Диагностическая работа
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 апреля 2011 года

11 класс

Вариант № 1

Район_____

Город (населенный пункт)_____

Школа_____

Класс_____

Фамилия_____

Имя_____

Отчество_____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырех разделов, включающих 46 заданий.

Раздел 1 («Аудирование») включает 15 заданий, из которых первое – на установление соответствия и 14 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 1 – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 («Чтение») включает 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 2 – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика») включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 3 – 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 60 минут. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в бланк ответов № 2.

Общее время проведения экзамена – 160 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1 *Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.** Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Тексты и задания звучат 25 минут, оставшиеся 5 минут используйте для переноса ответов в бланк ответа.*

1. The art exhibition is worth visiting.
2. Those who love ballet will definitely enjoy it.
3. This book fair is a really popular place.
4. The concert didn't appeal to the speaker.
5. This rock group's new DVD is popular with teenagers.
6. Despite some drawbacks the opera was enjoyable.
7. The play really took my breath away.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите разговор двух подруг. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста **(1)**, какие не соответствуют **(2)** и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа **(3)**. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Mrs. Murphy has been invited to speak on the programme because she's an expert on nutrition.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 She believes that bad eating habits start from birth.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 She thinks that grandparents often harm children without intending to.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 As a child, her son was allowed a limited quantity of sugar.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 Mrs. Murphy believes that vitamins make children grow taller.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 When Declan was a teenager, his food intake was controlled by his mother.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Declan has now changed his eating habits.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях **A8–A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 The findings of the research
1) prove what most people think.
2) are realistic.
3) are unexpected.

A9 According to the research
1) driving is more environmentally friendly than cycling.
2) if you want to be environmentally friendly, you should become a cyclist.
3) cycling is good for your health.

A10 Jane has doubts about the research because
1) Duncan was involved in carrying out the research.
2) the research was carried out inaccurately.
3) it was initiated by an interested organization.

A11 Duncan believes that the findings are objective because
1) the figures could be even lower in reality.
2) they were confirmed by an independent expert.
3) a lot of people took part in the research.

A12 Jane claims that cars are worse for people's health because
1) people don't have enough exercise if they drive.
2) breathing problems are made worse by car fumes.
3) traffic jams are very stressful.

A13 The Clean Air Campaign (CAC) suggests
1) stopping the use of cars in cities.
2) not using cars for short journeys.
3) promoting the idea of car sharing.

A14 Duncan and Jane were invited to speak on the programme because
1) they don't share the same opinion.
2) they were involved in the research.
3) both of them are very supportive.

** Задания по аудированию были предоставлены издательством Pearson Education.*

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2 *Установите соответствие между заголовками **1–8** и текстами **A–G**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. **В задании один заголовок лишний.***

1. **Food Industry**
2. **Home-cooked Food**
3. **We are What We Eat**
4. **Definition of Food**
5. **Food in Britain**
6. **Fast Food**
7. **A Sweet Tooth**
8. **Food in the USA**

A. Food is any substance or materials eaten or drunk to provide nutritional support for the body and/or for pleasure. It usually consists of plant or animal origin that contains essential ingredients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and is ingested and assimilated by an organism to produce energy, stimulate growth and maintain life. The right to food is a human right derived from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

B. Packaged foods are manufactured outside the home for purchase. Early food processing techniques were limited by available food preservation, packaging and transportation. This mainly involved salting, drying, pickling, curdling, fermentation and smoking. Food manufacturing arose during the industrial revolution in the 19th century. This development took advantage of new mass markets and emerging new technology such as milling, preservation, packaging, labeling and transportation.

C. People who have busy work or social schedules don't have much time for cooking at home. Takeout meals from restaurants, pizza parlors and delicatessens have become a regular part of everyday life. Food can be picked up at a café, or people call in orders by phone and the takeaway meal is delivered to their homes. Ready-to-eat and instant processed foods that are quick to prepare are very popular. Snacks and junk food like doughnuts, popcorn, cookies, or potato chips are also easy to prepare.

D. The expression "as American as an apple pie" means something that is typically American, but even apple pie came from somewhere else. The only true American foods are those that the Native Americans gave the first settlers, including corn, squash, pumpkin, turkey, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie which are still eaten at Thanksgiving. Immigrants have brought all kinds of dishes with them from their home countries. A typical family may eat tacos (originally from Mexico), pizza (from Italy), or apple pie (from England).

E. How much food do you think you will eat by the time you are seventy-nine? The average Frenchwoman, for example, will eat 25 cows, 40 sheep, 35 pigs, 1200 chickens, 2.07 tones of fish, 5.05 tones of potatoes, 13 000 eggs, 50 000 loaves of bread, 1.37 tones of apples, 768 kg of oranges, 430 bags of carrots, 720 kg of tomatoes, 1300 lettuces, hundreds of packages of coffee, sugar, spaghetti, and 8 kg of dirt.
How many cows and pigs have you swallowed already?

F. Although Britain is quite a small country, it offers a wide choice of food and drink. The types of food people eat have changed a lot over the years for several reasons. People have come to Britain from different parts of the world, bringing their favourite food with them and often opening restaurants. In Britain you can find traditional food like roast beef or fish and chips and vegetarian food for those who do not eat meat. As well as foods from different parts of Britain, you can buy Italian, Mexican and West Indian food.

G. Cakes, chocolate ice-cream… The British love them all. A meal is not a meal without some kind of dessert and sweet things are very popular as a snack too. Chocolate is the most popular sweet snack and the British eat more than 8 kg per person per year of it. Chocolate is almost eaten anywhere, any time but is very popular at Christmas and Easter. Ice-cream is eaten as a snack, a dessert, or with another dessert (like a piece of hot apple pie).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3 *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя**. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

Can You Alter Your Memory?

By SHIRLEY WANG

Is it possible to permanently change your memories? A group of experts thinks so. And their new techniques for altering memories are raising possibilities of one day treating people **A** _____ and other anxiety-related conditions.

Some researchers are working with combat veterans, car-accident survivors and rape victims to replace their memories with less fear-filled ones using a familiar hypertension drug. Other doctors are studying whether behavioral therapy can one day be used to modify memories of people **B** _____.

A person bitten by a dog as a child, for instance, might be able to overcome a canine phobia if the old memory can be replaced with a less scary one.

