

**Вариант № 1050138****1. Задание 1 № 38**

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.

- Using the Internet is a good way of studying English.
- The Internet has all kinds of interesting forums.
- The Internet helps with shopping.
- The Internet is very useful for doing the speaker's job.
- The Internet helps to learn about different cultures.
- The Internet can be dangerous for users.
- The Internet gives quick access to the information you need.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

**2. Задание 2 № 2668**

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A–G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 – **False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – **Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- Lucy wasn't at school for several days.
- Lucy felt bad because of overeating.
- Lucy's mother is a doctor.
- Peter did exercises with the map of the UK.
- Peter is not afraid of the test.
- Peter offers his notes to Lucy.
- Lucy and Peter are going to review for the test later.

Запишите в ответ цифры, расположив их в порядке, соответствующем буквам:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

- True
- False
- Not stated

**3. Задание 3 № 17**

Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.

Crispin thinks that his first name

- is better than Spin.
- sounds awful.
- should be Darrell.

**4. Задание 4 № 18**

Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.

By saying universities 'give me the creeps' Crispin means that universities

- give him nothing useful for real life.
- make him study hard for the exams.
- cause a feeling of anxiety in him.

**5. Задание 5 № 19**

Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.

When speaking about himself at the age of 18 Crispin admits that he

- worried about the secret parties in his house.
- was somewhat interested in communism.
- was going to join the Communist Party.

**6. Задание 6 № 20**

Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.

Crispin is happy because this year

- the band's music has changed a bit.
- his band are going to star in a new Hollywood film.
- new people have joined the band.

**7. Задание 7 № 21**

*Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

When writing songs Crispin

- 1) is inspired by childhood memories.
- 2) usually stays at his parents' house.
- 3) needs to be all alone to succeed.

**8. Задание 8 № 22**

*Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Crispin decided to sell his first house and buy a new one because

- 1) he was tired of being the centre of attention in his neighbourhood.
- 2) the main road near the house made the place too noisy.
- 3) the new house was a good way of investing money.

**9. Задание 9 № 23**

*Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.*

Crispin thinks music fans are being reasonable when they

- 1) call bad music rubbish.
- 2) avoid listening to music which causes health problems.
- 3) express their negative feelings openly and honestly.

**10. Задание 10 № 4740**

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

1. Building materials
2. The longest on Earth
3. Safe travel
4. Designing a building
5. Invented by accident
6. Comfortable living
7. How did they do it?
8. Why seasons change

A. Most of Africa's rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.

B. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others — to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.

C. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child first created the Popsicle? The boy's name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, he discovered the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. He decided to call it the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.

D. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

E. In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. It is a mystery how such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision when they had no means of viewing their work from the air.

F. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. This "day", or summer, is six months long. During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its "night", or winter.

G. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the "Titanic", a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship's side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the "Titanic", several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**11. Задание 11 № 4741**

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.

**Russian souvenirs**

Russia is famous for its diversity, as well as its hospitality. The best way to show Russia to someone is to bring home something special. Matryoshka and balalaika are quite stereotypical presents. There are many other goods A\_\_\_\_\_.

Woolen shawls have always been popular in Russia because of cold winters. The shawls made in Pavlovsky Posad, B\_\_\_\_\_, are considered to be a traditional Russian gift. Woolen shawls and scarves have been made there since 1795. A wide shawl with a beautiful original pattern on it may be used like a blanket. It is nice to cover oneself up with it sitting in the armchair, watching a movie, C\_\_\_\_\_. The Pavlovsky Posad manufacture produces scarves for men as well. They can be bought through the Internet, or in brand stores, D\_\_\_\_\_.

Belyovskaya pastila is a souvenir E\_\_\_\_\_. It has been made since the 19th century in the town of Belyov near Tula. This is a very special kind of Russian confection. Though it is called “pastila”, it is not a marshmallow style delicacy. Belyovskaya pastila is made of dried apples. After they have been dried, they are mixed with egg whites and sugar and whipped. Belyovskaya pastila is similar to a cake, F\_\_\_\_\_ of apples. It is considered to be a natural product, and it is not of average price. Tourists can buy this kind of sweet at some confectioner’s shops throughout Moscow.

1. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir
2. which are situated in the centre of Moscow
3. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth
4. although it has a slightly sour taste
5. which is a town not very far from Moscow
6. riding a bike around the villages in Russia
7. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Часть предложения							

**12. Задание 12 № 4742**

According to the author, in her childhood she used to ...

