

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. It helps me to kill time when I'm bored.
2. I like it too much for my own good.
3. It's getting better all the time.
4. It is just not good for our health.
5. I don't like it, but I cannot avoid it.
6. It is the best solution for any businessman.
7. Elderly people find it difficult to use.

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. Bill and Peggy are planning their trip to Moscow.
- B. Bill and Peggy study together at the university.
- C. Peggy has never been to Moscow before.
- D. While in Moscow, Bill rode a bicycle.
- E. Bill is a vegetarian.
- F. Peggy speaks good Russian.
- G. Bill liked literary museums in Moscow.

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 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of skateboarding?

- 1) Patience.
- 2) Strength.
- 3) Balance.

ОТВЕТ:

4 Mr. Flint believes that people don't see skateboarding as a serious sport because ...

- 1) many hooligans enjoy doing it.
- 2) it is not part of the Olympics.
- 3) it is not allowed in public places.

ОТВЕТ:

5 Mr. Flint says that in skateboarding, tricks ...

- 1) are an important part of lessons.
- 2) can be taught right from the start.
- 3) help reduce aggression in students.

ОТВЕТ:

6 By saying that 'skateboarding teaches you responsibility' Mr. Flint means that skateboarders ...

- 1) use protection.
- 2) don't miss practice.
- 3) help each other.

ОТВЕТ:

7 Which group of children does Mr. Flint NOT mention among those who could benefit from skateboarding?

- 1) Hyperactive students.
- 2) Handicapped students.
- 3) Unfocused students.

ОТВЕТ:

8 Which of the following, according to Mr. Flint, can be a characteristic of skateboarding?

- 1) It can be a contact sport.
- 2) It can be a team sport.
- 3) It can be a winter sport.

Ответ:

9 Which of the interviewer's negative observations about teaching skateboarding in schools does Mr. Flint agree with?

- 1) Skateboarding can result in bad injuries.
- 2) Skateboarding encourages bad behaviour.
- 3) Skateboarding is too expensive for schools.

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. A lasting relationship | 5. A random birthday |
| 2. An inspirational city | 6. Undestroyed beauty |
| 3. An unexpected discovery | 7. The future of the city |
| 4. A brilliant celebration | 8. Not intellectual enough |

A. Nobody knows when Moscow first appeared on the face of the earth. It is true that the first mention of Moscow dates back to 1147, but by that time it had probably been around for a while and was big enough to be mentioned in the Russian chronicles. Still, it is convenient to use that date to celebrate Moscow's anniversaries, like we did in 2017 – Moscow turned 870, a respectable age for one of the biggest capitals in the world!

B. Throughout its history, Moscow has been visited by many English speakers. The first British people arrived in Moscow in 1553 by accident. In the age of great geographical discoveries, when Spanish and Portuguese navigators were sailing the world in search of the shortest way to Asia, British merchants tried to find their own way – through the Arctic. When they were stopped by ice, they turned their ships south and ended up in Russia.

- C. Ivan the Terrible was happy to meet the first English merchants and granted them privileges to make trade between Russia and Britain easy. This was how The Muscovy Company appeared in Britain. The Czar even granted them a house near the Kremlin. This solid brick building has survived all the fires of Moscow and can be visited today. In 1994, during Queen Elizabeth's visit to Moscow, it was turned into a museum – The Old English Court.
- D. Mr Francis Pargiter was one of the merchants of The Muscovy Company and visited Moscow in the 1660s. He did not leave a written account of his trip, but his impressions of Moscow were recorded by his friend – Samuel Pepys, a Member of Parliament who kept a diary. Mr Pargiter described Moscow as '*a very great city*' but mostly with wooden houses and with very few people playing chess and '*not a man that speaks Latin*'!
- E. In 1867, Moscow's 720th anniversary, a trip to Moscow was undertaken by the author of "Alice in Wonderland", Lewis Carrol. He described Moscow as a '*wonderful city, a city of white houses and green roofs, of conical towers that rise one out of another like a telescope; of bulging glided domes, in which you can see as in looking glass, distorted pictures of the city.*' It is believed that the idea of "Through the Looking Glass" came to the writer during his trip to Russia.
- F. In 1917, during the restless days of the Revolution, when not many people even remembered Moscow's 770th anniversary, Moscow was visited by the American journalist John Reed. Among the fires and destroyed buildings, he was happy to see St. Basil's Cathedral untouched: '*Late at night we went through the empty streets to the great Red Square. The church of Vasili Blazheiny loomed fantastic, its bright-coloured cupolas vague in darkness*'.
- G. In 1947, the American writer John Steinbeck witnessed Moscow's 800th anniversary celebration. '*The walls of the Kremlin and its towers were outlined in electric lights. Every public building was floodlighted. In every public square dance stands had been put up, and in some of the squares little booths, made to look like Russian fairy-tale houses, had been erected for sale of sweets, and ice-cream, and souvenirs*', he wrote in his Russian Journal.

