

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. It's widening your horizons that matters.
2. Old ways are sometimes good ways.
3. It is stupid to follow the crowd!
4. Don't be old-fashioned! Think modern!
5. It requires a lot of patience and willpower.
6. This is an achievement we appreciate.
7. You can't choose something you don't know.

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. Martin usually spends part of his summer holidays in Florida.
- B. Martin and Denise have both had long and relaxing summer holidays.
- C. Denise has always wanted to learn how to surf.
- D. Last summer Denise managed to make some money.
- E. Martin thinks that it is more important to get experience than being paid.
- F. Martin's family has just sold their old house and bought a new one.
- G. Last summer Martin worked for his father for the first time in his life.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

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

3 According to Patricia, North American college graduates prefer

- 1) to live in major cities.
- 2) to work in big corporations.
- 3) to live away from parents.

ОТВЕТ:

4 Patricia mentions a tradition in North America. Judging by her words, she

- 1) considers it to be old-fashioned.
- 2) wants it to continue in the future.
- 3) believes that it creates problems.

ОТВЕТ:

5 Patricia lives in

- 1) the USA.
- 2) Canada.
- 3) the UK.

ОТВЕТ:

6 Patricia paid for the house

- 1) 65 thousand dollars.
- 2) 150 thousand dollars.
- 3) 300 thousand dollars.

ОТВЕТ:

7 When the presenter exclaims “But you are forgetting the state it is in!”, he means that

- 1) the house is in a very bad condition.
- 2) the location of the house is horrible.
- 3) the house still needs to be paid for.

OTBET:

8 Patricia earns her living by being

- 1) a youtuber.
- 2) an electrician.
- 3) an artist.

OTBET:

9 What is the presenter’s general attitude towards Patricia’s project?

- 1) highly enthusiastic
- 2) somewhat skeptical
- 3) completely indifferent

OTBET:

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Never too late!</p> <p>2. True symbols</p> <p>3. The real thing</p> <p>4. Back to beauty</p> | <p>5. The best for the best</p> <p>6. No borders or boundaries</p> <p>7. No place is too small for it!</p> <p>8. A successful beginning</p> |
|--|---|

- A.** Gothic Revival is an architectural style that became popular in Britain in the early 19th century, right after the period of neo-classicism with its straight lines and noble columns. When English architects turned to the elegant tall towers and pointed narrow windows of medieval gothic castles, it was, in a way, a reaction to the machine production of the Industrial Revolution, as well as a desire to portray pre-industrial society as a golden age.
- B.** Present-day Britain is full of churches, universities, and other public buildings and private houses built in this style. However, the two most iconic and recognisable Gothic Revival constructions are the Houses of Parliament and the Tower Bridge in London. The Palace of Westminster that houses the British Parliament was built in the 1860s after the old building had burnt down, whereas the Tower Bridge was erected in 1894.
- C.** During the 19th century, Gothic Revival quickly spread to other European countries and the USA. Several of the most prestigious American universities like Princeton or Yale adopted Gothic Revival style for their campuses and called it Collegiate Gothic. Gothic Revival style may not be as well-represented in Russia, but can be found there as well, if you know where to look – sometimes in quite unexpected places!
- D.** The well-known Russian industrialist Alexei Khludov often went to London and Liverpool in the 1840s-1860s to learn about textile manufacturing and to buy equipment for his own cotton factories. Charmed by the brand new clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, he decided to build his own ‘Big Bens’ for his facilities in Egorievsk and Yartsevo, bringing Gothic Revival to these little places in Moscow and Smolensk regions.

- E.** Another Russian textile magnate Savva Morozov built a Gothic Revival mansion in central Moscow – in Spiridonovka Street. It is not only from the outside that the mansion looks like a castle. Dark wooden Gothic interior, stained-glass windows and even thrones make you feel that you have been transported into the middle ages. Morozov’s mansion was the first big project of architect Fyodor Schechtel that brought him fame.
- F.** Perhaps the most unexpected place to find Gothic Revival interiors in Russia is Sandunov’s public baths – the most luxurious public baths in Moscow. Sila Sandunov built his baths for aristocracy in the early 19th century. But it was in the 1890s that the baths were rebuilt so that each room had its own architectural style. A heavy wooden ceiling, carved chairs and windows, as well as a beautiful mosaic make it look like an English castle.
- G.** There are many more buildings in Moscow that have been erected in Gothic Revival style by the most talented Russian architects in the 19th century. But there is also one authentic English building – designed by Richard Kneel Freeman, an architect from the town of Bolton near Manchester. It is the Anglican church of St Andrews in Voznesensky Lane, which makes the whole area around it look like a little part of Britain in central Moscow.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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

Night Dwellers

Did you know that when you go to bed at night, many animals are just beginning to stir? These animals sleep during much of the day and come out at night to hunt for food. Animals who are active during the hours of darkness are called nocturnal animals. Owls, raccoons, skunks, moths, mice, and bats are just a few of these animals.

