

**Сборник тренировочных материалов для подготовки  
к государственному выпускному экзамену  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
для обучающихся по образовательным программам  
СРЕДНЕГО общего образования**

**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Тренировочные материалы предназначены для подготовки к государственному выпускному экзамену в устной и письменной формах.

**В части I** представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к устному экзамену.

Устный экзамен проводится по билетам, каждый из которых содержит два задания. Первое задание проверяет умения ознакомительного чтения (чтения с пониманием основного содержания). Экзаменуемому предлагается законченный в смысловом отношении текст (из публицистической или научно-популярной литературы) объёмом до 1500 знаков. При обсуждении текста учащийся имеет право им пользоваться. В процессе подготовки к ответу учащийся может использовать двуязычный словарь. Задача экзаменуемого – кратко изложить основное содержание текста (7–8 фраз) и обсудить его с экзаменатором. Экзаменатор задаёт не менее двух вопросов, которые проверяют, действительно ли учащийся понял основное содержание текста или просто воспроизводит короткие отрывки из него.

Второе задание проверяет умения монологической речи (монолог-рассуждение): делать сообщение, содержащее наиболее важную информацию по данной теме; рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Предлагаемая в билете формулировка задания ориентирует учащегося на монолог-рассуждение с привлечением личного опыта и выражения личного отношения (10–12 фраз).

На подготовку заданий экзаменуемому отводится 25 минут, опрос занимает 8–10 минут.

**Раздел 1.1** сборника содержит задания по чтению – тексты для ознакомительного чтения и вопросы к ним.

**Раздел 1.2** содержит задания по говорению.

**В части II** сборника представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к ГВЭ-11 в письменной форме. Материалы сгруппированы по тематическому признаку следующим образом:

- **раздел 2.1** «Чтение» (задания на установление соответствия и задания с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных);
- **раздел 2.2** «Грамматика и лексика» (задания с кратким ответом и задания с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных);
- **раздел 2.3** «Письмо».

В каждом разделе представлены задания разных форм и разных уровней сложности. В конце разделов приведены критерии оценивания заданий и образцы ответов.

**ЧАСТЬ I**  
**ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
**К ГВЭ-11 В УСТНОЙ ФОРМЕ**

**РАЗДЕЛ 1.1**

**Тренировочные задания по чтению**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Learning to read in English**

Learning to read in English is harder than it is in any other European language, a study in 15 countries has shown. Only Danish comes close.

It took a group of Dundee primary school children – all good readers – between two and three times as long to learn the basic skills as it did children learning in almost all other European languages.

The complex spelling and the syllabic structure of English are to blame, Professor Philip Seymour of Dundee University told the Science Festival, “It means that children are being asked to learn two things at once. Not only do they have to learn letters and sounds and how to decode unfamiliar words, but they also have to learn the large number of words which don’t fit the pattern.”

The research project studied the literacy skills of children in Scotland and in 14 other countries – Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, The Netherlands and Denmark.

Researchers measured how long it took the children to reach a “foundation” level of reading – defined as the knowledge of letters and sounds, the ability to recognise familiar words, and the ability to work out new words from their individual syllables.

In almost all the countries studied, 90 per cent of children had reached this level after one year. But among the English-speaking children, only 30 per cent had. At the end of the second year, 70 per cent had. This means that it is taking between two and three years for English-speaking children to reach the same literacy level as other children reach in a year.

Professor Seymour said that after English the most difficult languages to learn to read were Danish, French and Portuguese. Finnish was the simplest.

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**A watched dog will wait until you stop watching**

A lesson learnt the hard way by thousands of dog owners has finally been proved by scientists: man’s best friend is a cunning creature that will watch its master intently, ready to be disobedient the moment he isn’t looking.

German researchers have shown that dogs behave very differently when they know they are not being watched by their owners, according to a study reported yesterday in *New Scientist* magazine.

In an experiment at the Max Planck Institute in Leipzig, snacks were placed on the floor in front of six dogs, which were then told strictly by their owners that they were not allowed to eat. The researchers then ran a series of behaviour tests on the animals. The owners were asked in turn to look directly at the dog; to leave the room; to shut their eyes; to turn their back; or to play a computer game.

When the dogs saw they were being watched directly, they nearly always kept away from the forbidden food. As soon as the owners left the room, however, all the dogs wolfed it down within five seconds.

The dogs, though, did not limit their thieving to that. The scientists, led by Josep Call, noticed that the dogs watched their owners’ eyes intently, waiting until they were sure they were not likely to be seen before tucking into the treat.

In all the cases where the dogs were not watched directly, they were more brazen about taking the snack. The dogs stole twice as much food when not being looked at.

Dr Call said the findings suggested that dogs have more flexible minds than had previously been thought. They can piece together past experiences to construct new solutions to problems, he said.

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Girl saves sister, 3, from drowning**

A young girl plunged into a river’s swollen waters and saved her three-year-old sister, it emerged yesterday.

Sophie Knight, aged seven, was walking with her mother and sister, Rosie, along the bank of the River Avon on the outskirts of Salisbury when the younger girl fell into the river.

As their mother, Sarah, watched in horror, Sophie jumped after Rosie, who had disappeared below the surface, found her sister and held her above the water until the pair were dragged to safety by a man who had been walking his dog.

Mrs Knight said: “It all happened quickly. We were on a path by the river, I was pushing a buggy, the girls just ahead of me – Rosie suddenly turned right and walked into the river. I think she thought it was another big puddle.

“Before I had time to react, Sophie had jumped in after her. She definitely saved Rosie’s life because she was right under the water.”

Back at the family home in Harnham, Salisbury, Rosie had said to her mother: “I disappeared, didn’t I?” Sophie, not frightened during Saturday’s drama, said: “I just jumped in and saved her. The water was deep – it went over my head. All I could see was the top of my hat.”

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Give me a real old granny**

I was wondering the other day where all the grannies had gone. I don't mean the people who are grannies because they have grandchildren, but the ones who used to be about when I was younger.

I think a granny ought to look a certain way, so that it sticks out a mile that she is one. Ideally she should be smallish and round – comfy and cosy. It would be nice if she sat in a rocking chair and crocheted. By a warm fire – a real one – not your posh electric or gas ones with artificial flames and logs.

I think she ought to wear her slippers, and have a canary in a cage, and a window sill with geraniums. Her hair would be that snowy-white that shows up a pale pink skin and very bright eyes, and she'd smile a lot. I forgot the cat. There should be a cat purring by the fire. The kettle would always be ready to make a pot of tea, and there would be home-made cakes.

The trouble as I see it is that today's grannies all look wrong. They don't have white hair any more – they have a rinse. They wear make-up and have National Health teeth and go dashing about playing bingo, and don't sit and be cosy any more.

My grannies would have time to listen to one's grumbles and make soothing noises, and when you touched them, they would be soft and yielding, like cushions. The modern ones are all slimline and brittle, and are too busy moving about the place.

It's a sobering thought that I may be a granny myself one day, though. At the moment, I don't fancy sitting and rocking, with a cat or anything else. Or crocheting or making pots of tea and little buns, and smiling all the time and being cosy. I suppose, if the experts are right and we are all going to live longer than ever before, my Old Grannies are completely redundant.

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**“Sea women”**

In a centuries-long tradition, women divers plunge to the seabed surrounding this South Korean island to pluck seafood. Unlike their ancestors, today's divers on Cheju Island wear masks and wet suits. But little else has changed and they remain a rare, if fading, symbol of female independence in Korea's traditionally male-dominated society.

Tourists flock to see the divers who work without oxygen tanks in the bays ringing Cheju, off the southern coast of the Korean peninsula.

They can stay below the surface for up to two minutes, combing the ocean floor for seafood to sell at the market or eat at home.

But the divers are dwindling, from 23000 in 1960 to 500 today, and only 30 of them are 29 years old or younger. The younger generation prefers easier work in hotels, restaurants and souvenir shops.

“I don't blame them. We make little money despite hard work,” says Park Bok, who has been diving for more than half her life.

The divers' husbands mostly work at tangerine farms, horse ranches or as fishermen.

There are several theories about why women have dominated diving on Cheju since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. One is that they can withstand high water pressure better than men. Another is that their body fat allows them to endure cold water for longer periods.

But Park and others say many take several painkillers a day to endure the physical toll. “When you dive deep, it hurts everywhere”, says Kim, who works with Park.

The *haenyo*, or “sea women” in Korean, dive eight hours a day for about half the year in waters up to 13 meters deep. Their average annual income is only about \$3,000. Divers also work along the coast of the Korean peninsula, but Cheju is more suited to the profession because of its warmer weather.

Yet the sea women regulate their fishing, clinging to the custom of working without an oxygen supply. Diving with a tank, they reason, would let them strip clean the source of their living.

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

**Anger is normal. Or is it?**

In terms of frequency of expression anger is normal. It exists everywhere and is in all of us. But most teachers and parents find it difficult to accept anger as normal and inevitable. The real issue for the teacher and parent becomes the question of how to deal with anger in oneself. The pressures on us to control or hide our anger are very powerful. Teachers ask, “Will that be held against me as a sign of incompetence or immaturity?” Other concerns are: “What will the kids tell their parents?” and “Will that get back to the principal?” Teachers, in addition, have real concern for their children: “Will a child become frightened?” Will it damage him in some way?” or even more upsetting, “Will the child get angry at me, become rebellious, and no longer like me as a teacher?”

These concerns are so real that most teachers try to hide their anger. The results of this are quite predictable: at best the teacher who is straining to keep in anger is tense, irritable, and impatient; at worst the anger slips out in sarcasm or explodes in a rage of accumulated fury.

How do children react to anger? All of us, as we recall our own childhood experiences in school, can remember instances of teachers expressing anger in the classroom. Though children frequently face anger from adults, they do not always adjust to it in ways that make their own growth and learning better, which is the ultimate aim of the teacher. Teachers report that children often react

with confusion: they are bothered, or their faces appear troubled. Some children are hurt at the teacher's anger, and a few children are even frightened. Sarcasm or biting remarks that touch areas of special concern for children can be remembered with special misery for many years.

