

Вариант 13804

№ 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. Fresh fruit may make your eating habits better.
2. Fresh fruit can put you in a good mood.
3. Fresh fruit is too expensive for many people.
4. Eating fresh fruit helps you study better.
5. Eating fresh fruit keeps your energy levels high.
6. Eating fresh fruit is the best way to improve health.
7. Fresh fruit can make you look good.

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) Emily's history class requires a lot of effort.
- B) Grandparents of Sam's friend are his grandparents' neighbours.
- C) Sam didn't see his parents for two months.
- D) Emily wouldn't want to spend her summer like Sam.
- E) In June Emily was away from home.
- F) Emily's family plan to visit Greece again.
- G) Emily won't be able to show Sam her photos.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 3.

[Аудиофайл](#)



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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Tom thinks he owes his current good shape to...

1. ...relaxing on weekends.
2. ...eating lots of meat.
3. ...avoiding gluten.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Tom has meals...

1. ...once a day.
2. ...5 or 6 times a day.
3. ...2 or 3 times a day.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What does Tom say about fast food?

1. He ate more of it when he was young.
2. He thinks it's okay.
3. He never tried it.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Bodybuilding makes Tom feel...

1. ...happy.
2. ...strong.
3. ...tired.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What is the main source of motivation for Tom?

1. Realizing his achievements.
2. Seeing his photos in the media.
3. His childhood memories.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Tom decided to take part in his first competition because he wanted to...

1. ...win the first prize.
2. ...get financial support.
3. ...become world-famous.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What piece of advice does Tom give to the listeners?

1. Allow yourself skip days when you feel lazy.
2. Try every training routine possible.
3. Don't constantly change your training routine.

№ 4.

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. Footballers' diets.
2. Ideal football shape.
3. Length matters.
4. Puree instead of pasta.
5. Secret born in the USSR.
6. Stress or relaxation.
7. Flying fruit.
8. Referee's perspective.

A. Good footballers must have something in their genes. Scientists have discovered a link between the length of a footballer's ring finger and their ability as a player. They compared the ring and index fingers of top players. Players whose ring fingers were longer compared to their index fingers were more likely to be elite players. Some of the players found to have long ring fingers are Bryan Robson, Ossie Ardiles, Glenn Hoddle, Sir Stanley Matthews and Gazza.

B. Fitness training is absolutely necessary for a first-rate football team. Jogging up and down the stadium a few times is not enough. What footballers really need is a quick start. Footballers can get this ability to start running very quickly by using a training method called 'plyometrics'. In the 1960s, athletes in the Soviet Union used plyometric exercises to improve their results in jumping. Step by step, the method has become very important for many sports that include sprinting and jumping.

C. In the past, footballers used to have a big fried breakfast— or even a roast dinner— before a football match. In the new era of professional football, the menu of modern players has been radically reformed. Arsenal manager, Arsene Wenger, is known for his scientific method of feeding his team. When he first came to the club in 1996, he at once changed the players' dinner menus. Sugar, red meat, chips, fried foods and dairy products were out. Vegetables, fish, chicken and plenty of water were in.

D. French diet specialists heavily criticised the pre-match diet of the England players in Euro '96. Their menu of tomato soup and spaghetti was said to be more likely to produce wind than a win. Potatoes, according to French scientists, make the best meal on the day of a game. They have glucides, which give the player a lot of energy. They also include useful vitamins. According to one piece of research, a player should eat 200-300 grams of mashed potatoes, boiled for 20 minutes, exactly three hours before going to the game.

E. Physics can explain a football wonder— the banana kick. This happens when a ball suddenly changes its direction at the end of its flight. At a certain speed, the air flowing over a flying ball becomes 'turbulent'. This means that the air moves irregularly over the ball. As the ball slows down, the air becomes 'smooth' again. This slowdown makes the ball turn dramatically, creating the wonderful 'banana' kicks that the spectators like so much.

F. These days, footballs are made in a design based on the 'Buckminster Ball'. The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller came up with the design when he was trying to find a way for constructing buildings using a minimum of materials. The ball is a series of geometrical figures, which can be fitted together to make a round body. The modern football is in fact a Buckminster Ball consisting of 32 pieces. When they are joined together and filled with air they make a perfect sphere.

G. Research has shown that watching the World Cup is good for our health even if your team goes out on penalties. The scientists suggest that a common interest and a nationalistic pride are very important. The competition makes people less concentrated on their own problems. They are also more patient and can cope with crises much easier. Watching football can, however, also be disappointing, especially when it comes to the decisions of referees and officials. Besides, watching penalties can be very nervous.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

№ 5.

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.

'Second Stonehenge' discovered near original

Archaeologists have discovered evidence of what they believe was a second Stonehenge located a little more than a mile away from the world-famous prehistoric monument.

The new find on the west bank of the river Avon has been called "Bluestonehenge", after the colour of the 25 Welsh stones of **A**_____.

Excavations at the site have suggested there was once a stone circle 10 metres in diameter and surrounded by a henge—a ditch with an external bank, according to the project director, Professor Mike Parker Pearson, of the University of Sheffield.

