

**Сборник тренировочных материалов для подготовки  
к государственной итоговой аттестации по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
для слепых и поздноослепших обучающихся  
по образовательным программам  
СРЕДНЕГО общего образования**

**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Тренировочные материалы предназначены для подготовки к единому государственному экзамену и государственному выпускному экзамену (в письменной форме) по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ языку.

Тренировочные материалы состоят из четырех разделов, в которых задания сгруппированы следующим образом:

- раздел 1 – «Аудирование»;
- раздел 2 – «Чтение»;
- раздел 3 – «Грамматика и лексика»;
- раздел 4 – «Письмо».

**Раздел 1** содержит 9 заданий. За правильный ответ на задание 1 ставится максимально 6 баллов, на задание 2 – 7 баллов. Задания 3–9 оцениваются в 1 балл. Все задания этого раздела могут включаться только в КИМ ЕГЭ.

**Раздел 2** содержит 27 заданий. За правильный ответ на задания 1–3 ставится максимально 7 баллов, а на задания 4–6 – 6 баллов. Задания 7–27 оцениваются в 1 балл. Задания 1–6 могут включаться как в экзаменационные материалы ГВЭ-11, так и в КИМ ЕГЭ, а задания 7–27 – только в КИМ ЕГЭ.

**Раздел 3** содержит 60 заданий. За правильный ответ на задания 1–60 ставится 1 балл. Задания 1–60 могут включаться как в экзаменационные материалы ГВЭ-11, так и в КИМ ЕГЭ.

**Раздел 4** содержит 6 заданий. За полный правильный ответ на задания 1–3 ставится 6 баллов в КИМ ЕГЭ и 10 баллов в ГВЭ, а задания 4–6 оцениваются максимально в 14 баллов в соответствии с критериями оценивания. Задания 1–3 могут включаться как в экзаменационные материалы ГВЭ-11, так и в КИМ ЕГЭ, а задания 4–6 – только в КИМ ЕГЭ.

**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. Using public transport is a good way to explore a new place.
2. Public transport may help to solve some environmental problems.
3. Life in a big city would stop without public transport.
4. There are ways to avoid using public transport.
5. There are good reasons why public transport should be free.
6. Without public transport life would be fun.
7. Public transport is unsafe because people ignore all the rules there.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

**2**

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

- A. Jake has given up on a hobby lately.
- B. Jake used to be absolutely helpless in the kitchen.
- C. Mary didn't see the Jamie Olivier's show that Jake liked.
- D. Jake's first cooking experience was a success.
- E. Thanks to Jake, his mother now has time to visit beauty salons.
- F. Mary thinks Jake would enjoy cooking forever.
- G. Jake hasn't bought a birthday present for Mary yet.

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** What is the film *Eden* NOT about?

- 1) Mia's generation.
- 2) Famous DJs.
- 3) Mia's brother.

ОТВЕТ:

**4** According to Mia, what did Sven feel while working with her?

- 1) He found it hard working with his sister.
- 2) He didn't always like her view of the story.
- 3) He didn't realize she remembered much.

ОТВЕТ:

**5** What is NOT true about the main hero's girlfriend that Mia mentions?

- 1) Her part in the film is very small.
- 2) She influenced his development.
- 3) Her prototype is Sven's present wife.

ОТВЕТ:

**6** What did Mia especially enjoy working with Sven?

- 1) Comparing their memories.
- 2) Discussing the process.
- 3) Writing in foggy weather.

ОТВЕТ:

**7** What does Mia say about reconstructing the past for an autobiographical movie?

- 1) Reality is what is created in the film.
- 2) A film story always differs from reality.
- 3) It's hard to remember the real past.

ОТВЕТ:

**8** Mia wanted *Eden* to consist of two parts but it was impossible because ...

- 1) Sven had thrown away a third of the scenario.
- 2) there wasn't enough finances for it.
- 3) she had no material for a long script.

ОТВЕТ:

**9** What was Mia's concept for having two parts of the film?

- 1) To show different periods of life in each part.
- 2) To make the third part as a sequel a bit later.
- 3) To make more money by attracting an audience.

ОТВЕТ:

**Ответы к заданиям раздела 1 «Аудирование»**

№ задания	Ответ
1	357214
2	2231321
3	2
4	3
5	3
6	1
7	1
8	2
9	1

## Раздел 2. Чтение

1

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

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <b>1. How we got that mark</b>                          | <b>5. Size matters</b>                |
| <b>2. From a million pounds to thousands of dollars</b> | <b>6. Money string changes source</b> |
| <b>3. What in a colour</b>                              | <b>7. Free to choose from</b>         |
| <b>4. Weight of money</b>                               | <b>8. Before money comes in</b>       |
- A.** In early societies people developed barter as a form of proto-money, when they used the things that everyone agreed to accept in trade. Various items have been used by different societies at different times. Thus, for example, Aztecs used cacao beans, Norwegians used butter, the early U.S. colonists used tobacco leaves, and Roman soldiers were paid a salary of salt. On the island of Nauru, the islanders even used rats for this purpose.
- B.** The first coins were made in the Kingdom of Lydia, located on the territory of Turkey in the 7th century B.C. The Lydians used weighed lumps of metal and stamped them with pictures to confirm their weight (the shape of the coins was unimportant). The process of stamping was called “minting”. In fact, the stamp on the coin was a seal that identified the person who had guaranteed the weight of that coin.
- C.** The well-known dollar sign has various explanations. Perhaps one of the most widely accepted is that it was the result of the evolution of the Mexican or Spanish “Ps” which was used for pesos. This theory explains that the “S” gradually came to be written over the “P”, developing a close equivalent to the American dollar “\$” mark. It was widely used even before the adoption of the United States dollar in 1785.
- D.** The largest banknote ever issued by the Bank of England was the £1,000,000 note. Designed for use by the UK government only, the notes were canceled after just a few months, allowing very few to escape into private hands. However, just because the notes are out of service nowadays doesn’t mean that they are valueless. In 2008, one of two known surviving notes was sold at auction for almost \$120,000.

- E.** According to the Guinness Book of World Records, the world's largest banknote is the 100,000-peso note, which is of the size of a standard sheet of paper. It was created by the government of the Philippines in 1998 to celebrate a century of independence from Spanish rule. The note was offered only to collectors, who could purchase one of the limited-edition notes for 180,000 pesos, or about \$3,700.
- F.** American Indians used to have strings of clamshells, which they called wampum and used as money. The process to make wampum was very labor intensive, which increased their value among the European traders. However, the Dutch colonists began to manufacture wampum themselves and eventually became the primary source of wampum, thereby destroying the system which had functioned for centuries.
- G.** Why are U.S. notes green? No one is really sure. However, in 1929, when the Bureau of Printing and Engraving began making smaller size currency, green continued to be used because its pigment was readily available in large quantities. Green is also relatively high in its resistance to chemical and physical changes, and it has been psychologically identified with the strong and stable credit of the government.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Good enough for the royal family</b> | <b>5. From childhood and on</b>                         |
| <b>2. From women to the military</b>       | <b>6. From movie stars to every woman</b>               |
| <b>3. The company moves overseas</b>       | <b>7. Changes in cinematography, changes in make-up</b> |
| <b>4. New products, new leaders</b>        | <b>8. New place, new make-up</b>                        |
- A.** Max Factor is often called the father of modern make-up. The success story started in Max's early years. He was born Max Faktorowicz in Lodz, Poland, near the Russian border, around 1877. With 10 children, his parents could not afford formal education for their children, so at the age of eight Max was placed in an apprenticeship to a pharmacist. Years of mixing potions for the pharmacy developed his fascination with cosmetics.
- B.** Eventually, Max opened his own shop in a suburb of Moscow, selling hand-made cosmetics. "Health and beauty products" became an important business for him. A traveling theatrical troupe bought and wore Max's make-up and wigs while performing for Russian nobility. Soon Max became the official cosmetic expert for members of the Russian court, the Imperial Grand Opera and the Ballet.
- C.** In 1904, Max and his family moved to the United States. Max Faktorowicz was now Max Factor, the name given to him at Ellis Island by immigration officials. Now Max Factor was dreaming of movie actors and actresses using his products. He moved his family to Los Angeles. In 1914, Max Factor created a make-up specifically for movie actors that, unlike thick theatrical make-up, would not crack.
- D.** The development of color film production required the Max Factor company to develop a new line of products. The existing make-up reflected surrounding colors. As a result of how bad they looked, many actors and actresses refused to appear in color films. At this time Frank Factor, Max's son, took the lead and developed a suitable product. It had a solid cake form and was applied with a damp sponge, which concealed skin imperfections.