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### Thumbing a lift

To hitchhike successfully in any country you must be able to do two things: attract attention and at the same time convince the driver at a glance that you don't have an intention of robbing or murdering him. To fulfil the first requirement you must have some mark to distinguish you at once from all other people. A serviceman, for instance, should wear his uniform, a student his scarf. In a foreign country an unmistakable indication of your own nationality will also arrest the driver's attention. When I hitchhiked 9,500 miles across the United States and back recently I wore a well-tailored suit, a bowler hat and a trench-coat, and carried a pencil-thin rolled black umbrella. My suitcase was decorated with British flags. Having plenty of luggage, moreover, I was not likely to be suspected of being a dangerous lunatic. The problem was I had to get across to the driver the idea that I needed to get somewhere cheaply.

But even with careful preparation, you must not assume that the task will be easy. You should be prepared to wait a little, for there are drivers who confess to a fierce prejudice against hitchhikers. In America my average wait was half an hour, but I have heard of people waiting all day, they presumably took less pains to make themselves conspicuous.

Nor you must assume that all the drivers who stop for you are normal, nice people. On one occasion I found myself driving with a boy of nineteen who turned out to be on the run from the police, and was hoping to use me as an alibi. There are also lesser risks: you may find yourself in a car of a fascist fanatic, a Mormon missionary, or just a bad driver. You cannot tell of course, until you are in the car. But you soon learn the art of the quick excuse that gets you out again.

If the hitchhiker in the United States will remember that he is seeking the indulgence of drivers to give him a free ride, and he is prepared to give in exchange entertainment and company, and not to go to sleep, he will come across the remarkable, almost legendary, hospitality of the Americans of the West. It's not much of a price for a person who is being driven somewhere free when he can't drive himself.

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### Picnic

My elderly cousin came to stay with us just before our youngest daughter's birthday. We were a little apprehensive whether we ought to arrange the usual picnic celebration because my cousin loathes meals in the open air. However, she was determined not to spoil our plans and said she did not mind being left at home. On the day itself, seized by some sudden impulse, she elected to come with us, much to our surprise. I was certainly a day to tempt anyone out, even the most inveterate anti-picnicer: a clear blue sky, glorious sunshine and a gentle breeze. We duly arrived at our favourite picnic site, a field beside a river, and everybody, except my cousin, had a lovely and most refreshing bathe before we settled ourselves for our meal under the willow trees. While we were eating, a herd of cows from the adjoining field began to amble through the open gateway, unnoticed by my cousin. We like cows but guessed that they would be as little to her fancy as picnics and so hoped that they would go quietly back, satisfied that we were harmless. But one by one they gradually advanced nearer and nearer. When my cousin chanced to look up, their eyes confronted hers.

With one shriek of horror she leapt into the air and ran, not to the car, where she might have taken refuge, but towards a gap in the hedge, so small that she could not possibly have crawled through it. The cows, full of curiosity, gave chase. We were convulsed with laughter but my husband managed to pull himself together, rounded up the cows, drove them back through the gateway and shut the gate. We thought that disaster had been averted but our shaken guest, walking unsteadily back to us through a marshy bit of the field that the cows had trampled into mud, lost her balance and fell on her face. A hot cup of coffee did nothing to restore her composure, so we had no alternative but to pack up and go home. Never again, my cousin vowed bitterly, would she be so foolish as to go out on a picnic.

**Задание 9.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### Teachers

Say "teacher" and a clear image forms in people's minds. People usually think that teachers, if female, are intense, persistent creatures, and if male, are a little strange. They would refer to teachers they know and proceed to generalisations, most frequently concerning their quarrelsome emotional way of discussing things, their dictatorial or pedantic tendencies and, above all, their boring inability to talk about anything other than their jobs.

Teachers themselves have a particularly self-conscious view of their role. Outside their working milieu, they tend to feel isolated and to grow away from friends who work a standard office day. The teachers' job imposes emotional stresses and conflicts, and these have the power to isolate teachers from everybody else, to alter their outlook and even their characters.

Monday morning is a good example of the differences between school and office. In many offices you can arrive a little late, whatever is not important can be put off, and with luck you can have an extended lunch-hour. A teacher's Monday is more likely to begin on Sunday night, when the first uneasiness creeps up behind. There are preparations to be made for the morning, and even if they have been made it is difficult to shake off a sense of guilt about the quantity and quality of the preparations, or vague resentment over the erosion of free time.

You can't afford to be late, you have to be at work early in the morning. From the moment of arrival at school there's no place for lethargy; children are all around, full of questions and bounce.

It is that kind intensity of feeling that makes teaching so extraordinary. Extremes of behaviour are more common in the classroom than people would believe. Many teachers discover in themselves depths of bad temper, even rage, they never knew they had.

But the rewards of the job are so special that teachers learn to maintain high expectations, and apply them generally. The experiences they have at school have a great influence on their attitudes to jobs and people. Most of the generalisations about them are rooted somewhere in truth – teachers are different – but few people bother to find out why.

**Задание 10.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### May week in Cambridge

The most interesting and bizarre time of the year to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May, nor a week. For some reason, which nobody now remembers, May Week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the University year.

The paradox is pleasantly unusual, but in a way apt. May Week denotes not so much a particular period of time as the general atmosphere of relaxation and unwinding at the end of the year's work. It starts for each undergraduate when he finishes his examinations and it continues until he "goes down" at the end of the term.

Everything as far as possible has to happen in the open air – parties, picnics, concerts and plays. May Week seems almost like a celebration of the coming of the spring, till then ignored in favour of sterner matters like examinations, and this spirit of release seems to take over the entire town.

People gravitate towards the river and on to the Backs which are the broad lawns and graceful landscaped gardens behind those colleges which stand next to the river: Queens, King's, Clare, Trinity Hall, Trinity and St. John's. The river banks are lined with strollers and spectators and there's a steady procession of punts up and down the Cam, some drifting slowly and lazily, others poled by energetic young men determined to show off their skill.

Meanwhile the colleges are preparing feverishly for the various events of May Week. The most important of these are the May Balls for which some girls plot years in advance to get invitations and the May Races.

At the Art theatre, the "Footlights", a famous University club which specializes in revue, puts on its annual show. There's also a concert in King's college Chapel, but it is almost impossible for the casual visitor to get tickets for this.

The climax of May Week and for many undergraduates the final event of their university life is the May Balls when the river is lit up with coloured lights and flaming torches, ballroom orchestras compete for dancers with string bands and pop groups and punts glide romantically down the river. And in the silver light of dawn couples in evening dress stroll leisurely, perhaps rather dreamily through the Backs and the narrow deserted streets, until it is time to punt upstream through the meadows to breakfast at Granchester or some other equally attractive spot.

**Задание 11.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### Frank Sinatra

Frank – Francis Albert – Sinatra, who died at the age of 82, was the greatest popular singer of the 20th century.

He helped to create a new form of popular music that broke down national barriers and paved the way for the global triumph of rock. He was among the first to use his popularity as a singer as a springboard to a successful career as a Hollywood actor. In 1953 he won an Oscar for his performance in *From Here to Eternity*.

Frank Sinatra with his complicated personal life and several marriages, well publicised affairs and rumours of Mafia connections was one of the most celebrated figures of his age.

A committed Democrat, before he became an equally enthusiastic Republican, Sinatra was an active supporter of John Kennedy's campaign for the presidency in 1962.

Sinatra's popularity was only temporarily harmed by his explosive temperament, which involved him in many public scandals. In later life he greatly improved his reputation with charitable works and Ronald Reagan, the

former president, gave him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest honour to a civilian.

Sinatra mellowed in time and became an American institution. There were ups and downs of his personal life; the move from Democratic party sympathiser to Reagan's friend; the flirtation with low life and casinos set against much charitable giving; the successful film career in which he usually played tough non-singing characters in contrast to his constant touring.

But throughout there was a total commitment to the well crafted tune, in which the words were as crucial as the melody. He kept such music alive through the coming of the age of rock music. It will be fondly remembered and sung, thanks to Sinatra.

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание (7–8 фраз).

### **To sea with children**

At first, I was worried about taking children to sea and I had many questions. How would I amuse them? What if they feel ill at sea? Added to such questions was the major problem of their education. When we set out on our voyage, my daughter was seven, my son five, and we planned to sail for three years. That we only returned to England six years later with 60,000 miles behind us and children of thirteen and eleven years old, is an indication of how my worries had been answered.

Although there are problems and worries in taking children on cruises, they are not insurmountable and can be solved with some thought and careful planning. Water safety has many parallels with road safety and, regarded as such, it is simply commonsense to teach children to live near water safely.

There are also benefits in taking children to sea. In our society we are in great danger of making life too easy for our children. A certain amount of stress is necessary for every child's development. Sailing is one way of providing some stress and limited hardship, which will help to build the child's character. Thoughts such as these played an important part in our decision to take our children on a voyage around the world.

The closeness between parents and children on boats arises out of the fact that the child often witnesses a parent dealing with a difficult problem or an emergency.

If one expects to get fun out of sailing with children, one is likely to find it fun. Still, there are many things to be considered before the fun starts, from the safety and health of children on board to practical suggestions for amusing children at sea. Above all, remember throughout that cruising with children can be enjoyable and is not so difficult. It can also be of great benefit to the children themselves. So let's go cruising!

## **РАЗДЕЛ 1.2**

### **Тренировочные задания по говорению**

**Задание 1.** Speak about your favourite film (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 2.** Speak about the role of music in people's life (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 3.** Speak about your native place and say why it's dear to you (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 4.** Speak about your favourite book (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 5.** Speak about a holiday in an English-speaking country which you find interesting (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 6.** Speak about the presents you like to get for your birthday (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 7.** Speak about the role of sports in the people's life (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 8.** Speak about the role of Mass media in society (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 9.** Speak about your favourite fiction character (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 10.** Speak about the role of literature in people's life (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 11.** Speak about your favourite school subject (10–12 sentences).

**Задание 12.** Speak about your favourite season (10–12 sentences).

### Система оценивания заданий

Общая экзаменационная отметка складывается из двух отметок за выполнение отдельных заданий и является их средним арифметическим, округляемым по общим правилам (т.е. 3,5 и выше даёт 4 балла, 4,5 и выше даёт 5 баллов).

При оценивании отдельных заданий рекомендуется руководствоваться следующими схемами, которые не имеют исчерпывающего характера и не описывают всех возможных случаев, но дают некие общие ориентиры.