The goal of the research isn't to erase memory outright, as depicted in popular movies over the years. That would raise ethical issues and questions of what would happen to associated memories, researchers say. Instead, "reducing or eliminating the fear accompanying the memory...that would be the ideal scenario," says Roger Pitman, a psychiatry professor at Harvard Medical School **C** _____.

The latest research is based on a radical rethinking of how memories are stored in the brain. Experts used to believe memories are like snapshots on which the details are fixed once they are recorded. Now, many experts accept the view D _____; each time they are pulled down for viewing, they can be altered before being put back into storage. Altering a memory during the time it is off the shelf can create an updated memory **E** _____, scientists believe.

Sometimes a traumatic incident can trigger an enduring response of fear whenever the incident is recalled, even indirectly. A car backfiring, for instance, can set off an emotional response in a combat veteran if the loud noise becomes associated in his mind with a wartime experience.

A common therapy currently for trauma and phobias is called exposure treatment. It involves repetitive exposure in a nonthreatening way to help patients confront their fears and gradually weaken the fear response, a process known as extinction. But with extinction, the fearful memories don't disappear or get altered, and relapse is common, says Edna Foa, an expert on post-traumatic stress disorder at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. If extinction could be enhanced, **F** _____ , she says. Researchers are hoping new techniques will weaken the fear response for a longer period, or perhaps permanently.

1. that memories are stored like individual files on a shelf
2. that include a speeded-up heart rate
3. that could mean more efficient treatment with less relapse
4. that can be saved in place of the old one
5. who has done extensive work in this area
6. who suffer from phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder
7. who react with fear to common anxiety-producing events

A	B	C	D	E	F

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15–A21**. В каждом задании обведите цифру **1**, **2**, **3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.*

Vacation at Home
(*Life with Father* by Clarence Day)

Father, Mother and my brothers went out to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. I was finishing my freshman year at Yale, and by the time I got home they had gone. Father had written me that I had better follow on and join them, but I couldn't. I had spent all my allowance. It wasn't this that bothered me, however, or not going out to Chicago. It was the fact that I owed Warner Hall and other tradesmen nearly three hundred dollars, and I didn't see how I could be so reckless, or when I could ever pay up. Worst of all, my creditors too had become pessimistic.

I borrowed a nickel for carfare from old Margaret and went down at once to Father's office to ask for a job. They didn't have any work for me down there and didn't want me around, but it was lucky I went, because while I was there one of my creditors entered. He had come down to New York with a bundle of overdue bills to see whether he could collect any of them by calling upon his customers' parents. It had never occurred to me that anyone would come to Father's office like this. If Father had been there and I hadn't I'd have been in serious trouble for Father had warned me repeatedly not to borrow money. I was frightened. The creditor said, as he left, that since my father was out, he would have to call on him again the next time he came to New York.

I didn't know what to do. But one thing was clear. I saw I must stick around Father's office for the rest of that summer. So as soon as my parents got back from the Fair, I begged my Father to give me a job. I didn't need any vacation, I told him, and I would be getting a lot of valuable experience if he would let me go to work.

After thinking it over, he said that perhaps I could make myself useful as an office boy while his clerks were taking turns going on their vacations. I started the very next day at four dollars a week.

I might have got slightly better wages elsewhere, but I couldn't have made enough anyway to pay much on my bills, and the most important thing was not to make a few dollars extra but to stand on guard at the door of Father's office to keep my creditors out. When I was sent out on an errand, I ran all the way there and back. When I was in the office, I always kept one eye on the grated window where the cashier sat in his counter, to make sure that no creditors from New Haven were coming in to see Father.

But late in the summer I got into trouble again. The cashier told Father that I had taken hold better than he had expected, and that although I was not very accurate I was punctual and quick and seemed to be especially interested in getting down early. Father was so pleased that he sent for me to come into his inner office and told me that he had decided I had earned a vacation.

I said that honestly and truly a vacation was the last thing I wanted.

He explained that he wanted me to have some rest and recreation before college opened, and he added that he would advise me to go to Chicago and see the World's Fair. I said I didn't care about seeing the Fair.

Father didn't quite like this. "I have just told you, Clarence," he said, "that I would advise you to go."

I uncomfortably made a confession. I said I couldn't afford to go to Chicago. I didn't have any money.

Father was surprised. "What about your allowance?" he asked.

"I'm sorry to say I've spent it all, Father."

"That was very imprudent of you," he observed.

I said in a low voice that I knew it.

A15 The narrator didn't go to Chicago because

1) he didn't want to.
2) he was busy at the office.
3) he had no money.
4) his parents didn't want him to join them.

A16 The narrator was worried because he

1) couldn't go to Chicago.
2) had no money.
3) missed his parents.
4) had debts.

A17 The narrator came to his father's office because he

1) wanted to see his father.
2) was looking for a job.
3) wanted to borrow some money.
4) was looking for his creditor.

A18 The creditor he met in his father's office lived in

1) New Haven.
2) Chicago.
3) New York.
4) London.

A19 The main reason why the narrator's father gave him a job was that

1) his wife asked him to do it.
2) he needed people while his clerks were on holiday.
3) he had a vacancy.
4) he wanted to see his son more often.

A20 The phrase "But late in the summer I got into trouble again" implies that

1) clarence's father wanted him to have a rest.
2) his father had met one of his creditors.
3) the cashier was displeased with his work.
4) the narrator had lost his job.

A21 At last the narrator decided

1) to go to the World Fair.
2) to lie again.
3) to tell the truth.
4) to return to Yale.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами ***B4–B10,*** *так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы* ***B4–B10****.*

Rome Universities

B4 Rome has numerous universities and colleges. Its _____ university *La Sapienza* is the largest university in Europe with more than 150 000 students attending. ONE

B5 *La Sapienza* currently ranks amongst Europe's 50 and the world's 150 _____ universities. GOOD

B6 At the end of the 20th century two new universities *Tor Vergata* and *Roma Tre* _____. FOUND

The Moscow State Circus

B7 The Moscow circus is one of the most popular forms of entertainment for children. Russians always_____ the circus. LOVE

B8 In the 18th and 19th centuries troupes travelled round the country_____ mostly satirical shows. PERFORM

B9 Today the renowned Moscow State Circus_____ its permanent home in Moscow. HAVE

