 3
- 7 — 3
- 8 — 1
- 9 — 3

Раздел 2. Чтение

- 10 — 6453218
- 11 — 413726
- 12 — 2
- 13 — 4
- 14 — 2
- 15 — 3
- 16 — 1
- 17 — 3
- 18 — 1

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

- 19 — their
- 20 — to witness
- 21 — most successful
- 22 — cities
- 23 — were written
- 24 — best
- 25 — first
- 26 — recently
- 27 — borrowing
- 28 — strongly
- 29 — unwillingness
- 30 — organisation
- 31 — decisions
- 32 — 2
- 33 — 3
- 34 — 1
- 35 — 3
- 36 — 2
- 37 — 4
- 38 — 4

ТЕСТ 2

Раздел 1. Аудирование

- 1 — 245173
- 2 — 2111323
- 3 — 1
- 4 — 2
- 5 — 1
- 6 — 3
- 7 — 2
- 8 — 2
- 9 — 3

Раздел 2. Чтение

- 10 — 7458126
- 11 — 271534
- 12 — 2
- 13 — 1
- 14 — 3
- 15 — 4
- 16 — 3
- 17 — 4
- 18 — 1

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

- 19 — Philip's
- 20 — built
- 21 — these; those
- 22 — longer
- 23 — him
- 24 — taking
- 25 — most famous
- 26 — sunny
- 27 — reliable
- 28 — Greeks
- 29 — lawyers
- 30 — mechanical
- 31 — massive
- 32 — 2
- 33 — 4
- 34 — 1
- 35 — 3
- 36 — 4
- 37 — 2
- 38 — 1

ТЕСТ 3**Раздел 1. Аудирование**

- 1 — 237156
- 2 — 1221313
- 3 — 2
- 4 — 1
- 5 — 3
- 6 — 2
- 7 — 2
- 8 — 3
- 9 — 1

Раздел 2. Чтение

- 10 — 6328145
- 11 — 741623
- 12 — 3
- 13 — 4
- 14 — 2
- 15 — 3
- 16 — 2
- 17 — 3
- 18 — 1

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

- 19 — were thrown
- 20 — didn't touch; did not touch
- 21 — tore
- 22 — best
- 23 — him
- 24 — eating
- 25 — third
- 26 — concentration
- 27 — silent; silence
- 28 — impossible
- 29 — really
- 30 — cruelty
- 31 — humanity
- 32 — 1
- 33 — 2
- 34 — 3
- 35 — 4
- 36 — 1
- 37 — 1
- 38 — 1

ТЕСТ 4**Раздел 1. Аудирование**

- 1 — 241756
- 2 — 1132312
- 3 — 2
- 4 — 1
- 5 — 2
- 6 — 3
- 7 — 1
- 8 — 3
- 9 — 3

Раздел 2. Чтение

- 10 — 7482135
- 11 — 267154
- 12 — 2
- 13 — 3
- 14 — 3
- 15 — 1
- 16 — 2
- 17 — 3
- 18 — 3

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

- 19 — washing
- 20 — first
- 21 — was called
- 22 — girl's
- 23 — found
- 24 — warmest
- 25 — most beautiful
- 26 — dusty
- 27 — owners
- 28 — living
- 29 — industrial
- 30 — colourful
- 31 — rhythmically
- 32 — 4
- 33 — 1
- 34 — 3
- 35 — 2
- 36 — 1
- 37 — 3
- 38 — 4

ТЕСТ 5

Раздел 1. Аудирование

- 1 — 263571
- 2 — 1223123
- 3 — 2
- 4 — 2
- 5 — 3
- 6 — 1
- 7 — 2
- 8 — 3
- 9 — 1

Раздел 2. Чтение

- 10 — 6483517
- 11 — 147253
- 12 — 2
- 13 — 4
- 14 — 4
- 15 — 3
- 16 — 1
- 17 — 1
- 18 — 4

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

- 19 — got; was getting
- 20 — him
- 21 — had said
- 22 — not saying
- 23 — most unusual
- 24 — will hold
- 25 — was told; had been told
- 26 — paintings
- 27 — artists
- 28 — unfortunate
- 29 — golden
- 30 — conquerors
- 31 — peaceful
- 32 — 2
- 33 — 1
- 34 — 4
- 35 — 3
- 36 — 1
- 37 — 4
- 38 — 2

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Test 1. Task 4



Photo 1



Photo 2

Test 2. Task 4



Photo 1



Photo 2

Test 3. Task 4



Photo 2



Photo 2

Test 4. Task 4



Photo 1



Photo 2

Test 5. Task 4



Photo 1



Photo 2



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