

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ИТОГОВАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ

**ЕГЭ-2018**



Е. С. МУЗЛАНОВА

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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



**ЕГЭ – ШКОЛЬНИКАМ  
И УЧИТЕЛЯМ**

**100  
БАЛЛОВ**

# **ЕГЭ-2018**

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Е.С. Музланова

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

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

**УДК 373:811.111  
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# ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Общее время проведения письменной части экзамена — 180 минут.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Желаем успехов!*

# ВАРИАНТ 1

## Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

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

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

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

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**). Запишите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Ben has already worked at a children's summer camp.
- B** Ben is self-assured, outgoing and extremely sociable.
- C** Ben is good at entertaining children.
- D** Ben is a mature person.
- E** Ben is best suited to early morning tasks.
- F** Ben shows great initiative and responds well to a challenge
- G** Ben is a bit of a trouble-maker.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью с учёным. 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 International Polar Year?

- 1) It lasts for about a year.
- 2) It is a programme of scientific research.
- 3) It happens every 50 years.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

4

Why do scientists study the Arctic?

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

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

5

Why do not scientists use satellites to get necessary data?

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

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

6

Why are scientists going to look at the Arctic haze?

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

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

7

Why is ozone so important for studying climate change?

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

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

8

What makes the ARCTAS mission really important?

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

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

9

What is Doctor Dibb's field of study?

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

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

10

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

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Circles on the Water   | 5. Solution to the Problem |
| 2. Ancient Ancestor       | 6. Hidden Menace           |
| 3. Different Explanations | 7. Artificial Eye          |
| 4. Unexpected Invention   | 8. Significant Benefits    |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12

Andrea shivered because

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

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

Andrea decided to give the old woman a lift because

- 1) she normally picked up hitchhikers.  
2) she didn't think it was dangerous.  
3) had never seen an old lady hitchhiking before.  
4) she was alone.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

The old lady seemed strange to Andrea since

- 1) she wore old shabby clothes.                                      3) she didn't take off her yellow hat.  
2) her behaviour was unnatural.                                      4) she had a big shopping bag.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

15

Andrea suddenly stopped her car because

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

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

16

Andrea opened the bag because

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

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

17

Andrea felt terrified because the hitchhiker turned out to be

- 1) a thief.                      2) a smuggler.                      3) a murderer.                      4) a woodcutter.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 18** According to the story, Andrea was  
 1) resourceful.                      2) suspicious.                      3) cold-hearted.                      4) persistent.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

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

#### The Bald Eagle

- 19** In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle \_\_\_\_\_ as the national bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle to be a symbol of their country because it is one of the strongest birds. **CHOOSE**
- 20** Today the bald eagle almost \_\_\_\_\_ from the country. **DISAPPEAR**
- 21** In 1972 there \_\_\_\_\_ only 3,000 bald eagles in the entire United States. **BE**
- 22** The reason for the bird's \_\_\_\_\_ population was pollution of rivers by pesticides. **DECREASE**
- 23** Pesticides poison the fish. Eagles eat these fish and then the eggs eagles lay have very thin shells and \_\_\_\_\_. **NO HATCH**
- 24** Today, the American government and the American people \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the bald eagle. **TRY**
- 25** We are sure that the American national bird \_\_\_\_\_ a symbol of strength and courage for many years to come. **REMAIN**

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

#### Music in Schools

- 26** Primary schools in London are trying out an ambitious plan through which young children get an introduction to serious music. The idea comes from a group of famous musicians who are concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ of certain types of classical music. **SURVIVE**
- 27** They see the plan as one possible \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of declining audiences at classical concerts. **SOLVE**
- 28** Their \_\_\_\_\_ is that an interest in classical music should be developed in early childhood. **ARGUE**
- 29** They reject the idea that children are \_\_\_\_\_ in serious music or necessarily find it boring. **INTEREST**

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

**31** These sessions have proved so \_\_\_\_\_ that they have now become a reg- **SUCCESS** ular feature in some schools.

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

### The Guest

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

‘On the **32** \_\_\_\_\_,’ said Matilda, ‘I find it soothing and restful; but then, you see, I’ve lived in countries where things do happen, especially when you’re not ready for them happening all at once.’

‘That, of course, makes a **33** \_\_\_\_\_,’ said Annabel.

‘I’ll never forget,’ said Matilda, ‘the occasion when the Bishop of Bequar **34** \_\_\_\_\_ us an unexpected visit.’

