

**ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №1****по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ****11 класс****13 декабря 2011 года****Вариант №1****sch0419****Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Экзаменационная работа по испанскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 46 заданий.

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

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

Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика») включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом Вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела 3 – 40 минут. По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 80 минут. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями или можно использовать отдельный черновик. Любые черновые пометки (черновик) не проверяются и не оцениваются. Оценке подлежит только вариант ответа занесённый в бланк ответов № 2!

Общее время проведения экзамена – 180 минут.

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

**Желаем успеха!**

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Район                     | _____ |
| Город (населенный пункт). | _____ |
| Школа.                    | _____ |
| Класс                     | _____ |
| Фамилия                   | _____ |
| Имя.                      | _____ |
| Отчество                  | _____ |

Раздел 1. Аудирование

**B1** Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании **есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. I'm really happy watching nature.
2. I like working with young people.
3. I spend a lot of time travelling.
4. I have to make young people obey rules.
5. I really like helping animals.
6. I'm strong enough to do it.
7. I like helping people for free.

| Говорящий   | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Утверждение |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Вы услышите телефонный разговор. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1–A7** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not Stated**). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A1** Mrs Ferguson is calling to make a reservation.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

**A2** Mrs Ferguson wants to visit in the summer.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

**A3** Mrs Ferguson's children can stay at the hotel free of charge.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

**A4** The hotel is very close to the beach.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

**A5** Mrs Ferguson doesn't think the pool is really important for their family.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

**A6** Mrs Ferguson and her family will eat in the hotel restaurant every day.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

**A7** Mrs Ferguson's thinks she'll have enough time to speak to her husband.

- 1) True                                  2) False                                  3) Not stated

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

**A8** Our Amazing World is on

- 1) every day.
- 2) once a week.
- 3) every weekend.

**A9** Ivan's trip to South America was

- 1) mainly for pleasure.
- 2) a part of animal rights campaign.
- 3) for scientific purposes.

**A10** According to Ivan, capybaras are

- 1) animals like mice and rabbits.
- 2) quite big.
- 3) usually the size of guinea pigs.

**A11** Ivan states that capybaras and guinea pigs are similar

- 1) in that they are both kept as pets.
- 2) due to the fact they are from the same animal family.
- 3) in appearance when they are young.

- A12** According to Ivan, adult male capybaras
- 1) do not weigh as much as adult female capybaras.
  - 2) are greater in length than female capybaras.
  - 3) often weigh well over 100 kilograms.

- A13** A capybara's main food source is
- 1) tree bark.
  - 2) vegetables, like carrots and lettuce.
  - 3) grass and plants.

- A14** The interviewer suggests capybaras use water
- 1) as a means of protection from enemies.
  - 2) to avoid the heat.
  - 3) to prevent being burnt.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задания В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

\*Раздел «Аудирование» подготовлен издательством «Пирсон Эдьюкейшн»

## Раздел 2. Чтение

**B2**

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

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What Books Do the British Read? | 5. Mountains of Books!              |
| 2. Do We Really Need Poems?        | 6. Why Do We Read Books?            |
| 3. Horror Stories                  | 7. Reading Books Is a Waste of Time |
| 4. Science Fiction                 | 8. Early American Literature        |