- 1) watch TV a lot.
- 2) call her mother every half an hour.
- 3) go to the mall with her family.
- 4) do the shopping with her friends.

**iGeneration: teenagers affected by phones**

One day last summer, around noon, I called Athena, a 13-year-old who lives in Houston, Texas. She answered her phone — she has had an iPhone since she was 11 — sounding as if she’d just woken up. We chatted about her favorite songs and TV shows, and I asked her what she likes to do with her friends. “We go to the mall,” she said. “Do your parents drop you off?” I asked, recalling my own middleschool days, in the 1980s, when I’d enjoy a few parent-free hours shopping with my friends. “No — I go with my family,” she replied. “We’ll go with my mom and brothers and walk a little behind them. I just have to tell my mom where we are going. I have to check in every hour or every 30 minutes.”

Those mall trips are infrequent — about once a month. More often, Athena and her friends spend time together on their phones, unchaperoned. Unlike the teens of my generation, who might have spent an evening tying up the family landline with gossip, they talk on Snapchat, a smartphone app that allows users to send pictures and videos that quickly disappear. They make sure to keep up their Snapstreaks, which show how many days in a row they have Snapchatted with each other. She told me she had spent most of the summer hanging out alone in her room with her phone. That is just the way her generation is, she said. “We didn’t know any life other than with iPads or iPhones. I think we like our phones more than we like actual people.”

Some generational changes are positive, some are negative, and many are both. More comfortable in their bedrooms than in a car or at a party, today’s teens are physically safer than teens have ever been. They are markedly less likely to get into a car accident and, having less of a taste for alcohol than their predecessors, are less susceptible to drinking’s attendant ills.

Psychologically, however, they are more vulnerable than Millennials were: rates of teen depression and suicide have skyrocketed since 2011. It is not an exaggeration to describe iGen as being on the brink of the worst mental-health crisis in decades. Much of this deterioration can be traced to their phones.

However, in my conversations with teens, I saw hopeful signs that kids themselves are beginning to link some of their troubles to their ever-present phone. Athena told me that when she does spend time with her friends in person, they are often looking at their device instead of at her. “I’m trying to talk to them about something, and they don’t actually look at my face,” she said. “They’re looking at their phone, or they’re looking at their Apple Watch.” “What does that feel like, when you’re trying to talk to somebody face-to-face and they’re not looking at you?” I asked. “It kind of hurts,” she said. “It hurts. I know my parents’ generation didn’t do that. I could be talking about something super important to me, and they wouldn’t even be listening.”

Once, she told me, she was hanging out with a friend who was texting her boyfriend. “I was trying to talk to her about my family, and what was going on, and she was like, ‘Uh-huh, yeah, whatever.’ So I took her phone out of her hands and I threw it at the wall.”

Though it is aggressive behavior that I don’t support, on the other hand — it is a step towards a life with limited phone use. So, if I were going to give advice for a happy adolescence, it would be straightforward: put down the phone, turn off the laptop, and do something — anything — that does not involve a screen.

**13. Задание 13 № 4743**

Which of the following does Athena do monthly?

- 1) Goes to the mall with her family.
- 2) Uses the Snapchat.
- 3) Invites friends to her place.
- 4) Changes her iPhone.

**14. Задание 14 № 4744**

For Athena's peers spending time alone in their rooms seems ...

- 1) natural.
- 2) soothing.
- 3) awkward.
- 4) difficult.

**15. Задание 15 № 2542**

The way people read has changed because ...

- 1) they don't need all the information they read about.
- 2) they lost interest in serious literature.
- 3) they had to adjust to new conditions.
- 4) they had to read faster.

### Internet

Internet is one of the greatest tools we have today. Billions of bits of information, unlimited ways to connect, games to play, videos to watch, things to learn. There's something for everyone. We Facebook, tumble, stumble, and tweet more now than ever. Social media is connecting us in incredible ways. You can create communities of like-minded people that would never meet before on the Internet. But, due to this, we are spending copious amounts of time on the World Wide Web, and it's slowly changing who you are as a person.

I went for a long period of time where I didn't read a book. I finally got around to picking up a few new books and as soon as I started reading them, I struggled. I couldn't hold concentration like I used to. I would read a whole paragraph with my mind elsewhere or had this constant anxious feeling to do something else, even when there was absolutely nothing else to do. My mind would jump from one thought to another and I barely could read a chapter in one sitting. A talked to a few people about this, and I even looked to the trusty Internet for my solution. I found that I'm not alone, many people report the same type of concentration shift. The reason for this is the information overload via Internet.

