

## ВАРИАНТ 11

### 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 scientists not 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 in 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.
- 2) it was chilly inside the car.
- 3) it was snowing outside.
- 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.
- 2) her behaviour was unnatural.
- 3) she didn't take off her yellow hat.
- 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 пишите 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

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.

26

**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 piece and then this is followed by an explanation of how the instruments work. **PERFORM**
- 31** These sessions have proved so \_\_\_\_\_ that they have now become a regular feature in some schools. **SUCCESS**

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 believed 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 up 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 \_\_\_\_\_.'

- |           |               |                  |              |               |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>32</b> | 1) contrast   | 2) contrary      | 3) inside    | 4) opposite   |
|           | Ответ: _____. |                  |              |               |
| <b>33</b> | 1) statement  | 2) splash        | 3) move      | 4) difference |
|           | Ответ: _____. |                  |              |               |
| <b>34</b> | 1) paid       | 2) sent          | 3) made      | 4) gave       |
|           | Ответ: _____. |                  |              |               |
| <b>35</b> | 1) to         | 2) over          | 3) up        | 4) in         |
|           | Ответ: _____. |                  |              |               |
| <b>36</b> | 1) issues     | 2) matters       | 3) problems  | 4) situation  |
|           | Ответ: _____. |                  |              |               |
| <b>37</b> | 1) in         | 2) up            | 3) away      | 4) out        |
|           | Ответ: _____. |                  |              |               |
| <b>38</b> | 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