- E.** Soon actresses and other women working on movies sets were stealing new make-up to use in their personal lives. Its only disadvantage for everyday use was that it made the skin too dark under regular lights, having been designed for the powerful lights used in film studios. Frank Factor began developing lighter shades. In 1937, new “Pan-Cake” make-up was released to the public and it became one of the fastest selling cosmetic items.
- F.** After Max Factor’s death, Frank Factor took the name Max Factor, Jr., and expanded the still private cosmetics firm. The company began development of a smear-proof lipstick which would not fade. A special machine was constructed to test the formula’s resistance. The result was “Tru-Color” lipstick in six shades of red. During World War II, Max Factor developed make-up shades for use by the US Marine Corps in camouflaging faces.
- G.** Max Factor, Jr., continued his commercially successful developments, such as cream make-up supplied in stick form. Soon the company offered shampoo for men and its first perfume called “Electrique”. The early 1960s saw the company go public and list its stock on the New York Stock Exchange. This period also saw the third generation of the Factor family rise to senior positions within the company.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

3

*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.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. How to use bicycles to get to work</b> | <b>5. Benefits of cycling in a gym</b>    |
| <b>2. Why bikes are not safe</b>             | <b>6. Why bikes are popular</b>           |
| <b>3. Bicycles with a difference</b>         | <b>7. Safety rules to follow</b>          |
| <b>4. Statistics for thought</b>             | <b>8. What makes the choice difficult</b> |

- A.** Over a hundred million bicycles are produced every year. China, India, the European Union, Japan and Taiwan manufacture 87% of the total amount. Most bicycles sold in the U.S. are imported from China. Although it is at the forefront of both bicycle use and production, China has seen a decline in bicycle use. In 2002 only 20% of the population used bicycles as a means of transport, while in 1995 that percentage was as high as 60%.
- B.** Bicycle commuting requires finding an appropriate route, getting a bicycle that is in good condition and wearing the right clothing when cycling. The commuter should verify that the location he is commuting to has an area for parking bicycles. Online map programmes can be used to find a good route free of highways. A test ride should be done to make sure the route is safe and to find out how long it takes.
- C.** Selecting a bike of the right size can be a serious challenge. First of all, it involves measuring the user's height and leg length. Most bike manufacturers provide helpful tables that specify the appropriate frame sizes for different builds and body types. In addition, children's bikes are sized differently than adult bikes. Where adult bikes use the frame size as the primary measurement, children's bikes rely on the wheel size.
- D.** Unicycles, one-wheeled bicycles, are believed to have been an adaptation of the world's first bicycle, which had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. There are several different styles of unicycle riding. Mountain unicycling involves riding down off-road trails or mountains using unicycles with large tyres. In freestyle unicycling, cyclists perform stunts and tricks similar to those done by skateboarders.

- E.** When it comes to improving health, using a stationary bike is safer than running on a treadmill, doing cross-training or cycling outdoors although it takes more time to get results. Using the bike in a sports centre helps to decide such problems as lowering blood pressure and reducing the risk of heart disease, without the risk of hurting joints. It is suitable for beginners or for those who are just starting to exercise.
- F.** When riding a mini bike, we should not forget about the necessary equipment. Experts advise riders to select helmets certified for mini bike usage, since this ensures the helmets provide the proper protection. It is best to wear elbow pads, knee pads and protective gloves to increase protection in an accident. It is also important to ride in the daytime or in proper lighting and to avoid motor vehicle traffic as much as possible.
- G.** Lots of people ride bikes for lots of different reasons. Riding a bike offers many health benefits. It can be done by people of all ages, from childhood up through the adult years when achy joints do not allow for more stressful exercise like jogging. Riding a bike is a proven stress releaser, regardless of whether a person is riding for pleasure or for a specific purpose. Also, bicycling does not harm the environment.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

4

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

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>1. A voice we cannot hear</b>       | <b>5. Expert hunters</b>             |
| <b>2. Invisible beauty</b>             | <b>6. A borrowed name</b>            |
| <b>3. Animals for fun</b>              | <b>7. Able to live everywhere</b>    |
| <b>4. Ages in service of humankind</b> | <b>8. The oldest living creature</b> |
- A.** A Madagascar tortoise found by the British explorer Captain Cook in 1773 lived to the age of at least 188 years old. The animal was called Tui Malila. The amazing tortoise appears in the photo taken in 1953 when Queen Elizabeth visited the island. Tortoises can live for many years because their vital systems do not weaken with age, as ours do. They can also survive for very long periods without water or food, living off from their ‘reserves’.
- B.** Sheep were among the first animals domesticated. An archeological site in Iran produced a statuette of a sheep that suggests that selection for woolly sheep began over 6,000 years ago. Sheep skins and horns have been used by people for centuries – sheep horns as drinking vessels or as blowing horns, and sheep skins for keeping themselves warm in winter. The popularity of sheep selection has resulted in more than 200 breeds of sheep occurring worldwide.
- C.** Frogs have evolved to exist in a surprising variety of climates. They can be found just about anywhere there’s fresh water, from the desert to the Arctic, on all continents except Antarctica. Though they thrive in warm tropical climates, we can also come across frogs in deserts and on 5,000-meter mountain slopes. The Australian frog, for example, can wait up to seven years for rain. It stays underground in a cocoon made of its own old skin.
- D.** The glass-winged butterfly has wings that are transparent. The tissue between their veins looks like glass, as it lacks colored stripes. The rare butterfly is an absolutely lovely specimen. Truly fascinating, it sparkles even in the weakest light. Although its wings are not literally made of glass, it could fool most into believing otherwise. This butterfly is a natural and living creature whose wings make soft noises as it glides gracefully from place to place.

- E.** Which came first: the kiwifruit or the kiwi? As it turns out, it was the latter. The kiwifruit was actually called “Chinese gooseberry” until the 1950s when importers decided to give it a more fun name that would remind people of New Zealand where it was grown, and a marketing campaign was born. People from New Zealand are often called kiwis and the kiwi fruit looks just like the adorable Kiwi bird – both are small, greyish-brown and furry.
- F.** Sailors have long been frightened by the large black-and-white dolphins known as orcas. The animals are known to feed on everything from fish to giant blue whales. Researchers say it is certainly true that orcas have developed creative strategies that help them to kill their future meal. For example, when penguins have a rest on a piece of sea ice, orcas rock it or use their bodies and tails to make waves that wash their prey off the ice and into the water.
- G.** For centuries, biologists believed giraffes were the silent giants of Africa’s plains and forests. In recent years, however, new technologies have allowed scientists to listen more carefully and realize that giraffes may be talking after all. Scientists have discovered that not only giraffes, but also elephants and some other animals use extremely low-frequency sounds – far below the range of human ears – which are known as “infrasound”.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

5

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.

