

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. Give yourself a treat!
2. Making food is a kind of art.
3. It is natural to be a vegetarian.
4. Go out of your comfort zone!
5. Food is just a kind of fuel.
6. A meal is a family occasion.
7. Food should be healthy.

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. Giles loves classical music.
- B. Giles and Tony are going to Moscow in summer.
- C. Tchaikovsky is Tony's favourite composer.
- D. Louise knows a lot about Van Cliburn.
- E. Giles and Louise live in Washington, D.C.
- F. Louise studies to be an artist.
- G. Giles has been to Paris before.

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 Sarah McGregor is

- 1) a publisher.
- 2) a blogger.
- 3) an artist.

Ответ:

4 According to Sarah McGregor, illustrations in children's books

- 1) are just as important as the story itself.
- 2) are more difficult to create than the text.
- 3) should be made by well-known artists.

Ответ:

5 Sarah McGregor believes that if illustrators' names are mentioned on the book covers,

- 1) they will be paid more for the same book.
- 2) they will feel more confident about their art.
- 3) it will be easier for them to find more work.

Ответ:

6 Sarah McGregor mentions such companies as McDonald's and Apple because

- 1) just like book illustrations, their logos are created by artists.
- 2) their success depends on people recognizing their brands.
- 3) working for them may help illustrators to advertise their art.

Ответ:

7 According to Sarah McGregor, finding out about illustrators encourages children

- 1) to read comics.
- 2) to create stories.
- 3) to shop for books.

Ответ:

8 Which of the following is NOT one of the achievements of Sarah McGregor's campaign?

- 1) Interviews with book illustrators in literary magazines and newspapers.
- 2) Listing of illustrators together with writers in book awards and prizes.
- 3) The publishing rule to credit illustrators on the front cover of the book.

Ответ:

9 The word "ally" when Sarah McGregor calls translators "allies" is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) author
- 2) enemy
- 3) partner

Ответ:

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.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Moscow is not for sale | 5. A new home |
| 2. The city of the future | 6. One of many |
| 3. True to life | 7. A team effort |
| 4. The younger generation | 8. A hidden treasure |

- A. Hotel Ukraina is a remarkable building. It is located at the beginning of Kutuzovsky Avenue on the bank of the Moskva River. Built in 1957 and having a style of its own, it is worth seeing as an architectural sight. But if you go inside and walk all the way to the end of the lobby you will be rewarded with an even better sight, the existence of which is not widely known.
- B. You will see there a diorama of the central part of Moscow as it looked back in 1977. This is a model of the center of Russia's capital that was made by a large group of artists for the 1977 Soviet National Exhibition in the USA. This true work of art has a special illumination system, so Moscow can be seen during the daytime and at night when the sky turns dark and the windows of the buildings light up.

- C. The model is 16 metres wide, 6 metres tall and 9.5 metres deep. On this model you can see the Kremlin and Red Square with tourist buses parked behind St Basil's Cathedral, Rossiya Hotel, the Moskva River with river trams, the embankment with cars, New Arbat street, and even the high-rise of the Moscow State University and the Ostankino TV and radio Tower. The model is very detailed and accurate.
- D. After its display in Deer Park in New York City in 1977, this unique model of Moscow travelled for several years all around the world and then back to Moscow. It won a gold medal at the Leipzig Fair and was called a masterpiece. The famous US astronaut Neil Armstrong, who was the first man to walk the surface of the Moon, wanted to buy this model of Moscow for Disneyland. But the artists refused to sell it.
- E. After its return to Moscow, the model was kept at VDNH, and then was purchased by Hotel Ukraina. Since then it's been admired by the guests of this hotel. You can look at the model from two different levels – the same level as the model itself, or an upper floor. The model is supplied with several pairs of headphones with an audio guide in English, Russian, French and German, explaining which part of Moscow you are looking at.
- F. Even though so special and unique, this is not the only model of Moscow that exists in the city. A new architectural model of Moscow was built at VDNH in 2017. It is a lot bigger than the 1977 model and is more up to date. It occupies a special building and can be visited free of charge. The main difference is that even though equally accurate and even more detailed, the new model is just a model and not a piece of art.
- G. Perhaps, the first model of a big city was created in 1940 in Los Angeles. Since then, there have been made many models of different cities around the world. One of the most impressive ones is the model of Jerusalem, Israel. It is a 1:50-scale model of how the city looked in the 1st century AD. It occupies 2,000 square meters and is located outdoors, in the Billy Rose Sculpture garden of the Israel Museum.

Ответ:

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 цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

“Seeing” with Sound

How do blind people get around safely? Some people use special guide dogs. A well-trained dog knows A _____ cross busy streets and get from place to place. Some people use long white canes to help them get around.