B10 If your friend _____ to Moscow with his/ her children, let him/her visit the Old Circus and enjoy its clowns, the breathtaking stunts of its acrobats and its trapeze artists. COME

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами ***B11–B16,*** *так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы* ***B11–B16****.*

Woman without Fear

B11 It was in 2007 when I first heard of Grace Wiley. Dr. Mann, former director of the _____ Zoological Park in Washington, D.C., handed me a picture of a tiny woman with a gigantic cobra. NATION

B12 The snake had _____ spread his hood and was staring right into the camera while his owner stroked his head to quiet him. Looking at the picture of that awful creature, I knew what a well-known writer meant when he described a snake as a "running brook of horror". PART

B13 Dr. Mann told me, "Grace lives in a small house full of _____ snakes, imported from all over the world. POISON

B14 Grace has one of the world's finest _____ of snakes. COLLECT

B15 Perhaps, she is one of the few people who knows the real secrets of this curious business. She is a courageous woman and a talented _____. Everyone respects her." SCIENCE

B16 I was impressed. I made it a point to call on that _____ woman. And so I did. WONDER

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами ***A22–A28****. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям* ***A22–A28****, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The Enemy

Doctor Sadao Hoki was a highly skilled Japanese doctor. He was young and ambitious. His low, square stone house was set **A22**____ rocks well above a narrow beach that was outlined with bent pines. He liked his house very much and missed it when he was away. Sadao had been sent at twenty-two to America to study. He had come back at thirty, **A23**_____ not only as a surgeon but as a scientist. Because of his medical research, he had not been sent abroad with the **A24**____. Also, he knew, there was some slight danger that the old General might need an operation for a condition for which he was now being treated medically, and for this possibility, Sadao was being kept in Japan.

A25_____ at the fog coming in over the beach, Sadao thought of his wife. He had met Hana in America, but he had waited to **A26**_____ in love with her until he was sure she believed in traditional Japanese values. She was slender, beautiful and very kind. He often **A27**_____ whom he would have married if he had not met Hana.

It was at this moment that he saw something black come out of the mist. It was a man. The man was on his hands and knees, crawling. Then he saw him fall on his face and **A28**____ there.

A22	1) with	2) upon	3) by	4) from
A23	1) particular	2) notional	3) famous	4) notorious
A24	1) bands	2) groups	3) teams	4) troops
A25	1) peeping	2) seeing	3) looking	3) noticing
A26	1) fall	2) feel	3) keep	4) get
A27	1) told	2) wondered	3) spoke	4) said
A28	1) lie	2) lift	3) leave	4) lay

Раздел 4. Письмо

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём – не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать его другую сторону.*

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Ned who writes:

... I am going to make a report on Russian painting. Could you tell me what Russian painters are the most popular in your country? Do you and your friends often visit museums and art galleries? What are your favourite pictures and why?

As for the latest news, my elder brother has just won a prize…

Write a letter to Ned.
In your letter
- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his elder brother's prize.

Write **100 – 140 words**.
Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have 40 minutes to do this task.

C2 Comment on the following statement.
Some people think that extreme sports should be banned.

What is your opinion?
Write **200 – 250 words.**

Use the following plan:
- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Диагностическая работа
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11 апреля 2011 года

11 класс

Вариант № 2

Район_____

Город (населенный пункт)_____

Школа_____

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Имя_____

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Общее время проведения экзамена – 160 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

B1 *Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.** Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Тексты и задания звучат 25 минут, оставшиеся 5 минут используйте для переноса ответов в бланк ответа.*

1. Using computers does not always have a positive effect.
2. Using computers made the speaker's work longer hours in the end.
3. Using computers is not as scary as it might seem.
4. Using computers can be frustrating.
5. Using computers does not necessarily help you save time.
6. Using computers is really effective if you have had a proper training course.
7. Using computers means you have to face unexpected challenges.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

*Вы услышите беседу журналиста с основателем эко-коммуны. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1**), какие не соответствуют (**2**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A1 Electricity for the community is generated from water, the wind and the sun.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The community has a special room for their daily communal meal.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 The community produces all the food they eat.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The inspiration for the community came from the green press.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 There are 25 people living in the community..
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The round house is warm and dry in winter.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 The materials for the round house cost more than £ 2,500.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

*Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях **A8–A14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A8 The first-ever single currency in Europe was
1) the euro.
2) the pound sterling.
3) silver.

A9 This currency was introduced into Europe
1) about 1200 years ago.
2) in 1971.
3) in 2002.

A10 To show that the coin was genuine
1) it was cut up into 240 pieces.
2) it had a number on it.
3) it was specially stamped.

A11 Halfpennies and farthings were introduced because
1) silver pennies were not useful in everyday life.
2) workers were not allowed to be paid in silver.
3) King Edward I did not like to have his head on pennies.

A12 In the reign of Henry VII
1) paper money appeared.
2) the pound was replaced by the sovereign.
3) the pound took on a real form.

A13 What happened in the 20th century?
1) The Bank of England started issuing mostly paper money.
2) Precious metals were eliminated from coins.
3) The Bank of England didn't produce coins during the Second World War.

A14 The radio programme was about
1) the importance of having a single currency in Europe.
2) the history of the British currency.
3) the pound as a national currency.

**Задания по аудированию были предоставлены издательством Pearson Education.*

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2 *Установите соответствие между заголовками **1–8** и текстами **A–G**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. **В задании один заголовок лишний.***

1. **Sports as Pastimes for Gentlemen**
2. **Risky sport**
3. **Sports as Art**
4. **Definition of Sport**
5. **Professional Sport**
6. **Disabled Sport**
7. **Popular Sports in Britain**
8. **Popular Sports in the USA**

A. In the USA the three main sports are baseball and American football, followed closely by basketball. Baseball developed from the British game of "rounders" (which is still played by children in Britain) in the early 19th century. American football developed from the football played by British colonists in the 17th century. In the early 19th century it was taken up by college students and at first it was a rough, tough game with variable rules. In 1880 the standard number of 11 men and new rules were adopted.

B. Extreme sports are dangerous but they are becoming more and more popular with teenagers. They say they go in for extreme kinds of sports because extreme sport is exciting and gives them an adrenalin rush. Every year in the USA, over 700 000 young people go to hospital because of sporting injuries. Most injuries are from extreme sports like baseball, skydiving, bungee jumping, BMX biking, surfing, white-water rafting, rugby, etc.