The stones at the site were removed thousands of years ago but the sizes of the holes in **B**_____ indicate that this was a circle of bluestones, brought from the Preseli mountains of Wales, 150 miles away.

The standing stones marked the end of the avenue **C**_____, a 1¼-mile long processional route constructed at the end of the Stone Age. The outer henge around the stones was built about 2400BC but arrowheads found in the stone circle indicate the stones were put up as much as 500 years earlier.

Parker Pearson said his team was waiting for results of radiocarbon dating

D_____ whether stones currently in the inner circle of Stonehenge were originally located at the other riverside construction.

Pearson said: "The big, big question is when these stones were erected and when they were removed— and when we get the dating evidence we can answer both those questions."

He added: "We speculated in the past **E**_____ at the end of the avenue near the river. But we were completely unprepared to discover that there was an entire stone circle. Another team member, Professor Julian Thomas, said the discovery indicated **F**_____ was central to the religious lives of the people who built Stonehenge. "Old theories about Stonehenge that do not explain the evident significance of the river will have to be rethought," he said. Dr. Josh Pollard, project co-director from the University of Bristol, described the discovery as "incredible".

- 1. which could reveal
- 2. which they stood
- 3. which it was once made up
- 4. that this stretch of the river Avon
- 5. that there might have been something
- 6. that it should be considered as integral part
- 7. that leads from the river Avon to Stonehenge

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

№ 6.

Colours

Colour is everywhere around us. Colours play a huge part in our everyday lives, more than we might think. The theory of colours, how they interact in art, their cultural and emotional significance and how they are perceived by humans and animals — all these are major areas of study called colour science.

Colours take on different meanings and associations depending on the country or culture. In Western countries, for example, the colour white represents youth and purity, while black represents death and grieving. In many Asian countries red is considered a lucky colour and is worn at celebrations. In Ancient Egypt, however, red was considered the colour of chaos and destruction because of its association with the dry red soil of the desert. Black was considered the colour of life and **fertility** in Egypt because it was the colour of the rich soil, hydrated by the flooding of the river Nile.

These colour connotations can affect traditions in different cultures. For example, in the West people would wear white to a wedding, while in Asian countries people wear warm colours like red, purple or pink.

Colour meaning can also have a historical component, as associations change over time. In England, it was not until the reign of Queen Victoria that white became the colour of a brides wedding dress. She was one of the first women to

wear a white dress when she married Prince Albert. Before her, there was no specific wedding dress colour with brides wearing red, pink, blue or even black dresses. Queen Victoria's wedding changed the way wedding dresses were perceived, with many people claiming that wearing white was an ancient tradition, effectively re-writing history.

A similar re-writing of history happened with the gendered connotations of the colours pink and blue. It seems as if pink has always been a colour associated with girls, while blue has always been the colour favoured by men. In reality, before the 1940s it was the other way around. The reason for this was that pink is essentially a shade of red, **which** was historically a harsh colour associated with the courage and strength of men, while blue was considered a softer colour, and therefore more suitable for women.

Studies have shown that certain colors can change our mood and even ease or trigger stress and anxiety. Complementary colours can create harmony and visual interest, while conflicting color choices may lead to discomfort or disinterest. It is also known that when specific information is associated with distinct colors, it becomes more memorable. Companies use certain colors in their logos and marketing to make sure that customers remember their products and associate them with particular feelings.

While colours may seem like concrete categories, that is not always the case. Colour is fluid— one colour flowing seamlessly into another, making the specific line between basic colours not as obvious as one may think. A large portion of this is determined by language. Most languages have around six basic colours, though some have as little as three and others have as many as twelve. For example, some languages, such as Italian, Russian and Greek make an additional basic colour distinction between light and dark blue. Many other languages, such as Arabic, Hebrew, Korean and Japanese make no distinction between blue and green as basic colours.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a major area of colour science?

1. Combinations of colours in paintings.
2. Most common colours of animal fur.
3. How colours can influence our feelings.
4. What colours mean in different regions.

The word **fertility** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to "the ability to..."

1. ...have children.
2. ...produce energy.
3. ...bring luck.
4. ...work hard.

The example given in paragraph 4 shows that people's collective memory...

1. ...is a reliable source of information.
2. ...can be influenced by grand events.
3. ...unlike a person's memory, never fails.
4. ...could be changed by a royal decree.

The word **which** in paragraph 5 refers to the word...

1. ...reason.
2. ...pink.
3. ...shade.
4. ...red.

Which of the following is true, according to the article?

1. The meaning of a colour never changes within one culture.
2. Colours have similar meanings in the majority of cultures.
3. Cultural views and life conditions influence what colours mean.
4. Traditions connected with birth, wedding and death never change.

According to the article, why do companies use specific colours in advertisements?

1. To ease stress and anxiety in clients.
2. To attract the attention of new clients.
3. To look different from their competitors.
4. To be recognized by existing clients.

In the last paragraph, the author of the article claims that...

1. ...there is a natural borderline between different colours.
2. ...it is always easy to determine what colour an object is.
3. ...in some languages, there is one word for green and blue.
4. ...in Russian, Greek and Italian there are 12 basic colours.