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.

Whales in a Noisy Ocean

Whales use sound in very different ways. Some whales produce songs that travel over vast distances. They also use echolocation, like bats, A _____ . But other noise in the ocean creates a problem for the whales.

Since 1987, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) has sent their research vessel *Song of the Whale* around the world B _____. During the travels, the *Song of the Whale* scientists have developed expertise C _____ to listen to and record the sounds that the animals make. This helps them to track, identify, and survey different species.

One of the threats facing whales and other marine animals is noise pollution in the seas, such as noise from drilling, military activities, oil exploration, and coastal construction. This noise can cause great distress to whales and dolphins and can D _____ .

It is feared this noise pollution may cause mass strandings, E _____. If the *Song of the Whale* team can F _____ , then hopefully the nature and location of disturbing noise can be changed.

1. in using underwater microphones
2. to locate food and find their way
3. result in injury and even death
4. track and identify their habitats
5. to filter out food from the water
6. to provide a platform for marine research
7. when large numbers come ashore

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.

Umbrellas

Ha, ha, ha! How they laughed that day in the 1790s when a man first walked the streets of London holding an umbrella.

Some people got angry and began shouting that to carry such a contraption was ungodly because it ‘defied the heavenly purpose of rain’ (which is to get us wet).

Drivers of Hackney carriages soon realised umbrellas posed a threat to their trade, and insulted chaps who carried them by yelling: ‘What’s wrong – are you a Frenchman?’ It was a grievous insult (and still is today), but the umbrella was not to be denied.

Eton schoolboys took to carrying them, much to the annoyance of their headmaster, John Keats. “An effeminate innovation,” he thundered. “We are degenerating into a girl’s school.”

Early umbrellas were not impenetrable to rain. Their coverings of cotton, or even silk, were coated with oil, varnish or melted wax, which soon cracked.

They featured all kinds of gimmicks. Some had windows, or whistled when open. There was an umbrella with a gutter, which drained rain down a tube. A variation on this caught rain in a flask for use as drinking water.

It was not until about 1800 that umbrellas and parasols achieved separate identities in Britain. Since ancient times there have been umbrellas to keep off the sun, but the word umbrella had nothing to do with rain. It is derived from Latin ‘umbra’, meaning shade.

Until the early 1850s umbrellas had heavy whalebone frames which tended to crack. But then Samuel Fox came on the scene, and from his factory in Stockbridge, Sheffield, he revolutionised the umbrella world. In 1852, he patented a lightweight metal frame which was to make him a fortune and set the standard for umbrellas we know today.

The first umbrellas came to Britain from France but by the time of the battle of Waterloo in 1815 it was the French who were laughing at the British for using them. Napoleon’s General Lejeune was highly amused that English officers rode across the field of battle holding aloft umbrellas and parasols. It might have looked ridiculous, but the British won!

That was not the only instance of umbrellas being used by the British army. The British Major Digby Tatham-Warter, veteran of WWI, and a commander of a parachute brigade during WWII, always carried an umbrella into battle. This not only provided some British humour in otherwise very serious and frightening circumstances, but was even used by the brave major to fight the Germans. Once he disabled a German tank by pushing the umbrella through the observation slit and wounding the driver in the eye.

Some collectors believe that now is a perfect time to start collecting antique umbrellas and parasols, as they are reckoned to be underpriced, a situation which could easily change if more people got the idea of collecting them. Parasol styles seemed to change every few months in the 19th century, so there are plenty to choose from. Beautiful parasols made in Victorian times can be bought for as little as 30 to 100 pounds, but even a rare Georgian umbrella with carved ivory grip might be unlikely to exceed 500 pounds at an auction.

12 Drivers of Hackney carriages insulted people who were using umbrellas because

- 1) they wanted to sell umbrellas themselves.
- 2) they were trying to save their business.
- 3) the owners of umbrellas were French.
- 4) they didn't like what umbrellas looked like.

ОТВЕТ:

13 The funny and clever features of the first umbrellas did NOT include the following:

- 1) making special noises
- 2) having transparent parts
- 3) being totally waterproof
- 4) having a container for a drink

ОТВЕТ:

14 Before 1800 the word 'umbrella' meant

- 1) the same as the word 'parasol'.
- 2) nothing: it simply did not exist.
- 3) 'a device protecting you from the rain'.
- 4) any kind of shade of any shape.