- A.** For the really scholarly reader, the British Library (a department of the British Museum) has more than 10 million volumes, occupying 320 kilometres of shelf space. At present, the library is obliged to house a copy of every book published in the country. This obligation, however, will probably disappear in the future. It's just too difficult to organize. In the future it could take up to two days to find a particular book.
- B.** Some people read for instruction, and some for pleasure and only few read from force of habit. Let us admit that reading with us is just a drug that we cannot get along without. Books are necessary to people when they travel, study at school or at the University, when they want to relax or while away the time in a nasty traffic jam. Books are necessary for us though some people don't read much.
- C.** The average English person considers poetry to be “nice” for children, becoming for girls, and appropriate for women and teachers. Few people read and fewer pay for it. The reason for disliking poetry is that most people believe poetry should only be concerned with certain “nice” themes and topics such as birds, flowers, trees and love. But the fact is that life in all its forms can be the theme of poetry.
- D.** Although the British are comparatively uninterested in formal education, and although they watch a lot of television, they are nonetheless enthusiastic readers. The vast majority of the books that are read in Britain could not be classified as “serious” literature. Britain is the home of what might be called “middlebrow” literature. For example, the distinctly British genre of detective fiction is regarded as entertainment rather than literature.
- E.** There was no written literature among the more than 500 different Indian languages and tribal cultures that exist in North America before the first Europeans arrived. As a result, Native American oral literature is quite diverse. Narratives from quasi-nomadic hunting cultures like the Navajo are different from stories of settled agricultural tribes such as the Acoma. Different religious variations enter into the oral literature as well.
- F.** At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a new kind of story writing emerged as a separate category of literature. At that time writers like Jules Verne and H.G Wells wanted to interest their readers in the excitements and dangers of new developments in technology and science. Many modern writers have used such a genre to make us think about social or political development in our own time.

G. Everyone thinks about the supernatural - things that cannot be explained and things that are frightening. People have always been fascinated by the supernatural. We are afraid but we are curious. Stories of mysterious and thrilling events frighten us and attract us. These stories tell us about ghosts and spirits, about monsters and walking human corpses. These stories are full of violence and very often they take place in gloomy castles.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

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

### British Parliament

The British Parliament is a legislative body in the country. It has a long history. It was during the 17<sup>th</sup> century **A** \_\_\_\_\_ as the supreme legislative body.

After the English Civil war between the Parliament and the king (**B** \_\_\_\_\_) the Parliament adopted the style it still uses today. Two houses or chambers were created.

The first house, the House of Commons, consisted of ordinary people elected to represent areas known as “constituencies.” This house debated and created laws **C** \_\_\_\_\_.

Members of the second house, the House of Lords, had the power to veto any suggestions made in the House of Commons. It is still the same today, except **D** \_\_\_\_\_ now. They can no longer veto the laws passed by the Commons, and women can now take positions in both Houses.

The ruling monarch still has the right to call the Parliament **E** \_\_\_\_\_ in the autumn. The monarch will read a speech in the House of Lords, written for her/him by the Prime Minister. No ruling monarch is allowed in the House of Commons.

After the monarch’s speech members of the Parliament go to the House of Commons. There they carry on the work of government party by debates, in which all members take part, and partly by committee meetings **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. which fewer members attend
2. which the Parliament had won
3. which she/he opens every year
4. which were then sent to the House of Lords
5. that Parliament established itself
6. that it is impossible to take part in it
7. that the government appoints some Lords

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |

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

### Laura

I will never forget that significant day in my life when Laura went away to college and our lives changed forever. She woke me up at 4:30 in the morning with a big smile on her face, telling me it was time to go. I woke up with a sick feeling in my stomach like something was already missing. I had been dreading this day for weeks. I pulled myself out of bed and looked across the room at my sister packing up the last bit of her things. She was as excited as she would be before a vacation.

“I can’t believe I’m going to be in college! It’s going to be so much fun!” Laura’s eyes lit up. I was happy for her, but at the same time I was bitter about the situation. Listening to her talk about how excited she was, hurt my feelings. It felt like she wouldn’t even miss me, or our family.

Once everything was all packed up, we got into the van and got ready to leave. As we slowly backed out of the driveway, I looked over at my sister’s face, and she looked back with a soft smile on her face that I will never forget. She was moving out and would not be back. This was the end of her childhood. This was the end of high school and living with me. She was now at the point where she needed to be tested on everything she had learned throughout her childhood.

As we continued driving, I closed my eyes and tried to doze off. Even though I was that tired, I couldn’t fall asleep. The song “Don’t Forget to Remember Me” came on the radio. Suddenly all conversations in the car died down. As the song played throughout the car, I could not help but cry, though I was trying as hard as I could to hold back my tears.