‘I thought that out there you were always prepared for emergency guests turning **35** \_\_\_\_\_,’ said Annabel.

‘I was quite prepared for half a dozen Bishops,’ said Matilda, ‘but it was rather disconcerting to find out that this particular one was a distant cousin of mine, belonging to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with our branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. To make **36** \_\_\_\_\_ worse, my husband was away, talking sense to a village community that fancied one of their leading men was a were-tiger.’

‘A what tiger?’

‘A were-tiger; you’ve heard of were-wolves, haven’t you, a mixture of wolf and human being and demon? Well, in those parts they have were-tigers, or think they have, and I must say that in this case they had every ground for thinking so. However, as we gave **37** \_\_\_\_\_ witchcraft prosecutions about three hundred years ago, we don’t like to have other people keeping on our discarded practices.’

‘I hope you weren’t unkind to the Bishop,’ said Annabel.

‘Well, of course he was my guest, so I had to be outwardly polite to him, but he was tactless enough to rake up the incidents of the old quarrel, and from that moment we were scarcely on speaking **38** \_\_\_\_\_.’

**32** 1) contrast                      2) contrary                      3) inside                      4) opposite  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**33** 1) statement                      2) splash                      3) move                      4) difference  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**34** 1) paid                      2) sent                      3) made                      4) gave  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**35** 1) to                      2) over                      3) up                      4) in  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**36** 1) issues                      2) matters                      3) problems                      4) situation  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**37** 1) in                      2) up                      3) away                      4) out  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**38** 1) conditions                      2) relationships                      3) relations                      4) terms  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

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

**39**

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

*...We are doing a project at school on how computers are changing people's lives. Please could you tell me how computers are changing things and what people think of them? Have you got a computer at home? What do you use it for?*

*As for me, I'm going on holiday with my parents next weekend...*

Write a letter to Sam.

In your letter

— answer his questions about computers

— ask **3 questions** about his holiday

Write **100 — 140 words.**

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**40**

Comment on the following statement.

*Only people who earn a lot of money are successful.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree or disagree?**

Write **200 — 250 words.**

Use the following plan:

— make an introduction (state the problem)

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

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

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

— make a conclusion restating your position



**Бланк ответов № 2**

Код региона	Код предмета	Название предмета

Резерв - 6

Дополнительный бланк ответа № 2	Лист № 1
---------------------------------	----------

Перенесите значения полей "Код региона", "Код предмета", "Название предмета" из БЛАНКА РЕГИСТРАЦИИ.  
Отвечая на задания с РАЗВЕРНУТЫМ ОТВЕТОМ, пишите аккуратно и разборчиво, соблюдая разметку страницы.  
Не забудьте указать номер задания, на которое Вы отвечаете, например, 31.  
Условия задания переписывать не нужно.

**ВНИМАНИЕ!** Все бланки и листы с контрольными измерительными материалами рассматриваются в комплексе.

При недостатке места для ответа используйте оборотную сторону бланка

## ВАРИАНТ 2

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

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

1. My dream house looks like a castle.
2. I want to have pets in my dream house.
3. My house will be fashionable and attractive in design.
4. Being close to nature is of primary importance.
5. My future house will be on the move.
6. My dream house will be really impressive.
7. Everything in my house will be tiny.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

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** Mrs Smith wants to complain about Bill's impolite behaviour.
- B** Mrs Smith has got a large garden.
- C** Bill has a very innocent look on his face.
- D** Mr Jenkins mentions Mrs Smith's ruined roses.
- E** Mr Smith is concerned about Bill and his friends.
- F** Mr Smith says Bill will have to pay for the damage out of his pocket money.
- G** The recreation ground is a mile away.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью с Дэниелом Рэдклиффом, исполнителем роли Гарри Поттера. В заданиях 3—9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

At the moment Daniel feels both upset and excited because

- 1) he is expecting some changes in his life.
- 2) he is to stay here for only 3 months.
- 3) he will have to part with his friends.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

4

When the 7th book came out, it was difficult for Daniel

- 1) to find the book.
- 2) to find an opportunity to read the book.
- 3) to stay unaware of the ending.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.



