

Вариант 5

ID: 13788

№ 1.

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

1. Dogs may turn out to be better friends than people.
2. People love dogs because they look pretty.
3. Dogs don't love people as much as you may think.
4. It's not a good idea to have a dog as a pet.
5. Dogs are good pets because they are clever.
6. There are many advantages of having a dog.
7. People love dogs because dogs are faithful.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 2.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2— False**) и о чем 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.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

- A) It was Linda's first visit to London.
- B) Big Ben is Linda's favourite place in London.
- C) Linda found the jogging tour exhausting.
- D) Linda thinks there were enough people on the jogging tour.
- E) Linda liked the guides on the London movie tour.
- F) Kevin has watched The Dark Knight many times.
- G) The London tours Linda took are very expensive.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 3-9.

[Аудиофайл](#)



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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The narrator was...

1. ...a naturally talented cook.
2. ...just able to follow recipes.
3. ...a qualified chef.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The narrator worked in the kitchen with a man, who was from...

1. ...Panama City, Florida.
2. ...French Louisiana.
3. ...Los Angeles.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

When the narrator was asked in the dining room he worried because he thought

1. ...the problem might have been his fault.
2. ...the woman would make a complaint.
3. ...that Suzie would call the police.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The lady was unhappy because she...

1. ...expected better service.
2. ...didn't like the taste of the food.
3. ...was afraid of the shrimp 'staring' at her.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

In the end the unhappy customer...

1. ...ate the same dish.

2. ...ordered another dish.
3. ...refused to eat anything at the restaurant.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The narrator was asked to return to the dining room again because...

1. ...Suzie wanted to see him.
2. ...other customers insisted on it.
3. ...the unhappy customer came back.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

The narrator was generously rewarded for...

1. ...being inventive as a cook.
2. ...his ability to compromise.
3. ...being calm and kind to a difficult client.

№ 10.

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

1. Reason for extension.
2. Presents begin to enrich the collection.
3. New collections for the new building.
4. New field for the old museum.
5. Shift towards history.
6. First famous exhibits.
7. One on the basis of two.
8. Location of the museum.

A. The present Ashmolean Museum was created in 1908 by combining two ancient Oxford institutions: the University Art Collection and the original Ashmolean Museum. The older partner in this merger, the University Art Collection, was based for many years in what is now the Upper Reading Room in the Bodleian Library.

B. The collection began modestly in the 1620s with a handful of portraits and curiosities displayed in a small room on the upper floor. In the 17th century there were added notable collections of coins and medals later incorporated into the

Ashmolean coin collection. The objects of curiosity included Guy Fawkes' lantern and a sword given by the Pope to Henry VIII, and a number of more exotic items.

C. In the 1660s and 70s, the collection grew rapidly and, in 1683, the Bodleian Gallery was left to develop as a museum of art. At first, it was a gallery of portraits of distinguished contemporaries, but from the mid 1660s, it began to acquire a more historical perspective with the addition of images of people from the past: college founders, scientists, soldiers, monarchs, writers and artists.

D. In the eighteenth century, several painters donated self-portraits. They also added a number of landscapes, historical paintings and scenes from contemporary life. Other donors, former members of the University, added collections of Old Masters so that by the early nineteenth century, it had become an art gallery of general interest and an essential point of call on the tourist map. The public was admitted on payment of a small charge. Catalogues were available at the entrance and the paintings were well displayed in a large gallery.

E. It was only with the gift of a collection of ancient Greek and Roman statuary from the Countess of Pomfret in 1755 that the need for a new art gallery became urgent. The marble figures were too heavy to be placed in an upstairs gallery and were installed in a dark ground-floor room in the library pending the creation of a new museum.

F. Before the new museum was finished, a major group of drawings by Raphael and Michelangelo was purchased by public subscription for the new galleries, establishing the importance of the Oxford museum as a centre for the study of Old Master drawings. The new museum also attracted gifts of paintings. In 1851, a collection of early Italian paintings, which included Uccello's "Hunt in the Forest" one of the museum's major works of art was presented.