### The languages of integration

Every year the European Day of Languages is marked on 26 September. The idea behind the event is to raise public awareness of all the languages spoken in Europe and the importance of language learning in A \_\_\_\_\_ . The European Day of Languages celebrates linguistic diversity as one of Europe's strengths, B \_\_\_\_\_ of school.

The European Union is convinced C \_\_\_\_\_ compared with the professional and personal opportunities lost due to inadequate language skills. That is why many national governments encourage people to learn languages at all educational levels and at all ages during their working life.

Many local authorities provide immigrants with language training, familiarization courses on local society and culture, D \_\_\_\_\_ . The latter elements are often provided in the immigrants' own languages.

One example is from the Flemish city of Ghent in Belgium, E \_\_\_\_\_ including 1200 hours of Dutch, plus 75 hours of civic orientation courses. Hungary developed its national integration policy on the basis of a six-month pilot project called Matra F \_\_\_\_\_ , 700 hours of cultural and legal orientation, and financial assistance with living expenses. The Finnish education system supports the maintenance and development of the mother tongues of immigrants to ensure what it calls functional bilingualism.

1. and assistance in finding jobs in a new country
2. spreading tolerance and mutual understanding
3. upbringing healthier and more athletic children
4. that the cost of promoting language learning is modest
5. that included 1200 hours of language teaching for immigrants
6. and encourages lifelong language learning in and out
7. where immigrants are offered an introductory programme

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

6

*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 discovery of three planets

In 1781, William Herschel, viewing the sky, recognized that an object in the constellation of Gemini was moving against the background of stars. At first, he thought he was looking at a new comet, but upon further investigation realized **A** \_\_\_\_\_.

Herschel named his discovery ‘the Georgian planet’ after his patron, George III. Other names proposed included Herschel and Uranus. Eventually Uranus became the universally accepted name. Uranus is similar in composition to Neptune, and both **B** \_\_\_\_\_ larger gas giants Jupiter and Saturn.

In the 19th century it became evident that the orbit of Uranus did not follow Newton’s law of Gravitation. Many astronomers began to question whether Newton’s theory applied to an object so far from the sun. However, two astronomers in two different countries independently came up with the theory **C** \_\_\_\_\_ by a more distant planet.

Working to these calculations, astronomers at the Berlin Observatory **D** \_\_\_\_\_. They had discovered the eighth planet of the solar system, Neptune. It was observed on 23 September 1846, and its largest moon, Triton, was discovered shortly thereafter, though none **E** \_\_\_\_\_ telescopically until the 20th century.

After the discovery of Neptune, astronomers **F** \_\_\_\_\_ the solar system for a ninth planet. In 1930, an American astronomer discovered the last of the known worlds of our solar system, Pluto.

1. that was completely new
2. were able to identify this planet
3. that he was looking at a new planet
4. that the orbit of Uranus had been disturbed
5. started to look further into the depths of
6. are of different chemical composition than the
7. of the planet's remaining 12 moons were located

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

7

*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.*

### Winter in the UK

During November, Christmas markets appear in countless towns and cities across the UK. London’s Hyde Park becomes a huge winter wonderland. Christmas markets have something for everyone. Children can meet Father Christmas; adults can enjoy a glass of mulled wine. Often, temporary ice skating **A** \_\_\_\_\_ provides some entertainment!

The weather gets noticeably colder: the mornings **B** \_\_\_\_\_ freezing. I like the cold weather – for me, there’s something nice about wearing a thick winter coat with a scarf and gloves.

Along with countless school **C** \_\_\_\_\_ excited about the thought of snow. In the Scottish Highlands, snow is quite common. Where I come from, in the North West of England, snow is a fairly rare occurrence. In the UK, because a heavy snowfall is rare, we are usually not prepared. A few years ago there was a lot of snow and many schools had the day off. Snowball fights **D** \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy building snowmen together. Two years ago my sister and I made an igloo! I love a white Christmas; unfortunately this doesn’t happen often in the UK.

Christmas time also brings other **E** \_\_\_\_\_ and Christmas dinner. Throughout December, many churches and schools hold carol concerts: lots of traditional songs are sung, such as “Away in a Manger” and “Silent Night”. Christmas dinner is my favourite meal of the year. In my house, Christmas dinner includes turkey, pigs in blankets (these are sausages wrapped in bacon), roast potatoes and lots of vegetables. This is usually followed by **F** \_\_\_\_\_ – and lots of chocolate!

1. seasonal specialities: advent calendars, carol concerts
2. snow and many schools had the day off
3. Christmas cake and mince pies
4. rinks are installed and this definitely
5. children across the UK, I get very
6. are great fun and many families
7. are often frosty and the nights close to

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F



8

*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 best season for a trip to Russia

Tourists can visit Russia in all seasons. All year long visitors will find many interesting places to see and things to do.

If tourists come in winter, they can visit all the museums, theatres and places of interest, participate in the Russian national festivals and spend unforgettable moments. Moreover, accommodation in winter is cheaper than in other seasons, **A** \_\_\_\_\_.

Early spring is almost like winter, but starting from mid-April it becomes warm almost everywhere, trees become green, flowers bloom **B** \_\_\_\_\_ in the air. Late spring is a perfect time to visit beautiful parks such as the one in Pavlovsk near St. Petersburg.

Summer is a great time to visit almost any place in Russia. Tourists can visit Moscow **C** \_\_\_\_\_ unique nature such as Siberia, Altai or Kamchatka. Summer is also the time of renowned White Nights. While staying in St. Petersburg, one has a unique chance to feel this time of the year **D** \_\_\_\_\_ and the famous bridge partings.

Autumn is good for holidays in Russia too. From September to mid-October the weather is still fine, **E** \_\_\_\_\_ as leaves on trees are getting yellow, orange, red and brown. In autumn tourists can visit main cities, have a voyage on a small boat enjoying splendid views from water, have a walk in autumn parks or cruise down the Volga River. Holidays in Russia will give tourists a lot of impressions **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. so tourists can save money
2. that they will keep in memory for long
3. and there is such a good smell of them
4. that was unforgettable, strong and fresh
5. or go to remote regions of Russia to enjoy
6. and enjoy fabulous walks all night long
7. and nature is becoming more and more beautiful

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 9–15. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Imperial treasures from Vienna

It is small – it’s just a ring, after all. It is also surprising and breathtaking. The colour and purity of the stone and the shield-like shape that forms the front of the object give the sapphire ring the kind of cool elegance that can, however, be reproduced in photographs. But its amazing hot halo of shooting blue, purple and pink lights is visible only in person. The entire ring is masterfully carved from a single, unbroken hunk of the precious gem. It’s unique – there is nothing quite like it anywhere else. Made in 1400, the ring is the earliest of the 60 treasures on view in “Splendour and Power”, which just opened at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. **It** is a perfect example of the exhibition’s purpose, which is to delight visitors while also explaining why rulers collected these very expensive, ornate and masterfully crafted objects. In this case the collectors were the dynasty of the Habsburgs, who ruled the Holy Roman Empire from their Austrian base for centuries.

Surprisingly, these pieces may occasionally mimic the shapes of useful objects, like drinking cups, but **they were never meant to be utilitarian**. That is not to say they lacked purpose. Indeed, they were designed to “enchant the senses, delight the eye and inspire the intellect,” writes Sabine Haag, the curator of this show, which was loaned from Vienna’s Kunsthistorisches Museum (KHM), in the excellent catalogue.

Some of the precious objects were prized as exotic messengers from far-off lands. These include a carved, pale jade Ming bowl, mounted with rubies from the Ottoman court (possibly as a diplomatic gift). When it made its way to the Habsburgs it joined other spectacular objects in the *Kunstkammer* (art chamber), collected to further legitimise and enhance the power of the ambitious owner.