We take in 34 gigabytes of information each day now. That is 5 times more than we did 20 years ago. There is so much going on in our minds that we rarely spend any time on one particular bit of information because there is always something new and more intriguing just around the corner. When we land on a webpage, we spend the average of about 50 seconds, if that, and know that there are at least 5 other links we can click on the

page. We can still concentrate, but our minds would much rather be focused on a series of things, not one thought.

Not only is it altering our concentration on reading long works, but it's changing "how" we read. We no longer read; we skim. This is our way of adapting to this information overload. It would take too long to process all this information and we don't need everything. We sift through the information and get to the main point or relevant material.

The way things are written online is changing for us as well. For anyone who has written a blog post, it's a much different style of writing compared to novels and even newspaper articles. The things we read online are as clear and concise as possible. Adjectives are a thing of the past. The information is usually already condensed for you, and is separated into neat headlines that make it easy to scan the page in a few seconds. We don't focus on comprehension anymore, we know what we're looking for and we find it quickly.

The way we are reading things is just the start, the way we are thinking is changing too. Before, we had calm linear thoughts, one thing led to another. Now, our thoughts are jumping back and forth between so many things. We have one thought, which leads to four or five other non-related thoughts, and then some time later we return to the original thought. This is a direct result of our attention being focused on so many things for so little time on the web. There is always a link that can take us somewhere new and start a new train of thoughts.

We've developed a much more fluid way of thinking. And it's not a bad thing. It's making us more creative. You are much more efficient at combing and filtering through ideas, which in essence is what inspiration is. Linear thought is very organized and does not leave room for new ideas.

So, the Internet has become an essential part of our daily lives. But it's also important to disconnect for a while and to take care of your body and mind. Create a balance of time online and in the real world, so you can reap the positive cognitive abilities the Internet is giving you and avoid forming an unhealthy set of habits that will cost you later in life.

**16. Задание 16 № 4746**

That in "I know my parents' generation didn't do that" (paragraph 5) refers to ...

- 1) being glued to their phones.
- 2) behaving in a mean way.
- 3) listening attentively to friends.
- 4) discussing their problems.

**17. Задание 17 № 4747**

The fact that Athena threw away her friend's phone proves that ...

- 1) smartphones can cause mental health problems.
- 2) teenagers know the problems caused by phones.
- 3) smartphones make teenagers more aggressive.
- 4) her friend thought she was doing the right thing.

**18. Задание 18 № 4748**

What does the author suggest in her article?

- 1) Phone use by young people should be limited.
- 2) Smartphones cause violent behavior.
- 3) Smartphones are not safe.
- 4) There are good and bad sides in using smartphones.

**19. Задание 19 № 5453**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово «**ONE**» так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**Trousers**

Trousers are a recent style in the history of fashion. Men wore tights under short, loose pants until the early 1800s when the \_\_\_\_\_ real pants for men appeared.

**20. Задание 20 № 5454**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **WOMAN** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Until the 1940 it was considered that trousers were not suitable for ladies. However, during World War II, \_\_\_\_\_ factory workers started wearing long pants.

**21. Задание 21 № 5455**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **CATCH** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The fashion quickly \_\_\_\_\_ on.

**22. Задание 22 № 5456**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **NOT HUG** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**More than Food**

It takes more than food to make babies grow up to be healthy and happy. If babies \_\_\_\_\_, they still grow up.

**23. Задание 23 № 5457**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **SLOWLY** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

But they grow \_\_\_\_\_ and are less healthy.

**24. Задание 24 № 5458**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **BECOME** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Also, they will not be as smart or as happy when they \_\_\_\_\_ adults.

**25. Задание 25 № 5459**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **CHILD** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Many studies show that for \_\_\_\_\_, love is the most important thing in life.

**26. Задание 26 № 5460**

Образуйте от слова **FREQUENT** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**A Dream Come True**

Ivan Tsvetaev, father of the famous Russian poet Marina Tsvetaeva, was a professor of History of Art at Moscow University. When he taught his students, he \_\_\_\_\_ regretted not being able to show them the original antique and renaissance sculptures he spoke about.

**27. Задание 27 № 5461**

Образуйте от слова **LIKE** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

\_\_\_\_\_ St. Petersburg, London or Paris, Moscow didn't have a museum where his students could go and see them.

