

Вариант 13807

№ 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. This kind of tour is for strong and fit people.
2. Professional staff make these difficult tours fun.
3. Rafting can be life-threatening.
4. Team spirit and optimism are important in such tours.
5. This company ignores tourists' safety.
6. If you secure your life jacket properly, you'll come home safely.
7. Before such tours you should learn how to move and breathe in rapid water.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

[Аудиофайл](#)



№ 2.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А–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) Joan and Steve begin with settling the date of the party.
- B) Joan and Steve were satisfied with the last year's party.
- C) Steve is not sure how to spell the name of the new Indian restaurant.
- D) Steve visited the Park View Hotel before.
- E) Joan will call the restaurants.
- F) Joan and Steve agree on the price of £12 a head.
- G) The boss of Joan and Steve is a vegetarian.

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.

Andrea needed courage to apply to Juilliard School because she realized

that...

1. ...she would be competing with the very best.
2. ...she would have to give up having fun in life.
3. ...her friends would have to become her rivals.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Which of the following qualities does Andrea NOT talk about, when she describes Juilliard applicants?

1. Discipline.
2. Creativity.
3. Will-power.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

When Andrea says "It's easy to be intimidated", the word "intimidated" is closest in meaning to the word...

1. ...discouraged.
2. ...distracted.
3. ...disappointed.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Andrea first started the blog because she wanted to...

1. ...find answers to her questions about the application process.
2. ...save the best memories of her getting into Juilliard school.
3. ...help students who wanted to be accepted at Juilliard School.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

Andrea compares the International Tchaikovsky Competition to the Olympic Games because...

1. ...both of them are well-known international contests.
2. ...it is difficult to be selected to participate in them.
3. ...she thinks that performing music is a kind of sport.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

How many pianists from the Moscow Conservatory participated in the 16th Tchaikovsky Competition?

1. 5.
2. 6.
3. 9.

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

Воспользуйтесь плеером, чтобы прослушать запись.

What impressed Andrea most at the 16th Tchaikovsky Competition?

1. Listeners.
2. Participants.
3. Jury members.

№ 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.

Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. To most people, its name immediately brings to mind the picture of a detective—cool, efficient, ready to track down any criminal, or a helmeted police constable—A_____ and trusty helper of every traveller from overseas.

Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben, and its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London. B_____.

One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service has been the "999 system". On receipt of a call the 999 Room operator ascertains by electronic device the position of the nearest available police car. C_____. Almost instantly a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police station concerned so that within seconds of a call for assistance being received, a police car is on its way to the scene. An old-established section of the Metropolitan police is the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses stabled at strategic points. These horses are particularly suited to ceremonial occasions. D_____.

An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of Police Dogs, first used as an experiment in 1939. Now these dogs are an important part of the Force. One dog, for example, can search a warehouse in ten minutes. E_____.

There is also the River Police, or Thames Division, which deals with all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

There are two other departments of Scotland Yard—the Witness Room (known as the Rogues' Gallery) where a photographic record of known and suspected criminals is kept, and the Museum. F_____.

1. which is contacted by radio
2. that familiar figure of the London scene
3. for they are accustomed to military bands
4. which possesses its own separate police force
5. which contains murder relics and forgery exhibits
6. that this policeman will bring the criminal to justice
7. whereas the same search would take six men an hour

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

№ 6.

Being too positive

Having a positive outlook on life is good for your mental well-being. The problem is that life isn't always positive. We all have painful emotions and experiences. Those emotions, while often unpleasant, need to be felt and dealt with openly and honestly to achieve acceptance and greater psychological health.

Toxic positivity is the belief that no matter how dire or difficult a situation is, people should maintain a positive mindset. While there are benefits to being optimistic and engaging in positive thinking, toxic positivity rejects all difficult emotions in favour of a cheerful and often falsely-positive façade. It takes positive thinking to an extreme. In other words, it makes it too general. This attitude does not just stress the importance of optimism—it also minimizes and even denies any trace of human emotions not strictly happy or positive.

Toxic positivity means having a "good vibes only" approach to life and discarding any seemingly negative emotions. It denies people the authentic support they need to cope with what they are facing.

Toxic positivity can take a wide variety of forms. Some examples you may have encountered in your own life include the following. When something bad happens,

such as losing your job, people may say to "just stay positive" or "look on the bright side." While such comments are often meant to be sympathetic, they can shut down anything the other person might want to say about what they are experiencing. After some type of loss, people might say, "everything happens for a reason." While people will make such statements because they believe they are comforting, this is also a way of avoiding the other person's pain. Upon expressing sad feelings, someone may respond that "happiness is a choice." This suggests that if someone is feeling negative emotions, it's their own fault for not "choosing" to be happy.