After three long hours of driving, we had arrived at the University of Iowa. We all spent a couple of long hours trying to fix up her new dorm room and unpack her things. Her room here looked nothing like our room at home. It was filled with many colors and an octopus-like, tall, bright pink lamp with at least 8 light bulbs and many bright colored rugs. On the walls were collages of pictures. She was going to have a good four years in this room and was now someone else’s roommate instead of mine. As we got ready to say our goodbyes, everything seemed calm.

“I don’t know what to say, so I’m just going to say good luck, make good choices, I’ll miss you and I love you,” I stuttered out through my tears. She smiled back at me while I spoke and without saying anything, I knew she was going to miss me as much as I would miss her.

I cried the whole drive home, trying as hard as I could to hold it in but it overpowered me. A sick feeling took over my stomach and I felt queasy. It was a feeling I had never felt before and a loss I had never gone through. At home, I walked into the empty room, I looked at Laura's belongings scattered in all corners of our room. She still had pictures of herself on the walls. There was a lonely glass of water, half empty, sitting on her night stand. All of our childhood memories poured through my mind and all I could think about was how far away she was. I knew that it would take me a little while to adjust to my new life without my sister because she was someone I could talk to about anything and know that she would always be there and understand.

The narrator had a "sick feeling" in her stomach because she

**A15**

- 1) woke up very early.
- 2) was rather upset.
- 3) did not feel well.
- 4) did not want to go.

**A16**

The feelings of the narrator were hurt because Laura

- 1) insulted the family.
- 2) made up jokes.
- 3) was rather thrilled.
- 4) decided to go on vacation.

**A17**

The end of Laura's childhood is signified by

- 1) her wish to learn to drive.
- 2) the exams she needs to take.
- 3) the beginning of her independent life.
- 4) the need to test her knowledge.

**A18**

The situation was more distressful for the family because

- 1) the music affected them.
- 2) they were crying.
- 3) the road was bad.
- 4) they had been driving for a long time.

**A19**

Laura didn't say anything to the narrator when they were leaving because

- 1) the narrator refused to listen to her.
- 2) they were constantly crying.
- 3) the situation wasn't calm.
- 4) everything was obvious.

**A20**

Which of the following was NOT left by Laura in her room?

- 1) a glass of water.
- 2) memorable books.
- 3) photographs of herself.
- 4) her pieces of furniture.

**A21**

The author expected that in a while she would

- 1) get used to living alone.
- 2) make a new friend.
- 3) move far way from there.
- 4) visit her sister.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15–A21** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15–A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.*

### Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

#### Jane

**B4**

Jane was the only child in the family. She wanted a pet not to feel lonely. She thought that it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a parrot than a dog because they could talk.

GOOD

**B5**

So, she took all the money which she \_\_\_\_\_ and went to the pet shop.

SAVE

**B6** When she came to the pet shop, the shop assistant told her that parrots \_\_\_\_\_ disobedient pets. Jane didn't know what to do.

BE

**An Englishman in Japan**

**B7** Once an Englishman stayed at a big hotel in Japan, where the servant was very polite. The Englishman wanted to get up early one morning and \_\_\_\_\_ to the servant, "Wake me up at 6 o'clock, please".

SAY

**B8** At 6 o'clock in the morning the servant came into the Englishman's room very quietly. When he saw that the Englishman \_\_\_\_\_, he took a piece of paper and wrote a few words on it.

SLEEP

**B9** Then he quietly \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

LEAVE

**B10** The Englishman woke up at 11 o'clock, saw the piece of paper on the table and read it "Dear Sir, it \_\_\_\_\_ 6 o'clock now. Please, get up."

BE

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.*

**New College**

**B11** St.Mary College of Winchester in Oxford was founded by William of Wykeham. He was Bishop of Winchester, a rich and \_\_\_\_\_ man.

POWER

**B12** His \_\_\_\_\_ foundation soon became known as "New College" to distinguish it from the older House of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in Oxford, founded in 1326..

MAGNIFY

**B13** William of Wykeham as other founders before him, wanted his college to produce educated clerks to be \_\_\_\_\_ of Church and State, or to teach others.

ADMINISTER

**B14** He also introduced new principles into the scheme of university \_\_\_\_\_, thus earning his college the name "new" in more than temporal sense.