**Задание 1: Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его основное содержание.**

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и связно изложил его в краткой форме (7–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил правильно и полно
«4»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и связно изложил его в краткой форме (6–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил не вполне правильно и полно
«3»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но не смог связно изложить его в краткой форме (5–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил правильно и полно
	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но не смог связно изложить его в краткой форме (5–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил не вполне правильно и полно, но подтвердил ответами понимание текста
«2»	Учащийся не понял основного содержания текста и не может его изложить (4–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно
	Учащийся понял отдельные детали, но не может связно изложить основное содержание текста (4–8 фраз). На заданные экзаменатором вопросы ответил неудовлетворительно

**Задание 2: монолог-рассуждение (1,5–2 минуты).**

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей в заданном объёме (10–12 фраз), демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, не допускает фонематических ошибок

«4»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но объём высказывания менее заданного (8–9 фраз), есть повторы, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. Употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, не допускает фонематических ошибок
	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей в заданном объёме (10–12 фраз), демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. В основном употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей (допустил две-три ошибки в употреблении лексики, две-три ошибки в разных разделах грамматики), не допускает фонематических ошибок
«3»	Учащийся логично строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но объём высказывания менее заданного (6–7 фраз), есть повторы, демонстрирует умение рассуждать о фактах/событиях, старается приводить примеры и аргументы. Допустил четыре-пять ошибок в употреблении лексики, четыре-пять ошибок в разных разделах грамматики, одну-две фонематические ошибки
	Учащийся не вполне логично строит монологическое высказывание, уходит от темы или пытается подменить её другой, которой владеет лучше (6–12 фраз); старается приводить примеры и аргументы. В основном употребляет грамматические структуры и лексические единицы в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей (допустил две-три ошибки в употреблении лексики, две-три ошибки в разных разделах грамматики), одну фонематическую ошибку
«2»	Учащийся уходит от темы или пытается подменить её другой, которой владеет лучше; при этом он допустил более пяти ошибок в употреблении лексики, более пяти ошибок в разных разделах грамматики, более двух фонематических ошибок
	Учащийся не понял предложенную тему и/или не может построить связное монологическое высказывание Объём высказывания недостаточен для положительной отметки (пять и менее фраз)

**ЧАСТЬ II**  
**ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
**К ГВЭ-11 В ПИСЬМЕННОЙ ФОРМЕ**

**РАЗДЕЛ 2.1**  
**Тренировочные задания по чтению**

**Раздел 1. Чтение**

1

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1. Getting organized</b></p> <p><b>2. Great defeat</b></p> <p><b>3. Various origins</b></p> <p><b>4. Safe rules</b></p> | <p><b>5. A ball fit to play</b></p> <p><b>6. Duties to perform</b></p> <p><b>7. Ladies join in</b></p> <p><b>8. A way they used to do this</b></p> |
|---|--|
- A.** The first mention of anything like football comes from China in the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. Written reports of a game known as “cuju” describe a military training exercise which involved kicking a leather ball through a target, whilst being attacked by opponents. The game closest to the modern sport developed in Britain over the last 1500 years or so. Its roots are unclear, although some say they are Anglo-Saxon, while others say Celtic.
- B.** It is generally accepted that the first officially arranged league was the English Football League, formed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It consisted of 12 top-level football clubs, all of which were based in the North and the Midlands of England. Games played in the English Football League are the oldest systematic competition of such kind in world football. However, one hundred years later, the top clubs split away to form the Premier League.
- C.** By comparison with modern football, the medieval football matches were chaotic and had few rules. Usually it was played between neighboring towns and villages and involved an unlimited number of players on opposing teams, who clashed trying to drag an inflated pig’s bladder by any means possible to markers at either end of a town. Sometimes instead of markers, the teams kicked the bladder into the balcony of the opponents’ church.

- D.** There are four basic positions: goalkeeper, defender, midfielder and forward. The goalkeeper’s primary responsibility is to prevent goals. Defenders are in control of keeping the opposing team from scoring possible goals. Midfielders are the link between the defense and the attack, which means that they can help the attack or the defense, or both. Forwards score goals or help other teammates do so.
- E.** The official size of a football is not more than 70 centimeters, or 27 inches, and not less than 68 centimeters, or 26 inches. In case a question arises about whether or not a particular game ball meets the measurement standards, the conflict is always referred to FIFA, the world football governing organization and the ultimate authority on the game and its rules. Then FIFA decides if the dimensions are acceptable according to the official published rules of the game.
- F.** In the Middle Ages, while most reports spoke of men playing football, a few stories mentioned women playing as well. French women were known to play side-by-side with their husbands. Amongst Scottish women there was an annual competition near Mid-Lothian, Scotland. One of the biggest problems for women when it came to playing football was that the sport was quite violent, especially considering a clear set of rules did not yet exist.
- G.** The highest scoring football game was 149-0. The event occurred in 2002 after a 2-2 draw between rival teams Stade Olympique de L’Eymyrne, or SOE, and AS Adema of Madagascar, which resulted in the referees awarding a penalty causing SOE to lose the game. As a form of protest for being robbed of the title, the players purposefully scored 149 goals into their own net at the next game as spectators stormed the tickets booths demanding refunds.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2

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

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>1. Perfect for holidays</b>  | <b>5. Events to attend</b>   |
| <b>2. Engineering decisions</b> | <b>6. Safe for buildings</b> |
| <b>3. Bound with the sea</b>    | <b>7. Time to shop</b>       |
| <b>4. Unpredictable future</b>  | <b>8. Just an annoyance</b>  |

- A.** The history of Venice dates back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century when people sought protection from barbarian tribes and established a settlement on islands in the lagoon. But the people's relationship with the sea is not limited to it. At that time, Venice depended heavily on the sea for its ability to trade. This old tradition is still commemorated today, when the Doge throws a ring into the sea to symbolize the connection between the city and the water.
- B.** High water, or Aqua Alta, is a common phenomenon in Venice between October and March. It's an unusually high tide that floods parts of Venice. It may be a new experience for visitors as they wade through water in St. Mark's Square, but for the Venetians it is a well-known indicator of the ever-present threat from the lagoon waters. But because Aqua Alta is predicted and monitored, in most cases it is just a mild nuisance.
- C.** Located on the islands in the lagoon, Venetians have invented unique construction techniques to overcome problems associated with conditions on the low muddy islands. The buildings are constructed on closely spaced wood piles which go through the soft layer of sand and mud, and rest upon the solid compressed clay that underlies the islands. Foundations sit on the piles, and buildings of brick and stone sit above these.
- D.** The famous Venice Carnival starts about two weeks before Ash Wednesday and ends on Shrove Tuesday. During the carnival, Venetians and visitors like to dress up, enjoy the mask parade, gondola parades and a grand fireworks show on the final day. Another grand event is the Venice Film Festival, which is one of the oldest and most prestigious in the world. Started in 1932, it has taken place every year during late August or early September.

- E.** If you are planning to buy something other than street souvenirs, you need to know when to shop. To begin with, market hours in Venice are from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Shops typically close in the afternoon and on public holidays, which include Christmas and New Year's Day, St. Stephens's Day at the end of December, Epiphany at the beginning of January, Easter Monday, Liberation Day on April 25 and the Anniversary of the Republic, which is celebrated on June 2.
- F.** Time spent in Venice and the Venetian Riviera offers the traveller a wide choice between relaxing on the beach and exploring the sights in the surrounding area. Although Venice is one of the most iconic cities in the world, the surrounding area also offers a host of wonderful places to enjoy. Thus, the best beaches in the area are spread along the Lido coast, offering wide expanses of sand sloping gently into the sea.
- G.** It's no secret that the city is continuing to sink and the water level is continuing to rise. In 2009 the city started Project Moses to protect itself from the water. However, even under the most optimistic predictions, the city has only a few years before the inevitable happens. Sooner or later, the gates will no longer be able to protect the city from deterioration, and as a result Venice faces an uncertain and paradoxical existence.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

3

*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. **The first bird**
2. **Inside a bird**
3. **Bird legends**
4. **Man and birds**

5. **Talented talkers**
6. **Bird records**
7. **Champions of the air**
8. **People and nature**

- A.** There are a great many birds which can be taught to say a few words. But the real «talking» birds can be taught to say long sentences! The best talking birds are parrots, mynas, crows, ravens, jackdaws and certain jays. Many people believe that the ability to «talk» depends on the structure of a bird's tongue. Most biologists believe birds do not understand the words they say.
- B.** The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. It can grow up to 9 feet (2.7 m) tall. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird of Cuba, which is no larger than a bumblebee. The heaviest flying bird ever recorded was a mute swan that weighed 50 lb (23 kg). The chicken is the world's most common bird. In the wild, the red-billed quelea of Africa is the most numerous bird.
- C.** Birds have an internal skeleton and backbone. Flying birds have very light skeletons, to reduce the weight they have to carry in flight. Many of their bones are hollow. The inside of the bone looks like a honey-comb. Birds also have lightweight beaks, instead of heavy, bony jaws.
- D.** Birds are the most numerous of the earth's warm-blooded animals. Scientists have estimated that there may be over 100,000 million birds in the world altogether. Their success is largely due to their ability to fly, which gives them a better chance in finding food and places to live. Birds come in all different sizes and colours.
- E.** All living things change over thousands of years to improve their chances of survival. This process of change is called evolution. Birds evolved from reptiles about 150 million years ago. Their feathers developed from the scales which covered their ancestors. Wings gradually evolved from front legs. One of the first birds was Archaeopteryx («ancient wing»). It was a bad flier and used to climb trees and then glide away.

- F.** People have often looked at birds as bearers of good fortune. The phoenix was worshiped in ancient Egypt, but exists only in legend. People believed that the phoenix could set itself on fire and their rise from its own ashes. The dove as a symbol of peace came from the biblical story of Noah, who sent a dove from his Ark to find dry land. The pelican got its reputation for being a good dutiful parent in the Middle Ages. People believed that the pelican pierced its chest and fed its young with its blood.
- G.** People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else's. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

4

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

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>1. First computers</b>     | <b>5. Professional sport</b>   |
| <b>2. Risky sport</b>         | <b>6. Shopping from home</b>   |
| <b>3. Shopping in comfort</b> | <b>7. New users</b>            |
| <b>4. Difficult task</b>      | <b>8. Digging for the past</b> |
- A.** A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.
- B.** For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.
- C.** Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.
- D.** Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.
- E.** Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.

- F.** Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.
- G.** Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

5

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

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>1. Old word – new meaning</b> | <b>5. For travellers' needs</b> |
| <b>2. Not for profit</b>         | <b>6. For body and mind</b>     |
| <b>3. Generosity to taste</b>    | <b>7. Under lock and key</b>    |
| <b>4. New word – old service</b> | <b>8. Cheap yet safe</b>        |
- A.** The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.
- B.** Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.