ОТВЕТ:

15 What did Samuel Fox do?

- 1) He replaced heavy whalebone with light metal.
- 2) He became rich having discovered light metals.
- 3) He wrote specifications for a quality umbrella.
- 4) He participated in the revolutionary movement.

ОТВЕТ:

16 The French were laughing at the British during the Battle of Waterloo because

- 1) the French were winning.
- 2) the British looked funny.
- 3) the British copied the French.
- 4) it was General Lejeune's tactics.

ОТВЕТ:

17 Which statement is NOT true about Major Digby Tatham-Warter?

- 1) He had a British sense of humour.
- 2) He was a typical British eccentric.
- 3) He used an umbrella as a weapon.
- 4) He didn't find war serious or scary.

ОТВЕТ:

18 According to the author of the article, Victorian parasols are

- 1) now cheap to buy.
- 2) collectors' favourites.
- 3) not reliable enough.
- 4) not sold at auctions.

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.

Mount Everest

Mount Everest is 8,863 meters above sea level. It is part of the Himalayan range in South Asia.

- 19 Despite its awesome height, the mountain _____ many times. CLIMB
- 20 Sir Edmund Hillary and his guide, Tenzing Norgay, were the _____ to climb the mountain, reaching the summit on May 29, 1953. ONE
- 21 Mount Everest attracts well-experienced mountaineers as well as novice climbers, quite a few _____ among them. WOMAN

The Office

Martha works in an office. Her job is to hire new people. The more work the new members of staff carry out, the higher their pay.

- 22 Martha wishes her job _____ as highly paid as some of the other employees'. BE
- 23 She _____ having an assistant, either. NOT MIND
- 24 An assistant _____ share some of her responsibilities. CAN
- 25 But she knows that the load of work is _____ and nobody is going to help her. SHE

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.

Treasure Not Trash

Collage is a well-practiced and popular form of art.

It appears in all kinds of media that artists may work in today, including the _____ formats.

26

DIGIT

27

Collage combines colour and texture of _____ items

VARY

28

that are often _____ to each other.

RELATED

29

You can make a self-portrait, a picture of a _____ pet, or a scene using collage as the format.

FAVOUR

30

It is good to be kind to the environment, too, and to use things that are recyclable. Things that are deemed _____ trash and scrap make great art

USE

31

for those with a _____ goal in mind!

CREATE

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 Lake District

The Lake District is a popular National Park. More and more people enjoy its fantastic scenery each year, due **32** _____ increasing numbers of car owners and improvements to local roads and motorways. This, **33** _____, is placing an ever increasing pressure on this beautiful and valuable environment.

Traffic jams in and around the Lake District create air pollution. Parking facilities at most tourist sites are overflowing in peak season causing visitors to park on the grass which, **34** _____, causes soil erosion. Litter is also a problem, **35** _____ many bins are provided and people are **36** _____ to take their litter home.

Activities **37** _____ hiking, camping and mountain biking cause severe footpath erosion. Visitors often leave the designated trails, risking nesting birds and animals being disturbed, vegetation being destroyed and water courses becoming polluted.

In addition, the traditional hill farming of the Lake District has effects on the landscape. Grazing sheep **38** _____ the grass short and eat other vegetation, including young saplings. The difficulty faced now is how to preserve the beauty of this area without lowering the enjoyment of visitors or impairing the livelihoods of local farmers.

32

- 1) to 2) over 3) from 4) for

ОТВЕТ:

33

- 1) although 2) therefore 3) however 4) thus

ОТВЕТ:

34

- 1) in turn 2) in appearance 3) in general 4) in conclusion

ОТВЕТ:

35

- 1) despite 2) although 3) in spite of 4) even if

ОТВЕТ:

36

- 1) discouraged 2) courageous 3) encouraged 4) incorrigible

Ответ:

37

- 1) similar 2) alike 3) same as 4) such as

Ответ:

38

- 1) hold 2) put 3) do 4) keep

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 Thomas who writes:

*... Last summer my family and I went to Hawaii. I'd never seen an active volcano before. We were walking on the still warm lava! I was amazed by its horror and beauty. What natural phenomenon have you ever been greatly impressed by? When did it happen? What did you feel when you experienced it?
By the way, I've just joined a horse-back riding club. I've already had three lessons. My horse's name is Apple...*

Write a letter to Thomas.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about Thomas's horse

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 на чистом листе и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Comment on the following statement.

40.1 *Central parts of big cities should be closed to private transport.*

40.2 *Modern TV series are better than blockbuster films.*

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