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ЦЕНТР  
ЕЛЕНЬ  
СОЛОВОВОЙ  
ENGLISH



# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК **2015** ОГЭ ПРАКТИКУМ

- Задания к разделам
  - аудирование
  - чтение
  - грамматика и лексика
  - письмо
  - говорение
- Тексты к аудиозаписям
- Ответы ко всем заданиям
- Критерии оценивания
- Компакт-диск с текстами для аудирования

**ГИА 9**

**+CD**



ОСНОВНОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН

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Е. С. Маркова, Е. Н. Соловова, Toni Hull

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

## *ПРАКТИКУМ*

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*Центр изучения английского языка  
Елены Солововой*

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Данное пособие ориентировано на подготовку учащихся для успешной сдачи экзамена по английскому языку за курс основной школы (ГИА-9).

Предлагаемое пособие содержит информацию о структуре и содержании ОГЭ по английскому языку.

В пособии предлагаются пять полных вариантов экзаменационной работы в формате ОГЭ.

Материалы пособия можно использовать на занятиях под руководством учителя, а также в ходе самостоятельной подготовки к экзамену. Предложенные задания позволяют проверить и оценить уровень готовности к ОГЭ, определить сильные и слабые стороны своей подготовки.

Пособие предназначено учителям английского языка и методистам, учащимся 8–9 классов школ и всем тем, кто готовит и готовится к ОГЭ по английскому языку.

Приказом № 729 Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации учебные пособия издательства «Экзамен» допущены к использованию в общеобразовательных организациях.

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# **ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ**

## **ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ РАБОТЫ**

Письменная часть экзаменационной работы по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих в себя 33 задания.

На выполнение заданий письменной части экзаменационной работы отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

В разделе 1 (задания по аудированию) предлагается прослушать несколько текстов и выполнить 8 заданий на понимание прослушанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела — 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 9 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела — 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела — 30 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 3–8 и 10–17 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эта цифра записывается в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 9, 18–32 записываются в виде последовательности цифр или слова (словосочетания) в поле ответа в тексте работы.

В случае записи неверного ответа на задания разделов 1–3 неверный ответ следует зачеркнуть его и записать рядом новый.

В разделе 4 (задание по письму) дано 1 задание, предлагающее написать личное письмо. Задание выполняется на отдельном листе или бланке. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания — 30 минут.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

***Желаем успеха!***

# Варианты экзамена в формате ГИА (ОГЭ). Письменная часть

## ВАРИАНТ 1

### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 1
1. in the office
  2. at the concert
  3. in the food store
  4. at the restaurant
  5. at the car race

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 2
1. The speaker talks about richness and poverty of the continent.
  2. The speaker talks about the continent rich in culture and geography.
  3. The speaker talks about the oldest continent.
  4. The speaker talks about different approaches to counting continents.
  5. The speaker talks about animals' associations related to the continent.
  6. The speaker talks about the continent as a research laboratory.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

*Вы услышите разговор двух подростков. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

- 3** Sally expected the family reunion to be
- 1) boring.
  - 2) exciting.
  - 3) trivial.
- 4** What is TRUE about the family reunion according to the text
- 1) there were about 200 people related to Sally's parents.
  - 2) Sally knew more than half of the relatives present at the party.
  - 3) Sally knew only some relatives on her mother's side.
- 5** What is NOT TRUE about the family event?
- 1) Relatives came from all over the world.
  - 2) Relatives came to get acquainted and to travel around the USA.
  - 3) All the relatives are partially German.
- 6** What did Sally say about the young people present at the event?
- 1) All of them were in high school.
  - 2) They all became friends quite soon.
  - 3) There were tens of young people of her age.
- 7** Dallas was chosen as the allocation for the event because
- 1) it is a modern city with lots of places to visit.
  - 2) it was the first place to live in the USA for her great grand-parents.
  - 3) most of Sally's American relatives live there.
- 8** Next summer Sally is going.
- 1) for the next family reunion.
  - 2) to Dallas to meet her cousins.
  - 3) to travel abroad with her young relatives.

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

*Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

9

1. Light and holes animate pictures
  2. The way of giving life to objects
  3. The first European device for animation
  4. American and Japanese styles in animation
  5. Book animation
  6. The least expensive way of animation
  7. Ancient experiences in animation
  8. Animation used in movies
- A. It's hard to imagine animated stories before the invention of film, but in fact the origin of moving pictures is thousands of years old. In Paleolithic cave paintings, animals were sometimes drawn with extra legs, perhaps a way to suggest movement. Another early example is a 5,000 year old vase found in Iran. In five frames, it shows a goat jumping up to eat a leaf on a tree. Ancient Egyptian murals used a similar technique of telling action stories in multiple panels.
- B. Modern moving images date back to 1650 with the introduction of the magic lantern invented in Venice. Of course, it wasn't really magic. It used every-day material like candles, oil and a simple glass lens to create a lantern that projected slides on a wall in a darkened room. Sometimes the slides represented moving action. The Venetian engineer Giovanni Fontana is credited with being the inventor of the magic lantern.
- C. During the 19th century many artists and inventors experimented with different ways to put pictures into motion. For example, the zoetrope consists of a cylinder with drawings on the inside wall. When the zoetrope spins, and a person looks through vertical cuts in the wall, it appears that the pictures on the inside are in motion. The word "zoetrope" means "wheel of life." A British mathematician invented the modern zoetrope in 1833, influenced by a similar device from China from 180 A.D.
- D. The first flip book was patented in 1868, though children have played with something similar ever since paper was invented. The book contains a series of action pictures that gradually change page to page. When the viewer "flips" through the pages quickly, the images appear to "move." Today, flip books are mostly toys for children, but in the 19th century they were designed especially for adults and were sold in parks and theaters. The original Victorian flip books, now over 150 years old, are worth thousands of dollars.
- E. Modern animation became possible with photographic inventions by Thomas Edison and the Lumiere brothers. An early technique was called stop-motion animation. The first

short film using this technique — called The Humpty Dumpty Circus — was made in 1897. With this method, real objects are moved around and photographed, and then the images are put together as continuous film. In the 1960s, stop-motion animation was used to make a number of popular American TV shows. Recently it has been used to make full-length movies like The Fantastic Mr. Fox and The Nightmare before Christmas.

F. A new era in animation began in 1923 when Walt Disney opened a new studio in Los Angeles. A short film featuring Mickey Mouse was Disney's first big hit. Snow White and the Seven Dwarves, the Disney studio's first full-length film, was released in 1937. At the same time that Disney was developing his technique, Japanese animators were developing their own unique style. Anime, as Japanese animation is known, is very popular today all around the world.

G. In the last few decades, Pixar Studios has revolutionized animation with the use of CGI (computer generated imagery). With CGI, old-fashioned hand-drawing is replaced with 3-dimensional digital modeling. The technique requires a great deal of time and money, but the results can be wonderful. The first fully-computerized full-length film was Toy Story (1995), which is on many people's "Best Movies Ever" list. CGI is often used in live-action films to create back-ground scenery and even characters.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 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). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.*

### Panda

What endangered animal is the star of its own Hollywood movie, is the most popular exhibit at any zoo where it lives, and is the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund? The Panda, of course. Though native to only a small area of central China, the giant panda, with its distinctive black and white markings, is one of the most beloved animals in the world.

The panda's natural habitat is a mountainous region in central China. Though biologically a carnivore, the panda's diet is 99% bamboo, and the average panda eats between 9 and 14 kilograms of bamboo daily. Its large round head is the result of the powerful muscles it needs to eat the tough bamboo material.

The panda became endangered for several reasons, including hunting, deforestation, and pollution. Since the 1990s, the Chinese government has introduced a number of laws to save the panda's natural habitat. In 2006, the Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Today, the population of pandas living in the wild is between 2,000 and 3,000.

In the 1970s, China started to loan pandas to zoos in Japan and the United States as part of a cultural exchange. This practice became known as "Panda Diplomacy." At first, these loans were

free, but since the 1980s, China has charged for the loan of these amazing animals, receiving as much as one million dollars a year for one panda. There are now 27 pandas living in zoos all around the world, where they are always star-attractions.

The panda has always been considered a noble creature in Chinese folklore, perhaps because it was rarely seen or captured. By legend, it only appeared during the rule of a good monarch. The Chinese have twenty different names for the animal, such as “hua xiong” which means “spotted bear” and “zhu xiong” which means “bamboo bear.”

The giant panda became an international movie star with the 2008 movie *Kung Fu Panda* and its 2011 sequel *Kung Fu Panda 2*. The Hollywood company DreamWorks created the animated film, which stars the voices of popular Hollywood actors Jack Black, Angelina Jolie, Seth Rogen, and others. Audiences all around the world love the clumsy but heroic panda Po, including Chinese audiences who have been impressed by the positive way the film shows Chinese culture.

- 10** Panda is the only animal that became the main character in a Hollywood movie.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 11** Pandas have large head because they eat bamboo.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 12** Chinese government introduced a capital punishment for hunting pandas.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 13** Some pandas live in protected areas or sanctuaries, but many of them still live in the wild.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 14** In 1970 China sold the first pandas to the zoos in Japan and the USA.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 15** There are 27 zoos where visitors can see pandas.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 16** Pandas were believed to be noble animals because they lived at monarchs' palaces.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 17** Chinese audience was shocked the way Chinese culture was shown in the movie *Kung Fu Panda*  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 18 | Children and adults all over the world know and love Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. However, among the readers they are _____ known as the Brothers Grimm.                      | GOOD     |
| 19 | Thanks to _____ German scholars and authors who collected folklore, old fairy tales like Cinderella and Snow White became popular all over the world.                     | THIS     |
| 20 | The brothers were born in the late eighteenth century in the town of Hanau. Sadly, _____ father, who was a magistrate, died when the brothers were still young.           | THEY     |
| 21 | Soon after that the family _____ into poverty. This event affected the brothers for many years.   | FALL     |
| 22 | At university, Jacob and Wilhelm _____ philology and began collecting folk tales.   | STUDY    |
| 23 | The brothers believed that old folk _____ represented a pure form of national literature and culture. Popularizing the collected folklore tales has become their passion. | STORY    |
| 24 | Between 1812 and 1857, their collection of tales _____ many times, and grew from 86 stories to 200.   | PUBLISH  |
| 25 | The popularity of the Grimm tales _____ today.  | CONTINUE |
| 26 | However, some psychologists think some of the tales are too violent for young _____.  | CHILD    |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

- |    |  |          |
|----|--|----------|
| 27 | The medication commonly known as aspirin is one of the most _____ taken medications in the world today.        | FREQUENT |
| 28 | The first person who created acetylsalicylic acid formula was a _____ chemist named Charles Frederic Gerhardt. | FRANCE   |

29 Gerhard's product worked but he had no desire to market it and abandoned his \_\_\_\_\_.

DISCOVER

30 Later the key formula for aspirin was developed by Felix Hoffman, a chemist with the \_\_\_\_\_ company Bayer, in 1897.