- C. When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles.
- D. Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.
- E. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.
- F. A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.
- G. Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

6

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.

### The University of Oxford

As the oldest university in the English-speaking world, Oxford is a unique and historic institution. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167, A \_\_\_\_\_.

In the 13th century, rioting between townspeople and students hastened the establishment of halls of residence. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges, which began as medieval 'halls of residence'. University, Balliol and Merton Colleges, B \_\_\_\_\_, are the oldest.

Less than a century later, Oxford had achieved eminence and won the praise of popes, kings and sages by its antiquity, curriculum, doctrine and privileges.

In 1355, Edward III paid tribute to the University for its invaluable contribution to learning; he also commented on the services C \_\_\_\_\_.

Starting in 1878, academic halls were established for women D \_\_\_\_\_. Five of the all-male colleges admitted women in 1974, and since then, all colleges have changed their statutes to admit both women and men. St Hilda's College, E \_\_\_\_\_, was the last of Oxford's single sex colleges.

During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford added to its humanistic core a major new research capacity in the natural and applied sciences. In so doing, it has enhanced and strengthened its traditional role F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. which was originally for women only
2. which were established between 1249 and 1264
3. who were finally admitted to full membership in 1920
4. and it was a centre for religious and political disputes
5. that were rendered to the state by distinguished Oxford graduates
6. when Henry II banned English students from attending Paris University
7. as an international centre for learning and a forum for intellectual debate

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

7

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.

### Panoramic learning across the curriculum

When students are enjoying a lesson it shows. It shows in their attention levels, in the effort they put in and the results they achieve. The education programme at the EDF Energy London Eye offers maximum educational value through unique and stimulating learning experiences. London Eye experiences provide the perfect setting A \_\_\_\_\_ historical London landmarks both on the River Thames and on view from the London Eye.

Students will admire the stunning views of London from one of the high-tech glass capsules. This is the perfect opportunity to point out to students the famous London sights B \_\_\_\_\_.

From every angle, the London Eye is a useful and inspiring educational tool. This is because so many different disciplines went into its creation C \_\_\_\_\_ in which it can be used to demonstrate various topics, whether in specific areas such as design, technology, architecture and engineering, or more broadly D \_\_\_\_\_.

The London Eye offers a range of visit options E \_\_\_\_\_, plus free tickets for teachers. In addition, free teacher planning visits can be booked. The school guided tour provides a great learning experience. Knowledgeable hosts will give an interactive commentary, highlighting key historical dates and important landmarks with an educational perspective. They will also be able to describe the technology process F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. that pass beneath them
2. that were risky and demanding
3. and there are so many ways
4. for various school parties
5. to promote numeracy and literacy
6. for students of all ages to discover
7. that went into creating the London Eye

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

8

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.

### Living in the moment makes people happier

Psychologists have found that people are distracted from the task they are performing nearly half of the time, and this daydreaming consistently makes them less happy. But the study also found A \_\_\_\_\_ than what they are actually doing.

Many philosophical and religious traditions highlight the benefits of living for the moment, B \_\_\_\_\_. Psychologists at Harvard University collected information on the daily activities, thoughts and feelings of 2,250 volunteers to find out how often they were focused on what they were doing, and what made them most happy. They found that people were happiest C \_\_\_\_\_, and least happy when working, resting or using a home computer. They also found that subjects' minds were wandering nearly half of the time D \_\_\_\_\_.

The researchers concluded that thinking ahead and daydreaming make people more miserable, even E \_\_\_\_\_. Even the most interesting tasks did not keep people's full attention. Participants in the study said they were thinking about something else at least 30% of the time while performing different tasks.

"Human beings have a unique ability to focus on things that aren't happening right now. That F \_\_\_\_\_; to think about and plan for the future as well. It also allows them to imagine things that might never happen," said Matthew Killingsworth, the lead researcher. "At the same time, it seems that human beings often use this ability in ways that are not productive, and it can also make us unhappy," he added.

1. and that this consistently made them less happy
2. allows them to reflect on the past and learn from it
3. even when they were being tested and corrected
4. that people spend nearly half their time thinking about something other
5. when they are thinking about something pleasant
6. but until now there has not been much scientific evidence to support this
7. when exercising or in conversation

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

9

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.

### Dogs are either optimists or pessimists

Scientists have now confirmed what many pet owners have long believed: some dogs have a more gloomy view of life than others. The unusual picture of their psychology came from researchers at Bristol University **A** \_\_\_\_\_. Dogs that were generally calm when left alone were also found to have an optimistic attitude, **B** \_\_\_\_\_, and seemed to be more pessimistic according to the study.

The research suggests that the problems caused by some dogs **C** \_\_\_\_\_ that could be treated with behavioural therapy.

“Some of these dogs may have emotional issues **D** \_\_\_\_\_,” said Michael Mendle, head of animal welfare and behaviour at the university.

His team studied 24 animals at two dog homes in the UK. Half of the dogs were male and they were various breeds. Researchers began the study by going to a room with each dog in turn and playing for 20 minutes. They returned the next day, **E** \_\_\_\_\_, during which the scientists recorded the animal’s behaviour with a video camera. They used the film to give each dog an anxiety score.

A day or two later, they trained the dogs to walk to a food bowl that was full when placed at one end of a room and empty when placed at the other. **F** \_\_\_\_\_, the scientists tested the animals’ mood by placing bowls in ambiguous positions – in the middle of the room, for example – and noting how quickly each dog went to the bowl.

“Our study shows that dogs are similar to people – that an optimistic dog is less likely to be anxious when left alone than one with a more pessimistic nature,” added Mendle.

1. while those that barked relieved themselves, destroyed furniture
2. who studied how dogs behave when separated from their owners
3. when they are left alone could indicate deeper emotional problems
4. who were more likely to react positively
5. when the dogs had learned the difference
6. but this time left the dog alone for five minutes
7. and owners should talk to their vets about possible treatments

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

10

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.

### Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study.

Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled **A** \_\_\_\_\_ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion **B** \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

“In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in **C** \_\_\_\_\_.”

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed **E** \_\_\_\_\_, but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest **F** \_\_\_\_\_.”

1. that laughter is a uniquely human trait
2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
3. while their caretakers tickled them
4. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
5. to trace the origin of laughter back
6. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
7. that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 11–17. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **My perfect weekend: Gillian Lynne, dancer and choreographer**

Weekends? I haven't had such things for years. Perhaps I'm one of the few people left who still do this, but I usually just go on working on Saturdays. However, since contracting a wretched bout of pneumonia in April the doctors have said I am not allowed to work. As a theatre person I'm used to picking myself up and struggling on, so resting is anathema to me, but I've been absolutely floored by this pneumonia and have had to slow down a bit to give my system a chance.

Luckily, my husband Peter Land, the actor, who is 60, and I have a heavenly property in Gloucestershire to escape to on weekends. We try and get away from London by 3pm on a Friday: any time after that and you're eaten up by traffic. Our house was built in 1670 and it's very beautiful, perched on a hill within sight of a village. Peter knows all about the history but I'm very bad at things like that.

We're great homemakers. In fact, we have too many houses. It's partly because we love interior decorating and creating things together but also, I think, because we never had any children. So we're just a small family unit: Peter, our dog Bessie and me. Bessie's a smooth-haired English fox terrier, very elegant and stylish and so intelligent. She adores her daddy because she's a woman and I'm really no good as a replacement at all. When Peter's not home she stands by the front door waiting for him for about half a day, then looks at me balefully and thinks, "Well, silly old thing, she loves me so I might as well be sweet to her." She comes everywhere with us.

We're not great social types. I suppose that's because all our lives are spent with other people in meetings and rehearsals, so when we get any time together we live quietly. We do actually like each other too – we're fantastic buddies and always make each other laugh.

When we get to Gloucestershire on a Friday we usually leap into our golf buggy and take a tour around the garden. We bought this buggy a couple of years ago when my right foot got so bad from decades of sprains that I could no longer walk on it. I was putting on a musical in Las Vegas at the time and was absolutely crippled, but I just had to hide it and carry on. It made that cast love me because they knew what I was going through, but it wasn't easy. I saw a brilliant osteopath recommended by a great friend of ours in Los Angeles and he told me that, quite frankly, the foot was done for. It hasn't stopped me from working but it does make driving more difficult, so Peter and I always have a battle over who gets to drive the buggy. I usually win and then I take him and the dog on a hilarious journey around the garden, making dangerous swooping turns at top speed and pointing out every little thing that's changed in the paddock, the fish pond and the orchard since we last came down.

After that, I usually go and do my daily 40-minute workout. Peter likes to watch TV serials, but I don't like TV and I'm not interested in serials. I had very poor schooling because of the war and the only thing I was any good at was music. Some years later, in fact, my musical talent led me to become carried away while playing an angel in a ballet ...

11

Because of pneumonia Gillian ...

- 1) stopped working on weekends.
- 2) had to buy a new property.
- 3) had to leave the theatre.
- 4) began to move more slowly.

ОТВЕТ:

12

Which of the following is TRUE about Gillian and Peter's Gloucestershire house?

- 1) It's far from London.
- 2) It's in the middle of a village.
- 3) It's very old.
- 4) It's a historical building.

ОТВЕТ:

13

Why does Gillian think that they probably have too many houses?

- 1) Because their family is small.
- 2) Because they are too old to keep them.
- 3) Because they have no time to decorate their interiors.
- 4) Because they are too busy to maintain them properly.

ОТВЕТ:

14

Gillian thinks that their dog Bessie ...

- 1) likes her company better than Peter's.
- 2) is part of their family.
- 3) is too hairy.
- 4) is her best company.

ОТВЕТ:

**15** How does Gillian explain that they are not eager to mix with other people?

- 1) They don't like noisy companies.
- 2) They are afraid of being laughed at.
- 3) They are tired of communicating with lots of people at work.
- 4) They spend too little time together.

Ответ:

**16** Gillian and Peter use golf buggy because ...

- 1) their garden is too big.
- 2) they find riding in it great fun.
- 3) Gillian needs help moving around the garden.
- 4) it was recommended by their friend.

Ответ:

**17** Which of the following is part of Gillian's everyday routine?

- 1) Driving the buggy.
- 2) Watching TV.
- 3) Visiting church.
- 4) Exercising.

Ответ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 18–24. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **The case for blue-collar work**

I have a university degree, and I work two part-time jobs. One is teaching writing at a university; the other is working at a supermarket. People don't believe me when I tell them I make more money per hour bagging food than I do lecturing on literary techniques.