C. Sport is a physical activity done for exercise and amusement. It is usually played in a special area and according to special rules. It is very often used instead of the words "game" or "pastime." Among popular team sports are football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, hockey, athletics, etc. People play different sports at different times of the year, so they go skiing in winter and swimming in summer..

D. Over a century ago, the novelist Anthony Trollope listed the sports "essentially dear to the English nature". These included hunting, shooting, rowing and horse racing. He was, of course, referring to the "gentleman class", which through the public school system established football, rugby and cricket as national games. But hunting, rowing, yachting and horse racing, because of the expense involved, have remained primarily upper class pastimes. Attendance at Henley Regatta, the high point of rowing season, and Royal Ascot, for horse racing, remain the pinnacles of the upper class summer season.

E. Many sports that are most known internationally originated in Britain. Football known officially as "association football" and sometimes called "soccer" is said to have been played as early as the 12th century. The present form of the game was laid down by the Football Association in 1863. Rugby football (informally called "rugger") arose from the game played at Rugby School, Warwickshire, in 1823 and subsequently developed into two distinct games: Rugby Union and Rugby League.

F. Organized sport for athletes with a disability is generally divided into three broad disability groups: the deaf, people with physical disabilities and people with intellectual disability. Each group has a distinct history, organization, competition programme and approach to sport. Formal international competition in deaf sport began with 1924 Paris *Silent Games*. These games evolved into the modern *Deaflympics*. Currently, Paralympic sport is popular all over the world.

G. Sports have many affinities with art. For example, figure skating, skateboarding, gymnastics, dance sport can be considered artistic spectacles. Perhaps the best example is bull fight, which is reported in Spain in the arts pages of newspapers. Arts and sports were clearly linked at the time of Ancient Greece when gymnastics and calisthenics evoked admiration and athletic appreciation for the physical build, skill and grace displayed by participants.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3 *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя**. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

Climate change is not a matter of faith

If opinion polls are right, fewer people "believe" in climate change now than a few months ago, prior to the leak of emails from the University of East Anglia and the emergence of embarrassing errors in one of the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The science of global warming, it seems, has taken a severe hit in terms of the public's credulity.

Yet as the latest scientific research makes clear, the evidence is, **A** _____about the role of humans in the observable increase in global temperatures seen over the past half-century. For scientists it is not a question of "belief", it is a question of observable fact and reasonable inference based on a wealth of scientific data. The latest study by an international team led by the Met Office's Hadley Centre reaffirms this position. The world is warming, it is observed on every continent, and there is no natural explanation **B** _____.

Indeed, the scientists go further by showing that it is only when human activity is put into their computer models of the climate **C** _____. Man-made CO2 emissions over the past century or more can explain the recent increase in global temperature. No one has come up with a better explanation.

Some sceptics may dispute the data used in formulating global temperature records. Others may argue **D** _____ are not to be trusted, and a few may hypothesise about some undiscovered cause. But there is now so much evidence in favour of man-made global warming, from so many different peer-reviewed studies,

E _____.

This is not to say that the science should never be questioned. Scepticism is after all part of the scientific process. But the issue has gone beyond whether we should simply "believe" in climate change. It is not a matter of faith. The evidence for anthropogenic global warming is there for anyone to study. **F** _____ they need to come up with an equally powerful counter-argument.

1. that can account for it.
2. that the case is overwhelming.
3. If sceptics are to merit our attention,
4. that an explanation becomes evident.
5. if anything, stronger than it ever was
6. If the forecast is not quite favourable,
7. that the computer models used in this analysis.

A	B	C	D	E	F

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15–A21**. В каждом задании обведите цифру **1**, **2**, **3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.*

REUNUON
(after John Cheever)

The last time I saw my father was in Grand Central Station. I was going from my grandmother's house in the north to a cottage on the Cape that my mother had rented, and I wrote my father that I would be in New York between trains for an hour and a half, and asked if we could have lunch together. His secretary wrote to say that he would meet me at the information booth, and at twelve o'clock I saw him coming through the crowd. He was a stranger to me - my mother divorced him three years ago and I hadn't been with him since-but as soon as I saw him I felt that he was my flesh and blood. He was a big, good-looking man, and I was terribly happy to see him again. "Hi, Charlie," he said. "I'd like to take you to my club but it is far from here, and if you have to catch an early train I think we'd better get something to eat around here." He put his arm around me, and I smelled my father the way my mother sniffs a rose. It was a rich mixture of whiskey, after-shave lotion and shoe polish.

I hoped that someone would see us together. I wished that we could be photographed. I wanted some record of our having been together.

We went out of the station and up a side street to a restaurant. It was still early, and the place was empty. We sat down, and my father hailed a very old waiter in a loud voice: "Kellner!" he shouted, "Garson! You! Could we have a little service here?" Then he clapped his hands. This caught the waiter's attention and he came up to our table.

"Were you clapping your hands at me?" he asked.

"Calm down", my father said. "If it isn't too much to ask of you, we would like to have lunch here."

"I don't like to be clapped at," the waiter said.

"I should have brought my whistle," my father said angrily. "I have a whistle that is audible only to the ears of old waiters."

"I think you'd better go somewhere else," said the old waiter quietly.

"That," said my father, "is one of the most brilliant suggestions I have ever heard. Come on, Charlie."

I followed my father out of that restaurant into another. He was not so boisterous this time. Our drinks came, and he asked me about the baseball season. Then he struck the edge of his empty glass with his knife and began shouting again. "You! Could we trouble you to bring us two more of the same."

"How old is the boy?" the waiter asked.

"That," my father said, "is none of your business."

"I'm sorry, sir," the waiter said, "but I won't serve the boy another drink."

"Well, I have some very interesting news for you. This isn't the only restaurant in New York. They've opened another on the corner. Come on, Charlie."

He paid the bill, and I followed him out of that restaurant into another. Here the waiters wore pink jackets like hunting coats, and there was a lot of horse tack on the walls. We sat down and my father began to shout again. The public didn't like it and we were asked to leave the restaurant.

The next place we went to was Italian. My father shouted something in Italian.

"I don't understand Italian," the waiter said.

"You understand Italian", my father insisted. The waiter left us and spoke to the captain, who came to our table and said, "Sorry, sir, this table is reserved and in fact, all the tables are reserved."