**28. Задание 28 № 5462**

Образуйте от слова **REPRODUCE** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Students could only see small \_\_\_\_\_ in textbooks.

**29. Задание 29 № 5463**

Образуйте от слова **POSSIBLE** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

But it is \_\_\_\_\_ to experience art by looking at little black and white pictures. Professor Tsvetaev had a dream of creating a museum. He realized it would be expensive but he still had hope and made a plan.

**30. Задание 30 № 5464**

Образуйте от слова **ADDITION** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

In 1898 the Russian emperor Nicholas II approved his plan and gave some money to implement it \_\_\_\_\_. money was given by several rich Russian merchants.

**31. Задание 31 № 5465**

Образуйте от слова **VISIT** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The best architects were hired to design the building; and in 1912 the museum opened its doors to the first \_\_\_\_\_. We know it today as the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

**32. Задание 32 № 1457**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) decreased
- 2) increased
- 3) developed
- 4) improved

### The Great Discovery

In ancient times people lived on whatever food they could find. As the early people 32 \_\_\_\_\_ in numbers, they had to wander and search for wild fruits and seeds of wild plants or hunt for small animals.

Then one of these early people 33 \_\_\_\_\_ a great discovery. A great genius discovered the meaning of seeds. He may have noticed that where some seeds had fallen on the ground, new plants grew. Perhaps he was 34 \_\_\_\_\_ enough to put some seeds in the ground to see what would happen. No one knows how it happened, but man 35 \_\_\_\_\_ that if he put a seed into the soil it could grow into a plant which might yield hundreds or even thousands of seeds!

He was free of the need to be in a constant search of his food! Early man could now 36 \_\_\_\_\_ seeds in the spring and wait for them to grow.

In the fall he could gather a harvest of seeds. There would be enough to 37 \_\_\_\_\_ himself and his family all through the winter, with some left over for planting when spring came.

This discovery was the beginning of 38 \_\_\_\_\_ and the most important change that ever happened to people on earth.

**33. Задание 33 № 1458**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) fulfilled
- 2) did
- 3) made
- 4) conducted

**34. Задание 34 № 1459**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) curious
- 2) questioning
- 3) surprised
- 4) puzzled

**35. Задание 35 № 1460**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) disclosed
- 2) opened
- 3) discovered
- 4) exposed

**36. Задание 36 № 1461**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) put
- 2) plant
- 3) deliver
- 4) lay

**37. Задание 37 № 1462**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) feed
- 2) food
- 3) provide
- 4) nourish



**38. Задание 38 № 1463**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) gardening
- 2) cropping
- 3) cultivation
- 4) farming

**39. Задание 39 № 1480**

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

*... So you see that I enjoy films based on true historic facts. What kinds of films do you like watching? Do you prefer watching films in the cinema or at home? Why? Do you agree that it is better to read a book before watching the film based on it? Why or why not?*

*I've just come back from a trip to Wales...*

Write a letter to Jane. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about her trip to Wales. Write 100—140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing. You have 20 minutes to do this task.

**40. Задание 40 № 2946**

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных высказываний и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Comment on one of the following statements.

1. *Some students believe that homework should be optional.*
2. *Good clothes open all doors.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write 200–250 words. Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

**41. Задание 41 № 2755**

Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

... You don't see many birds in winter. Most have left your area. Those that stay are not as active. Activity uses energy that is needed to keep warm. The worst problems for birds in winter are getting enough heat and holding on to the heat once it is made. These are problems for all birds. But it is especially true for very small ones. They cannot find enough food. The weather stays so cold for so long that they cannot eat enough to keep alive. But birds have many ways of fighting the cold.

You shiver to keep warm. The heat that you make is made mostly in your muscles. The muscles make more heat when they are active. So one way of keeping warm is to move about, use your muscles. Another way is to shiver. When your body needs heat, the muscles tighten and loosen quickly. They become active. Just as you shiver to keep warm, so do birds.

**42. Задание 42 № 4772**

Study the advertisement.

**The best bicycle trip!**



You are considering renting bicycles and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) minimum age;
- 2) preparation;
- 3) number of people in the group;
- 4) accommodation for the night;
- 5) duration of the trip.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

## 43. Задание 43 № 5477

These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with “I’ve chosen photo number...”

## 44. Задание 44 № 5478

Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say what kind of food presented in the pictures you preferred in your childhood
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2