We are a society that glamorizes white-collar professionals at the expense of their blue-collar counterparts. We associate office jobs with higher levels of class, income and education; unqualified jobs with lower status. The traditional formula has always been: college = white-collar job = success.

At a time when unemployment is very high and college tuition becomes more expensive, the old formula no longer works. Students emerge with their hard-earned degrees and the college loans to show for it, but for what returns? The majority do not get a well-paid banking job straight out of school. According to the Economic Policy Institute, wages for recent college graduates have not grown over the last decade, and actually dropped from 2007-11. In 2011, that average was just \$16.81 per hour, which is not enough to pay back the student debt. The average wage for high school graduates is \$9.45 per hour, a figure not much lower than that of a university graduate.

Some decide to sit out the bad economy by pursuing an advanced degree, aiming to boost their future earning potential. It's a risky move in the American society where even Ivy League MBAs and lawyers can be easily fired. A college degree is increasingly becoming a privilege for those from higher-income families. The only guaranteed result of a college degree is the bill you'll be forced to pay every semester (and, likely, for years after you graduate).

Compare white-collar jobs to some blue-collar jobs. Blue-collar professionals like electricians are enjoying 23% job growth this decade, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. They earn on average \$52,910 a year, almost \$10 more per hour than recent college grads, and the top 10% earn at least \$82,680. Welding, light truck driving and plumbing are just some of the blue-collar fields with similar earning potential, and the vocational training required is a fraction of the cost of a college degree. If financial freedom is your ultimate aim, then going into business for yourself can greatly increase earnings.

But do these blue-collar jobs give satisfaction? Yes, they do. When you choose a job, think about the advantages this job gives you. There is a personal satisfaction that comes with earning good money. There's also something to be said for a job you can clock in and out of, leaving work safely behind. It also creates more time for family and friends.

In this tight job market, we cannot ignore the reality that a college degree is becoming a luxury, one that no longer leads directly to success. It is time we

should really understand the situation with blue-collar workers. They get good salaries, and they are in constant demand.

**18**

The bigger part of the author's income comes from a job ...

- 1) for newspapers.
- 2) at a university.
- 3) in a shop.
- 4) on the street.

ОТВЕТ:

**19**

According to the author, the general opinion is that to earn more money you have to be ...

- 1) a university graduate.
- 2) a blue-collar professional.
- 3) a high school graduate.
- 4) an unqualified worker.

ОТВЕТ:

**20**

According to the text, one of the most secure and financially attractive positions at the beginning of a career nowadays is ...

- 1) an office worker.
- 2) an electrician.
- 3) a lawyer.
- 4) a businessman.

ОТВЕТ:

**21**

The author is describing the job market in ...

- 1) Britain.
- 2) the USA.
- 3) Australia.
- 4) Canada.

ОТВЕТ:

**22**

According to the author, when choosing a career people are supposed to consider ...

- 1) future income.
- 2) convenient working hours.
- 3) job satisfaction.
- 4) time left for social life.

ОТВЕТ:

**23**

The final paragraph suggests that the present situation for blue-collar professionals is ...

- 1) really humiliating.
- 2) a bit threatening.
- 3) merely bearable.
- 4) pretty favourable.

ОТВЕТ:

**24**

The meaning of the word "case" in the title is close to ...

- 1) container.
- 2) illness.
- 3) argument.
- 4) matter.

ОТВЕТ:

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 25–31. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Australia's Northern Territory

Australia's Northern Territory is a huge region, equivalent in size to France, Italy and Spain combined, where natural environments from deserts and rocky mountain ranges to mangroves and tropical forests abound. If you're seeking a tour experience that allows an intimate connection with vast, unspoilt natural environments, the Northern Territory is definitely one of the premier destinations on the planet.

The contrasts and colours of the Northern Territory's rich environment ebb and flow with the seasons, nowhere more evident than in the World Heritage National Parks of Uluru-Kata Tjuta (Ayers Rock) in Central Australia and Kakadu in the tropical north. The Northern Territory's flora and fauna is as diverse as fleeting desert wildflowers and sumptuous lotus lilies, and tiny gecko lizards and giant saltwater crocodiles.

The native people of the Northern Territory continue to hold a profoundly spiritual, unbroken connection to the land that reaches back tens of thousands of years, yet is still accessible today. They are becoming increasingly involved in the Northern Territory tourism industry, and now operate a range of authentic tour businesses that include activities ranging from desert walks in search of bush tucker to visits to ancient rock art galleries.

The Northern Territory is famous for its diverse, colourful characters. Uncomplicated, larger than life characters are easy to find in the Territory's legendary outback pubs, cattle stations and country towns. At the same time, the Northern Territory today is also home to a diverse, multicultural mix of people all of whom are only too willing to share a yarn or two. It's hard not to fall in love with Territorians' open, down-to-earth, can-do attitude, whatever their background.

Kakadu National Park is located 250 kilometres east of Darwin. Plunging gorges, rugged escarpments, lush wetlands and cascading waterfalls abound in Kakadu, covering area the size of Wales or the US state of West Virginia. Renowned for the richness of its natural and cultural wonders, Kakadu has one of the highest concentrations in the world of publicly accessible Aboriginal rock art sites. Closer to Darwin are the unspoiled wetlands of Mary River National Park which is home to millions of birds, many crocodiles and plentiful fish including the mighty barramundi. The Litchfield National Park is located about 100 kilometres south of Darwin, and is home to an impressive array of natural wonders including waterfalls, rock pools and towering gorges. Arnhem Land, to the east of Kakadu National Park, covers some 91,000 square kilometers and is home to many Aboriginal people, most of whom continue to speak their traditional languages and practice their traditional cultures. To visit

Arnhem Land, a permit must be obtained from the Northern Land Council in Darwin. The stunning beauty and cultural significance of areas such as Oenpelli, Mt Borradaile, and the Cobourg and Gove peninsulas make a visit to Arnhem Land an unforgettable experience.

25

The main draw of a holiday in Australia's Northern Territory is the variety of its ...

- 1) original nature.
- 2) traditional arts.
- 3) climatic conditions.
- 4) educational opportunities.

ОТВЕТ:

26

The text suggests that the natives' ties with nature ...

- 1) were broken by civilization.
- 2) are not the same as before.
- 3) were exchanged for business.
- 4) have been kept for ages.

ОТВЕТ:

27

The Territorians are characterized as ...

- 1) sophisticated.
- 2) aggressive.
- 3) nationalistic.
- 4) open hearted.

ОТВЕТ:

28

The barramundi is a ...

- 1) fish.
- 2) reptile.
- 3) mammal.
- 4) bird.

ОТВЕТ:

29

What does the text say about the access to the national parks?

- 1) The access is always unrestricted.
- 2) The access is closed during some seasons.
- 3) Permission is needed to visit some.
- 4) The access permit is very expensive.

Ответ:

30

The experience of visiting the Northern Territory is described as ...

- 1) tiring.
- 2) breathtaking.
- 3) dangerous.
- 4) time-consuming.

Ответ:

31

The author's aim in this text is ...

- 1) to advertise a tourist destination.
- 2) to give an academic description of the land.
- 3) to give a poetic description of the land.
- 4) to raise environmental issues.

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 32–38. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Are children becoming 'digitally illiterate'?

Peter Price tries a £15 computer that could get children into programming. As computers become ever more complicated, there are concerns that schools and universities are not teaching the basic programming skills that underpin some of Britain's most successful industries. "The narrowness of how we teach children about computers risks creating a generation of digital illiterates", says P. Price.

From primary school to university, the skill of writing even basic programs has been largely displaced by lessons in how to use a computer. "[Children] learn about Word and Powerpoint and Excel. They learn how to use the applications but don't have the skills to make them," says Ian Livingstone. "It's the difference between reading and writing. We're teaching them how to read, we're not teaching them how to write.

Livingstone is campaigning for computer science to become a separate subject on the school national curriculum. And *its current omission* is something that the Association for UK Interactive Entertainment (Ukie) believes is having a drastic impact on the digital industries. "This skills gap is a threat not just to the future of the video games industry but also to any business that has computer technology at its core," says Daniel Wood.

Many think that a return to the days where simpler computers filled the classroom could change things. When all computers were basic, children could understand them more easily and *mess around* with them from a very early age. "Even 20 years ago, the BBC Micro was in schools and was the cornerstone of computing in the classroom and when people went home from school or work, they also had their Spectrum so could also do programming," says Livingstone.

One foundation in particular is looking to bring on that change. A tiny device called the Raspberry Pi is a whole computer squeezed onto a single circuit board, about the same size as a USB disc. It costs around £15 and can be plugged into a TV with the aim of making a computer cheap and simple enough to allow anyone to write programmes. "Hopefully it will bring a solution to a generation of kids who can have the advantages that I had as a kid so they can learn to program and do great things," says David Braben of the Raspberry Pi Foundation.

Although computer programming is not on the national curriculum, many schools have taken the decision themselves to bring it back into the classroom. "What we're trying to do with our game design is show them that you can teach them games, you can make some games and you can create them and share them with other people. "Some of the children get into computers and they're getting

interested in how games work. They're only young – our eldest are 11 – but if we can inspire a few of them, then we've done a good job.”

32

The author of the article is worried about ...

- 1) the computer games developing too fast.
- 2) the society facing a lack of people able to do simple programming.
- 3) the computer business being too complex.
- 4) the computer industry moving towards its collapse.

ОТВЕТ:

33

In the article the skill of programming is compared to ...

- 1) that of writing
- 2) that of reading.
- 3) using computer applications
- 4) ability to write Word, Powerpoint and Excel.

ОТВЕТ:

34

The phrase «*its current omission*» in paragraph 3 implies that ...

- 1) Livingstone is not a member of UKIE at the moment
- 2) at present there is no computer science in school syllabus
- 3) there is a skills gap in the digital industries.
- 4) computer technology has not yet become an essential part of business.

ОТВЕТ:

35

The best synonym for the collocation «*mess around*» (with computers) in paragraph 4 is ...

- 1) exchange them with friends
- 2) take them to pieces
- 3) play about
- 4) drop them

ОТВЕТ:

36

What does the author say about the BBC Micro?

- 1) It is in fact what the economy needs nowadays.
- 2) It must be returned to the classroom and used by the students.
- 3) It used to be the foundation of computer education
- 4) It could help children do programming in modern schools.