It was only in the 19th century that art was split into “high” and “low”. Anything decorative fit into the latter category, regardless of beauty or technical expertise. As a result, **some** may find it difficult to look at these rock-crystal vessels, jewels and perfume flasks as works of art. The single piece in this exhibition that should succeed in repairing this ill-judged high/low divide is the ivory cup made by Bernhard Strauss in Augsburg around 1660. It is so deeply carved with classical gods and goddesses – Apollo with his lyre, Diana with her alert dog – that the piece has become translucent. It seems Strauss brought Olympus to life.

Elsewhere in the Fitzwilliam paintings and sculpture are exhibited in rooms decorated with fine Oriental rugs, warm wood furniture and tick-tocking Thomas Tompion clocks. But never mind. Benefactions from the Monument Trust have allowed the Fitzwilliam to commission new display cases of non-reflective glass. The welcome illusion is that nothing separates the viewer from the viewed.

The Kunstkammer at the KHM can boast of the greatest surviving princely treasure in the Western world. It has been closed for refurbishment since 2002, making this loan – the largest for half a century – possible. The Kunstkammer is expected to reopen at the end of next year, after which decades will surely pass before its objects leave home again. For those within striking distance of Cambridge, enough said.

**9**

According to the author, the beauty of the exhibited sapphire ring can be fully appreciated ...

- 1) in a photograph.
- 2) at the exhibition.
- 3) in special light.
- 4) where it was carved.

ОТВЕТ:

**10**

“*It*” in “It is a perfect example of the exhibition’s purpose” (paragraph 1) refers to the ...

- 1) ring.
- 2) exhibition’s collection.
- 3) exhibition’s origin.
- 4) exhibition’s catalogue.

ОТВЕТ:

**11**

Saying “*they were never meant to be utilitarian*” the author means that the exhibits were supposed to be ...

- 1) useful.
- 2) expensive.
- 3) decorative.
- 4) unusual.

ОТВЕТ:

**12** According to the author (paragraph 4), some objects may be seen as ...

- 1) common things.
- 2) poorly manufactured.
- 3) spoilt in repairs.
- 4) collected ill-advisedly.

ОТВЕТ:

**13** “Some” in “some may find it difficult to look at these rock-crystal vessels, jewels and perfume flasks as works of art” (paragraph 4) refers to the ...

- 1) exhibits.
- 2) visitors.
- 3) artists.
- 4) owners.

ОТВЕТ:

**14** The Monument Trust helped to provide ...

- 1) better attendance of the exhibition.
- 2) better decorated rooms.
- 3) furniture for the exhibition rooms.
- 4) better conditions for viewing the exhibits.

ОТВЕТ:

**15** The article was written to ...

- 1) advertise Vienna’s Kunsthistoriche Museum.
- 2) prove that the exhibits are works of art.
- 3) attract more visitors to the exhibition.
- 4) describe the treasures of the Hapsburgs.

ОТВЕТ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 16–22. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Ordeal by water

It is tempting to regard the river Thames as another artery in London's integrated transport system, a continuation of the Victoria Underground line. In this ideal world, passengers move effortlessly from river ferry to train, bus or Tube, continuing their seamless journey carefree.

Unfortunately, that is not exactly how it is. Father Thames is not as kind and even-tempered as it might seem as one is looking at the map. It is a muddy, tidal creek whose flukish currents insidiously rip round the base of bridges. Navigation is hard. And the river is not straight: it does giant loops, especially around the Canary Wharf financial district. A passenger alighting from a river ferry often has to walk five or ten minutes to the nearest land connection.

With London's Tube and buses bursting at the seams, a succession of entrepreneurs have braved these negatives and tried unsuccessfully to set up commuter services on this **natural highway**. Sean Collins reckons he is the 15th since 1905 – but this time things may have changed. His business, which started as Collins River Enterprises in 1999, shows every sign of surviving its second decade, despite the economy's woes and volatile fuel costs. Thames Clippers, as the firm is called these days, carried 3.2m passengers in 2009, running fast catamarans between Woolwich, downriver of the city centre, and Waterloo.

Perhaps Mr. Collins, now its managing director, simply was lucky enough to pick the right time. The past decade has been kind to the Thames. Big property developments have sprung up on both sides of the river, and more are on their way before the 2012 Olympic games. And so far, at least, Canary Wharf seems to be weathering the financial storm. But there has been still another advantage: both public and private backing for the firm have been crucial.

Thames Clippers gets a small subsidy from Transport for London, part of the Greater London Authority. A big step towards welcome integration came in November, when passengers were first allowed to use **their** fare cards on Thames Clippers, too. And recently, Greenwich Council agreed to pay £269,000 for guaranteed service between Greenwich and Woolwich over the next four years.

One big problem is the jumbled ownership and management of landing piers: the Greater London Authority owns 7 of the 13 in central London and various property developers the rest. At piers used jointly, the situation does not favour the ferries trying to stick to a timetable. They can be delayed by tourist boats hanging on for passengers. To have more control of its schedule, Thames Clippers took over the lease of the privately-owned London Bridge City Pier in November.

Another impediment is the unnecessarily rigid restriction on speed. The Port of London Authority imposes a 12-knot limit west of Wapping, which means that

boats can show their exhilarating 30-knot cruising speed only on the eastern stretches of the river.

The Port of London Authority supports the plan to get more people on the river but insists that safety is most important. It also points out that tourists and freight, not just commuters, use the Thames. So for the moment, Thames Clippers' civilised catamarans to and from Waterloo remain a secret pleasure for the cognoscenti.

**16** According to paragraphs 1 and 2, the Thames is ...

- 1) fully integrated into London's transport system.
- 2) not perfectly fit for solving London's transport problems.
- 3) an ideal way to travel round the city.
- 4) providing a shorter journey than on-land transport.

ОТВЕТ:

**17** The words "*the natural highway*" in "tried unsuccessfully to set up commuter services on this natural highway" (paragraph 3), stand for ...

- 1) the city centre.
- 2) the railway.
- 3) the Tube.
- 4) the Thames.

ОТВЕТ:

**18** Which was the most important factor for Thames Clippers' success?

- 1) Huge numbers of passengers.
- 2) The luck of the owner.
- 3) Private and public investments.
- 4) New and fast catamarans.

ОТВЕТ:

**19** "*Their*" in "allowed to use their fare cards on Thames Clippers, too" (paragraph 5) refers to ...

- 1) Transport for London.
- 2) the passengers.
- 3) Greenwich Council.
- 4) Thames Clippers.

ОТВЕТ:

**20**

Which impediment for Thames Clippers operations is NOT mentioned in the text?

- 1) Inadequate fares for boat trips.
- 2) Uncertainty about the timetable.
- 3) Joint ownership of the piers.
- 4) Speed limit for river transport.

ОТВЕТ:

**21**

Calling the catamarans “a secret pleasure for the cognoscenti”, the author means that ...

- 1) they are not very suitable.
- 2) they offer a good way to spend your free time.
- 3) there are few of them compared to the tourist boats.
- 4) the possibility to use them is not appreciated by everybody.

ОТВЕТ:

**22**

According to the title of the article, the author thinks that the river transport ...

- 1) needs improvement.
- 2) is not very promising.
- 3) is suitable only for tourists.
- 4) provides big business opportunities.

ОТВЕТ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 23–29. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **Bill Gates**

Bill Gates has always fascinated me both as a person and head of the greatest company in the world. His talent became obvious rather early. Bill was the second of three children in an upper-middle class family. He enjoyed playing games with the family and was very competitive. He also loved to read. Bill became bored in public school so his family sent him to Lakeside School, a private school, where he excelled in math, science and English.

Bill was no more than 13 when he became interested in computer programming during the era of giant computers. His school held a fund-raiser to purchase a teletype terminal so students could use computer time that was donated by General Electric. Using this time, Gates wrote a tic-tac-toe program using BASIC, one of the first computer languages. Later he created a computer version of Risk, a board game he liked in which the goal is world domination.

