**Вариант №1**

**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.*

1.  Many people understand the importance of healthy eating.

2.  Some children know very little about food and cooking.

3.  Good food is very expensive nowadays.

4.  You can improve your eating habits by growing food yourself.

5.  Local food is tastier and better for your health.

6.  People have lost the tradition of family meals.

7.  For many people the quality of food is less important than other things.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Говорящий | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Утверждение |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2.**Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **А–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)  Alice is going shopping for carbonated water.

B)  The choice of shopping is limited by Alice’s decision to cycle.

C)  They need more soap and toothpaste.

D)  Alice is inexperienced in making electrical repairs.

E)  The only way to travel at that time was by bicycle.

F)  Dad believes even slow moving traffic is dangerous.

G)  Alice’s brother Michael also rides a bike.

Запишите в ответ цифры, расположив их в порядке, соответствующем буквам:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**3.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Speaking about his background, Nigel says that...

1)  his family was related to aviation.

2)  he decided to become a pilot at an early age.

3)  it took him quite long to understand that he wanted to fly.

**4.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

At present, Nigel's main ambition is to work on ...

1)  trans-Atlantic flights.

2)  popular international flights.

3)  local flights.

**5.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

When Nigel decided to get a pilot's license, he had to ...

1)  change many jobs.

2)  combine work and studies.

3)  leave school to work.

**6.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Nigel explains that «to get instrument rating» means to demonstrate the ability to ...

1)  operate any type of aircraft.

2)  use different equipment on the ground.

3)  fly in any weather conditions.

**7.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Nigel can't get a job with a major airline because ...

1)  these airlines have stopped hiring new pilots.

2)  he doesn't have enough experience.

3)  his pilot's license is not valid.

**8.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

In order to achieve his aim, Nigel still needs to ...

1)  gain more flying skills.

2)  choose a suitable airline.

3)  pass a medical test.

**9.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Before he gets enough experience, Nigel is ready to work ...

1)  in faraway places.

2)  for a low salary.

3)  with many different people.

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

1.  A good source of information

2.  From elitist knowledge to democratic usage

3.  The revival of letter writing

4.  A beautiful tradition lost

5.  Making it quick and efficient

6.  The victory of technology

7.  Beauty is forever

8.  As long as you can write on it!

**A.** There is something pleasant about receiving a handwritten letter from a friend. It is also very enjoyable to write a letter  — choosing the paper and envelope, writing with a favourite pen, and the satisfying closure of licking the envelope and putting on a stamp. Unfortunately, since the widespread use of email, not many people write and send letters any more. The history of letter writing, however, is very interesting.

**B.** Before the invention of the postal service, letters were delivered on foot by couriers. The ancient Greeks used athletic runners for that. Later, horses were used because they were faster and could be changed at various stations. The Romans developed this system into a postal service. The Latin word 'positus' meant carriers, and that is where the English word 'post' comes from.

**C.** The material of letter writing has changed over time. Originally, people wrote on clay tablets. Later the Egyptians started using papyrus, a plant that grows in the river. The English word 'paper' comes from this plant. In the West, paper was produced from animal skins. In medieval times, the Saxons used the bark of the beech tree, called bok. This is where the English word 'book' comes from.

**D.** Literacy has had a big effect on letter writing: if you can't read you can't write letters! Before the 15t century letter writing was restricted to governments, the church, and the aristocracy. After the invention of the printing press that made books cheaper, literacy was greatly increased. Ordinary people started writing letters and it became the most popular and the only way of long distance communication until the invention of the telegraph in 1837.

**E.** Much of what we know of the lives of people long dead comes from personal letters. Certainly books have provided historical information about the Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, but much of what we know of daily life from these periods comes from letters. Modern biographers get most of their information about the famous people they are writing about from their correspondence.

**F.** In the 18th and 19th centuries, letter writing was considered an art and essential part of life. People wrote not only to keep in touch but also as a method of literary expression, as a work of art, and conformed to conventions of etiquette and form. Literary figures wrote letters knowing that they would be read in the future by historians, and one day might be published. There were even novels consisting of a series of letters, known as the epistolary novel.