№ 7.

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

Zanzibar history

In 1896, Said Khalid seized power in Zanzibar. A British fleet soon arrived at the port of Zanzibar and ordered him out of the royal palace. Khalid refused to leave. At 9:02 on the morning of August 27, British ships started a fire on the palace, a war between Britain and Zanzibar _____.

№ 8.

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

And the more trees that grow, the _____ the region becomes.

№ 9.

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

This structure is sensitive to vibrations in the water, _____ by other fish.

№ 10.

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

Windsor Castle

Windsor is a small town not far from London which is about a thousand years old.

It became the setting for The Merry _____ of Windsor,

№ 11.

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

Shakespeare's only comedy that takes place in England, when Queen Elizabeth I commanded _____ to write a play for her court.

№ 12.

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

So, Big Tex _____ at the entrance. Now, every fall, Big Tex greets visitors to the state fair with a smile, a nod, and a wink.

№ 13.

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

From the history of libraries

The first libraries appeared in around 2600 BC in Sumer. There were no paper books at that time— people used clay tablets. They were stored in _____ in special rooms.

№ 14.

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

People think that accountancy involves working all day long with numbers and that it is really boring. But they could not be more wrong. My work is exciting, challenging, varied and both personally and professionally rewarding. Being involved with the _____ world is also, at times, really good fun.

№ 15.

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **USE** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Critics, however, say that cyberspace communication loses some important factors of the social atmosphere. Most Web _____ don't understand that when we talk to someone, we get many messages from them just by their tone of voice and body language.

№ 16.

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

It is also America's main _____ state which is especially known for its avocados and grapes.

№ 17.

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

Homework appropriately designed and well balanced is able to enhance self-discipline and good study habits; to develop students' _____ and initiative.

№ 18.

The storybook wolf

Jose Luis Rodriguez of Spain is the overall winner of The Wildlife Photographer of the Year 30 _____ — a wolf jumping over a gate! He visualized his photo many years ago, when Iberian wolves first returned to Vila in the Castillo y Leon region of northern Spain, and cattle ranchers 31 _____ war on them. His idea was a picture that would symbolize the ancient conflict 32 _____ humans and wolves, while showing the beauty and strength of this fabled animal. But it took a long time to find the ideal 33 _____, let alone a wolf that would jump a gate. His chance came when he found a landowner who was happy to have both the wolves and Jose Luis on his property, and also had the ideal setting: a copse and an ancient, disused cattle corral. Jose Luis started by placing meat in the corral.

Once he knew a male wolf was visiting regularly, jumping the gate, he began to introduce the bits of equipment needed to 34 _____ up a camera trap. At first, the wolf didn't like the flash triggered by the trip beam, but after a few weeks he 35 _____ no notice of the light or the clicks of the hidden digital camera. Now that the wolf was happy and the camera 36 _____ was right, it was time to take the final picture with a medium-format camera. When the first transparencies arrived back from the lab, Jose Luis was overjoyed to find he finally had the picture he had dreamt of.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Tournament.
2. Competition.
3. Test.
4. Race.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Pronounced.
2. Revealed.
3. Broadcasted.
4. Declared.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Between.
2. Among.
3. Within.
4. Amongst.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Situation.
2. Sight.
3. Location.
4. Destination.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Put.
2. Place.
3. Set.
4. Build.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Took.
2. Received.
3. Gave.
4. Paid.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Posture.
2. Positioning.
3. Posing.
4. Pose.

№ 19.

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

From: Friend@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Welcome
...Yesterday I read a book about dreams. It was very interesting. How often do you have dreams? What kind of dreams do you have? Have your dreams ever come true? ...I visited a Toy Museum yesterday...

Write an email to Nancy. In your message answer her questions, ask 3 questions about her trip to a museum. Write 100–140 words. Remember the rules of email writing.

Ответы

Номер	Задание	Ответ
1	14050	127345
2	3668	1132232
3	11991 11992 11993 11994 11995 11996 11997	3 2 1 1 1 2 3
4	729	3514726
5	454	327154
6	13896 14014 13898 13899 13900 13901 13902	2 1 2 4 3 4 3
7	1881	began
8	2603	warmer

9	2205	made
10	3641	Wives
11	3642	him
12	14025	wasput
13	14748	containers
14	1521	commercial
15	1798	users
16	1477	agricultural
17	1570	independence
18	1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601	2 4 1 3 3 1 2

№ 19.

[Критерии оценивания](#)

Пояснение. Dear Nancy,

Thank you for your last letter and Im sorry I couldnt answer you earlier.

Actually, Im extremely interested in dreams. I even read a book of Freud about dreams and their meanings. I think that the tipe olf dreams are directly conected with the mental state and the state of the organism in general. Sometimes I have dreams every night, sometimes they dont appear for months. Also there is a big variety of themes. My dreams can be bright and fairytale-like or they can be very realistic. I usually forget all my dreams as soon as i wake up, so I cant be sure whether any of them ever came true.

Anyway, youve mentioned a trip. How was your visit to a toy museum? Were you there alone or with your friends? What was the most exciting part?

Ive got to go as my friend is asking me for help.

Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Maria