GERMANY

31 Aspirin is used to treat a number of \_\_\_\_\_ including fever and every day aches and pains.

ILL

32 Some doctors suggest taking one aspirin a day to prevent heart attacks and strokes. There are also some less \_\_\_\_\_ uses. A good trick is to add crushed aspirin to the water in a vase to help flowers stay fresh longer.

TRADITION

## Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание 33 используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

33

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English — speaking pen-friend, Fred.

*... I'm going to visit Russia this summer. We haven't planned the trip yet. What places are worth visiting and why do you think so? Which city do you think I should visit first — Moscow or St. Petersburg? What else can we do apart from visiting museums and tourist sites?...*

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## ВАРИАНТ 2

### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных **A, B, C, и D**. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка **1–5** только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 1**
1. at the police station
  2. in the classroom
  3. at home
  4. at the stadium
  5. at the pharmacy

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–E** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–6**. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка **1–6** только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 2**
1. The speaker talks about a new friend.
  2. The speaker talks about an energetic friend.
  3. The speaker talks about a helpful friend.
  4. The speaker talks about the largest friend.
  5. The speaker talks about an unexpected friend.
  6. The speaker talks about a tiny friend.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

*Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

### GETTING A CAT

- 3** Jessie can finally get a cat because
- 1) her mother has changed her mind.
  - 2) they've moved to a bigger apartment.
  - 3) the owner of the house doesn't mind pets.
- 4** Jessie doubts she'll be allowed to get a Persian cat as
- 1) her mother finds them aggressive.
  - 2) the breed has long and furry hair.
  - 3) they are expensive.
- 5** The main characteristic of a barn cat is that it is
- 1) born in a village.
  - 2) brought to a pet store.
  - 3) homeless.
- 6** Pet stores charge for barn cats as much as they
- 1) do for fancy breeds.
  - 2) pay to people who've brought them.
  - 3) spend on their maintenance and veterinary service.
- 7** What is NOT TRUE according to the text?
- 1) Sally had already been to the pet store to look at barn cats.
  - 2) Jessie has chosen one barn cat and one Persian at the pet store.
  - 3) Jessie and her mother are going to the pet store to buy a cat.
- 8** Jessie believes that
- 1) she'll be able to choose the right cat.
  - 2) her mother will help her to choose the right cat.
  - 3) the right cat will choose her herself.

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

9

1. A widespread illness
2. Necessary to have it everywhere
3. Useless but fashionable
4. Remained unchanged through ages
5. Known from ancient times
6. Perfection of the design
7. Never seen without
8. Different reasons — the same result

- A. Are you reading this article wearing glasses? When you're in class, looking at math exercises on the whiteboard, do you need to wear glasses (or contact lenses)? If you answered "yes" to either of these questions, you have a lot of company. In the UK, for example, two thirds of the adult population wears corrective lenses of some sort. In Asia, the percentage is even higher. In Singapore, approximately 90% of the population wears eyeglasses or contact lenses. Many researchers believe the numbers are increasing every year.
- B. Though there are many different kinds of problems people can have with their eyesight, the most common are myopia, hyperopia, presbyopia and astigmatism. With myopia, people have difficulty seeing objects that are far away. People with myopia need glasses to watch a play in a theater or to drive a car. With hyperopia, people have difficulty seeing objects that are near. People with hyperopia need to wear glasses to read a book or work at their computer. Presbyopia happens to many people as they grow older when it becomes harder to see objects that are near. Astigmatism causes objects at all distances to appear blurry or unclear.
- C. Modern glasses — short for eyeglasses — date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but there are a number of early historical references that suggest people of ancient times understood the principles of corrective lenses. For example, Egyptian hieroglyphs from 5<sup>th</sup> century BC show something that looks like a glass lens. Historians say that Emperor Nero of Rome looked through an emerald to watch gladiator fights. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Arab scholar Alhazen wrote *The Book on Optics*, which later influenced the invention of modern glasses.
- D. Over the years, the science of corrective lenses has developed enormously, but the basic principles today are the same as 1000 years ago. It mostly depends on the amount of curve on the two surfaces of the lens and the thickness of the lens at different points. Today ophthalmologists (eye doctors) use extremely sophisticated equipment to measure every detail of the eye in order to get very accurate prescriptions for eyeglasses.

- E. The earliest eyeglasses were either held by hand or pressed down on the nose (popularly known by its French name, pince-nez). The style most common today, with the frame resting on the bridge of the nose and supported by arms placed over the ears, was first developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Though contact lenses and laser surgery are increasingly popular, the majority of people with vision problems still wear glasses. Thanks to advances in lens and frame design, glasses today are both light-weight and strong.
- F. For most of their history, eyeglasses were considered unfashionable. The situation is different today. In fact, a recent poll showed that 43% of Brits think glasses make people look more intelligent and 36% think glasses make people look more professional. As a result, there's a new trend: people who wear glasses even when they don't need them! Apparently, these people think that wearing glasses will help them appear more qualified or attractive when they interview for a new job or meet new people.
- G. Some very famous people have worn glasses, and indeed it would be difficult to imagine these people without their signature eye-wear. In the world of entertainment, musicians like Buddy Holly, John Lennon and Elton John are immediately recognizable by their glasses. Great statesmen like Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mahatma Gandhi wore eyeglasses. And the two most successful men in the world of IT — Steve Jobs and Bill Gates — are always shown wearing glasses.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 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). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.*

### Potatoes

When Spanish explorers travelled deep into the New World, they discovered many things. None was as important as the potato. Today potatoes are found on menus everywhere in the world. It's hard to believe that this vegetable was only brought to Europe and then later to Asia just 500 years ago.

When we think of a potato we are usually thinking of the part that grows below the ground — the tuber. The average person can probably identify several different types of potatoes, grown locally but amazingly there are about 5,000 varieties worldwide. Potatoes come in many different colors, including orange, purple and pink, and in many sizes.

When the Spanish first brought potatoes to Europe from the Americas, people were suspicious of the ugly tuber. But soon the local farmers changed their minds, and from Ireland to France and then to Russia, potatoes became an important crop. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the European population grew quickly, and one reason is because of the potato, which became the primary food for many poor farmers and their families.

Potatoes are rich in many vitamins and minerals. In fact, a person could survive eating only potatoes and occasionally milk and butter (which have vitamins A and D, which potatoes don't have). Potatoes are prepared in an almost infinite number of ways, including mashed, fried, baked, boiled, and steamed. Cooks put them in pancakes, pies, stews, soups, and casseroles.

Potatoes can grow almost anywhere as long as the soil is cool and moist enough for the tubers to store their key ingredient — starch. For this reason, they have become a popular agricultural crop almost everywhere they have travelled. However, potatoes do not survive very well in storage, certainly not as well as grains like rice and wheat which can be stored for years. Potatoes are usually grown and consumed locally.

Just as it affected the development of Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the potato is now an important ingredient in the future of developing countries. The United Nations declared 2008 the International Year of the Potato to build awareness of the importance of this crop in areas like China, India and Africa.

- 10** Of all the things that Americas gave to the world, nothing can be compared to potatoes.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 11** Europeans brought potatoes to Asia a century later than it appeared in Europe.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 12** It's difficult to visualize all sorts of potatoes grown worldwide.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 13** Growing potatoes had nothing to do with the demographic situation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 14** People can live exclusively on potatoes.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 15** Potatoes grown locally are better than imported ones.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 16** Economy of developing countries depends on growing potatoes.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 17** Even the United Nations gave credit to nutritious value of potatoes.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

- 18 The helicopter can take off and land vertically, it can hover — or hang in space, and it can fly forwards. It can be called one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ human inventions. AMAZING
- 19 Throughout history many great inventors \_\_\_\_\_ with the idea of the helicopter. EXPERIMENT
- 20 Among \_\_\_\_\_ was Leonardo da Vinci, who created a design for an “aerial screw.” THEY
- 21 As technical knowledge advanced, scientists such as Russia’s Mikhail Lomonosov explored the idea of vertical lift. In 1878, an Italian scientist \_\_\_\_\_ an unmanned vehicle that managed to stay in the air for 20 seconds BUILD
- 22 In the \_\_\_\_\_ century, many inventors all around the world worked on developing the helicopter TWENTY
- 23 A turning point came in 1936 when Heinrich Focke \_\_\_\_\_ the Focke-Wulf Fw 61 helicopter for the first time. FLY
- 24 \_\_\_\_\_ helicopter broke all world records for speed, distance and control. HE
- 25 In the United States, Russian-born engineer Igor Sikorsky decided to use a single rotor design for his helicopter. Originally, helicopters \_\_\_\_\_ for military purposes. USE
- 26 Today they are also used to save \_\_\_\_\_, transporting accident victims to the hospital and rescuing people at sea. LIFE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

- 27 People remember many good and bad events. One of such \_\_\_\_\_ events happened on the night of 15 May 1855. MEMORY
- 28 It was the Great Gold \_\_\_\_\_. Over 90 kg of gold was stolen while it was being transported by train between London and Paris. ROB

29	Police forces in Britain and France made a careful _____.	INVESTIGATE
30	_____ four men were named as the thieves.	FINAL
31	The plot required extensive _____ involving duplicate keys, lead weights, and precise timing.	PREPARE
32	However the search seemed _____. The criminals were identified only after one of them was imprisoned for another crime. While the robbery is not the biggest in history, it is still one of the most famous.	END

## Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание 33 используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

**33**

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English—speaking pen-friend, Nick.

