

## ВАРИАНТ 6

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

**1**

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А—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. I respected the teacher because of his attitude to me.
2. I was fortunate enough to have great teachers at school.
3. My level of knowledge increased due to my favourite teacher.
4. I was bored by the teacher and the subject.
5. I was taught not to be afraid of stating my point of view.
6. I thought that the teacher was too strict to me.
7. I was humiliated by the attitude of my teacher.

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** The last 'Harry Potter' film was a roaring success.
- B** Rupert is about to leave Great Britain.
- C** Rupert is going to star in a new film 'Comrade'.
- D** Rupert was upset that the film was over.
- E** The actors were forced to end the last film in a very exciting way.
- F** Rupert is used to lots of running.
- G** Rupert doesn't reject the idea of playing in another 'Harry Potter' film.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

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

**3**

When did Michael Duffy realise that he wanted to write a detective novel?

- 1) At college                      2) In his forties.                      3) In 2009.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

**4**

Michael Duffy admires Harry Bosch because he is

- 1) clever.                      2) honest.                      3) obsessed with his work.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 5 Why did the author use the narrative voice?  
 1) Australian policeman are too talkative.  
 2) He wanted his book to be dramatic.  
 3) It was required by the plot.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Michael Duffy calls Sydney a city of sharks because  
 1) it is dangerous owing to criminals.  
 2) it is hard to find employment there.  
 3) there are a lot of sharks in Sydney Harbour.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 'The Simple Death'  
 1) is too sophisticated.    2) has got a true-life plot.    3) is really dull.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 When Michael Duffy is writing a crime novel, he feels  
 1) depressed.                    2) fascinated.                    3) dissatisfied.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 The reader expects a detective novel  
 1) to be realistic.                    3) to have a specific structure.  
 2) to end happily.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

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

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Harvest         | 5. Breeding      |
| 2. Etymology       | 6. Cultivation   |
| 3. Toxicity        | 7. Culinary Uses |
| 4. Growing Indoors | 8. History       |

A. The avocado originated in the state of Puebla, Mexico. The native undomesticated variety is small, with dark black skin, and contains a large seed. The oldest evidence of avocado use was found in a cave located in Coxcatlón, Mexico, that dates to around 10,000 BC. The avocado tree also has a long period of cultivation in Central and South America. A water jar shaped like an avocado, dating to AD 900, was discovered in the pre-Incan city of Chan Chan.

B. The word 'avocado' comes from the Spanish 'aguacate'. Avocados were known by the Aztecs as 'the fertility fruit'. In some countries of South America, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, the avocado is known by its Quechua name 'palta'. The fruit is sometimes called an 'avocado pear' or 'alligator pear' due to its shape and the rough green skin. It is known as 'Butter Fruit' in parts of India.

C. The avocado tree does not tolerate freezing temperatures, and can be grown only in subtropical or tropical climates. High winds reduce the humidity, dehydrate the flowers, and affect pollination. When even a mild frost occurs, premature fruit drop may occur, although the Hass cultivar can tolerate temperatures down to 1°C. The trees also need well-aerated soils, ideally more than 1 m deep. Yield is reduced when the irrigation water is highly saline. These soil and climate conditions are available only in a few areas of the world.

D. An average avocado tree produces about 500 avocados annually. Commercial orchards produce an average of seven tonnes per hectare each year, with some orchards achieving 20 tonnes per hectare. The avocado is a climacteric fruit, which means it matures on the tree, but ripens off the tree. Avocados that fall off the tree ripen on the ground. Generally, the fruit is picked once it reaches maturity. Avocados used in commerce are picked hard and green and kept in coolers until they reach their final destination.

E. Avocados are often grown from pits. This is done by removing the pit from a ripe, unrefrigerated avocado. The pit is then stabbed with three or four tooth picks, about one third of the way up. The pit is placed in a jar or vase with tepid water. In four to six weeks, it should split and out should come roots and a sprout. Once the stem has grown a few inches, it is placed in a pot with soil. It should be watered every few days. Avocados have been known to grow large, so owners must be ready to replot the plant several times.