You might think **A**_____ to find their way around in the dark, but it isn't. Some of them have eyes that are specially formed to make use of moonlight and starlight. Their eyes are almost like mirrors **B**_____ to see quite well. Other animals rely on their noses. Mice, for example, use their sense of smell **C**_____. Some animals rely on their ears. An owl can hear the soft rustling sound made by a mouse **D**_____.

Go outside on a summer evening and sit quietly. Perhaps you will see or hear some nocturnal animals. Listen for the chirp of crickets. Watch the sky for a bat swooping after mosquitoes. Look around a porch light for moths and other insects **E**_____. You might discover **F**_____ to your very own backyard!

1. as it slips through the grass
2. that animals use their flexible tails
3. that it would be difficult for nocturnal animals
4. that magnify the light and enable them
5. that night-time brings a lot of action
6. that may be attracted to the glow
7. to guide them to food sources

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

Man vs Horse?

Every June, in the town of Llanwrtyd, Wales, hundreds of runners and horseback riders compete in the Man versus Horse Marathon. People might assume the winner would always be the horse, but that is not the case. It is not so **far-fetched** to imagine a human runner outlasting a horse in a long-distance race. Research on the development of human physiology has revealed that the human body has evolved to be an efficient long-distance running machine. It is specially designed to outlast most four-legged animals.

Humans evolved this way in order to survive. In the time before projectile weapons like spears, humans needed to get very close to their prey in order to kill them. Usually, prey like antelope and deer can move much more quickly than humans over short distances. However, if the human hunters could force the prey to run longer distances, the animals would become exhausted. That gave prehistoric hunters an advantage. Humans who could endure the long-distance chase necessary for a successful hunt were the humans who ate and had food to share. They were the humans who started families and became ancestors to all of us.

There are several physical characteristics that make humans great long-distance runners. First, unlike other animals, humans cool their overheated bodies by perspiring. Quadrupeds, like horses or antelope, do not perspire. They cool their bodies by panting – breathing quickly through the mouth. Panting only cools the blood vessels in the head and neck and requires additional energy. An animal becomes even more tired by panting.

Perspiration, on the other hand, takes no energy from the human body. As the human body overheats, sweat glands, which are located in different parts of the body to most efficiently cool major organs and body systems, begin to excrete moisture. As this moisture evaporates, the body is cooled. This advanced human-cooling evolution means that humans can run much longer distances than many other animals without overheating.

It is relevant to mention here that in all its 40-year history, a human won the Man Versus Horse Marathon only twice: in 2004 and 2007, both times on a very hot day. This fact was further studied by Lewis Halsey of the University of Roehampton and Caleb Bryce of the Botswana Predator Conservation Trust. They gathered historical data from two other endurance races where humans competed with horses and found out that although for both humans and horses, hotter temperatures led to slower times, the trend was significantly steeper for horses than for humans.

In addition to sweating, humans' feet and legs have developed to support the most efficient use of energy in long-distance running. The fact that a human's big toe is straight and aligned with the other toes, unlike the big toe of, for example, a

great ape, which is off to the side, means it takes less energy for a human to run than it does for an ape. This big toe also helps a human runner push off to spring from a stand-still quickly, and without expelling a lot of energy.

Finally, the human upper body, with a narrow waist and long arms that swing easily in straight arcs helps the human runner stay on a path without wild, energy-burning movements from side to side.

Although success as a long-distance runner is no longer required to survive, running is still a very popular sport. Many cultures still consider the body shape associated with running to be physically attractive and a sign of good health.

12 What is the main idea in the first paragraph?

- 1) Development of human physiology needs to be researched.
- 2) The fact that a human can outrun a horse isn't that surprising.
- 3) Running machines can help train for long-distance running.
- 4) There is a special marathon for people vs horses held in Wales.

OTBET:

13 The word "far-fetched" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) easy.
- 2) stupid.
- 3) hard.
- 4) usual.

OTBET:

14 According to the 2nd paragraph,

- 1) in pre-historic societies families were started by good runners.
- 2) sharing was an important tradition in all pre-historic societies.
- 3) prehistoric humans were better runners than people are today.
- 4) prehistoric humans could easily outrun four-legged animals.

OTBET:

15 Learning to throw sharp weapons at animals did NOT enable people

- 1) to run faster.
- 2) to be safer.
- 3) to run slower.
- 4) to run less.