*... We are gong to London this summer with my parents. I wish you could join us. Whom do you usually travell with? What famous places have you already visited? What countries would you like to visit and why?...*

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## ВАРИАНТ 3

### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 1
1. at the veterinarian's office
  2. in the kitchen
  3. at the hotel reception desk
  4. at the post office
  5. at the picnic

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 2
1. The speaker talks about the most famous Russian explorer.
  2. The speaker talks about an explorer whose name is on the map.
  3. The speaker talks about an explorer that started as a lawbreaker.
  4. The speaker talks about a space explorer.
  5. The speaker talks about a military man and a scientist.
  6. The speaker talks about the significance of Russian explorers.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

*Вы услышите разговор журналиста и Френа Смита. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

### WINNING THE LOTTERY

- 3** Who is Fran Smith?
- 1) A person who won the lottery.
  - 2) An expert on lotteries.
  - 3) A person who studies lottery winners' behavior.
- 4** What will Mr. Jones do after his win according to Mr. Smith?
- 1) He'll continue his career of an architect.
  - 2) He'll stop working now that he's a multi-millionaire.
  - 3) He'll focus on his family and family business.
- 5** What happened to the man who bought 50 cars with lottery money?
- 1) His neighbors made him move to a new house.
  - 2) He started a successful car business.
  - 3) He lost practically all he won.
- 6** According to Mr. Smith most lottery winners
- 1) spend their money on useless things.
  - 2) donate their money to charity funds.
  - 3) spend their money wisely.
- 7** What is **TRUE** about most relatives of the lottery winners according to Mr. Smith?
- 1) They insist on getting expensive birthday gifts.
  - 2) They are usually happy for their relatives.
  - 3) They get jealous and are ready for a crime.
- 8** As practice shows, the best advice for lottery winners is not to
- 1) economize on a financial adviser.
  - 2) spend any money in the first month.
  - 3) invest in one project.

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

*Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

- 9
1. Brave spirit and victim
  2. Preserving peace and adding wealth
  3. Powerful and famous
  4. Fruitless attempts
  5. A foreign monarch
  6. Educated and prosperous
  7. Withstood violence
  8. Out-of-date improvements

### Famous women rulers

- A. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there are many women in positions of power, whether as CEOs of major corporations or as heads of government. For example, the heads of multinational corporations Pepsi Co. and Hewlett Packard are both women. Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany, is perhaps the most influential woman on the world political stage today. These three are just the latest in a long history of important women who have influenced the development of culture, politics, economics, and religion, in their home regions and the world.
- B. Of course, everyone has heard of Cleopatra, but more than fourteen centuries before Cleopatra, Egypt was ruled by Hatshepsut. Her reign as pharaoh is considered one of the most peaceful and prosperous times in ancient Egyptian history. Under her rule, Egypt expanded trade relations with its neighboring countries, resulting in great national wealth. Hatshepsut used some of that money to support major building projects in her kingdom, especially temples to the gods and monuments to Egyptian rulers like herself.
- C. One of the most famous women in history is Joan of Arc, the young peasant girl who led the French army against the English in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. After being captured by her enemies, Joan was put on trial as a witch. She was found guilty only of wearing men's clothes — the clothes she wore in battle and in prison. For this offense, she was burnt at the stake. She quickly became a legendary figure, and five centuries after her death, the Catholic Church made her a saint.
- D. Mbande Nzinga is not as famous as Joan of Arc, but she is also loved by her countrymen for fighting against an invading power. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Nzinga was the queen of the territory now known as Angola in Africa. Her enemy was Portugal. Nzinga built strong ties with another European power, the Netherlands, and together they resisted the Portuguese invasion. Finally, Nzinga negotiated a peace treaty with the Portuguese. Despite living in a violent era, she died peacefully at the age of eighty.

- E. Though born a Prussian princess, Empress Catherine II is considered one of Russia's greatest rulers. During her reign, Russia expanded both its borders and its wealth, and it took its place as one of the great powers of Europe. As a young ruler, Catherine supported many progressive ideas, but in later life, her reign became more conservative. Catherine was a product of the European enlightenment, and she was a patron of education and of the arts. One of her greatest legacies is the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg.
- F. Empress Tzu-hsi ruled China for nearly five decades from 1861 to 1908. Officially, her son was the reigning emperor, but Tzu-hsi was the true power in the country. In the first decades of her rule, she refused to modernize the ancient kingdom. Following several internal uprisings and foreign wars, she began a series of legal, education and political reforms, but these actions came too late. Four years after Tzu-hsi's death, the dynasty ended.
- G. Lili'uokalani was the last monarch of the Kingdom of Hawaii. During her brief reign — just two short years — she tried to introduce economic reforms and a new constitution that would have helped Hawaii gain freedom from the United States. The U.S. forced her out of power, and soon thereafter the island kingdom became a republic, under the control of the United States. Lili'uokalani legally resisted U.S. colonization of the islands until her death in 1917.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 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). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

### Shakespeare

“To be, or not to be, that is the question.” Surely, that is one of the most famous lines from any dramatic play ever written. And of course everyone knows that the author of the line was William Shakespeare. Or was it?

Most scholars of Elizabethan literature agree that William Shakespeare wrote the plays and sonnets that are credited to him. But every now and then, a new essay or book is published that says it has proof that someone else, not Shakespeare, was the author of such classics as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello*, and *Hamlet*.

The people who challenge Shakespeare's authorship are called anti-Stratfordians, a reference to Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon. Doubting Shakespeare first became popular in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By this time, Shakespeare had become an international icon; many said he was the greatest writer of all time. To some, this seemed unbelievable. Anti-Stratfordians argue that Shakespeare lacked the education and aristocratic experience needed to write plays like *Richard III* and *Julius Caesar*. Over the centuries, a number of important public figures have been persuaded by these arguments, including Mark Twain, Charlie Chaplin, and Sigmund Freud.

The three most popular theories are that Shakespeare's plays were written by a group of writers, or by another professional writer of the time, or by a member of the nobility who did not want his name associated with the theater. This third theory is the basis for a 2011 movie titled *Anonymous*. This film argues that Edward de Vere, the 17<sup>th</sup> Earl of Oxford, was the real author of Shakespeare's plays. The movie is full of intrigue and mystery, centered on a plot against Queen Elizabeth I. In order to save his son from execution, de Vere agrees to never reveal that he is the true Shakespeare. The movie received mixed reviews from both film critics and audiences, and few were persuaded by the anti-Stratfordian theory.

While few people really believe Shakespeare did not write his plays, there is new evidence that he did sometimes work with other authors. This was a very common practice at the time. Shakespeare was a practical businessman as well as theater artist, and co-writing his plays would have just been the smart thing to do.

- 10** Everybody knows at least one line from Shakespeare.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 11** Most intellectuals of Shakespeare's time believed that he wrote all his works himself.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 12** Anti-Stratfordians are the people who were not born in Stratford-upon-Avon.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 13** It was only in the 19-th century when it became fashionable to doubt Shakespeare's authorship.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 14** Charlie Chaplin and Mark Twain argued anti-Stratfordians' point of view.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 15** Of hundreds versions who could hide under the name of Shakespeare there are only three reliable.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 16** The plot of the movie *Anonymous* is centered around the intrigue of who the real Shakespeare was.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 17** There could be several authors who worked with Shakespeare on his plays.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

Nobel Prize is one of the most prestigious awards in many fields of human knowledge and literature. The 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature \_\_\_\_\_ to Chinese author Mo Yan.

18

AWARD

Mo Yan is the \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese citizen to win the Literature prize.

19

ONE

Gao Xingjian won the prize in 2000, but by then he \_\_\_\_\_ a French citizen.

20

BECOME

Mo Yan was born in 1955 in rural China in the family of poor \_\_\_\_\_.

21

FARM

Because of the Cultural Revolution, he \_\_\_\_\_ to leave school when he was only 12.

22

FORCE

He \_\_\_\_\_ to work in the fields, and finished his education in the army. After completing a master's degree in Literature, he started his writing career.

23

GO

Mo Yan writes historical novels about the Chinese peasantry and \_\_\_\_\_ struggle to survive life in the countryside.

24

THEY

To his readers, Mo Yan's style is immediately recognizable. He blends fantasy, realism and absurdism. His stories have \_\_\_\_\_ of characters.

25

HUNDRED

Many of his stories are influenced by the fairy tales he \_\_\_\_\_ when he was a child.

26

HEAR

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

Today if you're in the mood for ice cream, you can find it in almost any grocery store. But before the \_\_\_\_\_ of a refrigerator, it was considered a luxury.

27

INVENT

28	For many years, people made ice cream _____ by hand.	EXCLUSIVE
29	The key ingredients — milk and sugar, cream and eggs — were placed in a bowl that was then put in a larger _____ with salt and ice.	CONTAIN
30	Then the ingredients had to be stirred. Before cooling, ice had to be cut from lakes and ponds and stored in the ground. Ice harvesting was a very _____ business in areas that had a lot of ice.	PROFIT
31	Merchants shipped ice all around the world. In 1926, the modern _____ was invented, and the mass production of ice cream began.	PRODUCE
32	It was simply _____ before that.	POSSIBLE

## Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание 33 используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

33

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English—speaking pen-friend, Ann.

*...My sister Jane is fond of collecting stamps. I think it's boring. What do you think about it? What hobbies are popular in your country? Do you know anything about unusual hobbies? ...*

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## ВАРИАНТ 4

### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

1

1. at the book store
2. at the internet cafe
3. at the library
4. at the hairdresser's
5. at the cinema

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

2

1. The person's wardrobe as the topic for the blog.
2. How to start a blog.
3. The blog as an alternative to family albums.
4. A way to make a blog popular.
5. Person's experience as the topic for the blog.
6. The blog helped to feed children.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

*Вы услышите разговор журналиста и Макса Смита. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

### COMPUTER HACKERS

- 3** According to the name of the program, it is aimed at discussing
- 1) newest computer technologies.
  - 2) computer hacking.
  - 3) ways to use computers in everyday life.
- 4** What is **NOT TRUE** about hacking according to the text?
- 1) Hacking can be a serious problem.
  - 2) Hacking isn't a serious problem today.
  - 3) Different passwords can protect you from hackers.
- 5** What is **TRUE** about spam according to the text?
- 1) It can lead to hacking.
  - 2) Hackers are responsible for it.
  - 3) Few security systems can protect you from it.
- 6** The best thing to protect your computer from something like a 'Trojan horse' is to
- 1) reduce social networking.
  - 2) avoid free ads and sites.
  - 3) click only on the links you know.
- 7** To limit the damage from hacking Mr. Smith recommends to
- 1) close your on-line bank accounts.
  - 2) change your e-mail address.
  - 3) follow the instructions on his blog.
- 8** The most serious loss for Max as an Amazon customer was the fact that
- 1) he lost his photos.
  - 2) he lost his money.
  - 3) his confidential information was stolen.