5

If J.K. Rowling hadn't written the epilogue,

- 1) she would have to continue writing about Harry Potter.
- 2) the book would feel incomplete.
- 3) everybody would be disappointed.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

6

What makes the end of the film so powerful is

- 1) that Harry Potter finally turns into a grizzled young man.
- 2) the death of Harry Potter.
- 3) the fight between a child and an adult villain.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

7

The scene in the forest was very difficult to Daniel because he

- 1) was under a lot of pressure from Ralph Fiennes.
- 2) was going to die.
- 3) expected too much of himself.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

8

Daniel thinks the sets are amazing because of their

- 1) value.
- 2) grandeur.
- 3) details.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

9

When Daniel is associated with Harry Potter he feels

- 1) proud.
- 2) grateful.
- 3) uncomfortable.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

10

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

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Capital Punishment | 5. Frightening Changes   |
| 2. Shoplifting        | 6. Long-Term Effect      |
| 3. Crime Prevention   | 7. Virtual Crime         |
| 4. Kidnapping         | 8. Guilty or Not Guilty? |

**A.** The presumption of innocence is a legal right that the accused in criminal trials has in many modern countries. The burden of proof is thus on the prosecution. It has to collect and present enough compelling evidence to convince the jury of the fact that beyond a reasonable doubt the accused has broken the law. In case of remaining doubts, the accused is to be acquitted.

**B.** Sarah and Lisa always enjoyed hanging out at the mall. But one Saturday, after shopping for jeans, Sarah pulled a new shirt out of her bag. Lisa didn't remember seeing her buy it. 'I didn't,' Sarah told her. 'I lifted it.' Lisa was upset and puzzled. Stealing didn't seem like something Sarah would do. Sometimes people do not realize the consequences of this crime.

C. Even families living in so-called ‘safe’ neighbourhoods are concerned. They may feel safe today, but there is always a reminder that violence can intrude at any moment. Polly Klaas and her family no doubt felt safe in Petaluma, California. But on October 1, 1993, she was abducted from her suburban home during a sleepover. If she can be abducted and murdered, so can nearly any other child.

D. The Internet is a great place to find information, make friends, keep in touch with others, and do business. There always are other sides as long as there is a criminal element. As our world becomes more computerized and ever more interconnected, different kinds of computer crimes will continue to grow. These include break-ins of computers to get trade secrets or illegal entry for the thrill and challenge.

E. Movie violence these days is louder and bloodier than ever before. When a bad guy was shot in a black-and-white Western, the most we saw was a puff of smoke and a few drops of fake blood. Now the sights, sounds, and special effects often jar us more than the real thing. Slow motion and pyrotechnics conspire to make movies and TV shows more gruesome than ever.

F. University of Illinois psychologist Leonard Eron studied children at age eight and then again at eighteen. He found that television habits established at the age of eight influenced aggressive behaviour through childhood and adolescent years. The more violent were the programs preferred by boys in the third grade, the more aggressive was their behaviour, both at that time and ten years later.

G. In the debate about execution and human dignity, supporters and opponents of the death penalty have found very little common ground. Since the 18th century, those who wish to abolish the death penalty have stressed the significance of requiring governments to recognize the importance of each individual. However, supporters of this penal practice see nothing wrong with governments deliberately killing terrible people who commit terrible crimes.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described **A** \_\_\_\_\_. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, **B** \_\_\_\_\_.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows to surveillance-focused productions such as Big Brother. Critics say that the term ‘reality television’ is somewhat of a misnomer **C** \_\_\_\_\_. The participants of these shows are often put in exotic locations or abnormal situations and are sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, whereas the events on screen are manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television’s appeal is **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, mainly in talent and performance programmes such as Pop Idol, **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

Some commentators have said that the name ‘reality television’ is an inaccurate description for several styles of programme included in the genre. In competition-based programmes such as *Big Brother* and *The Real World*, producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, **F** \_\_\_\_\_. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts.

1. the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000
2. though frequently Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity
3. that is rather popular with teenagers

4. because such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality
5. as a form of artificial documentary
6. creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out
7. due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

It's best to be here early, especially on Saturdays. The rising pitch of the kettle is whistle joined with the faint hiss from the little blue camping stove. Twenty years old, that stove, found the receipt in a drawer just the other day — a bargain at four pounds fifty — but it always pays to hang onto the receipts. It's Saturday today. By eight-thirty the staff have all arrived, I can't hear them directly, but the soft, distant voices of the lifts rising and falling give them away.

Of course there is routine that measures time doesn't it? Even the period before Christmas and during the sales that follow, routine is still there, although the time stretches and contracts as the public ebb and flow through the building like an unpredictable tide — routine will still be there, disguised, beneath the surface, an undertow. As the management ritually pull out their hair, thicken their arteries, bark at their co-workers and re-prioritise their priorities — behind it all routine will be waiting. Everyone here is a slave to it ... even if they move on, get married, die ... there will always be others to master, to enslave. I too am a slave to routine ... but I don't mind.