ОТВЕТ:

37

David Braben of the Raspberry Pi Foundation hopes that the Raspberry Pi ...

- 1) can be used instead of TV and a computer.
- 2) will give children the advantages he never had in his childhood.
- 3) has been much improved since he was a child.
- 4) is to be the device to write computer programmes with.

ОТВЕТ:

38

David Braben considers his job to be done well if they ...

- 1) show schools how to teach children to write games
- 2) create games and share them with other people.
- 3) motivate children to find out how games work
- 4) make children play games that they produce themselves.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 39–45. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### The history of Coca-Cola

For almost 125 years, the secrecy surrounding the recipe for Coca-Cola has been one of the world's great marketing tricks. As the story goes, the fizzy drink's famous '7X' formula has remained unchanged since it was developed in 1886. Today, the recipe is entrusted only to two Coke executives, neither of whom can travel on the same plane for fear the secret would go down with them.

Now, one of America's most celebrated radio broadcasters claims to have discovered the Coke secret. Ira Glass, presenter of the public radio institution *This American Life*, says he has tracked down a copy of the recipe, the original of which is still supposedly held in a burglar-proof vault at the Sun Trust Bank in Atlanta, Georgia.

The formula was created by John Pemberton, an Atlanta chemist and former Confederate army officer who crafted cough medicines in his spare time. In 1887, he sold the recipe to a businessman, Asa Griggs, who immediately placed it for safekeeping in the Georgia Trust Bank.

Glass came across a recipe that he believes is the secret formula in a back issue of Pemberton's local paper, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, while he was researching an entirely different story. Tucked away on an inside page of the 8 February 1979 edition, he stumbled on an article that claimed to have uncovered the closely guarded 7X formula.

The column was based on information found in an old leather-bound notebook that belonged to Pemberton's best friend and fellow Atlanta chemist, RR Evans. Glass was intrigued and, after some digging, found that the notebook had been handed down over generations until it reached a chemist in Georgia called Everett Beal, whose widow still possesses it.

The rediscovered recipe includes extract of coca leaves, caffeine, plenty of sugar (it specifies 30 unidentified units thought to be pounds), lime juice, vanilla and caramel. Into that syrup, the all-important 7X ingredients are added: alcohol and six oils – orange, lemon, nutmeg, coriander, neroli and cinnamon. The formula is very similar to the recipe worked out by Mark Pendergrast who wrote a history of the drink in 1993 called *For God, Country & Coca-Cola*.

Coke's secret recipe is, in fact, partly a myth. The soda has changed substantially over time. Cocaine, a legal stimulant in Pemberton's day, was removed from the drink in 1904 after mounting public unease about the drug. Extract of coca leaves is still used but only after the cocaine has been removed.

In 1980, the company replaced sugar, squeezed from beet and cane, with the cheaper corn sweetener that is often found in American food and drink. Coke fans were not impressed.

Despite such occasional controversies, one element has remained constant: Coke's commitment to keeping its own secret. Speculation about the recipe has been a popular talking point for more than a century, **proving good for business**.

The company has reacted to the *This American Life* story in a way that has been typical of its commercial strategy since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. "Many third parties have tried to crack our secret formula. Try as they might, they've been unsuccessful," Coca-Cola's Kerry Tressler said.

39 The best title reflecting the message of the story probably is ...

- 1) The History of Coca-Cola company.
- 2) Coca-Cola secret recipe revealed?
- 3) Tracking down the famous recipe.
- 4) The secret recipe is a fraud.

ОТВЕТ:

40 Who is supposed to know the Coke secret recipe nowadays?

- 1) Certain Coca-Cola executives.
- 2) A broadcaster.
- 3) The director of Atlanta Sun Trust Bank.
- 4) RR Evans.

ОТВЕТ:

41 How did Ira Glass learn about the recipe?

- 1) Talking to a relative of John Pemberton.
- 2) Working in Atlanta archives.
- 3) Accidentally reading an article in an old Atlanta paper.
- 4) Studying an old notebook that belonged to Pemberton.

ОТВЕТ:

42

Which of the following does NOT belong to the famous 7X ingredients?

- 1) Orange oil.
- 2) Caffeine.
- 3) Nutmeg oil.
- 4) Alcohol.

Ответ:

43

Why might the secret recipe be considered a myth?

- 1) The recipe has never existed.
- 2) It has never been a secret.
- 3) The company has been regularly changing the ingredients.
- 4) The quality of the ingredients has been changing.

Ответ:

44

What disappointed Coca-Cola fans in 1980?

- 1) Sugar was removed from the drink.
- 2) The price of the drink went up with the price of sugar.
- 3) Beet and cane sugar was replaced with the corn one.
- 4) The recipe of the drink was revealed.

Ответ:

45

The phrase “proving good for business” in the last paragraph means that the rumors about the recipe ...

- 1) provided unnecessary problems for the company.
- 2) helped the company’s sales.
- 3) were supported by the company.
- 4) helped to keep the recipe in secret.

Ответ:

### Система оценивания ответов на задания раздела 2.1

Ответы на задания 1–5 и 6–10 оцениваются в 7 и 6 баллов соответственно. 1 балл выставляется за каждое верно установленное соответствие.

Ответы на задания 11–45 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ.

### Ответы к заданиям 1–45

№ задания	Ответ
1	3186572
2	3825714
3	5627138
4	4673128
5	3652148
6	625317
7	613547
8	467352
9	213765
10	516374
11	1
12	3
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	3
17	4
18	3
19	1
20	2
21	2
22	3
23	4
24	3
25	1
26	4
27	4
28	1
29	3
30	2

31	1
32	2
33	1
34	2
35	3
36	3
37	4
38	3
39	2
40	1
41	3
42	2
43	4
44	3
45	2

**РАЗДЕЛ 2.2****Тренировочные задания по грамматике и лексике**

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.*

**Was George Washington really the first president of the United States?**

You probably would answer yes, but did you ever hear of John Hanson? He was really the first president of the nation. In 1781, when the Continental Congress \_\_\_\_\_ to plan the shape of the new nation and adopt the constitution, the Congress elected Hanson as the “President of the United States in Congress Assembled.”

**1**

MEET

**2**

But Hanson \_\_\_\_\_ the power of the presidency as we know it now. Hanson served only one year, and was followed by six other men as “President.”

NOT HAVE

**3**

The \_\_\_\_\_, George Washington, was the first constitutionally elected president in 1789.

SEVEN

**Historic centre of Vienna**

Vienna, the capital of Austria, started as an ancient Roman military camp. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the settlement expanded and the medieval town walls surrounded a much larger area. They \_\_\_\_\_ during wars in the 16th century.

**4**

BUILD

**5**

The inner city contains historic buildings, including the Schottenkloster, the \_\_\_\_\_ monastery in Austria.

OLD

**6**

In 1683, Vienna developed becoming an impressive baroque city. Since then, many existing medieval buildings, churches and convents \_\_\_\_\_ baroque features.

KEEP

**7**

Some other buildings remind \_\_\_\_\_ that Vienna was the residence of Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert.

WE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 8–14, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 8–14.

#### Does it ever rain in the desert?

The average rainfall in the Sahara Desert is from five to ten inches per year in most places. Rain falls once in a while even in the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the desert.

8 HOT

But one part of the desert \_\_\_\_\_ without rain since 2002!

9 GO

Still, the driest place on earth \_\_\_\_\_ in the Sahara Desert. Last year, the city of Arica, in Chile, received just three-hundredths of an inch of rain.

10 NOT BE

#### Who invented the diesel engine?

Rudolf Diesel, a German inventor, developed the diesel engine back in 1893. Diesels were originally used as a more efficient replacement for steam engines. Since the 1910s, they \_\_\_\_\_ in submarines and ships.

11 USE

Use in locomotives and trucks followed \_\_\_\_\_.

12 LATE

In the 1930s, they slowly \_\_\_\_\_ to be used in a few automobiles.

13 BEGIN

The \_\_\_\_\_ diesel engine in the world is currently a Wartsila marine diesel of about 80 MW output.

14 LARGE

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 15–21, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 15–21.

In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill - he could see the future. The Temple in Troy was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of all Apollo's Temples.

15 NAME

One day, having nothing better to do, Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other \_\_\_\_\_ he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple.

16 WOMAN

Apollo \_\_\_\_\_ by her grace.

17 IMPRESS

The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he \_\_\_\_\_ in love. It was love at first sight.

18 FALL

Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed.

19 DREAM

With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, \_\_\_\_\_ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping the Greeks destroy Troy. When Apollo bent his head to gently kiss her, she angrily spat in his face.

20 NOT CAN

Apollo got very angry. He \_\_\_\_\_ take away his gift, but he was able to add to it. So, whatever Cassandra said, no one would believe her. That was his second gift.

21 NOT BELIEVE

When Cassandra begged her people in Troy to watch out for the Trojan horse, they \_\_\_\_\_ her. And that was the end of Troy.

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 22–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 22–28.

### Funny seagull thinks he is a cat

A seagull was adopted by June and Steve Grimwood, who found a soot-covered young bird in their fireplace and called him Mr. Pooh. The gull \_\_\_\_\_ up with cats.

BRING

22

He \_\_\_\_\_ in a cat's basket, from which he acquired a taste for Whiskas. Since then, Mr. Pooh has learned the sound of the fridge door being opened.

SLEEP

23

He \_\_\_\_\_ the family home, but he can't resist returning three times a day for his favourite food, announcing his arrival by tapping on the door.

LEAVE

24

### Singing in the car

My elder brother likes all kinds of music. He prefers jazz but also listens to pop music and sometimes goes to classical music concerts. But when driving \_\_\_\_\_ in his car, he insists on listening to heavy-metal music.

I

25

For a long time I \_\_\_\_\_ understand why he was doing it.

NOT CAN

26

He knew very well that for me it was the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of music.

BAD

27

One day I decided to ask him why he always chooses this type while driving. "Well, sister," he reluctantly replied, "to be frank, it's mainly so you can't sing along." He added that he \_\_\_\_\_ to anything else if only I promised not to sing along.

LISTEN

28

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–35, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 29–35.

### Difficult landing

I One airline had a policy that required the first officer to stand at the door while the passengers exited. He smiled and thanked them for \_\_\_\_\_ the airline.

FLY

29

A pilot on this airline landed his plane into the runway really hard. He thought that passengers \_\_\_\_\_ angry comments.