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

*Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

9

1. Influenced everybody's life
  2. Awarded for humanism
  3. For peace and overcoming problems
  4. A scientist and a peace-maker
  5. Established to award the best
  6. Life sacrificed to science
  7. Science instead of war
  8. The same discoveries
- A. Alfred Nobel, a Swedish scientist and industrialist who lived from 1833 to 1896, is best known for two things: inventing dynamite and for establishing the Nobel Prize. Upon his death, Nobel left 95% of his enormous wealth to create a fund that would award prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace. The first prizes were awarded in 1901, and since then 839 people and 24 organizations have received the prize. Among this amazing group, four people and two organizations have received the prize more than once.
- B. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) holds the record of receiving the Peace Prize three times: in 1917, 1944, and 1963. No other person or organization has won so many times. In 1917 and 1944, the prize recognized the ICRC's work helping prisoners of war and refugees during the two world wars. In 1963, the ICRC shared the prize with the League of Red Cross Societies. Together they were praised for their humanitarian work helping civilians during times of war and aggression, for example during the Hungarian uprising in 1956 and the ongoing conflicts in Algeria, Congo and Tibet.
- C. Marie Sklodowska-Curie won the Nobel Prize twice, in Physics in 1903 and in Chemistry in 1911. The 1903 prize was shared with her husband Pierre Curie and the physicist Henri Becquerel. It was awarded in recognition of their research with radioactivity. With the prize money, the Curies were able to hire their first lab assistant. Tragically, Pierre died in 1906. Marie continued their work alone, and in 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her work with radium. When Curie died in 1934, at the age of 66, her death was undoubtedly partly due to long-term exposure to radiation.
- D. In 1954, the American scientist Linus Pauling won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Eight years later, he won the prize again, but this time for Peace. Pauling's scientific contributions are now part of standard chemistry textbooks and are recognized as the beginning of modern quantum chemistry. Pauling's Peace Prize was the result of his

work to raise awareness of the dangers of nuclear weapons. While admired by many, his pacifism was also criticized by others who believed he was speaking for the Soviet Union. In 1970, the USSR awarded Pauling the International Lenin Peace Prize.

- E. John Bardeen was an American physicist who received two Nobel Prizes for Physics, in both cases sharing the prizes with fellow scientists. He won the first prize in 1956 for the invention of the transistor. In our modern era, everything from computers to missiles relies on transistors. Bardeen won his second Nobel Prize in 1972 for the theory of superconductivity known as the BCS theory. At the time of Bardeen's death, it was said, "It is a rare person whose work changes the life of every American; John's did."
- F. British scientist Frederick Sanger is the only person to have won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry twice. The first time was in 1958 for his work on the structure of proteins. He received his second Nobel Prize in 1980, which he shared with Walter Gilbert, for their work determining base sequences in nucleic acids. This was a major development that allowed for more rapid and accurate sequencing of DNA. Sanger was a life-long pacifist and during World War II he was excused from military service and spent the war at the University of Cambridge.
- G. The UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) is the second organization that has won the Nobel Peace Prize twice. The UNHCR was founded to help European refugees following World War II. It is for this work that it won its first prize in 1954. Initially, the agency was only supposed to operate for three years, but from necessity it became a permanent project of the UN, and it now helps refugees in every corner of the world. The UNHCR received its second Nobel Peace Prize in 1980 in recognition of the political obstacles that often face the organization.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 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). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.*

### The little prince

If you've ever studied French, you've almost certainly read *Le Petit Prince* — *The Little Prince* — by Antoine de Saint-Exupery. Or perhaps you've read it in your own language. The book has been translated into more than 250 languages and sells more than one million copies per year.

*The Little Prince* is a novella (or short novel) and was first published in 1943. At the time, Saint-Exupery, a French aristocrat, poet and aviator, was living in the United States. He had travelled there several years earlier to try to convince the American government to enter the war against Nazi Germany. After Hitler's army invaded France, Saint-Exupery found himself exiled in the U.S. It was during this period, that Saint-Exupery wrote and illustrated his classic tale.

Though in some ways a children's book, *The Little Prince* makes many philosophical observations about life and human nature. In the story, an aviator crashes in the Sahara desert, where he meets "the little prince," who comes from another planet. The little prince tells the aviator a series of fable-like stories of loneliness, friendship, loss, and love.

The tale is based in part on a true adventure in Saint-Exupery's life. In 1935, Saint-Exupery and his co-pilot Andre Prevot crashed in the Sahara desert. They were trying to break a record by flying non-stop from Paris to Saigon. They survived in the desert for four days before being rescued. During those four days they suffered from the hard desert conditions and experienced hallucinations.

Students of French and specialists in literature have spent nearly 70 years studying the symbolism of Saint-Exupery's story. Many lines from the novel have become well-known. For example, the character the Fox tells the Prince, "It is only with the heart that one can see rightly; what is essential is invisible to the eye."

Shortly after the book was published, Saint-Exupery joined the Free French Air Force and started to fly with the Allies in North Africa. In July 1944, he took off on a mission to collect information about German army movements. He and his plane disappeared. He quickly became a national hero in France, both for his wartime heroism and his literary achievement.

- 10** There are 250 languages in the world.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 11** *The Little Prince* is a short story.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 12** Saint-Exupery came to the USA with an official diplomatic mission.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 13** *The Little Prince* was first published in 1943 in France.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 14** Saint-Exupery draw pictures to his book himself.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 15** *The Little Prince* is not the book for children.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 16** The book is in a way autobiographic.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 17** Scholars are still interested in interpreting symbolism of the book.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

- 18 Are you fond of diving? Then you must know the history of the \_\_\_\_\_ commercially successful scuba sets. ONE
- 19 They \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1940s by Emile Gagnan and Jacques-Yves Cousteau. DEVELOP
- 20 The original name for this unique swimming equipment was Aqua-Lung, but it soon became \_\_\_\_\_ as “scuba” — an acronym for “self-contained underwater breathing apparatus”. KNOW
- 21 When using scuba gear, a swimmer \_\_\_\_\_ compressed air carried in tanks on his back. Scuba diving is both a popular recreational sport, and a highly skilled profession. Many PEOPLE take scuba diving holidays in the Caribbean, where the sea is warm and very clear, and it’s easy to see colorful corals and marine life. BREATHE
- 22 Deep-sea divers have special skills that make it possible \_\_\_\_\_ old shipwrecks and hunt for treasure. EXPLORE
- 23 The SS *Andrea Doria* is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ shipwreck dive sites. FAMOUS
- 24 Before it sunk in 1956, the *Andrea Doria* \_\_\_\_\_ a luxury cruise ship. BE
- 25 The divers risk \_\_\_\_\_ lives trying to find valuable treasures deep on the ocean floor. THEY
- 26 Only highly trained divers \_\_\_\_\_ to search the *Andrea Doria*. QUALIFY

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

- 27 We live in the world of digital devices. But even in today’s \_\_\_\_\_ society, we still need pencils. TECHNOLOGY
- 28 Children all around the world learn to write using pencils, whether learning the Russian alphabet or \_\_\_\_\_ characters. CHINA

The history of the pencil began in 1564, when a large deposit of graphite, the key material in pencils, was discovered in Barrowdale, England. This new material was very \_\_\_\_\_ for writing as it made a dark mark.

USE

At the same time it had a serious \_\_\_\_\_ as it made people's fingers dirty. Then someone thought to cut the graphite into sticks and wrap it in string or animal skin.

ADVANTAGE

In 1565 someone put the graphite into a \_\_\_\_\_ tube, and the first pencil was born.

WOOD

Today this \_\_\_\_\_ tool comes in multiple shapes and sizes, colors and styles.

REMARK

## Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание 33 используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

33

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English—speaking pen-friend, Mark.

*... My parents often get annoyed with me because I spend a lot of time on the Internet. Do you have similar problems with parents? How much time do you spend surfing the net daily? What strikes you most about the Internet?...*

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## ВАРИАНТ 5

### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 1
1. at the cafe
  2. in the metro
  3. at an art museum
  4. at the tailor's
  5. at the street market

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- 2
1. The speaker talks about growing the vegetables.
  2. The speaker has many life associations with the vegetable.
  3. The speaker eats the flowers in many dishes.
  4. The speaker chooses the most useful vegetable.
  5. The speaker talks about the vegetable he doesn't like.
  6. The speaker talks about the gastronomic and religious value of the vegetable.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

*Вы услышите разговор журналиста и Марка Брауна. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

- 3** What is unique about Mark's guide book?
1. It tells us about modern history of Cambodia.
  2. It focuses on national family traditions.
  3. It offers tours worth visiting with kids.
- 4** What is NOT TRUE about an elephant ride?
1. It is both fun and quite educative for kids.
  2. It's traumatic for adults.
  3. It can be dangerous to use non-official elephant-ride operators.
- 5** According to Mark, the ruins attract little children because
1. there are many wonderful animals to play with.
  2. they can discover unusual animals using a map.
  3. they can hunt for treasures there.
- 6** What do teenagers and adults like about the ruins?
1. Myths and tales about the place.
  2. The fact that King Arthur was there.
  3. The way local guides involve them in the excursion.
- 7** On a boat cruise visitors can
1. visit a school on a boat.
  2. see floating villages.
  3. stay in a floating village for some time.
- 8** The best accommodation in Angkor Wat according to Mark is
1. recently built resort -type hotels.
  2. small guest houses in the center of Siem Reap.
  3. next to a restaurant with crocodiles.

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- 9
1. Career and money problems
  2. Modern and old cheating
  3. Loss as a protest
  4. Punished for unfair play
  5. Honest and courageous
  6. Saving life is worth any records
  7. Natural politeness
  8. Fairness and honesty

### Sportsmanship

- A. Parents often encourage their children to try out for school and neighborhood sports teams. They know their children will benefit from better fitness, new friends, and the thrill of competition. And they hope that their kids will develop a sense of sportsmanship. Sportsmanship is an attitude that values respect, honesty, and fair play, whether one wins or loses. This attitude was expressed well by sports journalist Grantland Rice who wrote “it’s not that you won or lost, but how you played the game.”
- B. For many people, sportsmanship is a primary objective in sports. For others, winning is the only important thing, even if it means cheating. History has many famous stories of athletes cheating. In football, match-fixing happens too often. Match-fixing is when one or more members of a team intentionally lose a competition. Usually this behavior is motivated by gambling. A recent example is the South Korean footballer Choi-Sung Kuk who in 2011 was banned from FIFA football after being caught match-fixing.
- C. In 1919, America was shocked when eight members of the Chicago White Sox baseball team plotted together to lose games during the World Series. The players had a variety of reasons for fixing the games. They hated the White Sox team owner, who they felt was cheating them out of their fair salary. In addition, several of the team members had ties with Chicago and New York gangsters, who could make much more money from gambling if the team lost.
- D. Another form of cheating is when athletes take banned drugs. This practice is called “doping.” The drugs, such as Benzedrine and steroids, are taken by the athletes to give them extra energy or help them develop bigger muscles. 107 of the 10,820 athletes who competed in the 2012 London Olympics tested positive for banned drugs. Interestingly, this practice dates back to the ancient Olympic Games, when athletes ate a certain kind of lizard meat, believing it would give them extra power when competing.