EDUCATE

**B15** To ensure a supply of students \_\_\_\_\_ versed in Latin, he founded his school in Winchester, which for many years was the only source of scholars.

ADEQUATE

**B16** To this day the college is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ garden and is responsible for its maintenance.

SPACE

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

**At the Doctor's**

One lesson a man learns in the Harvard Business School is that an executive is only as good as his health. David never felt happy without a regular check-up; he rather enjoyed being **A22** he was in good shape, but perhaps should take things a little easier. His secretary, Miss Rentoul, had therefore **A23** an appointment for him with a Harley Street doctor.

Dr Robert Oakley was by anyone's standards a successful man. At thirty-seven he was tall and handsome, with a head of dark hair that **A24** as if it would never recede. He had a classic strong face and the self-assurance that came from proven success. He still played squash twice a week and often visited a swimming pool. Robert had **A25** fit since his Cambridge days, which he left with a Rugby Blue and an upper-second class degree.

David Kesler arrived **A26** time on his appointment. He had been warned by Miss Rentoul that in England doctors and dentists cancel if you are late and still charge you.

He stripped and lay on Robin Oakley's couch. The doctor took his blood pressure, listened to his heart, and made him **A27** out his tongue. As he tapped and poked his way over David's body, they chatted. Then Robin prodded David's abdomen for a few seconds. "Good muscular wall, not fat, no **A28** of enlarged liver. Young man, you are in good physical shape," he said smiling.

**A22**

- 1) said                      2) told                      3) spoke                      4) asked

**A23**

- 1) agreed                      2) fulfilled                      3) made                      4) done

**A24**

- 1) saw                      2) watched                      3) viewed                      4) looked

**A25**

- 1) left                      2) continued                      3) remained                      4) stayed

**A26**

- 1) on                      2) in                      3) to                      4) at

**A27**

- 1) get                      2) hold                      3) put                      4) pull

**A28**

- 1) feature                      2) symptom                      3) signal                      4) sign

**Раздел 4. Письмо**

Для записи ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем развёрнутый ответ на него. Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

... Yesterday my friends and I went to the café. During our lunch we discussed a lot of topics. What kind of things do you talk about with your friends and where do you prefer to talk? Do you discuss the same things with your parents? Why/why not?

Last week I watched a musical...

Write a letter to Cathy.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about the musical.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2**

You have 60 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Some people think that teenagers should work starting from the age of 14.*

**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

**ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №1****по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ****11 класс****13 декабря 2011 года****Вариант №2****sch0419****Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Экзаменационная работа по испанскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 46 заданий.

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

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

Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика») включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом Вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела 3 – 40 минут. По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 80 минут. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями или можно использовать отдельный черновик. Любые черновые пометки (черновик) не проверяются и не оцениваются. Оценке подлежит только вариант ответа занесённый в бланк ответов № 2!

Общее время проведения экзамена – 180 минут.

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

**Желаем успеха!**

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Район                     | _____ |
| Город (населенный пункт). | _____ |
| Школа.                    | _____ |
| Класс                     | _____ |
| Фамилия                   | _____ |
| Имя.                      | _____ |
| Отчество                  | _____ |





**A12** According to Tracy, when composting

- 1) wooden bins are appropriate.
- 2) glass bins are preferable.
- 3) bins can be made of cement.

**A13** When making compost, leaves are

- 1) considered as a brown material.
- 2) included in the same category as grass.
- 3) considered as a green material.

**A14** Tracy warns the audience

- 1) that composting should be a slow process.
- 2) about adding certain materials to compost.
- 3) not to use compost that has had milk added to it.