At this time Bill met Paul Allen, who shared his interest in computers. This event had a great impact on his future life, though negative at the beginning. Gates and Allen hacked into a computer belonging to Computer Center Corporation (CCC) to get free computer time but were caught. After a period of probation, they were allowed back in the computer lab when they offered to fix glitches in CCC's software. At age 17, Gates and Allen were paid \$20,000 for a program called Traf-O-Data that was used to count traffic.

In early 1973, Bill Gates served as a congressional page in the U.S. House of Representatives. He scored 1590 out of 1600 on the SAT and was accepted by Harvard University. However, as he later confessed, most of it was a sheer waste of time. Meanwhile, Paul Allen dropped out of Washington College to work on computers. Soon he convinced Gates to drop out of Harvard and join him in starting a new software company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They called it Micro-Soft. This was soon changed to Microsoft, and they moved their company to Bellevue, Washington.

The breakthrough came in 1980. IBM, one of the largest technology companies of the era, asked Microsoft to write software to run their new personal computer, the IBM PC. Bill and Paul saw their chance and kept the licensing rights for the operating system (MS-DOS). Consequently, they earned money for every computer sold first by IBM, and later by all the other companies that made PC computers. Microsoft grew from 25 employees in 1978 to over 90,000 today.

Over the years, Microsoft developed many new technologies and products such as Word and Power Point. Although some journalists have criticized Gates for using questionable business practices, it is his genius that built Microsoft into one of the largest companies in the world. He has been described as brilliant but childlike, driven, competitive, intense, fun, but lacking in empathy. However, in the last point, they have been proved wrong.



Nowadays Bill Gates is one of the richest men in the world. In 2012, his \$61 billion dollars in assets made him the world's second richest man according to Forbes Magazine.

In 2006, Gates announced that he would cut back his involvement at Microsoft to spend more time on philanthropy. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation supports many causes including the quest to eradicate Polio, fighting AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, providing vaccinations for children and trying to make a difference in other vital issues. The great American in every respect!

**23**

According to the author, when Bill Gates was young, he ...

- 1) was good at his native tongue at school.
- 2) found public school rather challenging.
- 3) usually let other people win.
- 4) was rather poor and lonely.

ОТВЕТ:

**24**

When at school Bill Gates ...

- 1) turned a board game into a computer game.
- 2) raised money to purchase a teletype terminal.
- 3) considered giant computers to be horrible.
- 4) invented the first computer language.

ОТВЕТ:

**25**

What happened after Bill Gates met Paul Allen?

- 1) They were sent to prison for hacking.
- 2) They got involved in a criminal activity.
- 3) They earned money helping to make cars.
- 4) They got a job putting together computers.

ОТВЕТ:

**26**

“It” (They called it ...) in paragraph 4 refers to ...

- 1) Albuquerque.
- 2) New Mexico.
- 3) software.
- 4) company.

ОТВЕТ:

**27**

According to the text, Microsoft did NOT make money from ...

- 1) IBM selling personal computers.
- 2) other companies selling personal computers.
- 3) creating software for personal computers.
- 4) selling personal computers to IBM.

ОТВЕТ:

**28**

According to some journalists, as a person Bill Gates ...

- 1) was rather shy in his childhood.
- 2) has shown incredible maturity.
- 3) has not always been very honest.
- 4) usually tried to understand and help people.

ОТВЕТ:

**29**

The main idea of the last paragraph is that Bill Gates ...

- 1) considers charity to be his priority.
- 2) has become very wealthy and famous.
- 3) finds it important to realize all his talents.
- 4) is no longer actively involved with Microsoft.

ОТВЕТ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 30–36. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Processed food in the USA

Even though America's fast food chains and grocery stores have been trying to turn a new leaf to observe the fight against obesity, a new study suggests that most of Americans still get the majority of their calories from highly processed foods pumped with salt, sugar, and fat.

Americans get 57.7 percent of their calories from "ultra-processed" food. In other words, Americans get over half of their food from the factory – not the farm – using chemicals to fake freshness and natural elements, while being pumped with flavors that have all been linked to addiction in multiple studies.

But before we gawk at that number, let's define what it means to be a processed food. According to the National Health Service, processed foods are any type of food that has been altered from its natural state for safety or convenience.

Processed foods include breakfast cereals, cheese, canned vegetables, and even milk and bread – some of the staples of our daily diet. And yes, processed foods also include the unhealthier things, like microwave meals, chips, bacon, and sodas.

The thing that almost all processed foods have in common, however, is that they're pumped with sugar and salt to help preserve their flavor and shelf life. Since most foods found in your average grocery store – aside from fresh fruit and vegetables – are technically processed, it's likely you're eating way more of **these things** than you're aware.

The researchers found that American consumers mostly purchase moderately processed food (products still recognizable as their original plant or animal), and highly processed food (food mixtures that aren't recognizable as their original source). Americans are more likely to buy ready-to-eat and ready-to-heat products. The end result? Obesity. According to the World Obesity Federation, 40 percent of American women and 35 percent of men are obese. This places the United States among the fattest countries in the world. Not that genetics don't play a role – but this isn't a debate about whether weight comes from nature or nurture.

It's worth noting that 74 percent of packaged American foods now have added sugar in them – including things like yogurt, bread and pasta sauce. American cuisine then takes these processed ingredients and layers them on top of each other. When you think of how many things can be dipped in chocolate, drizzled with cheese or covered in chili, it's easy to lose track of how unhealthily we eat on a daily basis.

How do we change this in America? Shop small and thoughtfully. Little grocery stores, like their European counterparts, still exist with fresh local ingredients. Don't buy frozen chicken and condiments to cover its processed taste. Shopping at a food co-op also helps support local, fresh and sustainable

ingredients. Availability will vary, and a few products might be more expensive, but the improved quality will more than make up for the difference.

Also try to take time to really cherish and appreciate meals. Set aside a few nights to cook. Invite friends over for dinner parties. If your first attempt at home-made meatballs goes awry, your misery will enjoy the company – hopefully. Food should be a fun experience, from picking the ingredients to eating the results. It's a simple pleasure, one that the emphasis on convenience of modern America has lost.

**30**

The author claims that fast food restaurants are trying to ...

- 1) serve highly processed food.
- 2) make their food less harmful.
- 3) change their customer policies.
- 4) limit salt, sugar and fat in their food.

ОТВЕТ:

**31**

According to the article, the major aim of producing processed food is to ...

- 1) prolong its shelf life.
- 2) help us eat healthier.
- 3) make food more nutritious.
- 4) increase its natural flavor.

ОТВЕТ:

**32**

The phrase "*these things*" in "... eating way more of these things ..." (paragraph 5) most probably refers to ...

- 1) sugar and salt.
- 2) fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 3) processed vegetables.
- 4) fresh groceries.

ОТВЕТ:

**33** Why is the USA, according to the author, among the fattest countries in the world?

- 1) Americans are genetically inclined to gain weight.
- 2) Most of American women are obese.
- 3) Americans consume a lot of highly processed food.
- 4) Obesity comes from consuming food mixtures.

ОТВЕТ:

**34** According to the author, the reason for unhealthy daily dietary habits in the USA is in the ...

- 1) quality of pasta sauces.
- 2) inattention to healthy nutrition.
- 3) popularity of packaged foods.
- 4) consumption of too many sweets.

ОТВЕТ:

**35** What advice on food shopping does the author give?

- 1) Order ingredients from Europe.
- 2) Buy more expensive products.
- 3) Check the freshness of food.
- 4) Avoid frozen foods.

ОТВЕТ:

**36** What message does the author express in the last paragraph?

- 1) Look for pleasure in simple things.
- 2) Learn to value meals.
- 3) Learn how to cook.
- 4) Home-made food is healthier.