- E. When athletes cheat or use drugs, it always makes big headlines in the world news. Happily, there are also many stories of athletes demonstrating extraordinary and unexpected sportsmanship. One of the most famous examples is Lutz Long. During the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, Long, a German long-jumper, gave invaluable advice to American athlete Jesse Owens, helping him qualify for the finals. Owens, an African American, went on to win the gold medal. Long, who won the silver, was the first to congratulate Owens. Many years later, Owens recalled, "It took a lot of courage for him to befriend me in front of Hitler."
- F. In 1954, John Landy, an Australian track runner, stopped in the middle of a race to help another runner who had fallen and been slightly injured as Landy jumped over him. After helping the runner to his feet, Landy continued the race, and amazingly still won. Both Landy and the other runner, Ron Clarke, went on to become record-breaking runners. Of Landy's behavior, the National Centre for History and Education in Australia said, "It was a spontaneous gesture of sportsmanship and it has never been forgotten."
- G. Sometimes sportsmanship is a matter of life and death for both sides. Pete Goss was sailing solo around the world, hoping to win the 1996 Vendee Globe race, when he heard an emergency radio broadcast. Another sailor, Raphael Dinelli, was in trouble, trapped in a hurricane-force storm. Rather than continuing the race and perhaps winning, Goss turned his boat around and spent two days searching for Dinelli. Goss's boat almost sank several times, but he finally found Dinelli. France awarded Goss the Legion d'Honneur, and the two competitors became close friends.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 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). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

### Toni Morrison

When you go to "African-American Writers" in Wikipedia, the image that appears at the top of the entry is that of author Toni Morrison. Morrison leads many other lists of remarkable African-American writers who have shared their life experience through poetry, literature, plays and essays.

The daughter of working-class parents, Morrison loved to read as a child; her favorite authors were Jane Austen and Lev Tolstoy. She also loved the African folktales her father told her and her brothers and sisters. As a young woman, Morrison attended Howard University, an elite university for black students. After receiving her B.A. degree, she went to Cornell University to earn graduate degrees in English literature. Following graduation, Morrison started teaching university English.

Morrison continued to teach while also starting a career as a book editor. As an editor, she especially supported the work of young black authors. In 1970, Morrison finally became a published author herself with her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, about a black girl who wished she had blue eyes.

Morrison's fourth novel, *Beloved*, became a critical and popular success in 1987. The story is about the former slave Sethe who is haunted by the ghost of her tragically killed daughter. The novel is a powerful picture of the evils of slavery and also a moving tale about a mother-daughter relationship. The novel was made into a movie starring Oprah Winfrey, and later adapted as an opera.

In 1993 Morrison was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. The Nobel Committee highlighted her "visionary force" and "poetic import" and praised her for "giving life to an essential aspect of American reality." Morrison has received numerous other prizes and honors, including the National Book Foundation's Medal of Distinguished Contribution to American Letters.

Morrison has also written several children's books with her son Slade Morrison. *The Big Box*, illustrated by Giselle Potter, tells the story of three children who have been locked away in a big box. The box is full of wonderful toys, delicious food, and even a playground with swings, but no freedom. The children's parents think the children "can't handle their freedom" because they laugh in school and prefer singing to studying.

Now in her 80s, Morrison is still active. She is on the editorial board of *The Nation* magazine, is a professor-in-residence at Oberlin College, and participates in an international program to mentor young writers.

- 10** It's exclusively Wikipedia that puts Toni Morrison as African-American writer number one.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 11** Toni Morrison has worked in many genres.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 12** It was not easy to get two university degrees for a black girl from a working class.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 13** After graduation Toni combined at least three professional careers at a time.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 14** The screen version of her first book was used for the opera.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 15** All the works of Morrison depict the reality of African American life in the USA.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 16** Morrison believes that children can't handle their freedom.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED
- 17** Nowadays Morrison sponsors young writers.  
1) TRUE                      2) FALSE                      3) NOT STATED

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

Victor Hugo was a French writer, who is best-known today for his novels *Les Miserables* and *Notre-Dame de Paris*. As a young man, Hugo was loyal to the royal government, but \_\_\_\_\_ in life he became a passionate supporter of the republican movement.

18

LATE

This change in his political beliefs \_\_\_\_\_ in his work.

19

REFLECT

Hugo's father was a military officer, and the family \_\_\_\_\_ frequently. These travels made a strong impression on the young Victor.

20

MOVE

Hugo married his childhood sweetheart, against his \_\_\_\_\_ wishes, and they had several children together. During the political unrest in France from 1850 to 1873, Hugo lived outside of France, but he eventually returned.

21

MOTHER

While Hugo is most famous for his novels, he was also a successful poet. His first collection of poems \_\_\_\_\_ in 1822, when he was 20.

22

PUBLISH

The success of his \_\_\_\_\_ novel, *Notre-Dame de Paris* was really great.

23

ONE

It even forced the City of Paris \_\_\_\_\_ the long-neglected cathedral.

24

RESTORE

*Notre-Dame de Paris* was attracting thousands of tourists who \_\_\_\_\_ the popular novel.

25

READ

It \_\_\_\_\_ over 17 years for Hugo to complete *Les Miserables*, but when it appeared in stores, it was sold out within hours.

26

TAKE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

The next time you buy something made from rubber — waterproof boots, car tires — try to figure out if synthetic or natural rubber was used. Natural rubber is extracted from rubber trees. Rubber trees originated on the South American continent, and \_\_\_\_\_ explorers brought them to Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

27

EUROPE

- 28** Today, the \_\_\_\_\_ of natural rubber comes from three MAJOR countries: Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia.
- 29** Commercial rubber trees \_\_\_\_\_ grow in large USUAL plantations, and a single rubber tree will produce rubber for about 25 years.
- 30** Rubber trees require warm temperatures, high \_\_\_\_\_, HUMID and plenty of sunshine.
- 31** Another name for rubber is latex. \_\_\_\_\_, some FORTUNATE people are allergic to latex.
- 32** That's why they should be very \_\_\_\_\_ never to use any CARE rubber products.

## Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание 33 используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

33

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English—speaking pen-friend, Sara.

*...I like to read very much. Yesterday I read a very interesting book about unusual travels that I plan to use in my project. Where can you use information you get from books, if at all?... What kinds of books do you like reading? Where do you get the books you read? ...*

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ АУДИРОВАНИЯ

## ВАРИАНТ 1

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После первого и второго прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены.

## Задание 1

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

	<b>Dialogue A</b>
A:	Would you like a side dish with your meal?
B:	Yes, please. What would you recommend?
A:	Well, rice goes very nicely with the chicken you've ordered.
B:	Rice sounds good. And perhaps I could have a vegetable also.
A:	Of course. Would you like broccoli, spinach, or green beans?
	<b>Dialogue B</b>
A:	I'm sorry, but could you please stop talking on your mobile phone. I'm trying to listen to the performance.
B:	Yea, sure, in a minute.
A:	Really, you're disturbing the entire audience. We came to listen to Mozart, not you talking to your girlfriend.
B:	There, I hung up. OK?
A:	Yes, thank you.
	<b>Dialogue C</b>
A:	Wow, did you see that?
B:	Yea, that was amazing. I was sure he was going to lose control.
A:	All the other drivers did, that's for sure! I wish I could drive like that!
B:	Me too. Though I guess we might get a speeding ticket if we drove that fast driving to work.
A:	True. But it's fun to imagine.

	<b>Dialogue D</b>
A:	Ms. Jones, I'm leaving for lunch now.
B:	All right, Mr. Smith.
A:	If anyone calls, you can tell them I'll be back in an hour.
B:	Yes, sure, Mr. Smith. And I'll have the quarterly report typed when you get back.
A:	Excellent. See you in an hour.

**You have 20 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the dialogues again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## **Задание 2**

*Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### **Speaker A**

Everyone knows there are seven continents, right? Well, actually, in some parts of the world, children are taught that there are only six continents, with North and South America considered a single continent. And in France, Antarctica isn't considered a continent at all, so the French say there are only five continents. Many scientists now refer to Eurasia, combining Europe and Asia into one continent. The Olympic logo — five intersecting rings — represents the idea of the five major continents on which people actually live — Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia.

### **Speaker B**

Asia is the world's largest continent, covering approximately one-third of the earth's surface. It's also the most populous continent, with nearly one-half of the planet's population. The name "Asia" dates back at least to ancient Roman times and is also very similar to the name that the ancient Greeks used. All of the world's major religions — Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism — were started on the Asian continent. The planet's highest mountain — Mt. Everest — is in Asia.

### **Speaker C**

Many anthropologists believe that the first hominids — the original ancestors of the human race — appeared on the continent of Africa 4.4 million years ago. Today, Africa is the second largest and second most populated of the earth's continents. As a continent, Africa is rich in resources; over one-half of the world's diamonds and gold are mined in Africa. Despite this wealth

in natural resources, most of the people in Africa live in poverty. The continent continues to struggle with the legacy of centuries of colonialism and tribal conflict.

### Speaker D

The name Australia comes from the Latin word “australis” which means “southern”. Indigenous — or native — people lived on the Australian continent for at least 40,000 years before Europeans first began to explore the area in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Today, Australia is a highly developed country, with most of its population living in urban areas. It has a high proportion of immigrants; 25% of Australians were born in another country. For many people around the world, when they think of Australia, they think of kangaroos and koalas.

### Speaker E

Antarctica is a land of extremes: it is the highest, driest, windiest, emptiest, and coldest place on earth. 98% of Antarctica is covered with ice. At its thickest point, the ice is nearly 5 kilometers deep. Technically, Antarctica is considered a desert with only 200 mm of rain a year. It is home to millions of penguins and seals, but the year-round population of humans is only about 5,000. Scientists work on research projects about marine life, global warming, astronomy and the effects of extreme isolation on the human mind.