**G.** Even after the telephone became a common fixture in homes, people continued to write letters. What killed the letter was the widespread use of email, and the development of texting and chatting on social media. This type of communication holds many advantages. You don't need to worry about the hassle of paper, envelopes, stamps, and going to the mailbox. It is also possible to get an instant reply.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

**Lindsay Wildlife Museum**

Lindsay Wildlife Museum is a unique natural history and environmental education centre where visitors can listen to the cry of a red-tailed hawk, go eye-to-eye with a grey fox and watch a bald eagle eat lunch. More than fifty species of native California animals are on exhibit here.

Thousands of school children learn about the natural environment in their classrooms **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the museum. Nature- and science- oriented classes and trips are offered for adults and children. More than 600 volunteers help to feed and care for wild animals, **В** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Volunteers are active in the museum's work, contributing **С** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The museum was founded by a local businessman, Alexander Lindsay. Sandy, as friends knew him, started teaching neighborhood children about nature in the early 1950s. Initially housed in an elementary school, the museum began offering school-aged children summer classes, **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

After nearly a decade of the museum operation, it became apparent **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. With a new 5,000 square-foot home, the museum could now develop and display a permanent collection of live, native wildlife and natural history objects. People came to the museum for help with wild animals **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urban growth. In response, a formal wildlife rehabilitation programme  — the first of its kind in the United States of America  — began in 1970.

1.  that a permanent, year-round site was necessary

2.  as well as field trips focused on the natural world

3.  many hours of service to wildlife care and fundraising

4.  that had been injured or orphaned because of intense

5.  that needed public attention and a new building

6.  as well as teach children and adults about nature

7.  through education programmes and on-site tours

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Пропуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть предложения |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**12.**When she moved to Scotland, the student was mostly confused by …

1)  television shows.

2)  small unexpected things.

3)  the local food.

4)  the weather.

**The culture shock of being an international student**

For any student, moving away from home can be a bit scary. But I did not expect student life in Scotland to be all that different from my home of the Netherlands. After all, we get the same news and TV shows online. Many students find the northwest climate can affect them a lot. You may find the grayness and dampness, especially during the winter months, difficult to get used to. However, when I moved from Amsterdam to study at the University of Stirling, I began to realise that a few minor issues were catching me off balance. I was suffering a minor cultural shock.

In my first year, I quickly found out my English was not as good as I had assumed. Most of my roommates were born and raised in Scotland, and I constantly found myself having to ask people to repeat themselves. Their Scottish accents did not help and I was mispronouncing names and places all the time. I also got confused about minor cultural things. Much to my flatmates’ amusement, it took me two Christmases to figure out that mince pies are not actually filled with minced beef.

The linguistic barrier meant that public transport was tricky at first. I found the lack of information about bus prices and how and where to get tickets really surprising. It turned a simple 15-minute journey into a daunting task.

Then I had to adjust to a new social life. I was surprised by the campus culture in the UK  — in the Netherlands, most universities don’t have one main campus where you can attend university, as well as live and exercise all in the same place. But here, you never have to leave campus if you don’t want to. I had to adapt to everyone being so close to each other all the time.

Parties are different here too. In the Netherlands, the less effort you put into getting ready, the better. I’d normally slip on my trusty Converse shoes, along with some clothes I could get away with wearing to class tomorrow, and wear minimal make-up. But, in my experience, partying is more formal in the UK. Your make-up needs to be flawless and your hair needs to be immaculate. You’ll preferably be wearing a dress and heels, too. I was constantly having to borrow clothes off my friends just to fit in. Parties finish early and everyone just wanders off, whereas in my country that would be the time I’d leave the house.

But it is not all early closing times and strange pastries. Social behaviours may also confuse, surprise or offend you. For example, you may find peopleappear cold, distant or always in a hurry. Cultures are built on deeply-embedded sets of values, norms, assumptions and beliefs. It can be surprising and sometimes distressing to find that people do not share some of your most deeply held ideas, as most of us take our core values and beliefs for granted and assume they are universally held.

However, I have found lots of pleasant surprises in the UK too  — and so have many other international students I know. My friend Agnes was taken aback by how sociable people are. She says she was shocked when complete strangers started talking to her at the bus stop. I, personally, was surprised by how smartly male students in Sterling dress compared to my home country.

Culture shock can knock your confidence in the beginning. But you are not alone in taking time to adapt, and soon you start to come to grips with all experiences. Studies suggest that taking a gap year or studying abroad can positively influence your brain to make you more outgoing and open to new ideas. Looking back, most of the ones I experienced made good stories to tell my friends.