G. In the 1850s, the University established a new Natural History Museum, which is now known as the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. And all the natural history specimens from the Ashmolean were transferred to the new institution. Having lost what had become the most important element in its collection, the Ashmolean was to find a major new role in the emerging field of archaeology.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

№ 11.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Mikhail Lomonosov and Moscow State University

Mikhail Lomonosov was one of the intellectual titans of XVIII century. His interests ranged from history, rhetoric, art and poetry **A** _____. Alexander Pushkin described him as **B** _____, whose lifelong passion was learning.

Lomonosov's activity is a manifestation of the enormous potential of the Russian scientific community. Peter I reformed Russia, which allowed the country to reach the standard of **C** _____ many spheres. Great importance was placed on education. St.Petersburg Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter I, established a university and a grammar school to educate intellectuals and researchers the country needed; however, these educational establishments could not fulfill the task they took on. It was Michail Lomonosov **D** _____ of establishing a university in Moscow. An influential courtier and the **E** _____ Count Shuvalov supported Lomonosov's plans for a new university and presented them to the Empress.

In 1755, on 25 January-St. Tatiana's Day according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar— Elizaveta signed the decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. The opening ceremony took place on 26 April, when Elizaveta's coronation day was celebrated. Since 1755 25 January and 26 April **F** _____ Moscow University; the annual conference where students present the results of their research work is traditionally held in April.

1. who suggested in his letter to Count Shuvalov the idea
2. to mechanics, chemistry and mineralogy
3. a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind
4. favourite of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, the patron of arts and science
5. the contemporary European powers in
6. are marked by special events and festivities at
7. famous among all educated people

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

№ 12-18.

Umbrellas

Ha, ha, ha! How they laughed that day in the 1790s when a man first walked the streets of London holding an umbrella. Some people got angry and began shouting that to carry such a contraption was ungodly because it "defied the heavenly purpose of rain" (which is to get uswet).

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

to be denied.

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

Early umbrellas were not impenetrable to rain. Their coverings of cotton, or even silk, were coated with oil, varnish or melted wax, which soon cracked. They featured all kinds of gimmicks. Some had windows, or whistled when open. There was an umbrella with a gutter, which drained rain down a tube. A variation on this caught rain in a flask for use as drinking water.

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

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

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

That was not the only instance of umbrellas being used by the British army. The British Major Digby Tatham-Warter,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before 1800 the word "umbrella" meant...

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

What did Samuel Fox do?

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. ...now cheap to buy.
2. ...collectors' favourites.

3. ...not reliable enough.
4. ...not sold at auctions.

№ 19.

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

Death Valley

California is generally known for its dry hot weather. No wonder, one of the _____ places in North America, Death Valley, is located in Southern California.

№ 20.

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

In 1947, Samuelson _____ "Foundations of Economic Analysis" in which he used the language of mathematics to explain the world of economics.

№ 21.

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

This "war" was the _____ in history. It lasted a total of 38 minutes!

№ 22.

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

Dr Who

"Dr Who" is the longest running science fiction TV show in the world. It is broadcast in 42 countries around the world, _____ Russia, but it is in the UK that it has made the biggest impact.

№ 23.

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

The Great Wall _____ in order to protect the country from different aggressors.

№ 24.

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

Burj Khalifa is a beautiful construction with some observation decks, hotels, offices and residences _____ there.

№ 25.

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

Texas Rodeo

The rodeo is a really exciting event. It is a thrilling _____ between cowboys from all over the country.

№ 26.

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

He loved looking at people sitting _____ in armchairs and reading. He thought he knew the library well. But today he made a turn and was suddenly lost.

№ 27.

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

Rattlesnakes live in _____, dry places. Their patterns of black and brown make them hard to see unless they are moving.

№ 28.

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

They _____ set up companies licensing Yablochkov's patents. From the mid-1880s, Yablochkov started to devote more of his time to the problems of generating electrical energy.

№ 29.

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

People come here for the fresh and clean air, the scent of pine needles and _____ attractions on the other side of the bridge.

№ 37.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Colin:

From: Colin@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Bad weather
<i>... Today as soon as I left home to go to school, such a horrible thunderstorm began! It became as dark as night, and the rain was pouring. The lightning was scary, and the water in the puddles reached to my ankles. By the time I got on the bus I was soaking wet. The worst thing is that some of my books and notebooks got wet, too. What was the worst weather you had to go to school in? In what weather are Russian schools closed? How many times have you missed school because of bad weather? By the way, I've bought ice-skates! I'm hoping for a cold, frosty winter!...</i>

Write a letter to Colin.