Such statements are often well-intentioned, or people just don't know what else to say and don't know how to be empathetic. Still, it is important to recognize that such behaviour can be harmful.

Too much positivity is toxic because it can harm people who are going through difficult times. Rather than being able to share genuine human emotions and gain support, people who are faced with toxic positivity find their feelings dismissed, ignored, or outright invalidated.

It's also shaming. Receiving too-positive responses can lead to feelings of shame. It tells people that the emotions they are feeling are unacceptable. When someone is suffering, they need to know that their emotions are valid and that they can find relief and love in their friends and family.

Shame goes hand in hand with guilt. Being toxically positive can also cause feelings of guilt. It sends a message that if you aren't finding a way to feel positive — even in the face of tragedy — you are doing something wrong.

Moreover, it avoids authentic human emotion. When people engage in this type of behaviour, it allows them to sidestep emotional situations that make them feel uncomfortable. Sometimes we turn these same ideas on ourselves, internalizing them. When we feel difficult emotions, we then discount, dismiss, and deny them.

It prevents growth. Toxic positivity allows us to avoid feeling things that might be painful. But this denies us the ability to face challenging feelings that can ultimately lead to growth and deeper insight.

I believe it is possible to be optimistic in the face of difficult experiences and challenges. But people going through trauma don't need to be told to stay positive or feel that they are being judged for not maintaining a sunny outlook.

According to the text, mental health can be improved if people ...

- 1) avoid hurtful emotions.
- 2) believe in the good.
- 3) hide difficult emotions.
- 4) accept unpleasant feelings.

The author defines toxic positivity as a way of behaviour that ...

- 1) rejects difficult emotions.
- 2) influences others positively.
- 3) encourages positive thoughts.
- 4) is very similar to optimism.

Which consequence of toxic positivity is NOT mentioned in the text?

- 1) Ignoring other people's negative feelings.
- 2) Avoiding harmful behaviour of those around you.
- 3) Putting the blame on the person dealing with pain.
- 4) Discouraging people from sharing emotions.

How does the author explain the reason for toxic positivity?

- 1) Bad habits.
- 2) Being proud.
- 3) Lack of knowledge.
- 4) Being jealous.

It in "It tells people that the emotions ..." (paragraph7) most probably refers to ...

- 1) staying optimistic.
- 2) a negative answer.
- 3) suffering emotionally.
- 4) a feeling of shame.

How is toxic positivity connected with guilt, according to the author?

- 1) Tragic events are often connected with feeling guilty.
- 2) It implies people are not allowed negative feelings.
- 3) Toxic positivity makes emotions less valid.
- 4) People feel guilty when they're happier than others.

What is the main idea of the text?

- 1) It's ok to experience negative emotions and not to cope with problems instantly.
- 2) People having traumatic experiences need special help.
- 3) It's important to get a positive response instead of empathy.
- 4) Staying positive will eventually help you out.

№ 7.

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

The Secret History of Female Civil War Soldiers

The American Civil War was fought between the Northern and Southern states over the issue of slavery. Technically, women _____ to fight in the Civil War. But that didn't stop an estimated four hundred to one thousand from trying.

№ 8.

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

It _____ to any other language in the world. In Basque, the name of the language is officially "Euskara".

№ 9.

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

To be able to do this, women had to disguise _____ as men. Sarah Edmonds was one of such soldiers. She took the name Franklin Thompson and fought on the Union Side. She was known to ride a horse through battlefields for up to 12 hours, delivering messages to Union generals.

№ 10.

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

E-books

People of the 21st century have to think about living green. A long time ago we _____ that we should protect our forests.

№ 11.

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

They _____ wild turkey as one of the main dishes two centuries ago.

№ 12.

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

Daedalus looked out over the waves of the sea, and he realised that even if they managed to slip out of the tower and find a little boat, they would not be able to sail far. One of King Minos's _____ would spot and catch them very soon.

ИЛИ

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

Overweight people _____ sweaters in order to lose some weight. They sweated profusely in warm sweaters, that is why this item of clothing got such a name.

№ 13.

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

Australia

In 1770, James Cook landed on the east coast of Australia and claimed the land for Great Britain. For many years after that, only a few people came to Australia _____. It was too far from Europe to attract many outsiders.

№ 14.

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

However, his heart was not really in it. In 1850 Sechenov entered Moscow Medical University with a full _____ of the goals of his life.

№ 15.