**13.**Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for author’s culture shock?

1)  Local food.

2)  Traffic jams.

3)  Living on campus.

4)  Language problems.

**14.**The word «daunting» in «… a daunting task» (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to …

1)  discouraging.

2)  extremely easy.

3)  impossible.

4)  comfortable.

**15.**In paragraph 4 «Then I had to adjust to …» the author stresses that it was difficult for her to get used to …

1)  doing sports where she lived.

2)  having few social activities.

3)  living in the same place all the time.

4)  always being around the same people.

**16.**According to the author, parties she got used to in the Netherlands …

1)  required greater expenses.

2)  made her feel uncomfortable.

3)  started and finished earlier.

4)  allowed for casual clothing.

**17.**Which of the following statements, according to the author, is TRUE about international students in Stirling?

1)  They don't dress up as well as locals.

2)  They don't talk to strangers.

3)  They may experience many positive cultural surprises.

4)  Their eating habits are different.

**18.**The expression «the ones» in «… most of the ones I experienced …» (paragraph 8)

refers to …

1)  culture shocks.

2)  studies abroad.

3)  feelings about friends.

4)  gap years.

**19.**Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово «**CHOOSE**» так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**Did you know?**

Here are some interesting facts about Australia. Canberra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the capital because Sydney and Melbourne could not stop arguing which city should be the capital of Australia.

**20.**Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **IT** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The sports capital of the world has 70 percent of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ total population participating at least once a week in a particular recreational activity or sport.

**21.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***ORGANISE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

80 % of Australians believe Australia has a strong culture and identity characterised by honesty, sports and multiculturalism based on research \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the Australia Day Council of NSW in 2008.

**22.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***SEE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**The wolf and the goat**

A hungry wolf was out searching for a meal. He

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a goat feeding on grass on top of a high cliff. The wolf wished to get the goat to climb down from the rock and into his grasp and he called out to her.

**23.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***GREEN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

“Excuse me, dear Goat,” he said in a friendly voice, “It is very dangerous for you to be at such a height. Do come down before you injure yourself. Besides, the grass is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down here. Take my advice, and please come down from that high cliff.”

**24.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT CARE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

But the goat knew too well of the wolf’s intent. “You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if I eat good grass or bad.

**25.***Образуйте от слова***POPULAR***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**Chicago from above**

Following a recent renovation, the new Hancock Observatory invites you to enjoy Chicago’s best views from the city’s highest open-air Skywalk. It has quickly gained \_\_\_\_\_\_ with both Chicagoans and visitors of the city.

**26.***Образуйте от слова***CERTAIN***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Skywalk is Chicago’s highest open-air viewing area. It is 1,000 feet in the air! Everyone here can feel the strong wind and hear the dynamic buzz of the city below. The friendly staff will \_\_\_\_\_\_ tell the real story behind Chicago’s “Windy City” nickname.

**27.***Образуйте от слова***COMFORT***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

For those who feel \_\_\_\_\_\_ about such a great height there are more relaxing indoor audio Sky Tours.

**28.***Образуйте от слова***REMARK***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

These 30-minute personal audio tours give a unique “overview” of Chicago’s wonderful sights and \_\_\_\_\_\_ history! Sky Tours are available in English, Spanish and German.

**29.***Образуйте от слова***ATTRACT***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

History Wall is another popular \_\_\_\_\_\_ . More than 100 photos on a great 80-foot display show Chicago’s rise from a small settlement to a great city.

**30.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  proposed

2)  provided

3)  offered

4)  suggested

**A special lunch**

Dotty came to meet the editor Jerry Green in his London office. He praised her work and 30 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to publish her stories in his magazine. After discussing the contract Jerry invited Dotty for lunch. It was her first visit to a big city, so the young lady was really excited.

A shiny black cab stopped next to the beautiful building and Jerry took Dotty into the restaurant. A smart waiter in a black suit took their coats and escorted them to a table by the window.

“Please order 31 \_\_\_\_\_\_ you like,” Jerry told her as the waiter handed her a menu, and Dotty got lost. She had been 32 \_\_\_\_\_\_ up on very plain food and everything on the menu looked so fancy and expensive. Jerry saw her discomfort. 33 \_\_\_\_\_\_, he asked after a while if he could order for her. Dotty gratefully agreed. The meal was like nothing she had ever eaten before, and as one delicious

course followed another she began to relax a little as she found that Jerry was good company and very easy to talk to. He 34 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Dotty of her elder brother.