OTBET:

16 Halsey and Bryce found out that the effect hot weather had on the ability of humans and horses to run was

- 1) equally little for both humans and horses.
- 2) equally strong for both humans and horses.
- 3) more negative for horses than for humans.
- 4) more negative for humans than for horses.

OTBET:

17 Which of the following does NOT help humans to be great long-distance runners?

- 1) A straight big toe.
- 2) A narrow waste.
- 3) Ability to sweat.
- 4) Ability to pant.

OTBET:

18 What makes the best long-distance runner?

- 1) Most efficient leg bones structure.
- 2) Advanced body-cooling system.
- 3) Ability to run gracefully.
- 4) Efficient use of energy.

OTBET:

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

Henry VIII

19 How much do we know about Henry VIII that is true? The _____ thing that anyone would mention is probably the fact that he was the King of England who broke away from the Catholic Church and started the Church of England. ONE

20 Another well-known fact is that he had six _____. All of this is true. WIFE

21 But there is also a misconception that the famous song *Greensleeves* _____ by him for his future wife Anne Boleyn. WRITE

22 Although Henry VIII was a skilled lute-player and wrote a number of songs, *Greensleeves* is based on an Italian style of composition that reached England a lot _____, during the reign of his daughter Elizabeth I. LATE

A Mysterious Visitor

23 When Peter came home from work he immediately felt that something was wrong. He was sure that somebody _____ in his house in his absence. BE

24 He could see that in the careless way his scarf _____ from the hook of a coat rack and the fact that the light in the bathroom was on. HANG

25 But more than anything else, all of his pets – two little dogs, three cats and an old parrot – desperately wanted to tell him something. All of them were barking and meowing and screeching and _____ stop. NOT CAN

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.

Grandma Thelma

At her 82 years of age, Grandma Thelma could certainly be considered old. But it was not her age that defined her

26 _____ PERSONAL

27 Grandma Thelma was a _____ . Had always been. SWIM

28 She still remembered her first time on the river, Dad teaching her how to paddle. She was five back then, but _____ other children, Thelma wasn't interested in just splashing around and jumping in the water. LIKE

29 Thelma _____ wanted to swim. And she did! By age ten, she could swim almost as fast and as well as her dad. SERIOUS

30 Even though she never became a _____ sportswoman, swimming accompanied Thelma all her life. PROFESSION

31 In many ways, it made her life more _____. It was one of the first things she taught her children. Now, being old, Thelma was happy that she managed to pass on her skill and love for swimming to her grandchildren as well. MEANING

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.

Jane Goodall

When Jane Goodall was 26 years old, she began a great adventure. The year was 1960. Jane went to Africa on a special project. Her job was to learn everything she could about chimpanzees. She set **32** _____ her camp on a game reserve. A game reserve is an area that has been set aside as a place where animals can live freely and safely.

Jane went out into the forest every day. She sat and **33** _____ the chimpanzees for hours at a time. She wrote down every detail of their behavior. She got to know the chimpanzees very well. After a time, they came to **34** _____ her. It was obvious that these animals were ready to **35** _____ her as a friend.

Jane's work led to several new discoveries. She found that chimpanzees use **36** _____ to get food. She watched as they poked sticks into termite holes to gather insects to eat. She also learned that chimpanzees sometimes hunt small animals for meat. This was a big surprise. Scientists had always thought that chimpanzees were **37** _____.

National Geographic has produced many films and articles about Jane Goodall's work. Jane has also written books about her experiences.

Jane Goodall's work has helped **38** _____ our knowledge and understanding of animals. That work continues through the Jane Goodall Institute.

32

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

ОТВЕТ:

33

- 1) watched 2) stared 3) gazed 4) looked

ОТВЕТ:

34

- 1) trust 2) believe 3) confide 4) approve

ОТВЕТ:

35

- 1) admit 2) access 3) except 4) accept

ОТВЕТ:

36

- 1) instruments 2) devices 3) tools 4) equipment

ОТВЕТ:

37

- 1) vegans 2) carnivores 3) herbivores 4) omnivores

ОТВЕТ:

38

- 1) expend 2) expand 3) suspend 4) expect

ОТВЕТ:

Раздел 4. Письменная речь.

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте чистый лист. Черновые пометки могут делаться 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 на чистом листе. 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 листа недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

39 You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Cindy:

From: Cindy@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Extreme sports

... Have I ever told you that my dad's hobby is parachuting? I find it terrifying! But my elder brother can't wait till he turns 18 to take it up too! What is your attitude towards extreme sports? What age limits should there be for extreme sports in your opinion? What kinds of extreme sports are popular in Russia? By the way, my parrot has learnt to say 'Hello!'

Write an email to Cindy.

In your message

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her parrot.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.