HAVE

30

However, it seemed that all of them \_\_\_\_\_ too shocked to say anything. Finally, everyone got off except for a little old lady. She said, 'Can I ask you a question?' 'Yes, Madam,' said the pilot. 'What was it?' the lady asked, 'Did we land or were we shot down?'

BE

31

### Honesty is the best policy

To learn more about her students, my younger brother's teacher sent home a lengthy questionnaire at the beginning of the school year. She asked \_\_\_\_\_ about their likes and dislikes and about many other things.

THEY

32

She asked what they \_\_\_\_\_ about their school in twenty years time.

THINK

33

Some of the questions were so difficult that I \_\_\_\_\_ answer them offhand though I was 6 years his senior.

NOT CAN

34

The \_\_\_\_\_ question, in my opinion, was the one relating to their self-image: "When you look in a mirror, what do you see?" But my ten-year-old brother had no trouble with his answer: "Myself, and everything behind me."

BAD

35

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 36–41, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 36–41.

### The Sphinx and Prince Thutmose

- 36 The Great Sphinx is the world's largest statue and one of its oldest. There are \_\_\_\_\_ legends about it. One of them tells about King Thutmose IV, who should never have been the King of Egypt, but he was. VARY
- 37 The story is that before he was King, he used to go hunting in the desert. At that time he was a Prince, but not in a very good \_\_\_\_\_ to get the throne. One day he fell asleep in the desert and had a dream. POSE
- 38 In the dream the Sphinx appeared and told Thutmose that he had been very \_\_\_\_\_ to the Gods and deserved a reward. The Sphinx promised to make Thutmose the king if he did one thing for the Sphinx in return. RESPECT
- 39 Prince Thutmose \_\_\_\_\_ asked what it was. The Sphinx replied that his statue was buried in the sand, and that nobody had done anything about it. IMMEDIATE
- 40 At that time, only the head of the Sphinx was showing above the \_\_\_\_\_ desert. Prince Thutmose set about the task of clearing away the sand, and eventually became King of all Egypt. SURROUND
- 41 Many \_\_\_\_\_ believe that the story is true. However, it is far more likely that the Prince made up the story so that the people of Egypt would accept him as their King. EGYPT

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 42–47, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 42–47.

### Chili news

- 42 Hatch, New Mexico, is the home city for the annual Chili Festival. There, \_\_\_\_\_ display numerous kinds of chili peppers, giving them names such as Espanola, NuMex, Joe Parker and Rio Grande 21. FARM
- 43 The pepper \_\_\_\_\_ is hot these days, and not just in Hatch. PRODUCE
- 44 Between 1992 and 2012, there was a nearly 50-percent increase in the number of \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants in the United States. For the growing number of pepper eaters, the craving is like an addiction. MEXICO
- 45 A pepper eater doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ like the bite of the pepper; he yearns for it. SIMPLE
- 46 Peppers can be classified as fruits, vegetables, berries or spices, and different kinds make their bite known specifically. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to know that a raw pepper has more vitamin C than an orange or a lemon. FASCINATE
- 47 Moreover, a raw chilli pepper contains almost 50 percent of the recommended \_\_\_\_\_ allowance of vitamin A. Chili peppers not only make food taste better- they are really good for you. DAY

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 48–53, однокоренные слова так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 48–53.

### The world's language

The English language is famous for the richness of its vocabulary. Webster's New International Dictionary lists 450,000 words, and the new Oxford English Dictionary has 615,000, but that is only part of the total. Technical and \_\_\_\_\_ terms would add millions more.

SCIENCE

The wealth of existing synonyms means that \_\_\_\_\_ of English have two words for something denoted by one word in a different language. The French, for instance, do not distinguish between *house* and *home*, between *mind* and *brain*. The Spanish cannot differentiate a *chairman* from a *president*.

SPEAK

In Russia, there are no native words for efficiency, challenge and engagement ring. Of course, every language has areas in which it needs, for \_\_\_\_\_ purposes, to be more expressive than others.

PRACTICE

The Eskimos have fifty words for types of snow, though there is no word for just plain snow. \_\_\_\_\_, African languages have no native word for snow.

NATURAL

Nowadays, globalization influences the \_\_\_\_\_ of languages.

DEVELOP

Some native words \_\_\_\_\_, giving way to international terms.

APPEAR

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 54–59, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 54–59.

### Ray Bradbury

Ray Douglas Bradbury is a US writer of fantasy, horror, science fiction and mystery. He is \_\_\_\_\_ considered to be one of the 20<sup>th</sup> century's greatest and most popular writers of science fiction.

WIDE

His works have been translated into more than 40 languages and have sold tens of millions of copies in different countries. His \_\_\_\_\_ continues in the 21st century.

POPULAR

During his long writing career, Bradbury has written almost 600 short stories, eleven novels, as well as \_\_\_\_\_ poems and plays.

VARY

He first became famous for his *Martian Chronicles*, a collection of short stories concerning colonization of the planet Mars. In it, Bradbury portrayed the strengths and \_\_\_\_\_ of human beings as they encountered a new world.

WEAK

Bradbury won \_\_\_\_\_ literary awards, the most important of them coming from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

COUNT

Millions of science fiction readers all over the world are grateful to Ray Bradbury for his outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of fantasy and science fiction.

ACHIEVE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 60–65, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 60–65.

### Why do we sleep?

A recent study may have an answer to one of the greatest unsolved mysteries in science – what is the purpose of sleep? The work suggests it's \_\_\_\_\_ about making animals function more efficiently in their environments.

REAL

\_\_\_\_\_ from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times of a broad range of animals. They discovered much variation.

SCIENCE

You may think it \_\_\_\_\_ but some migrating birds can fly non-stop for up to 90 hours.

POSSIBLE

Pythons and bats are among the longest \_\_\_\_\_ at over 18 hours a day.

SLEEP

Human babies need 16 hours and their health and intellectual \_\_\_\_\_ depend on sleeping properly.

DEVELOP

Most of us probably feel we need around eight hours sleep to function well. Some people have \_\_\_\_\_ in getting enough sleep and this may lead to serious health problems.

DIFFICULT

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 66–72. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 66–72, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### Harry's friend

Harry made only one real friend when he hung around in the dockyard. His name was Old Jack Tar. Mr. Tar lived in an abandoned railway carriage at the end of the sheds. Uncle Stan **66** \_\_\_\_\_ Harry to keep away from Old Jack because he was a stupid, dirty old tramp. He didn't **67** \_\_\_\_\_ that dirty to Harry, certainly not as dirty as Stan, and it wasn't long before Harry **68** \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't stupid at all.

When Harry knocked on the door of the railway carriage that Saturday morning, Old Jack had **69** \_\_\_\_\_ been waiting for him because his usual treat – a big red apple had been placed on the seat opposite. Harry picked it up, took a bite and sat down.

“Thank you, Mr. Tar,” Harry said as he wiped some juice from his chin. He never asked where the apples came **70** \_\_\_\_\_; it just added to the mystery of the great man.

How different he was from Uncle Stan who **71** \_\_\_\_\_ the little he knew again and again, whereas Old Jack introduced Harry to new words, new experiences, even new worlds every week. Old Jack smiled across at him but didn't speak **72** \_\_\_\_\_ Harry had finished his apple and thrown the core out of the window. “What have you learnt at school this week?” the old man asked. “Mr. Holcombe told me there are other countries beyond the sea that are part of the British Empire.” “He's quite right,” said Old Jack.

66

- 1) spoke                      2) said                      3) told                      4) talked

Ответ:

67

- 1) watch                      2) look                      3) glance                      4) see

Ответ:

68

- 1) explored                      2) invented                      3) opened                      4) discovered

Ответ:

69

- 1) nearly      2) hardly      3) clearly      4) rarely

Ответ:

70

- 1) off      2) from      3) into      4) over

Ответ:

71

- 1) repeated      2) remembered      3) reminded      4) recalled

Ответ:

72

- 1) unless      2) until      3) while      4) during

Ответ:

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 73–79. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 73–79, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.*

### “The Remarkable Odyssey of Mr McCool”

One of the best books I’ve read recently is “The Remarkable Odyssey of Mr McCool”. It is a modern-day odyssey [73] \_\_\_\_\_ a remarkable story about an imaginary journey. I [74] \_\_\_\_\_ it from the library, but you will not be upset if you buy this book. I was excited by the story and could [75] \_\_\_\_\_ put it down.

The central character is Mr McCool, a polar bear in a zoo, who [76] \_\_\_\_\_ of getting back to his natural habitat at the North Pole so that he can see the Aurora Borealis, which he calls the skittery-glittery. He makes his escape with the help of a boy, Willum, and a prairie dog called Kansas. They set off in an abandoned barge and they are [77] \_\_\_\_\_ by a cat and a rook. They have many unlikely adventures, including an encounter with giants. Their journey takes them to many places in the world and they face many dangers.

I liked reading about how the characters learned to live with each other and how they showed that they cared [78] \_\_\_\_\_ each other. I found some of the conversation a bit irritating as I couldn’t [79] \_\_\_\_\_ out why Mr McCool

had a cockney accent. The descriptive passages where the bear and the prairie dog were talking about their homes are much better. I think the story shows the relationship between animals and people very well.

73

- 1) speaking      2) telling      3) saying      4) talking

Ответ:

74

- 1) lent      2) rented      3) hired      4) borrowed

Ответ:

75

- 1) merely      2) really      3) hardly      4) nearly

Ответ:

76

- 1) dreams      2) imagines      3) strives      4) hopes

Ответ:

77

- 1) linked      2) joined      3) united      4) connected

Ответ:

78

- 1) of      2) on      3) about      4) with

Ответ:

79

- 1) work      2) look      3) bring      4) get

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 80–86. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 73–79, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### 'It's Only Me'

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any **80** \_\_\_\_\_ that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had **81** \_\_\_\_\_ her costume the night before. Now she was **82** \_\_\_\_\_ to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs Richards put it **83** \_\_\_\_\_, looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be **84** \_\_\_\_\_ to wear.

Just as Mrs Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a **85** \_\_\_\_\_ on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to **86** \_\_\_\_\_ the poor man, Mrs Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store-room was opened and a man entered.