“Thank you so much for a lovely day and a lovely meal,” Dotty said when the lunch was over. She was so full that she was sure she wouldn't be able to eat another thing for at least a month.

“It was my pleasure,” he assured her. “I’ve really enjoyed today. And I hope this will be the start of a long working relationship. I’ll be 35 \_\_\_\_\_\_ touch soon.” Then she 36 \_\_\_\_\_\_ goodbye and caught a cab to the railway station. It had been a truly unforgettable day.

**31.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  whenever

2)  whatever

3)  wherever

4)  whoever

**32.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  raised

2)  grown

3)  brought

4)  risen

**33.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  Otherwise

2)  However

3)  Although

4)  Therefore

**34.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  remembered

2)  reminded

3)  reviewed

4)  revised

**35.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  by

2)  on

3)  at

4)  in

**36.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  talked

2)  spoke

3)  said

4)  told

**37.**You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Nora:

|  |
| --- |
| **From: Friend@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@ege.ru** |
| **Subject: Welcome** |
| *... My mom says I have too many dreams. What kind of dreams do you have? What personal qualities do you need to realise your wishes? Do you tell anyone about your dreams, why yes or no?*  *Last weekend my elder brother went hiking …* |

Write an email to Nora.

In your message:

— answer her questions;

— **ask 3 questions** about her elder brother.

Write **100–140 words**. Remember the rules of email writing.

**38.**Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2). Укажите его номер и выполните согласно данному плану. *В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.*

38.1 Imagine that you are doing a project on **the most popular means of preparation for exams among students in Zetland**. You have collected some data on the subject  — the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Students prepare for exams with the help of** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Tutors | 48 |
| Online platforms | 32 |
| Test books | 12 |
| School clubs | 7 |
| Other means | 1 |

Write **200−250 words**. Use the following plan:

— make an opening statement on the subject of the project;

— select and report 2−3 facts;

— make 1−2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;

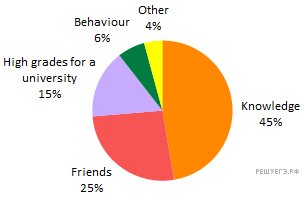
— outline a problem that one can face preparing for exams and suggest a way of solving it;

— conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of exam preparation for students in Zetland.

38.2 Imagine that you are doing a project on **the aim of schooling for teenagers in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject  — the results оf the opinion polls (see the pie chart below).

**Comment on the data in the diagram and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.**

**The aim of schooling for teenagers in Zetland**



Write **200−250 words**. Use the following plan:

— make an opening statement on the subject of the project;

— select and report 2−3 facts;

— make 1−2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;

— outline a problem that can arise with schooling and suggest a way of solving it;

— conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of schooling for teenagers in Zetland.

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

|  |
| --- |
| Cobras in snake-charming acts are responding to the sight of the flute, not its sound. Snakes don’t really hear music though they are certainly not deaf. They have no external ears or eardrums, but can sense vibrations transmitted up from the ground into their jaw and the belly muscles. They also seem to be able to detect airborne sounds via an inner ear. It used to be thought that snakes could not hear at all because they don’t respond to loud noises but research at Princeton has shown that they have acute hearing.  The key discovery was how the snake’s inner ear functions. It appears that their hearing is tuned to the frequency range of noises and vibrations made by the movement of larger animals, so music would be meaningless to them. Charmed cobras stand upright if threatened and sway in response to the movement of the instrument. If they strike at the flute, they hurt themselves, so they don’t do it again. |

**40.**Study the advertisement.



You are considering visiting Louvre museum and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out the following:

1)  available exhibitions

2)  duration of the tour

3)  if they are opened at weekends

4)  if they provide the multilingual guide service

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

**41. Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer five questions. Give full answers to the questions (2−3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.**

**Tapescript for Task 3**

**Interviewer:** Hello everybody! It’s *Teenagers Round the World Channel*. Our guest today is a teenager from Russia and we are going to discuss pets and animals. We’d like to know our guest’s point of view on this issue. Please answer five questions. So, let’s get started.