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## Задания 3–8

*Вы услышите разговор двух подростков. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 60 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Sally:** Hi Fred.

**Fred:** Hi Sally. I didn't expect to see you today. I thought you were still at your family reunion with your parents

**Sally:** No, we got back yesterday.

**Fred:** So, how was it? As bad as you expected?

**Sally:** No, I've got to admit — it was wonderful!

**Fred:** Wow, that's a surprise — but I'm glad. So tell me about it.

**Sally:** Well, to begin with, over 200 people came, all of them somehow related to my great-grandparents, on my mom's side of the family.

**Fred:** How many of them did you know? I mean, already.

**Sally:** Maybe 10 or 15, you know, my mom's sister and brother and their families. But most of them were complete strangers.

**Fred:** That sounds awful.

**Sally:** Yea, that's what I thought before I went, but it turned out to be so much fun! You know my great-grandparents emigrated from Germany, and a lot of our relatives still live over there — not just in Germany, but other European countries too. So they came over just for this reunion. And there were even cousins who came from Japan.

**Fred:** You mean, they're Japanese?

**Sally:** Well, sort of. Years ago, one of my great-uncles married a Japanese woman, so now we have these half German, half Japanese cousins. It's really cool!

**Fred:** Were there many young people at this family reunion?

**Sally:** Oh, plenty. There must have been at least 40 of us who are in high school. We all got to know each other really quickly.

**Fred:** So what did you do?

**Sally:** Well, my great-grandparents settled in Dallas, Texas, when they first came over from Germany, so that's where a lot of my American relatives still live. So we had the reunion there. And it was great! I mean, when you think of Texas, you think of cowboys, right? But Dallas is an amazing, modern city. There's a great arts district, and you just walk down the street, and there are all these galleries and shops with the coolest things — some to just look at, some to buy. And even the cowboy stuff is interesting. One day we went to the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum. I thought it was going to be boring, but it was fascinating.

**Fred:** I'm surprised you're not wearing a cowboy hat!

**Sally:** You're joking, but actually — I did buy one, and cowboy boots too! I'll probably wear them for Halloween next year!

**Fred:** So when's the next reunion?

**Sally:** Well, it took a lot of work to organize this one, so it'll be a long time till we're all together again, but next summer a bunch of the cousins my age — we're all planning to meet and travel together in Europe!

**Fred:** Wow! I think I should go home and ask my parents why we've never had a family reunion — it sounds great!

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

**Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.**

## ВАРИАНТ 2

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После первого и второго прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены.

### Задание 1

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных A, B, C, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

	<b>Dialogue A</b>
A:	Excuse me, I need something for a cold.
B:	Well, there are many different things you can take, depending on your symptoms.
A:	I've got a cough, and a terrible sore throat.
B:	In that case, I'm sure this cough medicine will help you a lot.
A:	Thank you.
	<b>Dialogue B</b>
A:	Johnny, I thought you were going to bring me your book report today.
B:	I was going to, Ms. Brown, but it's not finished.
A:	But today is the final deadline.
B:	Please, Ms. Brown, please let me have one more day. I'll bring it tomorrow, I promise.
A:	I'll accept it, but I'll have to take off one grade for being late.
	<b>Dialogue C</b>
A:	Excuse me; I'd like to report a crime.
B:	Yes, go on.
A:	My wife and I were walking down Fifth Avenue, just 5 minutes ago, and a mugger grabbed my wife's handbag. It had all of our money, our passports, everything.
B:	I see. Well, you need to fill out these forms, and then you can take them to your Embassy to get new passports. Give them to the officer at the front desk when you're finished.
	<b>Dialogue D</b>
A:	Wow, I can't believe how well our team is playing today!
B:	Yea, the other team doesn't have a chance. I think the new defense our guys are using is really working.
A:	You're right, that's the difference. I think this new coach really knows what he's doing.
B:	Yea, our team might finally have a chance at the national championship this year!
A:	Wouldn't that be great!

**You have 20 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the dialogues again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## **Задание 2**

*Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### **Speaker A**

I just love my Black Labrador Retriever. Even if he's asleep in his favorite spot in front of the TV, if I go to the kitchen, he gets up and follows me there. He just always wants to be close. Every day I take him for a long walk in a nearby park, and as often as I can, I drive him out to a local pond, where he can swim. I throw sticks for him over and over. I get tired long before he does.

### **Speaker B**

My kids wanted a dog for a long time. My wife never had a dog or any kind of pet when she was growing up, so she wasn't sure she'd like having a dog in the house. But when I was a kid, we had the best dog. He was a Border Collie. So, when the kids and I finally convinced my wife a dog was a good idea, we got a Border Collie. They're great with children and easy to train. And you know what? I think my wife loves that dog more than any of us now.

### **Speaker C**

I know a lot of people love their dogs almost as if they were a member of the family. That's not me. My dog's great, but she's a working dog, and she knows it. She's a Shetland Sheepdog, and she works hard on our small sheep ranch. She's really good at keeping the sheep together when we move them from one field to another. I don't often oversleep, but if I do, she barks and barks and wakes me up, because she knows the sheep need to be fed.

### **Speaker D**

My friend moved to the city last year, and she couldn't take her dog with her, so she asked me to take him. I didn't really want to, but now I'm afraid she'll ask me to give him back! He's a Cairn Terrier, a breed that was first developed in Scotland. My friend had taught him some tricks — like rolling over, but I've taught him some new tricks; now he can stand up on his back legs and walk a few steps. When my friend first saw him do it, she was so surprised!

## Speaker E

Last year my mum bought me a Chihuahua. I wanted a Dalmatian, but mum said our apartment was too small. I was really disappointed, but now I just love Mickey — that's what I named him. I take him everywhere with me; I just put him in my backpack or shoulder bag and off we go. At first, my friends made fun of me, but now when they see me coming, they rush up and say, "Where's Mickey?" Of course, I don't take him to school with me — but I wish I could.

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## Задания 3–8

*Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 60 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Mark:** Hi Jessie. You look like you're in a hurry.

**Jessie:** I am! I'm meeting my mom in about 20 minutes and then we're going to the pet store to get a cat!

**Mark:** Oh, that's great! I know you've wanted to get a cat for a really long time.

**Jessie:** Yea, forever! But my mom wouldn't let me.

**Mark:** So why did she change her mind?

**Jessie:** Oh, we moved to a new apartment last week, didn't I tell you. The problem wasn't my mom; it was the landlord in our old apartment. But in our new apartment, having pets is no problem!

**Mark:** Oh, that's super! So, have you thought about what kind of cat you want?

**Jessie:** I've been thinking about it non-stop all week! I really like Persians. They're kind of funny looking, but they're really sweet and playful. But Mom isn't too keen on Persians, because they have long hair. She says I'll have to brush it every day, maybe even twice a day.

**Mark:** Well, would that be so hard?

**Jessie:** No, of course not. So maybe a Persian. But maybe I'll just get a barn cat.

**Mark:** A barn cat? What's that? I don't think I've ever heard of that breed before.

**Jessie:** It's not a breed. It just means it's a kitten born in a barn, or maybe a cellar, or out in the fields. You know, a homeless cat. People find these kittens, and bring them into the pet store. And the pet store agrees to sell them, along with the other fancy breeds they sell.

**Mark:** You mean, the pet store actually take money for these cats no one wants? Wow, that's crazy!

**Jessie:** Not a lot of money, just enough to cover the expense of feeding them, and giving them shots, while they're at the pet store.

**Mark:** Oh, I see now. Well, that's kind of cool then! So you'd be giving a home to a homeless kitten.

**Jessie:** Exactly. And these barn cats are adorable! I went to the pet store last week to look at them, and they're just really cute.

**Mark:** So, it's between a Persian and a barn cat. How are you going to decide?

**Jessie:** I don't know! My friend Sarah told me about how she chose her kitten. Actually, the kitten chose her. Sarah was at the house of her friend, whose cat had just had kittens. Sarah was down on the floor playing with the kittens, and one of them walked up and licked her glasses. Sort of like kissing her. Sarah said she knew at that moment that was her kitten. I'm hoping something like that will happen to me in the pet store.

**Mark:** Well, good luck. I look forward to meeting whoever you bring home with you.

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

**Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.**

### ВАРИАНТ 3

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После первого и второго прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены.

#### Задание 1

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Now we are ready to start.

	<b>Dialogue A</b>
A:	I'd like to check out, please.
B:	Of course. I hope your stay with us was satisfactory.
A:	Yes, thank you. The bed in the room was incredibly comfortable.
B:	I'm so glad. Will you be paying with cash or credit card?
A:	Credit card, please.
	<b>Dialogue B</b>
A:	Your cat has an infection in her eye, that's why it's so red.
B:	Oh, I see. Can you give her something for it. It seems to hurt her a lot.
A:	Of course. We'll give you an antibiotic to put in her food, and you'll need to give her eye drops twice a day.
B:	Oh, dear. She's not going to like that! I don't think she'll let me!
A:	We'll give you some hints about how to do it, but if it's a real problem, you can just bring her here and we'll do it for you.
	<b>Dialogue C</b>
A:	I'd like to send this package to France, please.
B:	Air mail or ground?
A:	Air mail, please.
B:	That'll be 20 pounds.
A:	Oh, dear. That's very expensive! How much if it goes by ground?
	<b>Dialogue D</b>
A:	Mom, what's for dinner?
B:	I'm not sure yet. Open the refrigerator and see what left-overs we have.
A:	Well, there's soup from last night. And there's some chicken from Sunday.

B:	Let's use the chicken. I'll make that pasta dish you like so much. And you can make a nice salad.
A:	OK. And we can have the left-over chocolate cake for dessert!

**You have 20 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the dialogues again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## **Задание 2**

*Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### **Speaker A**

Let's talk about Russian explorers. The history of exploration would be incomplete if we didn't talk about them. Unfortunately, these men (and a few women) are not as universally famous as such characters as Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus. However, their travels and discoveries shaped not only Russian history, but also the history of the world. Their explorations covered the huge territory of Tsarist Russia and later the USSR, and even took them into outer space.

### **Speaker B**

Unfortunately, there are few first-hand accounts about Yermak Timofeyevich, a Don Cossack who led Russian forces into the far reaches of Siberia. Historians aren't even sure of Yermak's birth date, but estimate he was born between 1532 and 1542. Based on legend, prior to his conquest of Siberia, Yermak was a sailor and a pirate. In the 1570s, the powerful Stroganov family hired a Cossack army to attack the Tatar army and to advance into Siberia. The Cossacks elected Yermak as their leader.