I look at the long white envelope with my name printed neatly in the centre, its edges slightly curled as though to fend off the surrounding army of clutter on the desk. An intruder. A foreign object.

I go down the stairs and open the main doors. Can't keep the public waiting. Today is much like any other day. In amongst the structure of routine women drift like ghosts amid the lingerie, touching here, feeling there while husbands linger on the periphery of their erratic orbits, faces masked with bored indifference; in the homeware section, tweed-skirted ladies lift the lids on teapots; sniff, like careful poodles at bowls of Pot Porri, turn everything upside down to check the price and replace it quickly at the approach of an eager assistant. The sun streams through the plate glass windows in great broad beams, igniting every chrome fitting, while tired and wayward children are narrowly missed by my trolley's wheels.

At 11 o'clock I go to the meeting with Mr. Radcliffe, the manager. He is a fat man, and the smallest motion on his part induces him to break into a sweat. He sits across the desk from me with the air of a man who has never dared to look a day in the eye. He speaks quickly and a little pompously, his eyes drifting toward the clock on the wall more often than my face. He says his words carefully, as though trying to pull each one down with the gravity of his tone. He endeavours to grant some words such as 'free time', 'benefit package', 'pension fund', 'hobbies' and 'exemplary service' an even greater weight of importance, but succeeds only in sweating some more as he glances to the clock.

In the staff canteen at lunchtime I see Mr. Radcliffe again as he orders a main course and two sweets, but this is not an unusual occurrence as far as I am aware. I don't often come here, preferring to eat in my room upstairs, there I can read uninterrupted. But today I choose the canteen, although even here I am isolated to an island table set for six — that's fine. I am not so naive to be unaware that I have a certain reputation here — a kind of gruff aloofness. I don't actually believe this is part of my nature ... or at least it never used to be. I like to be my own man, that's all. I've little time for idle gossip. Years ago, when the new, young starters would arrive in June or July, I was more sociable. They would plague me for tips on the horses, or pop up to my 'office' for a skive or a cup of tea. But it all got a little out of hand. I no longer had any peace. So I became a little testy with

them, and my annoyance soon became more organised. I became unpredictable and aggressive, this became a bit of a game, then a habit, and in the end ... finally ... me.

It's dusk now and the store is quiet again. The kettle rocks gently on the metal frame of the stove. I glance around my room; the rows of books and piles of magazines, the ancient portable television, the radio. I have very few real possessions. What, really, does one man need? I've brought the things little by little from the flat. Now I think I have all that is required. I suppose, on occasion, they have suspected I stay here through the night, but that doesn't bother me. It was a relief to let the flat go completely, I never felt at home there.

I have taken the retirement letter from its envelope and dropped it onto the worn lino. Now it lies there like a broken kite. I will sit here; wait until the mice come out from their hidden places to nibble at its corners and eat its words.

*(Adapted from 'Harry's World' by Steve Atkinson)*

12

The narrator's stove

- 1) was bought in the second-hand shop.                      3) was rather expensive.  
2) was bought twelve years ago.                                4) cost less than its usual price.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

According to the narrator,

- 1) the working hours of the store are always the same.  
2) there are things that people do regularly.  
3) there is always a sale in the shop before Christmas.  
4) he hates the routine.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

While shopping

- 1) husbands show real interest in what their wives are buying.  
2) ladies examine carefully all the goods.  
3) children are easy to control because they are tired.  
4) shop assistants don't want to help customers.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

15

Mr Radcliffe

- 1) is a tall slim man.    3) wants to show his importance.  
2) always wears a sweater.    4) speaks quietly.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

16

The narrator usually

- 1) chooses the staff canteen to have lunch.                      3) doesn't have lunch at all.  
2) has lunch with the management.                                4) prefers to read during his lunchtime.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

17

The narrator has a reputation of

- 1) an unfriendly person not wishing to talk to people.  
2) a friendly and sociable person.  
3) a person who enjoys gossiping.  
4) a person who tests people.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

18

The narrator lives in his office because

- 1) it is very comfortable.    3) he doesn't like his flat.  
2) he doesn't bother to go home.                                        4) he has very few real possessions.

ОТВЕТ: \_\_\_\_\_.

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