ОТВЕТ:

**Ответы к заданиям раздела 2 «Чтение»**

№ задания	Ответ
1	8412563
2	5187624
3	4183576
4	8472651
5	264175
6	364275
7	475613
8	135672
9	2
10	1
11	3
12	1
13	2
14	4
15	3
16	2
17	4
18	3
19	2
20	1
21	4
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	2
26	4
27	4
28	3
29	1
30	2
31	1
32	1
33	3
34	3
35	4
36	2

**Раздел 3.**  
**Грамматика и лексика**

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.*

**Christmas trees**

One Christmas Eve the trees in a wood were very unhappy. They wished very much to make Christmas stay, but they \_\_\_\_\_ how to do so. ‘We are so bare,’ complained one tree. ‘If we only had our pretty green summer dresses,’ said other trees.

1

NOT KNOW

‘Hush, children, hush,’ whispered North Wind in a gentle voice, which was unusual for the \_\_\_\_\_ of all winds. ‘Go to sleep.’ While they slept something happened.

2

BAD

When the trees awoke they found that someone, perhaps North Wind, had cast over each of \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely soft cloak of spotless feathery white.

3

THEY

**Seagull problem**

The councillors of Dumfries, Scotland, are determined to do something about the seagull problem. Dumfries is the \_\_\_\_\_ town in the region invaded by seagulls which attack people. The birds protect their nests.

4

THREE

Local authorities declared that next spring special anti-gull ‘task-force’ \_\_\_\_\_ the gull nests. ‘Seagulls are a menace to Scottish towns,’ said Environment Minister Michael Russell.

5

DESTROY

‘‘Recently, they \_\_\_\_\_ aggressive to other birds, pets and even people.’’

6

BECOME

Councillor Jack Groom said the time for talk was over, adding that it was time for action before \_\_\_\_\_ people were hurt by the gulls.

7

MANY

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 8–14, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 8–14.*

### **Why do the Chinese call the Yellow River in China**

#### **“China’s Sorrow”?**

The Huang He, or Yellow River, in China is called “China’s Sorrow” by the Chinese themselves. Since long ago, flooding

8

\_\_\_\_\_ a serious problem.

BE

9

The \_\_\_\_\_, most sorrowful flood on record happened in 1931.

BAD

10

The waters began to rise in July, and by November of that year, more than 40,000 square miles had been flooded, \_\_\_\_\_ 80 million people homeless.

LEAVE

#### **A rabbit and a tortoise**

Once there lived a rabbit and a tortoise. The rabbit challenged the tortoise to have a race with \_\_\_\_\_. The tortoise agreed and they started the race.

11

HE

12

The rabbit ran \_\_\_\_\_ than the tortoise, and in a few minutes he was near the crossing line. He couldn’t see the tortoise, so he decided to rest for a while till the tortoise arrived and then he would quickly cross the line.

FAST

13

The rabbit lay down under a tree and soon he was asleep. When he awoke, he saw that the tortoise \_\_\_\_\_ the line.

CROSS

14

The tortoise \_\_\_\_\_ the match, showing that it’s more important to be steady and active than to be fast.

WIN



*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 15–21, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 15–21.*

### Camping tips

**15** If you go camping for the first time, this advice may be quite useful. When you \_\_\_\_\_ to take time off work or school for your camping trip, always add an extra week. PLAN

**16** When you get home from your 'vacation', you \_\_\_\_\_ too tired to go back for a week after. BE

**17** Check the washing instructions before buying any clothes to be worn while camping. Buy only \_\_\_\_\_ that read: "Beat on a rock in stream." THAT

### The apple of love

**18** Do you know that this is what the French call the tomato? Aztecs and Incas \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes as far back as in 700 AD. GROW

**19** Explorers \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico introduced the tomato into Europe, where it was first mentioned in 1556. RETURN

**20** There are more than 10,000 varieties of tomatoes. Tomatoes \_\_\_\_\_ in many food products, including, of course, tomato sauce (ketchup), pasta and pizza. USE

**21** Tomatoes are rich in vitamins A and C and lycopene. Cooked tomatoes have \_\_\_\_\_ concentrations of lycopene than non-cooked tomatoes. HIGH

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 22–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 22–28.*

### A visit to an artist

One day a woman went to visit a famous American artist. The charming old painter was in her late eighties, but she was full of life. She enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ her paintings.

**22** SHOW

The visitor \_\_\_\_\_ with so much beauty.

**23** IMPRESS

“Oh!” cried the visitor. “What beautiful colours. I wish I could take them home!”

“You will,” said the artist with a smile. “You \_\_\_\_\_ on my brushes.”

**24** SIT

### Finding a pen friend

A letter with a Dutch stamp on the envelope arrived at 43 Tudor Road, Oxford, the other day. It \_\_\_\_\_ to Rose Stuart, an 11-year-old girl, who lived at that address.

**25** ADDRESS

When she opened it, she had a surprise. When Rose was on a seaside holiday in August, she wrote her name and address on a piece of paper, added the request, “Write to me”, put the paper in a bottle and \_\_\_\_\_ it into the sea.

**26** THROW

In November, the bottle was picked up from the shore near a village in Holland by a 14-year-old boy. He opened it, found Rose’s message, and at once replied to it. He wrote that he had many books, most of \_\_\_\_\_ about sea.

**27** THEY

He said he hoped that Rose \_\_\_\_\_ to him. Now they are pen friends.

**28** WRITE

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 29–34.*

### Transport in Bangkok

Bangkok is known as the “Venice of the East”. Today, many of the canals have been filled in and paved over to make room for roads, but a massive network of waterways still crosses the city. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries Bangkok experienced \_\_\_\_\_ influence.

29

EUROPE

30

As a result, the city \_\_\_\_\_ shifted to a road-based transport system.

SLOW

31

Over the last decade, Bangkok has evolved from a humid riverside city into a modern, rapidly growing Asian \_\_\_\_\_ centre. Business travellers will appreciate the city’s growth in public transportation and its world-class airport.

COMMERCE

32

The capital's airport, which is located 25km east of the city centre, \_\_\_\_\_ contributed greatly to Bangkok’s \_\_\_\_\_.

DEVELOP

33

A modern, convenient elevated rail link connects the airport to the city in 30 minutes, helping \_\_\_\_\_ avoid traffic jams.

VISIT

34

The city’s modern public transportation system is a \_\_\_\_\_ of sky trains and underground subways. It has transformed the bustling city centre into a futuristic district of street-level roads, elevated roads and sky trains.

COMBINE

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 35–40, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 35–40.*

### Scottish inventions

35

Do you know how the refrigerator was invented? It is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of the Scots to the world.

CONTRIBUTE

36

If James Harrison (1816–1893), a Scottish immigrant to Australia, didn't \_\_\_\_\_ push ether gas into a metal tube, people might still be using boxes filled with blocks of ice to cool their food.

ACCIDENTAL

37

The main problem was how to overcome the need for ice in the \_\_\_\_\_ process.

REFRIGERATE

38

Ice had to be cut fresh from frozen lakes and stored inside an underground house until it was ready to be used as a \_\_\_\_\_.

COOL

39

Australians had difficulty gaining access to \_\_\_\_\_ ice since Australia does not enjoy that many lakes.

NATURE

40

Harrison's discovery was beneficial the world over, but especially important for Australia because now it could export frozen meat to Europe. He even tried one such journey to Europe, but the ether had leaked during the voyage and ruined the entire cargo. Harrison went bankrupt but his legacy meant a huge \_\_\_\_\_ to the Australian economy.