### **Speaker C**

Vitus Jonassen Bering was born in Denmark in 1681, but he spent most of his adult life in Russia, serving in the Russian navy of Peter the Great. School children studying geography all around the world today know his name from the Bering Strait and Bering Sea, which separate the Asian and North American continents. Peter the Great himself asked Bering to lead the expedition of the far eastern regions of the Russian empire. The goal was to prove that the two continents were indeed separated by water, and to reach the coast of North America.

### Speaker D

Baron Ferdinand Wrangel was born in Pskov in 1796. After graduating from the Naval Cadets College in Saint Petersburg, he began his career as a naval officer. His first major expedition was to explore the Russian polar seas. On that trip, he discovered that north of the Kolyma there was open sea, not dry land, as most people thought at the time. For several years, he was the chief manager of the Russian-American Company in the territory now known as Alaska. He also was one of the founding members of the Russian National Geographic Society.

### Speaker E

In addition to the many men who were great Russian explorers, there is one woman who stands out. In 1963, Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman to fly in space. During her three-day mission she performed various tests to observe the effects of spaceflight on the female body. Later, Tereshkova graduated from the Zhukovsky Air Force Academy, received a doctorate in engineering, and became an active member of the Communist Party. Over the years, she has received dozens of honors, medals and awards.

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

### Задания 3–8

*Вы услышите разговор журналиста и Френа Смит. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 60 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Interviewer:** Good evening, London! The big news in England is all about Neville Jones, who won 10million in the Mega Lottery earlier today. We've asked Fran Smith — an expert about lottery winners — to join us on the show tonight. Welcome, Fran.

**Fran:** Thank you. It's nice to be here.

**Interviewer:** Fran, you've been studying the behavior of lottery winners for many years now. Can you tell us what to expect from Neville Jones in the coming months?

**Fran:** I guess I can predict a few things. Mr. Jones — as we all know now — is a successful architect. My research shows that when people love their jobs and then they win the lottery, they continue to work. So, I predict that Mr. Jones won't stop working — even though he is now a multi-millionaire.

**Interviewer:** What will he do with all that money?

**Fran:** Well, I understand he has three school age children, so probably he'll use the money to make sure his family is always secure financially. I've also heard that he loves cars — so maybe he'll buy an expensive car, or even two.

**Interviewer:** Or three?

**Fran:** Yes, maybe even three. In my book, “Winning the Lottery: Be Careful What You Wish For,” I write about one man who bought fifty cars after he won the lottery.

**Interviewer:** Really — 50 cars?

**Fran:** Yes, 50! But he lived in a small house and didn’t have a garage! The 50 cars were all parked on the streets. The neighbors complained to the police, because they didn’t have any place to park their cars!

**Interviewer:** Amazing! What happened?

**Fran:** He finally bought a big garage where he could keep the cars. Of course, the insurance and maintenance on all those cars was incredibly expensive. After about two years, he’d spent all of his lottery winnings, and he had to start selling the cars. I think in the end he was able to keep only one of them.

**Interviewer:** That’s fairly common, isn’t it — people who win the lottery and then spend it all in stupid ways?

**Fran:** It certainly happens, but my research shows that most people use their winnings well. They may spend most of the money, but they use it for something good. One man gave most of his money to a local hospital that needed new equipment. And a woman in Essex set up a scholarship fund so that the poor children in her town could go to university.

**Interviewer:** What about family and friends, aren’t they a problem?

**Fran:** Sometimes, but usually family and friends are just really happy for the lucky winner — though of course they probably hope they’ll get a really nice gift for their next birthday! But there are terrible stories. Just last year, a lottery winner in the United States was poisoned by his sister, who hoped to inherit the lottery money after her brother died. Fortunately, the man lived — and the sister went to prison!

**Interviewer:** I’m afraid our time is up, Fran. Any advice for Neville Jones, this week’s big lottery winner?

**Fran:** Happy lottery winners all tell me the same thing: Use some of the money to hire a good financial adviser. And don’t spend more than 10% in the first month.

**Interviewer:** Thank you, Fran. I hope Neville Jones is listening!

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you’ll hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

**Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.**

## ВАРИАНТ 4

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После первого и второго прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены.

### Задание 1

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных A, B, C, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

	<b>Dialogue A</b>
A:	So, if I want to use one of your computers to go online, how does that work?
B:	Well, you can buy cards for different amounts: \$5, \$10, and \$15. And then you just use the login and password on the card on any of our computers.
A:	How much does it cost per hour?
B:	It's \$3 per hour.
A:	That's not too bad. OK. I'll take a \$10 card.
	<b>Dialogue B</b>
A:	So, how do you want it cut? Same as last time?
B:	Yea, the length was perfect last time. I could wear it down or pulled back in a pony-tail. But could you cut my bangs a little shorter this time.
A:	Shorter? Are you sure?
B:	Yea, they grow so fast. They were in my eyes in just a few weeks.
A:	Well, you can always come here between cuts, and I'll trim your bangs, for free.
	<b>Dialogue C</b>
A:	Excuse me, I'm trying to find the Steve Jobs' biography.
B:	The Biography section is at the back and to the left, but I can tell you now that that book's not available. It's so popular. We have only one copy and it's always checked out.
A:	Is there a waiting list or something?
B:	Yes, just go to the check-out desk, and ask them to put your name on the list for the Steve Jobs' biography. Someone will call you when the book is available.
A:	Thanks for your help.
	<b>Dialogue D</b>
A:	What time does the next show start?

B:	6:00 p.m, but it's already sold out. There are tickets for the 8:00 p.m. show.
A:	Wow, I never thought it would be sold out!
B:	Well, it got really good reviews in the weekend paper.
A:	Yea, that's exactly why I'm here. OK then, two tickets for the 8:00 p.m. show, please.

**You have 20 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the dialogues again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## **Задание 2**

*Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### **Speaker A**

Nowadays, it seems everyone has a blog. And why not; they're so easy to create with free online platforms like Wordpress and Blogger. Anyone with a little bit of computer and internet knowledge can start his or her own blog in just a few minutes. Most blogs are designed for a small audience — usually the creator's own family and friends. But every now and then a blog is found by a much larger readership, and its author becomes a minor celebrity! To become a blog hit, all you really need is a unique idea, or design, or an event.

### **Speaker B**

A young girl in Scotland, Martha "Veg" Payne, started a blog to share photos and reviews of the food at her school canteen, some of it tasty, some of it awful. School children all around the world found the blog and loved it. They started to send in pictures of their school meals. Celebrity chef Jamie Oliver even started to read the blog! Veg also used her blog to raise almost 100,000 to feed children who don't have enough money for a school lunch.

### **Speaker C**

Whenever families get together, photos are taken. Some are good photos, and they get framed and hung on the wall. Other photos are bad, and they get posted on the blog "Awkward Family Photos," by members of the families pictured. There are Christmas photos with families dressed up like Santa's elves, reindeer, and even holiday vampires. There are pictures from the 1970s, when everyone had really, really big hair. And there are lots of pictures showing brothers and sisters pushing and shoving and biting each other, the way real brothers and sisters do.

### Speaker D

The blog "What Kate Wore" documents the clothing choices of Kate Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, wife of Prince William, and a future Queen of England. The blog was created by Susan Kelley, who argues that Kate's fashion choices are important culturally and economically, because they set trends followed by shoppers around the world. So, if you're interested in every possible detail about the design of Kate's shoes, the fabrics used in her amazing gowns, or the cost of her numerous handbags, this is the blog for you.

### Speaker E

Travel blogs have become a cliché but some really are worth reading. American Derek Earl Baron started his blog to share his impressions during a three-month trip to Southeast Asia. That was in 1999. He's still travelling the world and sharing the journey with all of us. The blog, titled "Wandering Earl: The Life of a Permanent Nomad," is always fascinating reading, as he documents in words and pictures his adventures meeting people from all cultures, eating all kinds of food, and doing it with very, very little money.

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

### Задания 3–8

*Вы услышите разговор журналиста и Макса Смита. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 60 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Interviewer:** Good morning, everyone! Thank you for joining us again on "Computers and Your Life". Our guest this morning is Max Smith - an expert on computer hacking. Welcome to our show, Max.

**Max Smith:** Good morning.

**Interviewer:** We get a lot of emails from our listeners asking how to protect their computers from hackers. What advice do you have for them? Is it really a serious problem for the average person?

**Max Smith:** Well, to answer your second question first: yes, it can be a serious problem. But it doesn't have to be. There are a lot of ways to protect your computer from hackers. The easiest is simply to use different passwords for all your different accounts.

**Interviewer:** But I have dozens of accounts. I can't remember all those passwords

**Max Smith:** You don't need to. Your security system probably has a password management program, and if it doesn't there are plenty of good programs out there that you can buy separately.

**Interviewer:** What else should we be doing?

**Max Smith:** Well, of course, it's important to watch out for spam. Most security systems will protect you pretty well from spam, but hackers are always finding new ways to get you to open their message. A lot of it is just advertising, but you never know when some piece of spam is really a Trojan horse.

**Interviewer:** Can you explain to us how a Trojan horse works?

**Max Smith:** Just like the Trojan horse of ancient Greek mythology, for which — obviously — it's named, a computer Trojan horse appears like an innocent gift, for example, a free application or a promotional game. Once downloaded onto your system, a Trojan horse is like an open door for a hacker. He — or she — can then steal anything on your computer, absolutely anything.

**Interviewer:** Sounds serious. Any advice about how to avoid getting hacked through a Trojan horse?

**Max Smith:** Mostly you just need to use common sense, especially when you're surfing on the social network. Think before you click on a link. There's a lot of good, free stuff on the internet, but be sure you know the source before you download anything.

**Interviewer:** What should you do if you are hacked?

**Max Smith:** Well, the first thing is to try to limit the damage. Immediately change all your passwords — for your email account, your Facebook, your online banking, everything. Then you need to clean up the mess. I've got detailed instructions for how to do that on my blog: [www.maxsmith.cleanup.com](http://www.maxsmith.cleanup.com)

**Interviewer:** We're almost out of time, but could you say a few words about the recent Amazon hacking?

**Max Smith:** Sure. The accounts of thousands of Amazon customers were hacked. That means that the hackers had access to customer names, birthdates, addresses, and, of course, credit card data. I have every possible security system on my own computer, but it didn't matter when my Amazon account was hacked.

**Interviewer:** You mean you — our expert — were hacked?

**Max Smith:** Yup. My entire system crashed. I lost data, I lost money — but worst of all, I lost photographs that I can never replace. So my final bit of advice — make back-ups!