I was nervous and uncomfortable. I was glad there were no acquaintances of ours in the restaurant. "I have to go," I said, "It's late. Good-bye, Daddy." I got out of the restaurant, took my train, and that was the last time I saw my father.

A15 The narrator came to New York from

1) his granny's place.
2) his dad's place.
3) his own place.
4) his mum's place.

A16 The phrase "…he was my flesh and blood" means that he was

1) one of his enemies.
2) a stranger.
3) part of his family.
4) his close friend.

A17 The narrator wanted to have a photo with his father because

1) his father was a celebrity.
2) he wanted to show this photo to his mother.
3) he wanted to give this picture to his father.
4) he wanted a picture of his father and himself.

A18 When the narrator and his father entered the restaurant,

1) there were some strange people in it.
2) there was no one in it.
3) there was a photographer in it.
4) there was an old acquaintance of his father's.

A19 The main reason why the narrator and his father left the first restaurant was that

1) they didn't like the food.
2) the food and drinks were very expensive.
3) the waiter didn't want to serve them.
4) they didn't like the restaurant.

A20 The waiter refused to serve them drinks a second time in the second restaurant because

1) Charlie was under age.
2) his father was drunk.
3) his father was rude.
4) there were no drinks.

A21 After the meeting with his father the boy felt

1) annoyed.
2) boisterous.
3) surprised.
4) embarrassed.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

*Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10,** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.*

Rome

B4 Rome is the capital of Italy. It is the country's _____ city with over 2.7 million residents. LARGE

B5 The city _____ in the central-western part of the Italian Peninsula, on the Tiber River. LOCATE

B6 In 2009 Rome was the_____ most-visited city in the world. ELEVEN

B7

The Kremlin

The Kremlin occupies a very important part in Russian history and culture. The Kremlin dates back to 1156, when Prince Yuriy Dolgorukiy _____ a wooden wall of the future fortress on Borovitskiy hill. BUILD

B8 In 1328 during the reign of Ivan Kalita the fortress got its present name, the Kremlin. As the wall suffered from fire, soon a new wall of white stone was built – since then Moscow _____ "a white stone city". CALL

B9 Now this ancient place _____ the official residence of the President of Russia. BE

B10 If a foreigner _____ to Moscow, he/she is sure to visit the Kremlin. COME

*Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16,** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.*

The Red-Headed League

B11 It happened one day in the autumn of last year when I returned home after a long absence. I had called upon my friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and found him in deep _____ with a very stout, elderly gentleman with fiery red hair. CONVERSE

B12 With an apology for my _____ I was about to withdraw when Holmes pulled me into the room and closed the door behind me. INTRUDE

B13 "You could not possibly have come at a better time, my dear Watson, he said _____ . CORDIAL

B14 "This gentleman, Mr.Wilson, has been my partner and helper in my most _____ cases, and I have no doubt that he will be of the utmost use to me in your case also". SUCCESS

B15 The stout gentleman half rose from his chair and gave a bob of greeting. I didn't like his quick questioning glance. "You will remember that I remarked the other day that for strange effects and extraordinary or even_____ combinations we must go to life itself, which is always far more daring than any effort of the imagination". POSSIBLE

B16 "The proposition that I took the _____ of doubting." I said LIBERAL

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22–A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22–A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The Pleasures of Solitude

One evening when Ellen Goodrich had just returned from the office to her room in Chelsea, she heard a light knock on her door. She opened the door and **A22**_____ two small boys standing in the hallway. Their clothing was thin and they were shaking with cold.
"We're looking **A23**_____ Florence Valle. She is his cousin," one of the boys said, pointing to his friend.
"I'm very sorry," Ellen said, "but I don't know her."
"May be she's **A24**_____," he said. "We walked all the way over here."
Ellen very seldom felt that she could afford pity and sympathy for other people, but the boys looked frightened and cold, and her desire to help was stronger than her **A25**_____. She noticed them staring beyond her to a dish of candy in the room. When she invited them to have a piece, they **A26**_____ with a shy politeness that made her want to take them in her arms. During the ten years Ellen had lived in New York, she had suffered a great deal from loneliness, but this suffering was **A27**_____ now.
Having the boys here pleased her and she **A28**_____ asking them questions until she caught the tone of her excited voice. She stopped abruptly. "I guess you'd better go now," she said. "I have some things to do". They thanked her for the candy and backed out of the room.

A22	1) peeped	2) looked	3) saw	4) glanced
A23	1) after	2) for	3) at	4) out
A24	1) run	2) gone	3) moved	4) touched
A25	1) reserve	2) resolve	3) revelation	4) reservation
A26	1) disapproved	2) abstained	3) disagreed	4) refused
A27	1) remembered	2) recollected	3) forgiven	4) forgotten
A28	1) held	2) kept	3) took	4) did

Раздел 4. Письмо

*При выполнении заданий **C1** и **C2** особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём – не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать его другую сторону.*

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

C1 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Naomi who writes:

... I am going to make a report on Russian meals. Could you tell me how many meals a day Russians usually have? What do you and your friends usually have for breakfast? What is your favourite dish and why?
As for the latest news, my parents have just bought me a nice present…

Write a letter to Naomi.
In your letter
– answer her questions
– ask **3 questions** about her present

Write **100 – 140 words**.
Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have 40 minutes to do this task.

C2 Comment on the following statement.
Some people think that cars should be banned in the centre of Moscow.

What is your opinion?
Write **200 – 250 words.**
Use the following plan:
– make an introduction (state the problem)
– express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
– give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
– draw a conclusion

Критерии оценивания выполнения задания С1

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	Организация текста	Языковое оформление текста
	К1	К2	К3
2	**Задание выполнено полностью:** содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учётом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделен на абзацы; структурное оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка.	Используемый словарный запас и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной задаче (до-пускается не более 2-х негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок); орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более 2-х негрубых орфографи-ческих и пунктуационных ошибок).
1	**Задание выполнено не полностью:** содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; встречаются нарушения стилевого оформления речи и/или принятых в языке норм вежливости.	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются недостатки/ ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы нелогично /отсутствует; имеются ошибки в формате высказывания.	Имеются лексические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста (допускается не более 4-х негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок); имеющиеся орфо-графические и пунктуа-ционные ошибки не затрудняют коммуни-кацию (допускается не более 4-х негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок).
0	**Задание не выполнено:**	Отсутствует логика в	Многочисленные ошибки базового

	содержание не отражает те аспекты, которые указаны в задании, или не соответствует тре-буемому объёму.	построении высказывания; формат высказывания не соблюдается.	уровня в языковом оформлении текста препятствуют эффективной коммуникации: ограниченный словарный запас / многочисленные ошибки в словоупотреблении и сочетаемости; несоблю-дение грамматических правил; многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки.