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

Artificial eyes can move and blink. Slight chest _____ simulate breathing.

№ 16.

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

Another day the _____ was lost again. He was walking for many hours, he felt very tired, so he lay down to rest.

№ 17.

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

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

№ 18.

Shirley

It was Friday, the thirty-first of May, and it was Shirley's birthday, her twentieth birthday. Shirley could 30_____ believe it, but it was true. And she suddenly, and wonderfully, felt quite grown up, very grown up, in fact. Last night her father had 31_____ her a lovely young lady, and she had beamed at him, hugged him, and told him she was so happy to have him and Alice, have them as her parents. There was no one luckier than she was; Shirley believed that with all her 32_____.

Last night, over dinner, Alice and Victor praised her and were talking much about how proud they were of her and what she had become, and she had experienced an enormous rush of love and gratitude toward them. Her father had added that she had a wonderful life ahead of her, and she believed him. He always 33_____ her the truth.

Her dream of going to Cambridge had come true and for the past year she had been living her childhood dream, 34_____ lectures. She 35_____ every moment of living in that ancient city of shining spires, gracious quadrangles, and beautiful architecture. It was an extraordinary experience to be in that place of great learning, and she would 36_____ it with love long after she had left. She was reading English and French history, her favourite subjects, and one day she hoped to be a historian and give lectures herself and write books.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Hardly.
2. Nearly.
3. Really.
4. Rarely.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Referred.
2. Described.
3. Named.
4. Called.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Mind.
2. Brain.
3. Heart.
4. Feeling.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Said.
2. Told.
3. Talked.
4. Spoke.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Approving.
2. Attending.
3. Participating.
4. Visiting.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Admired.
2. Pleased.
3. Attracted.
4. Enjoyed.

Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Repeat.
2. Remember.
3. Remind.
4. Review.

№ 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.

№ 20.

38.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on how teenagers in Zetland spend their summer. You have found some data on the subject—the results of a survey (see the table below).

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

The survey question:	
What is your favourite summer activity?	
Summer activity	Number of respondents (%)

Going to the beach	35
Swimming in the lake	24
Fishing	21
Biking	11
Hiking	9

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

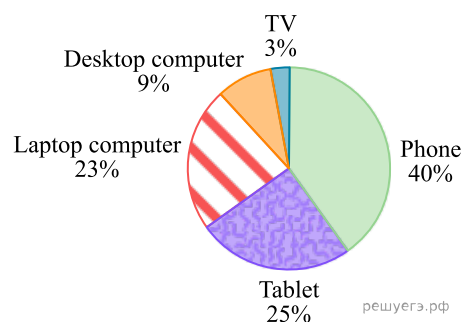
- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that one can face when planning their free time during the summer and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of staying active in the summer.

38.2. Imagine that you are doing a project on the role of modern technology in the lives of the teenagers in Zetland. You have found some data on the subject—the results of a survey (see the pie chart below).

Comment on the data in the pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

The survey question:

What kind of modern technology do you use the most?



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 a problem that one can face when using modern technology and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of using modern technology.

Nº 21.

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.

Acid rain is a serious environmental problem these days. Basically, we have acid rain when water in the atmosphere mixes with dangerous gases and then falls onto the ground. It can fall as rain, snow, dust or even fog. When it comes into contact with animals, plants and even buildings or cars, it does a lot of harm to them. It also damages the soil. If it gets into a river or a lake, water creatures there suffer, too.

It is obvious that acid rain is caused by air pollution. Factories and plants send smoke into the air. People burn fossil fuels to produce energy. They also drive their cars or use public transport instead of using their bikes or walking. Sometimes acid rain happens because of volcanic activity or other natural causes, but in most cases, it is man-made. We should consider our environmental footprint seriously and start doing everything we can to stop acid rain.

Nº 22.

Study the advertisement.

Adopt a pet from our animal shelter today!



You are considering adopting a dog from an animal shelter 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. Adoption process.
2. If dogs are already vaccinated.
3. Possibility of taking the dog home the same day.
4. Breeds available now.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

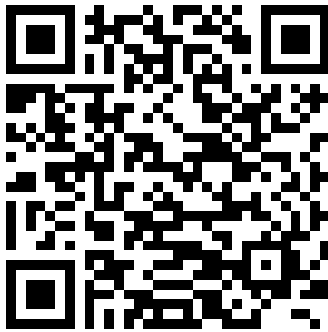
№ 23.

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](#)



№ 24.

Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Life without gadgets". 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 types of books;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two types of books;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project— whether you would like to live without gadgets and why.

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

Photo 1



Photo 2