F. The fruit is not sweet, but fatty, and distinctly yet subtly flavoured. It is used in both savoury and sweet dishes, though in many countries not for both. The avocado is very popular in vegetarian cuisine as substitute for meats because of its high fat content. Generally, avocado is served raw, though some cultivars can be cooked for a short time without becoming bitter. In Ethiopia, avocados are made into juice by mixing them with sugar and milk or water. Avocados are also used to make salads.

G. Avocado leaves, bark, skin, or pit are documented to be harmful to animals. Cats, dogs, cattle, goats, rabbits, rats, birds, fish, and horses can be severely harmed or even killed when they consume them. Avocado leaves contain a fatty acid derivative, persin, which in sufficient quantity can cause equine colic and, without veterinary treatment, death. Birds also seem to be particularly sensitive to this compound. Feeding avocados to any animal should be avoided completely. Negative effects in humans seem to be primarily in allergic individuals.

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.

As the saying goes ... 'water, water, everywhere.' Well, how much water is there; where is this water; how does it move around?

It's hard to imagine what it's like to not have clean water to drink. Water is not evenly divided around the world. Some places have lots and others have very little. Water supply is a big problem in some countries. Some people in Africa carry water from a hole A \_\_\_\_\_. This water source might not even be in their town and they will have to travel to get it. Some kids wrote about how they have dirty water at their school and sometimes kids get sick from drinking it. We wonder B \_\_\_\_\_.

We thought that the United States didn't have any of those problems but we were wrong. Appalachia, in the southern part of the United States, has some homes C \_\_\_\_\_.

In Arizona, the Central Arizona Project gets water piped in from the Colorado River. This is a problem for the places that used to get most of the Colorado River water D \_\_\_\_\_. There are rules about how much water can be taken out of rivers. Some rivers in the West have reached that limit. There are 'water wars' where people argue over E \_\_\_\_\_.

The problem of water supply keeps a lot of people looking for new ways to use water better. Every time we use it, we take water away from the Earth. We know how it flows on the surface and underground F \_\_\_\_\_. In the past few years, many households have been using rain barrels attached to the downspout of their gutters to store and use rain water for the lawn and garden. If we don't spend that extra five minutes in the shower, or run the water when we brush our teeth, we can make a difference!

1. who has the right to use the water
2. which provide people with most of the water
3. that is bored or dug into the ground
4. that still don't have running water
5. until it gets to us
6. what we can do about this
7. because they can't get as much now

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

It was the second of September 1859. The clipper ship *Southern Cross* was off Chile when, at 1.30 a.m., it sailed into a living hell. Hailstones from above and waves from all around whipped the deck. When the wind-lashed ocean spray fell away to leeward, the men noticed they were sailing in an ocean of blood. The colour was reflected from the sky, which — they could see even through the clouds — was wreathed in an all-encompassing red glow.

The sailors recognised the lights as the southern aurora that usually graced the skies near the Antarctic Circle, just as their northern counterparts cling to the Arctic. To see them from this far north was highly unusual. As the gale subsided, they witnessed an even more astonishing display. Fiery lights loomed against the horizon as if some terrible conflagration had engulfed the Earth. Vivid bolts flew across the now clear sky in spiral streaks and exploded in silent brilliance, as if the very souls of all humanity were fleeing whatever cataclysm had befallen the planet.

Upon their arrival at San Francisco, the ship's company discovered that theirs was not an isolated experience. Two thirds of the Earth's skies had been similarly smothered. Also, there was a sinister side to the aurora.

The beguiling lights had disabled the telegraph system, wiping out communications across the world. For days, nature refused to allow these arteries of information to flow freely. It was as if today's Internet had suddenly, inexplicably shut down. In Philadelphia, a telegrapher was stunned by a severe shock. In some offices the equipment burst into flames. In Bergen, Norway, the operators had to scramble to disconnect the apparatus, risking electrocution. On top of this, compasses spun uselessly under the grip of the aurora, disrupting global navigation.

In the scramble to understand just what had engulfed Earth, the Victorians had only one clue. On the previous morning amateur astronomer Richard Carrington was working in his private observatory at Redhill, Surrey, and found himself witness to an unprecedented celestial event.

He was studying sunspots, the unexplained dark blemishes that occasionally speckle the Sun. The sunspot that Carrington gazed upon that day was really huge. It was almost ten times the diameter of the Earth. Yet on the Sun, it barely stretched a tenth of the way across the fiery disc. Without warning, two beads of searing white light appeared over it.