In your letter:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about his ice-skates.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

№ 38.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2). Укажите его номер и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишете цифрами.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **the most popular disciplines of humanities among students in Zetland**. You have collected some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

Comment on the data in the table and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.

Discipline	Percentage (%)
Native language	31
Literature	29
Social studies	20
Foreign languages	15
History	5

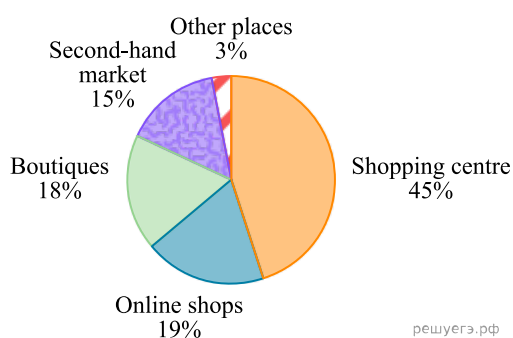
Write **200–250 words**. Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline the problem that can arise with studying humanities and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of studying humanities for students in Zetland.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on **where people usually buy clothes and shoes in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the pie chart below).

Comment on the data in the diagram and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.

Where do people usually buy clothes and shoes in Zetland?



Write **200–250 words**. Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline the problem that one can face buying clothes and shoes and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the market places in Zetland.

Nº 39.

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.

A mountain is a form of land that rises high in a limited area. It is higher and steeper than a hill. Mountains must be higher than 600 metres. They consist of rocks and earth. They usually have steep, sloping sides. They also have sharp or slightly rounded peaks. Some mountains may have trees which grow on their sides. Very high mountains may have snow on their peaks. Long chains or groups of mountains are mountain ranges. They can be short or very long. A group of these makes a mountain system.

Mountains exist on every continent of our planet and even beneath the ocean. In fact, some of the highest mountains are at the bottom of the sea. For example, Hawaii is at the top of a volcanic mountain in the Pacific Ocean. More than half the mountain is below water. 75% of the world's countries have mountains.

Nº 40.

Study the advertisement.

Central City Library: Come and find a book to read!



You are considering getting a library card at the Central City Library and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) opening hours;
- 2) documents required for getting a library card;
- 3) number of books one can borrow at a time;
- 4) WiFi availability.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

№ 41.

You are going to give an interview. You have to answer five questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 42.

Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Helping the environment". You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two ways of helping the environment;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two ways of helping the environment;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project — which way of helping the environment you prefer and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Ответы

Номер	Задание	Ответ
1	3813	761524
2	14051	2321132
3-9	1581 1628 1629 1630 1585 1632 1633	2 1 2 3 1 3 2
10	2109	7652134
11	1604	235146
12-18	3758 3953 3760 3761 3762 3763 3764	2 2 1 1 2 4 1
19	4563	driest
20	1376	wrote
21	1883	shortest
22	1516	including
23	597	wasbuilt
24	14645	located
25	3601	competition
26	12186	lazily
27	4616	rocky
28	13414	quickly
29	10003	various

№ 37.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

Пояснение. Dear Colin,

Thanks for your e-mail. Im always happy to hear from you. Its awful that you got wet going to school that day!

In your letter you ask me about bad weather. As for me, once I had to go to school when it was stormy, there was a strong wind outside. It was terrible weather to walk. Actually, Russian schools are closed when it is too cold, about 30 degrees below zero. But it doesnt happen very often, I missed school three or four times because of bad weather.

By the way, its great that you've bought ice-skates. Are your ice-skates for beginners? What colour are they? Are they comfortable?

Thats all for now. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Denis

(125 words)

№ 38.

Критерии оценивания

Пояснение. 38.1. Nowadays many people think that studying humanities is very valuable. The aim of the project I am currently working on is to find out more about it. As part of my project, I have found and analyzed some data on the most popular disciplines of humanities among students in Zetland.

According to the data, the students in Zetland have quite a wide range of human disciplines to study. Obviously, the most popular of them is Native language, 31% of the respondents have chosen it. Also, closely the same number of the students (29%) name Literature as their favourite subject. Moreover, Social studies is chosen by 20% of the respondents.