**Interviewer:** What are the most popular pets in Russia?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you have a pet? What is it?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you think it is a good idea to keep wild animals like pets?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Have you ever been on a farm? Do you like farm animals?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you like watching wild animals at the zoo?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Thank you very much for your interview.

**42. Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Life without gadgets”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to :**

— explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;

— mention the advantages (1−2) of the two types of books;

— mention the disadvantages (1−2) of the two types of books;

— express your opinion on the subject of the project  — whether you would like to live without gadgets and why.

**You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12−15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.**

Photo 1



Photo 2



**Вариант № 2**

**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.*

1.  We can exchange gossip secretly.

2.  You can understand your language better.

3.  Choosing a foreign language to study is not easy.

4.  I have a chance to change my identity.

5.  Languages and music have a lot in common.

6.  Languages boost your prestige.

7.  Speaking a foreign language helps you not to feel foreign.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Говорящий | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Утверждение |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2.**Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **А–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.  Maggie is trying on a blue dress when she meets John.

B.  John could not get a refund for a jumper last year.

C.  Maggie refuses to go to the electronic shop with John.

D.  John is not going to work for a week at Christmas.

E.  John suggests that he and Maggie celebrate Christmas together.

F.  Maggie is spending Christmas with her parents.

G.  Maggie and John will have a snack in a cafe.

Запишите в ответ цифры, расположив их в порядке, соответствующем буквам:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**3.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

The girls decided to photograph a tiger in the wild in

1)  the Aravali hills.

2)  Jaipur.

3)  Ranthambhore Park.

**4.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

A good guide was essential to

1)  get a jeep.

2)  secure a giant truck.

3)  provide technical support for the cameras.

**5.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

The clothes chosen for the expedition were needed

1)  for cold mornings.

2)  for extremes of hot and cold.

3)  to meet technical requirements.

**6.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Until that day the girls managed to get really good shots of

1)  small animals like lizards, hares, gazelles.

2)  leopards and boars.

3)  all the target species.

**7.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

The girls knew that

1)  huge patience guaranteed a tiger sighting.

2)  there was no guarantee of seeing a tiger.

3)  skill was more important than luck to find a tiger.

**8.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

The best photograph taken that day was that of

1)  the beautiful tigress.

2)  a sustained sequence of three cubs and the tigress.

3)  a single cub.

**9.***Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

The fact that the girls left after 5 minutes demonstrated their

1)  gratitude to Farid.

2)  politeness to the tigers.

3)  acceptance of park laws.

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

1.  Naturally different

2.  Big age difference

3.  Different opinions

4.  Different ambitions

5.  Small differences

6.  No difference at all

7.  Different rules

8.  Learning to be different

**A.** John and James are identical twins but they don’t go to the same school. Their parents felt this would help them develop individual tastes, interests and styles-but the boys at first hated the idea. Now they are really happy at their schools but occasionally they swap places just for fun! The brothers are best friends but they now agree that their parents were probably correct.

**B.** Anna and Beth are twin sisters but they are most unlike each other. Technically they are “non-identical” twins. Anna is blonde and Beth is a brunette. Anna is noisy, energetic and always crashing around to hip hop and rap. Beth is much quieter and likes listening to classical music and reading. Anna eats anything and Beth is a vegetarian. But they are, absolutely, the closest and best of friends.

**C.** The Perkins children, Sally and John, both study hard every evening after college and most weekends. Sally studies French, history and Art. She plans to go to university in Paris and wants to either work in a museum or an art sale room. John studies the Russian language, business studies and maths. He wants to study in St. Petersburg and to set up his own import business. I am sure both will succeed.

**D.** Greg’s dad believes that there is no original, exciting new music being written and performed today. Greg strongly disagrees and can name several new bands and singers that are both completely original and really popular. But his Dad is a professional musician and was quite successful when he was young. He argues that nearly every successful song now is simply a reworked version of an older one.

**E.** In the UK you can legally do different things depending on your age. You can vote for a new government at 18 but at 17 you cannot drink a beer. At 16 you can marry and become a parent but you cannot drive to your wedding or make a traditional toast! Meanwhile lots of bars and clubs are open only to people above 21 which means, married, voting, car driving parents could still be too young to enter.

**F.** Serious stamp collectors are men and women who appreciate details. To the casual observer, the oldest postage stamps in the world  — the Victorian “Penny Blacks”  — all look identical. Millions were made but only a few of them are truly valuable. A serious collector knows this and the ability to find tiny variations in the paper, ink or code used helps them to find the “Penny Black’s” that are rare and valuable.