No one had ever described the Sun behaving like this before and Carrington instantly began timing the lights as they drifted across the sunspot, faded and vanished. That night, the apocalyptic aurora burst over the Earth. Could it be that Carrington's titanic explosion had somehow hurled the electrical and magnetic energy at the Earth?

---

Carrington himself never pursued the research. Yet his discovery of the solar flare began half a century of intrigue, rivalry and speculation as other astronomers raced to understand the mysterious way in which the Sun could reach out across 93 million miles of void and strike the Earth. With the benefit of hindsight, we can see that the Carrington flare was a tipping point for astronomy. Suddenly aware that the Earth and its technology could be affected by celestial events, astronomers turned their attention away from charting the positions of stars to aid navigation, and began studying the nature of celestial objects.

Today, the study continues. Astronomers routinely watch solar flares with their spacecraft and know that these explosions usually eject huge clouds of electrically-charged particles into space. When these strike the Earth, they produce the aurora in the atmosphere and cause technology to malfunction. Astronomers call it space weather and the ferocity of it still occasionally catches them unawares. In October 2003, a Japanese weather satellite died during a solar storm. In 1989, millions of North Americans were blacked out when a solar storm damaged the Hydro-Quebec power station in Canada.

In all these studies, however, there is one sobering thought. The scale of the solar storm of 1859 has never been equalled since. Even the fiercest recent storms are between three and five times smaller. With our current reliance on technology higher than at any time in history, another 'Carrington-event' could cost us billions.

(Adapted from 'The Biggest Solar Storm in History' by Stuart Clark)

12

When the clipper ship *Southern Cross* was off Chile,

- 1) the weather improved.
- 2) huge stones started falling from above.
- 3) the ocean water changed its colour.
- 4) there was a lot of blood around.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

It is rare for the southern aurora

- 1) to be seen against the horizon.
- 2) to have red colour.
- 3) to appear so far north.
- 4) to grace the skies near the Antarctic Circle.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

What was NOT the effect of the aurora?

- 1) The telegraph system was disabled.
- 2) The Internet suddenly shut down.
- 3) The equipment in some offices burst into flames.
- 4) Compasses spun uselessly, disrupting global navigation.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

15

The probable reason for the aurora was

- 1) a huge sunspot.
- 2) the light from the sun.
- 3) the electrical and magnetic energy of the Earth.
- 4) powerful solar flares.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

16

Carrington's discovery was a tipping point for astronomy because

- 1) it began half a century of intrigue, rivalry and speculation.
- 2) it proved celestial events were unable to affect our planet.
- 3) astronomers began studying the nature of the celestial objects.
- 4) astronomers turned their attention to charting the positions of stars.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

17

Today astronomers are still surprised by

- 1) the extreme force of solar storms.
- 2) the amount of electrically-charged particles ejected by solar flares.
- 3) the fact that the aurora causes technology to malfunction.
- 4) the fact that a Japanese weather satellite died during a solar storm.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

18

The solar storm of 1859 was

- 1) the first solar storm on our planet.
- 2) twice as big as the fiercest recent storms.
- 3) less fierce than most recent solar storms.
- 4) the fiercest in recent history.

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 Pymatuning Story

- |    |   |                |
|----|---|----------------|
| 19 | The name Pymatuning is of Indian origin and means ‘Crooked-mouthed man’s dwelling place,’ _____ to an ancient Red Man who was not famous for truth telling. | <b>REFER</b>   |
| 20 | Before the glaciers _____ across northwestern Pennsylvania, the Pymatuning was what it is today — a lake.   | <b>SWEEP</b>   |
| 21 | However, later the lake _____ to a swamp by the great ice movements which gouged out the hills of the area and filled in the valleys.                       | <b>REDUCE</b>  |
| 22 | Paradoxically, man _____ the works of the Ice Age to the joy of hunters, sportsmen and naturalists, creating a lake from this once great bog.               | <b>REVERSE</b> |
| 23 | Today the lake is 16 miles long with 70 miles of shoreline and is the _____ body of water in the state.   | <b>LARGE</b>   |
| 24 | The Pymatuning is a major nesting site for Canada _____ and other migratory birds.  | <b>GOOSE</b>   |
| 25 | Hunters may use the controlled goose area only once each year. Hunters entering the area must register and _____ an identification badge.                   | <b>ISSUE</b>   |

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.