*По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 (в нижней части бланка) цифры записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.*

**\*Раздел «Аудирование» подготовлен издательством «Пирсон Эдьюкейшн»**

**Раздел 2. Чтение**

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

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Alternative Medicine</b>       | <b>5. Doctor's Life</b>                |
| <b>2. When You Are Sick</b>          | <b>6. How Healthy Are the British?</b> |
| <b>3. How Can You Avoid Disease?</b> | <b>7. A Healthy Diet</b>               |
| <b>4. British Health Care</b>        | <b>8. The Medical Profession</b>       |

A. Evidence shows that diseases such as cancer and heart disease can be genetic. But healthy living can help prevent disease. Healthy living includes eating a balanced diet, taking regular exercises, not smoking, not taking drugs and

drinking alcohol only in small amounts. According to a scientific study, if people are happy in their everyday lives, they have healthier amounts of important body chemicals and a lower heart rate.

- B.** Doctors generally have the same very high status in Britain that they have throughout the world. Specialist doctors have greater prestige than ordinary GP's (family doctors), with hospital consultants ranking highest. In Britain one can find different specialists such as physicians, pediatricians, surgeons, oculists, dentists, otolaryngologists, etc. At medical school it is not automatically assumed that a brilliant student will become a specialist.
- C.** It is difficult to judge exactly how healthy a nation is but there are various indicators such as how long people live and whether there are still many common serious infectious diseases. In general, compared with fifty years ago, the health of people in Britain has improved considerably, partly as a result of better housing, education and a higher standard of living, and partly due to the efforts of medical authorities.
- D.** Being a doctor involves a huge variety of different things. You may be involved in the treatment of colds, or giving injections, or dealing with injuries and diseases, some of which are serious. It is hard to remain uninvolved when you know that a patient's recovery is in your hands. If you are a surgeon, you have to deal with even a greater responsibility because it can be a matter of life and death when you are performing an operation. You never have time to be bored.
- E.** Although British food has changed over the last few years, not all the changes have been for the better. For example, people now eat more convenience food (e.g. frozen products) and fast food (e.g. hamburgers) than they used to. Medical advice suggests that people should have a balanced diet that contains more fresh fruit, vegetables and fibre and less sugar and fat.
- F.** If you have got a cold and a sore throat, stay in bed, and send for the doctor at once. He/she will come along and feel your pulse, take your temperature, check your lungs. He/she will prescribe a diet for you, that is, tell you what to eat, and what not to eat. He/she will give you a prescription that you can get made up at a chemist's. You can also buy there different powders, mixtures, pills or tablets for your illness.
- G.** One reason why the British are, per person, prescribed the fewest drugs in Europe is possibly the common feeling that many orthodox medicines are dangerous and should only be taken when absolutely necessary. An increasing number of people regard them as actually bad for you. These people are turning instead to some of the forms of treatment which generally go under the name of "complementary" or "folk" medicine.

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

**B3**

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

**British Government**

After each election the monarch invites the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons to become Prime Minister and form the Government. The Prime Minister selects the other Ministers **A** \_\_\_\_\_.

Most of the ministers are chosen from the House of Commons, but a few must be in the House of Lords, so **B** \_\_\_\_\_ there.

Most ministers are in charge of the departments **C** \_\_\_\_\_. The Prime Minister himself takes charge of one of the departments.

He is usually First Lord of the Treasury, the department **D** \_\_\_\_\_ by the government. The Prime Minister has an official London House while he/she is in office. It is at No 10, Downing Street.

The Prime Minister has weekly audiences with the monarch, **E** \_\_\_\_\_ “to advise, to be consulted, and to warn”.

The main feature of the British political system is “Cabinet Government” that is, the leading role is played not by the monarch, who remains Head of state, or the Parliament **F** \_\_\_\_\_, but the Cabinet.

1. that has real power
2. that government plans can be explained
3. who are supposed to take charge of the chief government departments
4. whose functions are constitutionally limited
5. which keep them busy
6. which is supreme legislative body
7. which deals with the money collected and spent

| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |

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

**Marc Anthony**

It was my first year at the University of Washington, where I came to play football along with my roommate Marc Anthony. He was a normal guy, but football was always his top priority.

By the end of Monday practice the coaches were upset, and you could see it on their faces. “Marc Anthony, come here for a minute,” Coach said pulling him into his office.