**G.** Dina Ruiz has Japanese and black ancestry on her father’s side of the family and English, Welsh and German on her mother’s. She was born in California and married her husband, actor Clint Eastwood, in Las Vegas. When she first met Eastwood, she was 28 and he was 63. She is most famous as a TV news “anchor” and is Chair of The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

**Orient Express**

In the early 1860s, trains were the preferred way to travel. They weren't particularly comfortable, however, until American engineer George Mortimer Pullman decided to make trains more luxurious.

By the late 1860s, trains furnished not only sleeping cars, but kitchen and dining facilities, where **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was innovative for the time, and was aimed to encourage people **В** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The first of these Pullman trains in England ran from London to Brighton and used electricity for illumination.

In 1881, another railway entrepreneur, George Nagelmacker, introduced the use of a restaurant car onboard, and the first Orient Express train service was begun. Running from Paris to Romania the route included Strasbourg, Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest.

Thanks to the 12 mile Simplon Tunnel, **С** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Orient Express expanded, including a route to Istanbul, and the legendary romance of the Orient Express was in full swing.

Everyone in the social register, including royalty, chose to travel on the wheels of that luxury hotel **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in wealthy surroundings. Legends, stories, and intrigue surrounded those trips to exotic places, and those famous people **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Unfortunately, during World War II this luxury travel was closed for the most part, and later, after the war, **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to start it again. Within the next few years airplane travel became popular, and train passenger service declined.

1.  elegant meals were served to passengers

2.  to use trains for long distance travel and vacations

3.  who rode the train

4.  who wrote about it

5.  which connected Switzerland and Italy

6.  that served dishes and wines

7.  there was no money

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Пропуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть предложения |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**12.**Speaking about her vegetarianism, the author admits that...

1)  it is the result of her childhood experiences.

2)  there were times when she thought she might abandon it.

3)  it was provoked by the sight of corpses.

4)  she became a vegetarian out of fashion.

**Meat eaters — you are daredevils or dumb. Or both.**

I am a vegetarian as well as my parents and all my family members. I've been a vegetarian for as long as I can remember. There have been times during my years of vegetarianism when I've wondered if I may indeed grow out of it. I've wondered if there might come a day when I'll put aside my childish aversion to the thought of dead stuff travelling through my intestines, like a corpse on a raft ride.

However, it could never happen, and not because I'm so enlightened, sensitive or any of the other euphemisms for "whining hippie" usually dumped on vegetarians. My conversion to flesh-eating couldn't happen because, frankly, I'm not stupid enough. As in, I can read.

Analysis of more than 6,000 pancreatic cancer cases published in the British Journal of Cancer says that eating just 50g of processed meat a day (one sausage or a couple of slices of bacon) raises the likelihood of pancreatic cancer by a fifth. lOOg a day (the equivalent of a medium burger) raises it by 38%, 150g by 57%. Men are worst hit, as they tend to eat the most processed meat. And while pancreatic cancer is not the most common of cancers, it's frequently diagnosed late, with four-fifths of sufferers dying within a year of diagnosis.

It should be pointed out that this is about processed meat. However, many past studies have stated a probable link between too much meat and all manner of cancers and heart problems, as well as links to other conditions, from diabetes and high blood pressure to obesity and Alzheimer's.

If, by now, you're thinking that I'm out to shock you, then you couldn't be more wrong. I'd be shocked if any of this was considered new enough to shock anyone. This information has popped up regularly for years in all forms of popular media - newspapers and numerous TV and radio programs, to say nothing of the Internet. Indeed, in this era of info overload, if you've never come across the "burgers and kebabs are unhealthy" revelation, one would have to presume you've been lying in a coma.

Sympathy is in short supply these days. You can't move for people being blamed for their own miserable situations: smokers who "burden" the NHS; alcoholics who don't "deserve" liver transplants; obese people who "should" pay more for flights. By this logic, people who've been regularly informed of the dangers of meat, particularly the cheap processed variety, but who continue to wolf it down should be held just as accountable.

Yet if these meat eaters are mentioned at all, it's in general poor lifestyle terms, as an afterthought to drinking, smoking, and lack of exercise. You just don't get people making emotional pronouncements about bacon lovers not deserving cancer treatment or kebab fans burdening the NHS.