DIFFER

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 41–46, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 41–46.*

### Eastbourne

- |           |  |          |
|-----------|--|----------|
| <b>41</b> | Eastbourne is a large seaside town on the south coast of England. It has an estimated _____ of 100,000 people.   | POPULATE |
| <b>42</b> | The area has seen human activity since the Stone age and remained an area of small _____ right up until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The town then started to expand.   | SETTLE   |
| <b>43</b> | Eastbourne has the _____ Eastbourne college which boasts of alumni such as the current head of the British Army.   | PRESTIGE |
| <b>44</b> | _____ the town holds tennis competitions which bring in numbers of sportsmen and spectators.   | ANNUAL   |
| <b>45</b> | Although Eastbourne has some industrial and trading businesses, the main income for the town is still _____. The main focus of it is the four miles of the beach lined with a seafront of hotels and guest houses. | TOUR     |
| <b>46</b> | As you see, it is _____ to see and do everything in just one day, so plan your stay in Eastbourne for at least a few days.   | POSSIBLE |

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 47–52, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 47–52.*

### St. Patrick's Day

- |           |  |             |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| <b>47</b> | St. Patrick's Day is an Irish holiday. It's a _____ festival of Irish culture on or around March 17.   | GLOBE       |
| <b>48</b> | It _____ remembers St. Patrick, one of Ireland's patron saints, who ministered Christianity in Ireland during the 5 <sup>th</sup> century. Irish communities and organizations around the world, no matter where they are, give a tribute to this day.           | PARTICULAR  |
| <b>49</b> | On St. Patrick's Day many people wear an item of green clothing. The green colour is meant to _____ Irish valleys and evergreen nature.  | SYMBOL      |
| <b>50</b> | Parties featuring Irish food and drinks that are dyed in green food colour are a part of this _____.   | CELEBRATE   |
| <b>51</b> | It is a time when children can indulge in sweets and adults can enjoy some good time at a local pub. Many restaurants and pubs have _____ decorations and offer Irish food or drink, which include Irish stew and potato soup as well as many other specialties. | BEAUTY      |
| <b>52</b> | It's a great day for both kids and grown-ups and an _____ experience.  | FORGETTABLE |

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 53–59. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 53–59, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Merrywood Elementary

My mother decided it was time for me to go to school. I was sent to Merrywood Elementary when I was six and I thought it was a complete waste of time. What was the **53** \_\_\_\_\_ of school when I could learn all I needed at the docks? It turned **54** \_\_\_\_\_ that Mum had other plans for my future which didn't include joining Uncle Stan in the shipyard.

Once Mum had dropped me off each morning, I would hang around in the yard until she was out of sight, and then slope off to the docks. I made sure I was always back at the school gates when she returned to pick me up in the afternoon. On the **55** \_\_\_\_\_ back home, I had to be very inventive. I would **56** \_\_\_\_\_ her everything I'd done at school that day. I was good at making up stories. **57** \_\_\_\_\_, it wasn't long before she discovered that was all they were – stories.

Occasionally Mr. Haskins, the gatekeeper, decided he'd seen me leave the school too often and I'd be **58** \_\_\_\_\_ to the headmaster. My form master, Mr. Holcombe, never let on if I didn't show up for his class, but then he was a bit soft.

One or two other boys from my school also **59** \_\_\_\_\_ to hang around the docks but I kept my distance from them. They were older and bigger and never missed a chance to beat me if I got in their way.

**53**

- 1) help                      2) goal                      3) point                      4) aim

ОТВЕТ:

**54**

- 1) off                      2) out                      3) in                      4) over

ОТВЕТ:

**55**

- 1) trial                      2) path                      3) track                      4) way

ОТВЕТ:

**56**

- 1) speak                      2) say                      3) tell                      4) talk

ОТВЕТ:

**57**

- 1) moreover                      2) however                      3) therefore                      4) although

ОТВЕТ:

**58**

- 1) reported                      2) remembered                      3) reminded                      4) required

ОТВЕТ:

**59**

- 1) held                      2) kept                      3) used                      4) had

ОТВЕТ:



Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **60–66**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **60–66**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### At home

The holiday time was approaching. Harry hadn't been **60** \_\_\_\_\_ forward to the holidays; not just because he wondered if he'd ever see his friend Giles again, but also because it meant **61** \_\_\_\_\_ to No. 27 Ashton Road. He would have to share a room with his uncle, Stan.

Harry's days at Ashton Road **62** \_\_\_\_\_ into a well-ordered routine: up at five, one slice of toast for breakfast, report to Mr. Deakins at the newsagent's by six, stack the papers in the correct order, then deliver them. The whole exercise took about two hours, **63** \_\_\_\_\_ him to be back home in time for a cup of tea with Mum before she went off to work. At around eight-thirty Harry would set off for the library, where he would meet up with his best friend, Billy. Billy was always sitting on the top step waiting patiently for him.

In the afternoon, Harry would report for choir practice, as part of his **64** \_\_\_\_\_ to St Bede's. He never **65** \_\_\_\_\_ it as such because he enjoyed singing so much.

In fact, he often prayed, "Please, God, when my voice breaks, let me be a tenor and I'll never ask for anything else."

After spending the evening going **66** \_\_\_\_\_ old exam papers, Harry would climb into bed around ten. He quickly fell asleep because he felt tired at the end of the day.

**60**

- 1) seeing                      2) looking                      3) watching                      4) glancing

ОТВЕТ:

**61**

- 1) replacing                      2) returning                      3) restoring                      4) removing

ОТВЕТ:

**62**

- 1) kept                              2) held                              3) went                              4) fell

ОТВЕТ:

- 63** 1) agreeing 2) admitting 3) allowing 4) accepting

ОТВЕТ:

- 64** 1) agreement 2) obligation 3) requirement 4) responsibility

ОТВЕТ:

- 65** 1) regarded 2) respected 3) thought 4) found

ОТВЕТ:

- 66** 1) about 2) with 3) over 4) into

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 67–73. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 67–73, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Oliver Dermot

Oliver Dermot rose before six o'clock that morning. He had an early appointment. While he showered, he listened to the morning news. He was interested in economic news, that's why political and sports news didn't make him **67** \_\_\_\_\_ the volume. He was sure that Dermot Finance shares were unlikely to move dramatically either way, as only two other people were aware of his bankruptcy. Dermot was having breakfast with one of them at seven, and he would fire the other at eight.

By 6.40 am, Dermot had showered and dressed. He glanced at his reflection in the mirror. He **68** \_\_\_\_\_ he were a couple of inches taller, and a couple of inches thinner. He would also like to have grown his hair again, but not while there were so many people from his country who might still **69** \_\_\_\_\_ him.

**70** \_\_\_\_\_ his father had been a tram conductor in Dublin, Oliver Dermot looked a real gentleman. Anyone who gave the perfectly dressed man a second **71** \_\_\_\_\_ as he stepped out of his house and into his chauffeur-driven limousine would have assumed that he had been born into the upper class establishment.

Dermot settled down in the back of his limousine. "The office," he said before touching a button in the armrest. A smoked grey screen rose up, cutting off any unnecessary conversation between him and the driver. Dermot picked **72** \_\_\_\_\_ a copy of the *New York Times* from the seat beside him. He looked **73** \_\_\_\_\_ the pages to see if any particular headline would grab his attention.

**67**

- 1) rise                      2) turn                      3) lift                      4) raise

ОТВЕТ:

**68**

- 1) longed                      2) wished                      3) wanted                      4) willed

ОТВЕТ:

**69**

- 1) recognise                      2) resemble                      3) remind                      4) recover

ОТВЕТ:

**70**

- 1) Therefore                      2) However                      3) Although                      4) Moreover

Ответ:

**71**

- 1) look                              2) glance                              3) stare                              4) view

Ответ:

**72**

- 1) out                                      2) up                                      3) in                                      4) off

Ответ:

**73**

- 1) around                              2) over                                      3) through                              4) away

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 74–80. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 74–80, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist, an engineer and an inventor who made a dramatic improvement to communication. We 74 \_\_\_\_\_ his name because he invented the telephone, but there are many other interesting facts about this scientist.