Guide dogs and canes are helpful, but is there a better way B _____? A scientist in England thought so. He is a zoologist named Dean Waters who studies bats. He knows that bats are able to fly in the dark without bumping into things. Also, he knows that bats go by using sound to “see”. Dr. Waters wondered C _____.

Bats as they fly make squeaking or clicking sounds. These sounds travel outward in waves. When the waves hit an object D _____, they echo, or bounce back. The waves travel back to the bat’s ears. From the echoes, a bat learns the location and shape of objects around it. This is called echolocation.

Dr. Waters talked to other scientists, including Deborah Withington and Brian Hoyle. They all worked together and invented a new kind of cane. At first they called it a “bat cane” because the idea started with bats. The new cane has a computer in the handle. It sends out high sounds E _____. The sound waves bounce off objects and echo back. This causes buttons in the handle to buzz. With a little training, a person F _____ can tell where the objects are and can “see” with sound!

1. for blind people to get around
2. if people could do something similar
3. who can hear and see well
4. how to help his master
5. that humans cannot hear
6. using the cane
7. such as a tree or a house

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.

Scholastic Aptitude Test

The Scholastic Aptitude Test or the SAT is a standardized test used in the United States for college admissions. High school students usually take the SAT at the end of their junior year (11 grade) of High School or at the beginning of their senior year (12 grade). Students are able to re-take the test as many times as they like on any of the test dates, which occur 6-8 times a year. The test is administered all over the world, and most big cities have at least one testing center.

The SAT is developed and run by College Board, an American non-profit organization created to provide teenagers with access to higher education. It was founded in 1899 and was originally called the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB). Not only does it develop standardized testing, it also develops the Advanced Placement (AP) Program. AP classes are offered in most High Schools in the U.S. and provide students with university level classes. These classes allow students to gain college credit and skip some of the basic courses at the university.

Today, the SAT is made up of three main parts: Evidence-Based Reading and Writing, Mathematics and the Essay, but over its long history, the SAT has undergone several changes in format, types of questions and scoring. The first standardized exam was administered by the CEEB in 1901. It consisted of a series of essay questions on topics such as Greek, Latin and Physics, it was completed over the course of 5 days. After the development of the IQ test in 1905, the SAT changed its approach to the test, now testing not specific knowledge, but **aptitude** for learning. By 1961 the SAT was taken by over 800 thousand students annually.

A lot of changes were made to the SAT between 1994 and 2005: the use of calculators became permitted, the reading passages were chosen to mimic texts students might encounter in college, the scoring system was changed from 1600 to 2400, and an essay section was introduced. Some of these changes were reversed in 2016: the scoring system changed back to 1600 and the essay became optional.

In recent years, the SAT has been criticized for not being a good reflection of students' academic ability. The test puts a lot of emphasis on speed and time management, prioritizing it over knowledge and reasoning. The reading section contains 52 questions based on 5 reading passages and has a time limit of 65 minutes. Even without the time it takes to read and understand each passage, this gives a student a little over a minute to answer each question, some of which are quite difficult. The other sections are no better. The whole exam takes 4 hours and 5 minutes to complete, and the breaks between its four sections are very short: a 10-minute break between the Reading and Writing sections, 5 minutes between Writing and Math, and only 2 minutes between Math and the essay. Because of these issues, more and more universities are becoming "test-optional", meaning that they do not require their students to submit standardized test scores.

In the summer of 2018, there was a scandal regarding the August SAT. The test got leaked to the Internet a few days before the exam. Because of this College Board threatened to cancel all the scores. This news resulted in a lot of panicked high school seniors, who would not have time to re-take the test before their college applications were due. A lot of desperate students turned to the ACT (American College Testing), the SAT's main **rival**, as an alternative standardized test.

12 Students can take the SAT

- 1) only one time.
- 2) up to six times.
- 3) up to eight times.
- 4) more than 8 times.

Ответ:

13 College Board does NOT develop

- 1) the SAT exam variants.
- 2) advanced placement courses.
- 3) university course programs.
- 4) the format of the SAT.

Ответ:

14 The first SAT exam was held in

- 1) 1899.
- 2) 1901.
- 3) 1905.
- 4) 1961.

Ответ:

15 The word “aptitude” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) ability.
- 2) knowledge.
- 3) skills.
- 4) desire.

Ответ:

16 In 2010, students who were taking the SAT

- 1) were not allowed to use calculators.
- 2) had a choice whether to write an essay.
- 3) could get a maximum of 1600 points.
- 4) had to read university-level texts.

Ответ:

17 Paragraph 5 implies that

- 1) the SAT is not a good system to rate the student’s true level.
- 2) it is important for college students to manage time efficiently.
- 3) universities prefer students who can solve problems quickly.
- 4) the SAT should be shorter than the 4 hours 5 minutes it is now.