Примечание: При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» всё задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

Критерии оценивания выполнения задания С2 (20 баллов -максимум

Баллы	**Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)**	Организация текста
	К1	К2
3	**Задание выполнено полностью:** содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учетом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделен на абзацы; оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка.
2	**Задание выполнено:** некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилевого оформления речи; в основном соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание в основном логично; имеются отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы; имеются отдельные нарушения в оформлении теста.
1	**Задание выполнено не полностью:** содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушения стилевого оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто; в основном не соблюдаются принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление теста на абзацы отсутствует; имеются многочисленные ошибки в оформлении текста.
0	**Задание не выполнено:** содержание не отражает те аспекты, которые указаны в задании, или не соответствует требуемому объему.	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания; текст не оформлен.

Баллы	**Лексика**	**Грамматика**	**Орфография и пунктуация**
	К3	К4	К5
3	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче; практически нет нарушений в	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей.	.

	использовании лексики.	Практически отсутствуют ошибки.	
2	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно.	Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание текста.	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделен на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением
1	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста.	Либо часто встречаются ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но затрудняют понимание текста.	Имеется ряд орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок, которые не значительно затрудняют понимание текста.
0	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу.	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются.	Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.

Тексты для аудирования.
Вариант 1.

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тест по аудированию. Во время его выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

Задание В1

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

Now we are ready to start

Speaker A

Woman: I would definitely recommend it - you find things on every topic under the sun there, from ancient Greek sculpture to the Japanese art of bonsai. But if you're planning to go, don't leave it too late in the day. I went in the afternoon and it was really crowded, especially round some of the more popular stands.

Speaker B

Man: They kept the curtain open during all the scene changes, which rather spoiled the illusion for me. And they did it in modern dress, which I found a bit strange, especially since it's supposed to be set in ancient Egypt. But apart from those things, I really enjoyed it. The female lead was superb; she had a wonderful voice of course, but she was a good actress too, which isn't always the case.

Speaker C

Woman: I only went because David persuaded me into it - he's a big fan - but it wasn't really my cup of tea. Of course, they were fantastically fit and did the most amazing leaps and twirls, and it was all quite pretty to look at. The music was nice too, bit I did get a bit bored. In fact, I have to admit I fell asleep for a while in the second half!

Speaker D

Man: The Swinton retrospective at the Tate has really been pulling the crowds, so get there early if you want to avoid queuing to get in. The irony of this popularity would not have been lost on Swinton himself - he struggled for thirty years to make a living from his work and it was only in the last decade of his life that his cartoon-like images of daily life caught the public's imagination.

Speaker E

Woman: Of course, it's always harder to bring something fresh to the classics - everyone's got their own preconceived ideas about the right way it should be done. But I must say, this production was absolutely fantastic. I was completely

spellbound from the moment the curtain rose and the final speech at the end of act three brought tears to my eyes.

Speaker F

Woman The performance was certainly slick and the guitarist's fingers as nimble as ever, but I have to admit that I found the spectacle of a group of men in their fifties pumping out songs of teenage rebellion more than a little ridiculous. This did not seem to bother the audience, however, who had turned up in thousands to see the heroes of their youth. Predictably, it was the old hits that went down best, while songs from the new album met with a lukewarm response.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. *(Pause 15 seconds.)*

Now you will hear the texts again. *(Repeat.)*

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

(Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1–А7

*Вы услышите часть радиопрограммы о роли правильного питания. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

Now we are ready to start.

Presenter: Good evening. Tonight's programme in the series 'Family health' looks at the question of nutrition and my guest this evening is Mrs Elizabeth Murphy, mother of Declan Murphy, the up-and-coming young Irish tennis star. Mrs Murphy, you must be pleasantly surprised by your son's outstanding performance at the Open recently.

Mrs Murphy: Pleased, certainly, but not so surprised. I always had faith in him and knew that he had the potential to become a champion.

Presenter: Well, I'm sure we all share your pride and pleasure.

Mrs Murphy: Thank you.

Presenter: So, you're with us this evening to talk about family nutrition. Do you believe that good nutrition has had a big role to play in Declan's success as a player?

Mrs Murphy: Well, of course, lots of encouragement and top-class training are very important factors, but I do think that good eating habits have given him a good start in life and a sound basis for the level of fitness required in an international tennis player.

Presenter: Did you yourself train as a nutritionist?

Mrs Murphy: Well, I've done a fair bit of reading on the subject. But basically, I think it's mainly common sense. I've always stuck firmly to the old saying 'you are what you eat' and I fed my family according to those principles. I think a lot of bad habits start in babyhood, when children start eating solids - for example**,** lots of mothers add a bit of sugar or jam to food to make it more tasty to infants. Loving grandparents are also a common source of trouble - they mean to be kind, but in fact giving treats in the form of

chocolates or sweets to small children is not doing them a favour at all. They develop a sweet tooth and then crave sugar for the rest of their lives.
Presenter: So Declan grew up without eating sweets at all?
Mrs Murphy: Sweets and chocolate, no, but from four years old I used to allow him one packet of biscuits and a large bottle of a soft drink per week. That was his ration of sugar for the week, and if he got through it all in the first day, then that was just too bad.
Presenter: Declan's very tall - did you give him vitamin supplements as a child?
Mrs Murphy: Oh, no. I believe that you can get all the vitamins you need from food, so long as you eat a balanced diet - plenty of lean meats, lots and lots of vegetables, starchy foods for energy and plenty of fruit. That was the one thing I let him eat as much of as he wanted.
Presenter: Didn't he rebel against this strict regime when he got older?
Mrs Murphy: I did get a bit worried when he started travelling abroad for matches in his teens. I know he had a few chocolate binges and went through a phase of visiting fast food joints. But the novelty of that seems to have worn off. I visited him in London last year when he was playing in a tournament and we went food shopping together. I didn't get involved at all in what he chose, but I was interested to see that his trolley was full of exactly what I would have bought for him myself - and one packet of biscuits!
Presenter: I believe you've planned a sample menu for a week's meals for a family of four. Perhaps you'd like to take us through that now.
Mrs Murphy: Certainly. So, for breakfast on the first day **I** would recommend ...
You have 15 seconds to complete the task. *(Pause 15 seconds.)*
Now you'll hear the text again. *(Repeat.)*
This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.
(Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8–А14