It is worth mentioning that Foreign languages are twice less popular than Native language. To my mind, the main reason is that students have not enough practice studying Foreign languages, so it is more difficult for them. At the same time Native language is spoken every day.

Statistics reveal one problem connected with studying humanities, only 5% of the respondents prefer History to other subjects. Lack of interest to learning about the past is a great problem nowadays. One solution to it is to include visiting museums and historical monuments, watching historical films and plays to the educational programme. All these can make it easy to understand the past.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that studying humanities is very important for students in Zetland. I think all these subjects broaden their horizons. (241 words)

38.2. Nowadays people buy clothes and shoes quite often. The aim of the project I am currently working on is to find out more about it. As part of my project, I have found and analyzed some data on where people usually buy clothes and shoes in Zetland.

According to the data, the people in Zetland have quite a wide range of places where they can buy clothes and shoes. The vast majority of the respondents prefer going to the shopping centre (45%). Also, online shops and boutiques are quite popular among the customers (19% and 18% respectively).

It is worth mentioning that the number of people purchasing clothes and shoes in boutiques is slightly higher than those who do it in the second-hand market place. The difference between them is only 3%. It is clear that there are people who try to save money as well as those for whom it does not matter.

One problem that can arise with buying clothes and shoes is that people throw away a lot of them every year. One solution to this problem is to create special sorting centres in every town where clothes and shoes will be sorted into different groups: for second-hand using and for recycling. So that natural resources could be saved.

In conclusion, I think that market places in Zetland can offer various assortment, quality and price of clothes and shoes. So, all the customers can find what they really need. (242 words)

№ 39.

Критерии оценивания

Пояснение. Полезно вначале прочитать текст задания про себя; выделить трудные для произношения слова; разметить интонацию; прочитать текст шепотом, а потом вслух, обращая внимание на слитность и беглость речи.

Читая текст, избегайте необоснованных пауз в речи, верно расставляйте ударения и правильно используйте интонацию, не нарушайте нормы произношения слов.

№ 40.

Критерии оценивания

Пояснение. Приведем пример вопросов.

1. What are the opening hours of the library?
 2. What documents do I need to bring to get a library card?
 3. How many books can I borrow at a time?
 4. Is WiFi available at the library?
-

№ 41.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

Расшифровка записи

Tapescript for Task 3

Interviewer: Hello everybody! It's the Teenagers Round the World Channel. Our guest today is a teenager from Russia and we are going to discuss learning foreign languages. We'd like to know our guest's point of view on this issue. Please answer five questions. So, let's get started.

Interviewer: What part of Russia do you live in? What languages are spoken most in the town, city or village where you live?

Student: _____

Interviewer: How many languages do you speak and what are they?

Student: _____

Interviewer: When and how did you start learning your first foreign language?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What do you do outside your school program to improve your knowledge of foreign languages?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What other languages would you like to learn in the future, if any?

Student: _____

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your interview.

№ 42.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

Пояснение. Hey, Kate. You know what? I've just found two pictures suitable for our project "Helping the environment". Let me tell you a bit more about them.

They are relevant to our project because in both pictures there are people helping the environment. In the first photo there is a girl and a boy. they are planting trees. In the second picture there is a group of people in the meeting in the centre of a city. There are a few differences to illustrate our project better. Obviously, in the first picture there are some schoolchildren helping the environment by simple actions. Meanwhile the second picture features some members of an environmental organization, they are trying to help the nature by holding a rally.

In my opinion, the two ways of helping the environment have their advantages. For instance, simple actions like planting trees or collecting rubbish is very effective helping the local areas. Meanwhile, being a part of an organization will allow someone to take part in different interesting projects, like ecological conferences. Of course, the both ways of helping the environment have disadvantages too. As for helping the local area, it doesn't give the opportunity to develop one's skills like an organization does. At the same time, being a member of an organization requires much more time from a person, for examples, there are lots of events which must be held.

As for me, I prefer doing simple actions to help the place where I live as I think only we ourselves can make this world better.

So, shall we use these photos in our project? Call me when you're ready to discuss if we can use them. Bye-bye.