Alexander Graham Bell was Scottish. His childhood was surrounded by science and experiments. His family was fond of communication and 75 \_\_\_\_\_ many efforts to improve and simplify communication. This created a deep interest in Alexander's mind and he became very passionate about science.

He moved to Canada when he was 23 years old. He studied human voice and to gain experience, he worked at many schools for the hearing impaired. Alexander was an amazing piano player and he mastered it 76 \_\_\_\_\_ a very young age, which also helped him in his work.

His experiments with sounds and voices led him to experiment with various sound devices. Further, he worked on an acoustic model to develop a new communication device. He 77 \_\_\_\_\_ in his attempts and invented the first telephone. The first words spoken by Bell through the telephone were to his assistant. He said, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to 78 \_\_\_\_\_ you!" His continuous research and experiments helped him improve the design of the telephone.

79 \_\_\_\_\_, he had a strong interest in related fields of science. He also took 80 \_\_\_\_\_ in medical research, looked for the alternative fuels and experimented with metals.

74

- 1) remind                      2) review                      3) revise                      4) remember

ОТВЕТ:

75

- 1) took                      2) spent                      3) made                      4) held

ОТВЕТ:



**Ответы к заданиям раздела 3 «Грамматика и лексика»**

№ задания	Ответ
1	didnotknow; didn'tknow
2	worst
3	them
4	third
5	woulddestroy
6	havebecome; 'vebecome
7	more
8	hasbeen
9	worst
10	leaving
11	him
12	faster
13	hadcrossed; wascrossing
14	won
15	are planning; plan
16	will be; 'llbe; are
17	those
18	grew; were growing
19	returning
20	are used
21	higher
22	showing
23	was impressed
24	are sitting; 're sitting; have been sitting; 've been sitting
25	was addressed
26	threw
27	them
28	would write
29	European
30	slowly
31	commercial
32	development
33	visitors
34	combination
35	contributions
36	accidentally
37	refrigeration
38	cooler
39	natural
40	difference
41	population

42	settlements
43	prestigious
44	annually
45	tourism
46	impossible
47	global
48	particularly
49	symbolize; symbolise
50	celebration
51	beautiful
52	unforgettable
53	3
54	2
55	4
56	3
57	2
58	1
59	3
60	2
61	2
62	4
63	3
64	2
65	1
66	3
67	4
68	2
69	1
70	3
71	2
72	2
73	3
74	4
75	3
76	2
77	4
78	1
79	3
80	3



**Раздел 4.**  
**Письмо**

*Для ответов на задания 1–8 используйте дополнительный лист. Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (1–8), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.*

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

*...My brother has just graduated from University. He is a lawyer now. What professions are the most prestigious in Russia? What kinds of money-making jobs in Russia do not require a university degree? Do you want to go to college, why or why not?  
This summer we are going on a three-day bicycle trip...*

Write a letter to John.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the trip.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

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

*...Yesterday I finished reading a book about the 14<sup>th</sup> century England. What kinds of books do you like reading? What would you call the most interesting period in Russian history and why? If there were a time machine, what country and what period would you like to visit?  
I got a puppy for my birthday this year!...*

Write a letter to Elizabeth.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her birthday this year.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**3**

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

*... This year I started learning French. It's a beautiful language, but some French sounds are difficult to pronounce. When did you start learning a foreign language? Why did you choose English? What do you like most about your English class?  
My elder sister started taking piano lessons last week ...*

Write a letter to Ann.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her elder sister

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**4**

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

*... If you ask me who my best friend is, I'll say – my Granny. She is so much fun to be with! Who is your best friend and what's special about him or her? Do you prefer virtual or real communication, and why? What kind of people could never become your friends?  
I finally bought the new CD of my favourite singer ...*

Write a letter to Amanda.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her favourite singer

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**5**

Comment on the following statement.

*Young people like travelling more than senior citizens.*

**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

**6**

Comment on the following statement.

*It's important for high school students to study compulsory subjects, even if they don't see any need for them in the near future.*

**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

**7**

Comment on the following statement.

*Healthy eating is all in the past.*

**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

**8**

Comment on the following statement.

*There should be no homework at school.*

**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

**Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий 1–4 в КИМ ЕГЭ (максимум 6 баллов)**

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Организация текста	Языковое оформление текста
	К1	К2	К3
<b>2</b>	<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании (даны полные ответы на все вопросы, заданы три вопроса по указанной теме); стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учётом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст верно разделён на абзацы; структурное оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка	Используемый словарный запас и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной задаче; орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок или/и не более двух негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок)
<b>1</b>	<b>Задание выполнено не полностью:</b> содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании (более одного аспекта раскрыто не полностью, или один аспект полностью отсутствует); встречаются нарушения стилевого оформления речи или/и принятых в языке норм вежливости	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются недостатки/ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы нелогично/отсутствует; имеются отдельные нарушения принятых норм оформления личного письма	Имеются лексические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания текста; имеются орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, не затрудняющие коммуникации (допускается не более четырёх негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок или/и не более четырёх негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок)
<b>0</b>	<b>Задание не выполнено:</b> содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/и не соответствует требуемому объёму	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания, принятые нормы оформления личного письма не соблюдаются	Понимание текста затруднено из-за множества лексико-грамматических ошибок

**Примечания.**

1. Задания 1–4 (личное письмо) в КИМ ЕГЭ оцениваются по критериям К1–К3 (максимальное количество баллов – 6).

2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

Если объём более 154 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.

4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова – с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчёту.

**Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий 5–8 в КИМ ЕГЭ (максимум 14 баллов)**

<b>Баллы</b>	<b>Решение коммуникативной задачи</b>	<b>Организация текста</b>
	<b>К1</b>	<b>К2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно (соблюдается нейтральный стиль)	Высказывание логично, структура текста соответствует предложенному плану, средства логической связи использованы правильно, текст разделён на абзацы
<b>2</b>	<b>Задание выполнено:</b> некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилевого оформления речи	Высказывание в основном логично, имеются отдельные отклонения от плана в структуре высказывания, имеются отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи, имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы
<b>1</b>	<b>Задание выполнено не полностью:</b> содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушения стилевого оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто	Высказывание не всегда логично, есть значительные отклонения от предложенного плана; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы отсутствует
<b>0</b>	<b>Задание не выполнено:</b> содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/и не соответствует требуемому объёму, или/и более 30% ответа имеет непродуктивный характер (т. е. текстуально совпадает с опубликованным источником или другими экзаменационными работами)	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания, предложенный план ответа не соблюдается

Баллы	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография и пунктуация
	К3	К4	К5
<b>3</b>	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче, практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки (допускается одна-две негрубые ошибки)	
<b>2</b>	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов (две-три), либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно	Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста (не более четырёх)	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделён на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением
<b>1</b>	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста (не более четырёх)	Многочисленны ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но затрудняют понимание текста (допускается шесть-семь ошибок трёх-четырёх разделах грамматики)	Имеется ряд орфографических или/и пунктуационных ошибок, в том числе те, которые незначительно затрудняют понимание текста (не более четырёх)
<b>0</b>	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются, ошибки затрудняют понимание текста	Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются

## Примечания.

1. Задания 5–8 (развернутое письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения «Мое мнение») в КИМ ЕГЭ оцениваются по критериям К1–К5 (максимальное количество баллов – 14).
2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» задание оценивается в 0 баллов.
3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 154 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.
4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова – с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы.
5. Критерий «Орфография и пунктуация» в разделе «Письмо» оценивается в 2 балла.