- 80** 1) homework 2) household 3) housework 4) housewife

Ответ:

- 81** 1) did 2) made 3) built 4) created

Ответ:

- 82** 1) nervous 2) restless 3) ill at ease 4) impatient

Ответ:

- 83** 1) up 2) on 3) over 4) down

Ответ:

- 84** 1) attractive 2) exciting 3) comfortable 4) cozy

Ответ:

- 85** 1) knock 2) kick 3) hit 4) crash

Ответ:

- 86** 1) fear 2) worry 3) disturb 4) frighten

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 87–93. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 87–93 в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### Light from the past

When you stand and look at the stars, you are really looking at history. The light from Alkaid, the end star in the handle of the Big Dipper, has taken about 210 years to **87** \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes. If Alkaid stopped **88** \_\_\_\_\_ today, people on earth would still see it **89** \_\_\_\_\_ about 210 years. Some of the stars you see here tonight may have stopped existing several thousand years ago. The light from some **90** \_\_\_\_\_ stars right now will not be seen on earth until thousands, or even millions, of years from now!

It's **91** \_\_\_\_\_ breathtaking, and it **92** \_\_\_\_\_ to the great mystery about the nature of light. Think about water waves. They get smaller and smaller in amplitude as they travel. Their energy is lost in friction among the water molecules. Think of sound waves in air. They too get weaker and weaker because of friction among the air molecules.

But light waves stop only if they strike something, and their energy is transferred **93** \_\_\_\_\_ another form. Otherwise, they can go on and on, at the same terrific speed, with no loss of energy, forever!

**87**

- 1) approach      2) reach      3) hit      4) achieve

Ответ:

**88**

- 1) burning      2) flashing      3) blushing      4) shining

Ответ:

**89**

- 1) after      2) though      3) for      4) at

Ответ:

**90**

- 1) farewell      2) faraway      3) far      4) fair

Ответ:

**91**

- 1) quit      2) quick      3) quiet      4) quite

Ответ:

**92**

- 1) enlarges      2) increases      3) adds      4) multiplies

Ответ:

**93**

- 1) into      2) onto      3) for      4) at

Ответ:

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 94–100. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 94–100, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в поле ответа.

### Margaret

Old Margaret was just the kind of cook that we wanted. Lots of cooks can do rich dishes well. Margaret couldn't. But she 94 \_\_\_\_\_ to cook simple, everyday dishes in a way that made our mouths water. Her apple-pies were the best pies I've ever tasted.

But to 95 \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, even Margaret sometimes miscalculated. A large, royal-looking steak would be set before Father, which, upon being cut into, would turn 96 \_\_\_\_\_ to be underdone. Father's face would darken with disappointment. He would raise his foot and stamp slowly and heavily three times on the rug.

At this solemn 97 \_\_\_\_\_, we would hear Margaret leave the kitchen below us and come up the stairs to the dining-room door.

"Margaret, look at the steak."

Margaret would peer with a shocked look at the platter. She would then seize the platter and make off with it.

Father and Margaret were united by the intense interest they both took in cooking. Each understood the other instinctively. I have to 98 \_\_\_\_\_ that they had a complete fellow-feeling. Mother's great interest was in babies. She loved her children and her happiness depended 99 \_\_\_\_\_ them. She wanted to keep Father pleased somehow, and if it was too difficult or impossible she didn't always care about even that.

At table it was Father who carved the fowl, or sliced the roast lamb or beef. I liked to 100 \_\_\_\_\_ him take the knife and go at it. And usually the cooking had been as superb as the carving. Sometimes it was so perfect that Father would summon Margaret and say in a low voice, "You are a good cook".

94

- 1) used            2) kept            3) held            4) took

Ответ:

95

- 1) speak        2) tell            3) talk            4) say

Ответ:

96

- 1) out            2) of            3) over            4) into

Ответ:

97

- 1) sign            2) signal        3) gesture        4) movement

Ответ:

98

- 1) accept        2) agree        3) admit        4) adopt

Ответ:

99

- 1) on            2) of            3) in            4) at

Ответ:

100

- 1) look            2) see            3) gaze            4) watch

Ответ:

**Система оценивания ответов на задания раздела 2.2**

Ответы на задания 1–35, 36–65 и 66–100 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ. Ошибки в написанных словах не допускаются.

**Ответы к заданиям 1–100**

№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
1	met; were meeting	33	would think
2	did not have; didn't have	34	could not/ couldn't
3	seventh	35	worst
4	were built	36	various
5	oldest	37	position
6	have kept	38	respectful
7	us	39	immediately
8	hottest	40	surrounding
9	has gone; has been going	41	Egyptians
10	is not; isn't	42	farmers
11	have been used	43	production
12	later	44	Mexican
13	began	45	simply
14	largest	46	fascinating
15	names	47	daily
16	women	48	scientific
17	was impressed	49	speakers
18	fell	50	practical
19	dreaming	51	naturally
20	could not/ couldn't	52	development
21	did not believe/ didn't believe	53	disappear
22	was brought	54	widely
23	slept	55	popularity
24	left/ has left	56	various
25	me	57	weaknesses
26	could not/couldn't	58	countless
27	worst	59	achievement/achievements
28	would listen	60	really
29	flying	61	scientists
30	had	62	impossible
31	were	63	sleepers
32	them	64	development

65	difficulty/difficulties	83	2
66	3	84	3
67	2	85	1
68	4	86	4
69	2	87	2
70	3	88	4
71	1	89	3
72	2	90	2
73	2	91	4
74	4	92	3
75	3	93	1
76	1	94	1
77	2	95	2
78	3	96	1
79	1	97	2
80	3	98	3
81	2	99	1
82	4	100	4

## РАЗДЕЛ 2.3

## Тренировочные задания по письму

Экзаменуемому даётся отрывок из письма зарубежного друга по переписке и предлагается написать ответ с соблюдением всех правил написания и оформления личного письма на английском языке. В этом ответном письме экзаменуемый должен

- ответить на вопросы друга;
- задать другу 3 вопроса по указанной теме.

Требуемый объём ответного письма – 100–140 слов.

- 1** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend John who writes:

*...I've just changed school. I'm fond of Mathematics and it's the major subject in my new school. The only thing I don't like here is too much homework! I really need some rest and have plans for the coming weekend...*

*...What is your favourite subject? How long does it take you to do your homework? What do you do in your free time?...*

Write a letter to John.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his plans for the weekend.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 2** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Toni who writes:

*...I've started studying German. It's fun, but German grammar is so difficult! What foreign languages can students learn at school in Russia? Which of them are most popular among students, and why? Why do you think some people learn three or even more languages?  
My aunt has decided to move to Chicago, I'll miss her...*

Write a letter to Toni.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her aunt and their relationship.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 3** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend James who writes:

*...This year we had practically no spring. It was very short and very hot. What kind of springs do you usually have in Russia? Do you like spring in general and why? Which season do you think would be best for my first visit to Russia and why?  
My aunt is taking me with her on a trip around Cyprus...*

Write a letter to James.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the trip.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 4** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nick who writes:

*...Last month our school had an Earth Day. It was my first experience of volunteering and it was great! How often do you plant trees or flowers with your class or parents, if at all? Are you personally concerned about nature protection, and what do you do about it? What do you think people can and should do to improve the environment in their neighborhood?*

*This weekend we plan to go fishing with my friends*

Write a letter to Nick.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his fishing plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

- 5** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mark who writes:

*...Last month my parents and I went to Edinburgh and among other places we visited the famous National Gallery there. It was my first visit to a picture gallery and it was great! How often do you go to art galleries or exhibitions, if at all? What kind of pictures do you personally prefer? Why do you think people should go to such places?*

*Next winter we plan to go skiing with my parents.*

Write a letter to Mark.

In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his skiing plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

### Система оценивания заданий раздела 2.3

#### Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий 1–5 «Личное письмо»

(Максимум 10 баллов)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
<b>К1</b>	<b>Решение коммуниктивной задачи</b>	<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> даны полные ответы на три заданных вопроса. Правильно выбраны обращение, завершающая фраза и подпись. Есть благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	<b>Задание выполнено:</b> даны ответы на три заданных вопроса, НО на один вопрос дан неполный ответ. Есть одно-два нарушения в стиле оформления письма, И/ИЛИ отсутствует благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	<b>Задание выполнено частично:</b> даны ответы на заданные вопросы, НО на два вопроса даны неполные ответы, ИЛИ ответ на один вопрос отсутствует. Имеется более двух нарушений в стиле оформления письма и в соблюдении норм вежливости	<b>Задание не выполнено:</b> отсутствуют ответы на два вопроса, ИЛИ текст письма не соответствует требуемому объёму
<b>К2</b>	<b>Организация текста</b>		Текст логично выстроен и разделён на абзацы, правильно использованы языковые средства для передачи логической связи, оформление текста соответствует нормам письменного этикета	Текст в основном логично выстроен, НО имеются недостатки (один-два) при использовании средств логической связи И/ИЛИ делении на абзацы. ИЛИ имеются отдельные нарушения в структурном оформлении текста письма	Текст выстроен нелогично, допущены многочисленные ошибки в структурном оформлении текста письма, ИЛИ оформление текста НЕ соответствует нормам письменного этикета, принятого в стране изучаемого языка

<b>К3</b>	<b>Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста</b>	Использованы разнообразная лексика и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче (допускается не более двух языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более четырёх негрубых языковых ошибок), ИЛИ языковые ошибки отсутствуют, но используются лексические единицы и грамматические структуры только элементарного уровня	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более пяти негрубых языковых ошибок), И/ИЛИ допущены языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание (не более одной-двух грубых ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста
<b>К4</b>	<b>Орфография и пунктуация</b>		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух, не затрудняющих понимания текста)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимания текста (допускается не более трёх-четырёх ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, И/ИЛИ допущены ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста

- \* 1. Задания 1–5 (личное письмо) оцениваются по критериям К1–К4 (максимальное количество баллов – 10).
2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание оценивается в 0 баллов.
3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 154 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.
4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова – с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчёту.

<b><i>Возможный ответ на задание 1</i></b>	
	Samara Russia 15.05.16
<p>Dear John,</p> <p>Thanks a lot for the letter with your news. I hope you'll get used to your school and everything will be OK.</p> <p>You ask me about my favourite subject. Well, my favourite subject is English. I like learning the language and being able to communicate in it. Your next question is about homework. It doesn't take me long to do my homework – usually I spend about 2 hours on it. As for my free time, I enjoy watching films in English and surfing the Internet.</p> <p>Tell me more about your plans for the weekend. Are you going to visit any interesting places? Have you been invited to a party? Or are you going to enjoy a quiet weekend at home?</p> <p>I'll be waiting for your next letter – please write soon.</p>	
<p>Bye, Anna</p>	