*Вы услышите радиопрограмму об исследовании по экологии. В заданиях **А8–А14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

Now we are ready to start.
Presenter: And finally, we report on a piece of research which turns conventional environmental wisdom on its head: an environmental consultancy has concluded that cyclists create more pollution than cars! I have two guests to comment on this – Jane Wheeler of CAC – the Clean Air Campaign – and Duncan Grey of the British Motorists' Association. Are you not somewhat taken aback by these findings, Jane?
Jane: Well, I'm flabbergasted, albeit rather dubious, I must say.
Presenter: Duncan, perhaps you could explain for our listeners what the evidence is?
Duncan: Yes, well, with pleasure. The consultancy group measured the amount of carbon dioxide exhaled by four cyclists travelling five miles to work, and compared it to the amount of the same gas which would be generated by four motorists travelling the

same distance in one car. Well, the cyclists would produce 1,108 grams of carbon dioxide, compared to 1,102 grams produced by the car, driver and passengers.
Presenter: Extraordinary! Jane, what's your reaction to that?
Jane: Well, firstly, I'd like to point out that the research was initiated by an association of drivers, though admittedly not the one Duncan works for, and the head of the consultancy group which conducted the research is a member of that association's committee. It seems likely therefore that the research set out to validate the motorists' stance, and was less objective than if it had been carried out by a neutral organization. Secondly, …
Duncan: Excuse me for interrupting, Jane, but that's not entirely fair. You may not be aware of the fact, but an independent authority, a sports scientist at Edinburgh University, has confirmed the findings, and has even suggested that the exhalation rate calculated for the motorists is too high. So, the final figure for the car and its passengers together could be even lower than the research indicates.
Presenter: So pretty damning to the cyclists, then. Jane, you were saying before…?
Jane: Yes. Well, I'm not a scientist, so I'm not in a position to argue with the figures, though they still sound pretty dodgy to me. However, even if the statistics are correct, it doesn't alter the fact that carbon dioxide is only one of the noxious gases which cars emit and which pollute the atmosphere, contribute to global warming and cause or aggravate respiratory diseases. And there's another point I'd like to make. For a long time, we at the CAC have been advocating car-pooling, as well as cycling, as alternative methods of getting to work or to shops. These new findings prove that this idea is environmentally viable. Unfortunately, it is rare indeed to see a car with four people in it – the reality is usually huge tailbacks of cars with just a driver, or one passenger at the most. Each car is therefore producing more carbon dioxide per person travelling than the cyclists in the research quoted. So this is my advice to any motorists who claim to be concerned about the environment – either on your bike, or getting sharing!
You have 15 seconds to complete the task. *(Pause 15 seconds.)*
Now you will hear the text again. *(Repeat.)*
This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.
(Pause 15 seconds.)
This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

Тексты для аудирования.
Вариант 2.

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тест по аудированию. Во время его выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

Задание B1

*Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

Now we are ready to start

Speaker A

Man: I was pretty dubious initially. You know, when I first trained they hadn't even invented calculators. You were expected to do all the calculations in your head or on paper. So when I first heard they were introducing computerisation. I thought, uh-oh, they'll have me out of the door in a year, I'll be as obsolete as the dinosaur. But it wasn't like that at all. The one-week training course was really excellent, and I was completely won over.

Speaker B

Woman: I'm in two minds really. Before they introduced the system there was a lot of talk about the paperless office and how we'd all be much more efficient. Well, it has made my life easier in some ways, but I waste a lot of time too. In the past, when junk mail arrived, you could tell from the envelope if it was something you needed or not. Well, now I spend at least half an hour a day sorting through my email and clearing out unwanted messages.

Speaker C

Man: As long ago as 1996, a batch of tinned corned beef with the use-by date of 00 was rejected by a computer which wrongly assumed the tins were 96 years out of date and refused to deliver them. As a result of this incident, food producers such as ourselves accelerated our Year 2000 programs and were consequently among those industries which were best-prepared to meet the challenge of the millennium bug.

Speaker D

Woman: If I knew why it had happened, I wouldn't be phoning you now. ... The reset button? Yes, I've tried that, but the whole system crashed again ten minutes later.... Yes, I am absolutely sure that there wasn't a disk in the drive at the time ... The software company? Yes, but I told you two minutes ago that it was the software company that recommended that I should phone you. They say it's a hardware fault. ... Well, really, I find this quite incredible ...

Speaker E

Man: That factory down the road used to employ over two hundred local people. Nowadays it's all done by computers and robots. They've got maybe twenty people there now; not even local lads, they're all smart London boys in suits. They call it progress, but it doesn't look like progress to me when you put decent working men on the dole just to cut your production costs a bit.

Speaker F

Woman: You know, after we started using computers in our firm widely, our managers suggested the outsource system, and I decided to start working from home. Solitude doesn't bother me, though I thought it might. In fact I find I concentrate much better than I used to. But the funny thing is I expected to have more time for myself. In theory, I've gained two hours a day by cutting out the journey to and from the office. But instead I find that work seems to spill over into my private life. If I haven't planned anything special to do in the evening I'll just keep on going, and that's probably not very healthy.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. *(Pause 15 seconds.)*

Now you will hear the text again. *(Repeat.)*

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

(Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания A1–A7

*Вы услышите беседу журналиста с основателем эко-коммуны. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

Now we are ready to start.

Man: What we're trying to do here is create an environmentally friendly and self-sufficient community - we produce our own energy and nearly all our own food. That over there is the wind-powered generator: and that small stream you crossed on your way into the site provides another source of power.

Journalist: Do you actually manage to produce enough electricity for your needs?

Man: Usually. If not, we do without, and some weeks we even have a surplus. Many of the houses also have solar panels, for heat and hot water, so we're meeting our self-sufficiency target for power very satisfactorily.

Journalist: What about food?