It's not as if they haven't been warned countless times about the dangers -how willfully ill-informed can people be? Or maybe they're just hard. In fact, when I say I'm not dumb enough to eat meat, I should probably add brave enough. With so much frightening information, so readily available for so long, the modern committed carnivore must have nerves of steel. And yet, we should admit it, meat eaters still predominate and even grow in number. Must all of them be deaf and blind, and immune to a general sense of self-safety?

**13.**According to the author, how much of processed meat a day is enough to raise the chance of pancreatic cancer by more than a half?

1)  50−100 g.

2)  Less than 50 g.

3)  From 150 g.

4)  100−150 g

**14.**«This» in paragraph 4 stands for ...

1)  death.

2)  diagnosis.

3)  information.

4)  pancreatic cancer.

**15.**Why does the author think that her information can't be shocking?

1)  It's not news.

2)  It's outdated.

3)  It's not proven.

4)  It's too popular.

**16.**Saying «sympathy is in short supply these days», the author means that...

1)  people tend to blame sick people in their sickness.

2)  meat eaters do not deserve her sympathy.

3)  society neglects people who have problems.

4)  overweight people should pay more.

**17.**The author is disappointed that eating meat is not...

1)  officially prohibited.

2)  considered as bad as drinking and smoking.

3)  related to a poor lifestyle.

4)  recognized as a major life-risking habit.

**18.**The author believes that meat eaters are very ...

1)  aggressive.

2)  irresponsible.

3)  pessimistic.

4)  ill-informed.

**19.**Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово «**FLY**» так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**Difficult landing**

One airline had a policy that required the first officer to stand at the door while the passengers exited. He smiled and thanked them for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the airline.

**20.**Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **HAVE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

A pilot on this airline landed his plane into the runway really hard. He thought that passengers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angry comments.

**21.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THEY***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

However, it seemed that all of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were too shocked to say anything. Finally, everyone got off except for a little old lady. She said, ‘Can I ask you a question?’ ‘Yes, Madam,’ said the pilot. ‘What was it?’ the lady asked, ‘Did we land or were we shot down?’

**22.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BUILD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**Alhambra**

The Alhambra is a palace and fortress in Granada. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between 1238 and 1358 at the end of Muslim rule in Spain. Despite the development that followed the Christian conquest, it still looks like a medieval Moorish settlement.

**23.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***SURVIVE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Since the Middle Ages, the Alhambra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a remarkable example of a Spanish-Moorish town. As most fortresses of that time, it has a surrounding wall, but it looks fairly weak.

**24.***Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT DEFEND***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Later it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kings of Granada and was just supposed to offer nice views.

**25.***Образуйте от слова***SCIENCE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**Future population**

The United Nations (UN) has published its prediction about the size and age of the world’s population three hundred years from now. This report can help environmental \_\_\_\_\_\_ and policy-makers to understand dramatic changes in the world’s population in the future.

**26.***Образуйте от слова***GLOBE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The report suggests that if the birth rates stay the same, there’ll be a huge expansion of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ population.

**27.***Образуйте от слова***POSSIBLE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

You may think it is\_\_\_\_\_\_ but three centuries from now there may be over one hundred and thirty trillion people.

**28.***Образуйте от слова***SIGNIFICANT***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The report says that the world’s population is likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ older. The average age will be fifty while today it is twenty six.

**29.***Образуйте от слова***INHABIT***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Almost a quarter of all the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the planet will live in Africa.

**30.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  solid

2)  heavy

3)  hard

4)  difficult

**Во**

It was raining. The rain started early in the morning and it seemed, that it would never stop. Looking out of the window, Bo was thinking about his telephone conversation. Raindrops spattered the windshield as the taxi sliced through 30 \_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic on Park Avenue. There were too many cars as usual. When it had skidded to a halt at the curb, Bo gave a ten-dollar bill to the driver. That included a very generous tip. He 31 \_\_\_\_\_\_ his point of destination and was ready to take on Frank Ramsey. He had called Ramsey that morning from the Yale club and demanded the meeting. Ramsey had tried to avoid it but Bo insisted and Ramsey gave 32 \_\_\_\_\_\_ . At the building’s revolving doors, Bo glanced back over his shoulder through the rain and noticed a woman standing on the sidewalk a short distance away. In the dim light he could not get a clear picture. She 33 \_\_\_\_\_\_ so much like Tiffany. She was wearing a yellow top and had long blond hair. Standing absolutely 34 \_\_\_\_\_\_ beneath her umbrella while everything around her moved, she seemed to be gazing straight at him. His heart 35 \_\_\_\_\_\_ , the way it always did when he saw her. He couldn’t help it. Bo strained to 36 \_\_\_\_\_\_ sight of her as he was jostled into the doorway. When he cleared the doors, the woman had already disappeared.