Ответ:

18 The word “rival” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) supporter.
- 2) competitor.
- 3) contractor.
- 4) employer.

Ответ:

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 текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–25.

Math Contest

- 19 Mr. Jefferson was a math teacher in Junior High School. Every Friday he _____ a contest for his students. Sometimes they played math baseball. Sometimes they had math relays with flashcards. HOLD
- 20 Other times they _____ a sheet of paper with a hundred multiplication problems on it. HAND
- 21 The _____ student who solved all the problems correctly was the winner of the contest. FAST

Supermarket Contest

- The Super Grocery Store organized a competition for kids. Whoever could guess the correct number of jellybeans in the big jar _____ a prize. WIN
- 23 There were exactly 372 jellybeans. Two _____ guessed the right answer. They were Joey Smith and Harry Hopkins. CHILD
- 24 Since there were two winners, both of _____ were given a \$20 gift certificate. Joey Smith decided to spend his money on ice-cream and candy bars. Harry Hopkins spent his prize on videogames. THEY
- 25 The owner of the supermarket told the journalists that contests would become a tradition at the supermarket and that next time there would be the first, _____ and third prizes. TWO

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.

Sneaky Snakes

- Snakes are very good at hiding. Most snakes can camouflage themselves into their environment. That means they have _____ colours and patterns on their bodies that allow them to look like things around them. This helps them hide from their enemies and be sneaky when they are trying to catch something to eat. DIFFER
- 26
- Some green snakes, for example, are practically _____ among the green leaves and trees. VISIBLE
- 27
- Rattlesnakes live in _____, dry places. Their patterns of black and brown make them hard to see unless they are moving. ROCK
- 28
- Snakes that live in deserts are usually the same colour as sand, which helps them _____ quickly in case of danger. APPEAR
- 29
- Also, some snakes that are _____ can look very similar to poisonous snakes. HARM
- 30
- Their enemies mistake them for _____ snakes and don't touch them. DANGER
- 31

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 Surprising Story of Jeans

Do you know about the California Gold Rush? It happened in 1849. Gold was discovered and 40,000 people called prospectors went to look for it.

Levi Strauss heard about them. He went to California in 1853. But he didn't go to find lumps of gold. He went to sell materials needed for everyday life. He thought prospectors would need canvas for tents. It turned **32** _____ they needed pants. So he made pants out of his canvas. Soon Levi had used **33** _____ all his canvas. So he switched to another material – denim.

In 1873, Levi Strauss partnered with Jacob Davis, a tailor from Nevada. They created denim pants with rivets, or short metal pins, to **34** _____ the pants from falling apart. This **35** _____ the birth of Levi's® jeans. The pants they made were strong. They wore well. They had sturdy pockets to hold gold nuggets. Word spread. Soon everybody wanted "Levi's pants". They started calling them just "Levi's". **36** _____ time, Levi's became another name for *jeans*.

In the 20th century, Levi's jeans became even more popular. If in the 1920s workers in the western United States were their biggest users, in the 1950s, movie stars such as Marlon Brando and James Dean wore jeans in films and on TV. Teens started wearing them, but jeans were not allowed in school.

In the 1960s, jeans became more **37** _____ as more and more Americans wore them. The demand for Levi's jeans grew in Europe and Asia. In the 1970s, a pair of Levi's went on display at the Smithsonian Museum. It was part of the American history collection.

Today jeans continue to be a popular clothing **38** _____. Many other companies make jeans in different designs and colors.

32

- 1) over 2) around 3) out 4) up

Ответ:

33

- 1) up 2) out 3) to 4) on

Ответ:

34

- 1) hold 2) keep 3) stay 4) make

Ответ:

35

- 1) showed 2) pointed 3) noted 4) marked

Ответ:

36

- 1) In 2) On 3) At 4) By

Ответ:

37

- 1) admitted 2) adapted 3) excepted 4) accepted

Ответ:

38

- 1) point 2) thing 3) item 4) piece

Ответ:

Раздел 4. Письмо

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 a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Martin who writes:

... It is almost spring, but surprisingly, it snowed last Wednesday! This was the first snow we'd had in more than two years! Everyone got very excited. My brother and I made a snowman in the back yard. All the roads became very slippery, so school was cancelled, and many businesses like banks were closed for two days. In which weather conditions does school in Moscow get cancelled? What was the last time you experienced it, if ever? What is the weather like in Moscow now?

By the way, our snowman turned out so good, they even put its picture in the local newspaper! ...

Write a letter to Martin.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about Martin's snowman

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных высказываний (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Comment on one of the following statements.

40.1 *Music and art should be studied more seriously at secondary schools.*

40.2 *Watching YouTube videos is the best way to learn something new.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem paraphrasing the given statement)
- 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 do not agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position