Man: Well, we grow all our fruit and vegetables, and we also have goats for milk and cheese. We have one communal meal together every day and each family takes turns to cook for everyone. Most of us are vegetarian, so our own produce suits us well enough, but a few people with children buy fish sometimes to supplement their protein intake.

Journalist: Can you tell me a little about how the community got started?

Man: Certainly. It was my wife's idea, in fact. She'd always been interested in environmental issues but there wasn't that much one could do while living and working in a city. But then she inherited some money, so we bought the farmhouse and barn here that form the centre of the community and about 60 hectares of land that went with it. We advertised in the green press for like-minded people who wanted to join us, and, well, now our little community's expanded to seventeen adults and eight children.
Journalist: The farmhouse and barn are beautifully renovated, I must say.
Man: Thank you. I did that myself.
Journalist: But some of the other buildings on the site look a little strange.
Man: Well, they may look strange, but they're practical. That one over there, the round one, is built with mud walls and a roof made of bales of straw topped off with earth and grass.
Journalist: Doesn't that get a bit damp in winter?
Man: We're not sure yet. The roof is lined with rubber inside; in fact Mike, the owner, used fishpond liner to make it. It's only recently been finished, so it remains to be seen how it will withstand the winter. But so far it's proved to be very comfortable. As you can see almost half of the outside wall consists of windows and they're south-facing, so that the house captures as much light and heat in daytime as possible.
Journalist: Mmm, an interesting idea, and relatively cheap to construct, I imagine.
Man: Well, the single most expensive thing was the pond liner for the roof, which was about six hundred and fifty pounds (£650). All in all, it can't have cost more than two and a half thousand pounds (£2,500) to build, as Mike put in all the labour himself. Would you like to take a closer look at it?
Journalist: Oh yes. Please.
You have 15 seconds to complete the task. *(Pause 15 seconds.)*
Now you will hear the text again. *(Repeat.)*
This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.
(Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8–А14

*Вы услышите человека, рассказывающего о деньгах и валюте. В заданиях **А8–А14** обведите цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

Now we are ready to start.
Man: Did you think the Euro was the first single European currency?
Then you may be interested to know that the idea is not new at all. In fact, it was the Emperor
Charlemagne who first thought of it back in the eighth century and the currency he invented then was none other than ... the pound sterling! The value of the new currency was easily calculated as it was equal to a pound, or 454 grams, of silver. Charlemagne spread the idea and the new currency throughout his Holy Roman Empire in Europe and slightly later, around 765AD, it was introduced to the British Isles. Twelve

hundred years on, the pound is now the world's longest continuously serving currency. In today's money
it was worth about £500, but this value was so high that it was of no use for day-to-day purposes. So, until the late fifteenth century, in other words for about 700 years, the pound was a notional currency, with no notes or coins.
Until 1971**,** when the present decimal system of a hundred pence to a pound was introduced in Britain, the pound was divided into 240 pennies. Originally, the pound of silver was literally cut up into the required number of pieces and each little piece was turned into a coin, with the monarch's head stamped on it to guarantee its quality. But even these silver pennies were not very practical, as they represented more than a day's wage for a worker. So halfpennies and farthings came into circulation. These were originally penny coins which had been cut in half or into quarters; later King Edward I, sensitive about having his head chopped up, issued round coins in these denominations.
It was not until 1489, in the reign of Henry VII, that the first sovereign was produced - a gold coin equivalent in value to a pound. So, after 700 years as a currency which existed in theory only, the pound finally came into real existence.
Paper money came much later - the first British banknote was issued by the Bank of England in
1694. Gold was eliminated from coins after the First World War and the content of real silver was reduced to fifty per cent. During the Second World War, all precious metals in coins were replaced by the alloy copper-nickel. In real terms, therefore, the money in your pocket is worth next to nothing at all.
You have 15 seconds to complete the task. *(Pause 15 seconds.)*
Now you will hear the text again. *(Repeat.)*
This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.
(Pause 15 seconds.)
This is the end of the Listening test.
Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.

Ответы

Вариант 1

Ответы

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	**Ответ**	№ задания	**Ответ**	№ задания	**Ответ**
A1	**2**	A15	**3**	A22	**2**
A2	**2**	A16	**4**	A23	**3**
A3	**1**	A17	**2**	A24	**4**
A4	**1**	A18	**1**	A25	**3**
A5	**3**	A19	**2**	A26	**1**
A6	**2**	A20	**1**	A27	**2**
A7	**2**	A21	**3**	A28	**1**
A8	**3**				
A9	**1**				
A10	**3**				
A11	**2**				
A12	**2**				
A13	**3**				
A14	**1**				

Аудирование	
B1	3 6 2 1 7 4
Чтение	
B2	4 1 6 8 3 5 7
B3	6 7 5 1 4 3
Грамматика и лексика*	
B4	First
B5	Best
B6	Werefounded
B7	Havealwaysloved
B8	Performing
B9	Has
B10	Comes
B11	National
B12	Partly
B13	Poisonous
B14	Collections
B15	Scientist
B16	Wonderful

***Написание ответов (без пробелов и знаков препинания) соответствует инструкции ФЦТ по заполнению Бланка ответов №1.**

Вариант 2

Ответы

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	**Ответ**	№ задания	**Ответ**	№ задания	**Ответ**
A1	**1**	A15	**1**	A22	**3**
A2	**3**	A16	**3**	A23	**2**
A3	**2**	A17	**4**	A24	**3**
A4	**2**	A18	**2**	A25	**1**
A5	**1**	A19	**3**	A26	**4**
A6	**3**	A20	**1**	A27	**4**
A7	**2**	A21	**4**	A28	**2**
A8	**2**				
A9	**1**				
A10	**3**				
A11	**1**				
A12	**3**				
A13	**2**				
A14	**2**				

Аудирование	
B1	3 5 7 4 1 2
Чтение	
B2	8 2 4 1 7 6 3
B3	5 1 4 7 2 3
Грамматика и лексика*	
B4	Largest
B5	Islocated
B6	Eleventh
B7	Built
B8	Hasbeencalled
B9	Is
B10	Comes
B11	Conversation
B12	Intrusion
B13	Cordially
B14	Successful
B15	Impossible
B16	Liberty

***Написание ответов (без пробелов и знаков препинания) соответствует инструкции ФЦТ по заполнению Бланка ответов №1.**