**31.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  achieved

2)  arrived

3)  entered

4)  reached

**32.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  to

2)  on

3)  in

4)  off

**33.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  stared

2)  gazed

3)  looked

4)  glanced

**34.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  inert

2)  static

3)  quiet

4)  still

**35.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  set

2)  sank

3)  moved

4)  dropped

**36.**Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  keep

2)  hold

3)  take

4)  give

**37.**You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Joan:

|  |
| --- |
| **From: Friend@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@ege.ru** |
| **Subject: Welcome** |
| *… When I forget to take an umbrella in summer, it always rains. What’s the weather like in summer where you live? What do you usually do when it rains? How do you protect yourself from bad weather?*  *I bought new shoes two days ago, but now I think I should take them back to the store ...* |

Write an email to Joan.

In your message

- answer her questions

- ask **3 questions** about her new shoes

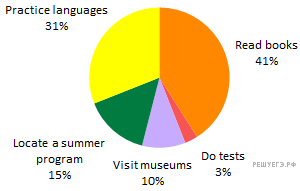
Write **100–140 words.**

Remember the rules of email writing.

**38.**38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **how students in Zetland avoid summer learning loss.** You have found some data on the subject — the results оf the opinion polls (see the pie chart below).

**Comment on the data in the pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

**How do students in Zetland avoid summer learning loss?**



Write **200−250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an opening statement on the subject of the project;

— select and report 2−3 facts;

— make 1−2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;

— outline a problem that can arise with summer holidays and suggest a way of solving it;

— conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of avoiding summer learning loss for students.

38.2. Imaginе that you arе doing a projеct on **the most popular fast food in Zetland**.You have found some data on the subject — the results оf the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

What is the most popular fast food in Zetland?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fast food** | **Number of respondents (%)** |
| Hamburger | 29 |
| Pizza | 25 |
| Fries | 22 |
| Hot dog | 15 |
| Asian wok | 9 |

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an opening statement on the subject of the project;

— select and report 2−3 facts;

— make 1−2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;

— outline a problem that one can face eating fast food and suggest a way of solving it;

— conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of eating healthy food.

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

|  |
| --- |
| The first maps were drawn by explorers to help them find their way home and show people where they had been. The maps showed the shape of the land, distances between places and special features such as caves and old trees. Nowadays, maps show the towns and villages, and the roads, railways, rivers and mountains. Symbols are used to show all the different things on a map and there is a key to explain what the symbols stand for.  Over the centuries, people explored most of the Earth and put together the map of the world we use today. Maps of the world or large areas are often either “political” or “physical”. The political map shows territorial borders. The purpose of the physical map is to show features of geography such as mountains, soil type or land use including roads, railroads and buildings. |

**40.**Study the advertisement.

**Best school uniforms in town!**



You are considering buying a school uniform for your little sister and now you’d like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

1)  online catalog

2)  availability of all-natural fabric uniforms

3)  uniform for PE classes

4)  payment methods

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

**41. Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer five questions. Give full answers to the questions (2−3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.**

**Tapescript for Task 3**

**Interviewer:** Hello everybody! It’s *Teenagers Round the World Channel*. Our guest today is a teenager from Russia and we are going to discuss IT. We’d like to know our guest’s point of view on this issue. Please answer five questions. So, let’s get started.

**Interviewer:** How has technology affected education in recent years?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you think online classes will replace in-person ones?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Should schools put more emphasis on teaching children IT?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** What person would you consider the best in the field of IT?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Do you have any friends who plan to work in IT?

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** Thank you very much for your interview.

**42. Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Life without gadgets”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to :**

— explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;

— mention the advantages (1−2) of the two types of books;

— mention the disadvantages (1−2) of the two types of books;

— express your opinion on the subject of the project  — whether you would like to live without gadgets and why.

**You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12−15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.**

Photo 1



Photo 2