“Look, I like you, you have a lot of potential. And only being a freshman here you already have a big lead on the other boys,” Coach began to say. And Marc nodded frequently as if he was focusing, “but I’ve made a decision, and hopefully you’ll come to see that football at this level isn’t just jokes and laughs. The game this Saturday, I’m pulling you from starting receiver, Doobie will take your spot. You have the rest of this week to prove to me you can focus on football and this team. Then maybe, maybe you’ll earn the chance to get it back.” That very moment Marc’s heart stopped. He never expected this, and now he’d have to make up for it. He came back into the locker room and we all knew what happened. No one spoke a word, except me.

Now Doobie, he’s hard to explain. Doobie was a junior, he was good. The thing about him he was just mean, he thought he was better than us all because he was older. He didn’t even play that much to tell you the truth. He was snobby and thought he was part of the group, but he wasn’t.

The next few practices felt as if a month went by. Well, at least for Marc. The days were longer, the sun seemed hotter. But if in fact a month had gone by, it would have been the best month in his life. He came to practice everyday ready. Not necessarily first in line, but he was ahead of the rest of the team. The workouts were harder, but he kept up and stayed with it. “Keep working like this and something good can happen,” Coach said, “like you’re working to prove something here, Anthony.” Marc replied, “You just don’t know what I’m about yet Coach, that’s all.”

It was offensive practice. Run routes. The hardest play and not many people could do this. The post route was hard, Doobie and Marc had to do it, and this was like war. Doobie was first and missed the ball all but once, but the time he caught it he was tackled and fumbled it. Now Marc on the other hand, missed only once and the way he caught the ball and ran the route was good. None of us ever had seen the play done so perfectly. Doobie saw it, he didn’t know what to say, all he could think about was Saturday.

“Can I talk to you, Coach?” Marc asked after practice on Thursday. “Yeah, come on in. Close the door,” Coach commanded, “I see you’ve been working hard.” Marc responded, “I noticed you’ve been watching. I’ve gotten better a lot. You told me to prove it to you, and at first I didn’t know what you meant. I didn’t understand the seriousness of it. I came to play football and no matter what

happens, that's what I'm going to do. But whether I play on Saturday or not, this is me proving to you I'm focused. That I'm ready and I can handle it."

Coach said with a laugh, "Every year there's one kid who has so much potential, but I'm not sure if they're ready. They mess around one time and I kick them in the face. Snap them into reality so that I can know for sure that they're ready. You were one of them. I see you're ready now."

And then there was Saturday. Marc played well. We won. We jumped and screamed afterwards. That game made a difference. Every second he remembered that focusing was the key to getting whatever he wanted. It was one thing none of us ever forgot. We still haven't.

**A15** According to the narrator, Marc Anthony

- 1) came to Washington alone.
- 2) had a passion for sport.
- 3) was his friend for many years.
- 4) studied at the same Department.

**A16** Doobie was going to play in Saturday game because Marc Anthony had to

- 1) receive more training.
- 2) get to a better level.
- 3) demonstrate his intentions.
- 4) improve his skills.

**A17** Which of the following was NOT the reason why time seemed to last longer

- 1) jealousy of Doobie.
- 2) hard exercising.
- 3) everyday training.
- 4) expectation of results.

**A18** Doobie didn't know what to say because of

- 1) the surrounding hostile atmosphere.
- 2) his limited capabilities.
- 3) the excellence of Marc's play.
- 4) plans for Saturday.

**A19** Marc Anthony learnt the lesson to

- 1) be polite to Coach.
- 2) practice every day.
- 3) play more often.
- 4) take the game seriously.

**A20** Coach checks if players are ready by

- 1) causing conflicts among them.
- 2) making them work harder than they really can.
- 3) testing their intentions.
- 4) physically punishing them.

**A21** The game became so important for the narrator and Marc Anthony because

- 1) it had life lasting results.
- 2) their team won.
- 3) the coach was satisfied.
- 4) the game was challenging.

По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15–A21** не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15–A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка.

**Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика**

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

**Brighton**

- B4** In summer I went to Brighton on a business trip. When I \_\_\_\_\_ there, it was late afternoon. After dinner I put on my raincoat, took my umbrella and went out for a walk. ARRIVE
- B5** It was a nasty rainy day, the grey sky \_\_\_\_\_ with clouds, and the streets were empty. Suddenly I saw my old friend George who looked tired and nervous. COVER
- B6** “What \_\_\_\_\_ here?” I asked smiling. “I came to visit my aunt Margaret”, he answered. YOU DO

**CLIMATE**

- B7** The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climate zones. The \_\_\_\_\_ regions are in the north and north-east, where much snow falls in winter. COLD
- B8** The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds \_\_\_\_\_ from the Gulf of Mexico often bring tycoons. BLOW
- B9** The climate along the Pacific coast \_\_\_\_\_ greatly from the climate of the Atlantic coast. DIFFER

- B10** Not long ago Alaska \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures as low as -80 F. HAVE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

**York**

- B11** York is a walled city situated at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss in North Yorkshire, England. In old times York was the capital of a Viking \_\_\_\_\_. KING
- B12** In Medieval times, York was the second city of England, then, the social centre of the north, and in \_\_\_\_\_ times an important railway centre. VICTORIA
- B13** Today York is, among other things, the home of world-famous chocolate and one of the most wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world. HISTORY
- B14** There are a lot of interesting sights in York: battlements, \_\_\_\_\_ built churches, ancient narrow streets, old houses and cosy pubs where stories of ghosts are told around the fire. BEAUTIFUL
- B15** Among its museums there is the National Railway Museum with a unique \_\_\_\_\_ of steam trains and Royal Carriages. In the Castle Museum one can imagine oneself in the 19<sup>th</sup> century world of old streets, shops, farmhouses and homes. COLLECT
- B16** In the newest museum, York Story, \_\_\_\_\_ travel in a special electric car through an original Viking street with its sights, sounds and smells. VISIT

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A22–A28. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### My Family

I never knew my mother because she died on the day I was born. Father O'Malley never **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ telling me that she was a saint if ever he had seen one. My father worked on the docks by day, lived in the pub at night and came home in the early morning because it was the only place he could **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ asleep without being disturbed.

The rest of my family was made up of three sisters – Sal, the eldest who was five, Grace who was three and red-headed Kitty who was eighteen months. The head of the family was Grandpa Charlie, whom I was named after. My grandpa was a costermonger by trade. I quickly **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ that he was reckoned by the locals to be the finest trader in the East End.

In fact, if it hadn't been for Grandpa I wouldn't even have been made to attend the local school in Jubilee Street, and "attend" was the right word because I didn't do a lot once I'd got there, other than occasionally **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ the pigtailed of the girl who sat in front of me. Her name was Rebecca Salmon.

I couldn't wait for the bell to ring at four in the afternoon when class would end and I could run all the way **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ the Whitechapel Road to help Grandpa sell vegetables.

On Saturdays as a special treat Grandpa would allow me to go along with him to the early morning market in Covent Garden, where he would **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ the fruit and vegetables that we would later sell from his pitch. My father never visited my school once in all years I was there, but Grandpa used to pop along and have a word with my teacher. He **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ Grandpa that with my head for figures I could end up an accountant or a clerk.

**A22**

- 1) kept                      2) stopped                      3) held                      4) worried

**A23**

- 1) start                      2) have                      3) fall                      4) feel

**A24**

- 1) discovered                      2) found                      3) opened                      4) observed

**A25**

- 1) pull                      2) get                      3) keep                      4) hold

**A26**

- 1) out                      2) along                      3) down                      4) of

**A27**

- 1) appoint                      2) point                      3) select                      4) elect

**A28**

- 1) requested                      2) said                      3) spoke                      4) told

### Раздел 4. Письмо

Для записи ответов на задания C1 и C2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Запишите сначала номер задания (C1, C2), а затем развернутый ответ на него. Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются.

**C1**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

... Yesterday we had School Science Week. Do you have such an event at your school? What kind of events do you have and what are they about? How do you prepare for them?

...Yesterday I took my younger sister to the Zoo ...

Write a letter to Wendy.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** her visit to the Zoo.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2**

You have 60 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Some people think that we do not need poetry.*

**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