### Computer Addiction

- |           |   |                    |
|-----------|---|--------------------|
| <b>26</b> | Excessive computer use can become really _____. And it doesn't only mean playing computer games.  | <b>ADDICT</b>      |
| <b>27</b> | Wireless connection to the Internet has brought the world closer to people making them to _____ withdraw into an artificial world of communication. | <b>GRADUAL</b>     |
| <b>28</b> | Lots of young people find virtual reality more attractive than their everyday lives. This of course leads to _____ effects.                         | <b>DESIRABLE</b>   |
| <b>29</b> | Teenagers become irresponsible in their everyday lives. Computer addiction makes them neglect school work and their everyday _____.                 | <b>RESPONSIBLE</b> |
| <b>30</b> | Computer addicts become isolated, anti-social and _____ of dealing with each other directly.  | <b>CAPABLE</b>     |
| <b>31</b> | Their lives become _____ without going online to check their email or to chat, and they become totally dependent on their computers.                | <b>AIM</b>         |

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.

### All Alone

A sickly grey invaded the evening sky and infused with the dusky blue from the afternoon's thunderstorm. In the musky air there seemed to be a sweet scent lingering, along with the choking smell of cigarette smoke. Fireflies dangled in the air like puppets, their colour almost drowned out from the rain. Their amber hue seemed to be the only source of light.

Charlotte dragged her feet across the leaves on the ground while swallowing the dreary landscape she had just walked a mile to. She inhaled. Heavy air filled her lungs and caused her to splutter in the dark. Silence crept in, and it haunted her. There was nowhere to **32** \_\_\_\_\_ help.

Where were the others? She **33** \_\_\_\_\_ every ledge, every forest entry, every sharp rock. She acknowledged that the scene was just perfect for another practical joke. How surprising that they'd abandoned her here. They **34** \_\_\_\_\_ on her not just because she was the biggest loser in school; skinny, asthmatic, anti-social, afraid of everything, but mostly because she was liable to fall **35** \_\_\_\_\_ the same tricks over and over again.

Panicking, Charlotte's hands trembled as her eyes jolted back and **36** \_\_\_\_\_ across the horizon. How fitting it was that she should be afraid of the dark. Maybe she should never have agreed to go. She was **37** \_\_\_\_\_ to answer 'Yes'. Why were the popular ones asking her to hang out? Why wasn't it the science geeks or the library nerds? She was told there was a first for everything, but she'd always be a loner.

Her eyes fixed on a moving figure, too dark to know if it was human, and too scared to know it as anything else. She looked around, and realised she had been standing under a jagged ledge, threatening to engulf her in a sea of knife-edged rocks. In the dark she could've sworn it was a giant claw. She turned around and planned an escape **38** \_\_\_\_\_.

- |           |               |            |            |           |
|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>32</b> | 1) ask        | 2) look    | 3) search  | 4) seek   |
|           | Ответ: _____. |            |            |           |
| <b>33</b> | 1) looked     | 2) scanned | 3) skimmed | 4) stared |
|           | Ответ: _____. |            |            |           |

- 34 1) joked            2) laughed            3) picked            4) teased  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 35 1) for                2) on                    3) over                4) with  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 36 1) ahead            2) forth                3) forward            4) onward  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 37 1) cautious        2) doubtful            3) opposed            4) reluctant  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 38 1) route            2) road                 3) way                 4) course  
 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 Jack who writes:
- ...Have you ever thought what you are going to do in the future? As for me, I really don't know what career to choose although my parents say it's time I made a choice. What kind of job would you prefer to do? Have you asked your parents for advice? Would you like to follow in their footsteps? Anyway, we've got some time. Let me know what you think about it.*
- Well, it's time for me to play with my brother ....*
- Write a letter to Jack.  
 In your letter  
 — answer his questions  
 — ask **3 questions** about his hobbies and leisure activities  
 Write **100 — 140 words**.  
 Remember the rules of letter writing.
- 40 Comment on the following statement.  
*It is difficult to understand people who enjoy extreme sports.*  
**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**  
 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