**Interviewer:** Thanks Max. I know I'm going to take your advice!

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

**Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.**

## ВАРИАНТ 5

Сейчас Вы будете выполнять задания по аудированию. Каждый текст прозвучит 2 раза. После первого и второго прослушиваний у Вас будет время для выполнения и проверки заданий. Все паузы включены в аудиозапись. Остановка и повторное воспроизведение аудиозаписи не предусмотрены.

### Задание 1

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных A, B, C, и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

	<b>Dialogue A</b>
A:	Excuse me, are your vegetables grown locally?
B:	Some are. The tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, and onions are all local. The cauliflower and beans are flown in from Israel.
A:	What about your fruit?
B:	Well, the berries are all local, picked with in the last 24 hours. But, of course, the oranges and grapefruit are imported.
A:	Sure, that makes sense.
	<b>Dialogue B</b>
A:	Thank you so much for suggesting we come here today!
B:	Well, when I read about this exhibit, I knew you'd love it.
A:	I never thought I'd get to see Van Gogh's Starry Night in person. Wow — it's amazing.
B:	My favorite is over there, at the end of the hall — Irises. Isn't it gorgeous?
A:	It's just incredible to believe he sold only one painting in his lifetime!
	<b>Dialogue C</b>
A:	This is a very nice suit. Did you just buy it?
B:	Yes, and it fits perfectly, except that the trouser legs are too long, and the jacket sleeves are a bit long too.
A:	Well, that's easy to fix.
B:	Oh, and I was hoping to wear the suit Friday. Can you have the alterations done by tomorrow?
A:	Sure. Come in tomorrow after 3 p.m. Everything will be ready.
	<b>Dialogue D</b>
A:	Excuse me; I'm trying to get to Old Town Square. Is it the next stop?

B:	No, you're on the wrong line for Old Town Square.
A:	Oh, no. Can you tell me how I can get there?
B:	Don't worry, it's not hard. Get off at the next stop and switch to the Blue Line going north. It'll be the third stop.
A:	Thanks so much.

**You have 20 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the dialogues again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

## **Задание 2**

*Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

### **Speaker A**

When I was growing up, my mother always said, "Susie, eat your vegetables!" It's hard to believe she had to beg me to eat vegetables, because now they're my favorite food. I love all vegetables! Well, there is one vegetable that I really don't like at all. Beets! I just can't stand them! This really upsets my grandmother, who is originally from Ukraine. She makes a lot of dishes with beets, but I just can't eat them, except for borsch. I do love my grandmother's borsch.

### **Speaker B**

Here's something you probably don't know: watermelons are actually vegetables! They're related to pumpkins, cucumbers and squash, which makes sense when you think about it. I love eating watermelon, but I think mostly I love all the memories that I associate with eating watermelon: family picnics at our local park, cookouts at camp that always ended with watermelon, stopping at a roadside farm stand with my mother and choosing the perfect watermelon. My mother had a magical ability to choose the sweetest, juiciest watermelon every time!

### **Speaker C**

Do you ever eat flowers? Well, if you eat broccoli and cauliflower, that's exactly what you're eating — the flowers of those plants! I really like both of these vegetables, but especially broccoli. At least once a week I steam some broccoli, sprinkle on a little salt, and then add a little lemon juice. It's so good! And when I make soups and casseroles, I often add broccoli, even if the recipe doesn't call for it. One of my favorite dishes is a broccoli, potato and cheese casserole; I always serve it when I have a party.

### Speaker D

I think the common onion has to be the most important vegetable in any kitchen! Can you imagine cooking without onions? I can't. Here's something interesting about onions: the ancient Egyptians worshipped onions. They believed the common onion symbolized eternal life, because of the onion's concentric rings. Of course, I don't worship any onions, but I have read that onions can be good for your health. And besides, they just make so many dishes taste better!

### Speaker E

I love tomatoes — not just eating them, but growing them. Every year, I try to grow a new variety, one I've never grown before. Do you know there are actually at least 10,000 different kinds of tomatoes? I have the best success growing small cherry tomatoes, which I eat right off the vine! One year I even tried to grow Ponderosa tomatoes, which are much larger than your usual tomato; some get to be as big as one kilogram. I thought that would be cool, but Ponderosa's aren't very tasty.

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you will listen to the texts again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 20 seconds.)**

### Задания 3–8

*Вы услышите разговор журналиста и Марка Брауна. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У Вас есть 60 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.*

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Interviewer:** Welcome back to our show. Our next guest, Mark Brown, has just written a wonderful book about the ancient city of Angkor Wat in Cambodia. Mark, thanks for joining us today.

**Mark:** Thank you for inviting me.

**Interviewer:** Mark, what makes your book different from all the other tour guides that have been published about Angkor Wat?

**Mark:** My book is quite unique because it focuses on families with children. The usual guide book talks a lot about the history and architecture of 10<sup>th</sup> century Cambodia, which most kids aren't interested in. But, if you know what to look for, there is a lot to do and see with children at Angkor Wat.

**Interviewer:** For example?

**Mark:** Well, to begin with, you can take an elephant ride. It's a great way to see some of the temples, because you're up high, looking down. And it's just plain fun for kids. For them it's just like being in a zoo.

**Interviewer:** Is it safe?

**Mark:** Completely! I've looked into it, and in the past 10 years, there have been no major injuries, just a few sprained ankles from people jumping off the back of their elephant. But it is important to use only the official elephant-ride operators. They're very well run and safe.

**Interviewer:** What else will the kids enjoy?

**Mark:** Most kids love animals, and there are so many wonderful animal carvings on the temple and palace walls. I've created a special map that families can follow to discover these animals — it's sort of like a treasure hunt.

**Interviewer:** And while kids are searching for animals, their parents can look at everything else.

**Mark:** Exactly. And older kids will probably find the history fascinating, if it's told in a lively way, which my book does. Any child, who likes the stories of King Arthur and the Round Table, will also like some of the myths and tales of ancient Angkor Wat.

**Interviewer:** Is there anything else in the area to do — other than visiting the temples and palaces?

**Mark:** Plenty. My kids loved taking a boat cruise on the River Tonle Sap to see the floating villages. These are villages where everyone lives on boats, all the time. The local children even attend school on a boat.

**Interviewer:** And where do you recommend families stay during their visit to Angkor Wat?

**Mark:** Well, everyone who visits Angkor Wat stays in the nearby town of Siem Reap. You'll have lots of choices depending on your budget. Several large resort-type hotels have been built recently, with swimming pools and playgrounds for kids, as well as spas and clubs for parents. But I'd suggest staying in one of the small guest houses right in the center of Siem Reap. Then you can easily explore the town, with its markets, and gardens, and cafes. One favorite spot is a restaurant with crocodiles that the kids can actually feed. And, yes, before you ask, it's very safe!

**Interviewer:** It sounds great Mark. I wish my family had taken such fun holidays when I was young!

**You have 30 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)**

**This is the end of the task. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 30 seconds.)**

**This is the end of the Listening Test.**

**Время, отведённое на выполнение заданий, истекло.**

**ОТВЕТЫ****ВАРИАНТ 1**

За верное выполнение каждого из заданий 1–32 выставляется 1 балл.

Номер задания	Ответ
1	4251
2	42156
3	1
4	3
5	2
6	3
7	2
8	3
9	7315248
10	3
11	1
12	3
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	2
17	2
18	better/best
19	these
20	their
21	fell
22	studied
23	stories
24	was published
25	continues
26	children
27	frequently
28	French
29	discovery
30	scientist
31	illnesses
32	traditional

## ВАРИАНТ 2

Номер задания	Ответ
1	5214
2	21356
3	3
4	2
5	3
6	3
7	2
8	3
9	1854637
10	1
11	3
12	1
13	2
14	2
15	3
16	3
17	1
18	most amazing
19	have experimented /experimented
20	them
21	built
22	twentieth
23	flew
24	His
25	were used
26	lives
27	memorable
28	Robbery
29	investigation
30	Finally
31	preparation
32	endless

### ВАРИАНТ 3

Номер задания	Ответ
1	3142
2	63254
3	3
4	1
5	3
6	3
7	2
8	1
9	3217584
10	3
11	1
12	2
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	2
17	1
18	was awarded
19	first
20	had become
21	farmers
22	was forced
23	went
24	their
25	hundreds
26	heard
27	invention
28	exclusively
29	container
30	profitable
31	freezer
32	impossible

## ВАРИАНТ 4

Номер задания	Ответ
1	2435
2	46315
3	3
4	2
5	1
6	3
7	3
8	1
9	5264173
10	3
11	2
12	3
13	2
14	1
15	2
16	1
17	1
18	the first
19	were developed
20	known
21	breathes
22	to explore
23	most famous
24	was
25	their
26	are qualified
27	technological
28	Chinese
29	useful
30	disadvantage
31	wooden
32	remarkable

## ВАРИАНТ 5

Номер задания	Ответ
1	5342
2	52361
3	3
4	2
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	8432576
10	2
11	1
12	3
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	2
17	2
18	later
19	was reflected
20	moved
21	mother's
22	was published
23	first
24	to restore
25	had read
26	took
27	European
28	majority
29	usually
30	humidity
31	Unfortunately
32	careful

# **Варианты экзамена в формате ГИА (ОГЭ). Устная часть**

---

## **ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ РАБОТЫ**

Устная часть экзаменационной работы состоит из двух заданий по говорению: тематическое монологическое высказывание и комбинированный диалог. Время устного ответа — 6 минут на одного учащегося.

*Желаем успеха!*

# КАРТОЧКИ УЧАЩЕГОСЯ

## ВАРИАНТ 1

### STUDENT CARD

#### Task 1

Give a talk about fast food.

**Remember to say:**

- why it has become so popular worldwide;
- what the most famous brands of fast food are;
- why it is dangerous to eat lots of fast food.

You have to talk for **1.5–2** minutes. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then she/he will ask you some questions.

### STUDENT CARD

#### Task 2 (2–3 min)

You play the part of a student in an international language school. You want to arrange your birthday party at school. You'd like to invite a lot of your friends and mates. Now you need to ask your instructor if he/she accepts this idea or not.

Ask the coordinator about

- Ask your instructor to let you arrange the party.
- Answer his/her questions about your plans for the party.
- Answer his/her questions about the way you celebrate your birthday at home.
- Accept the idea to arrange a birthday party at a café

**You begin** the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your instructor.

**Remember to:**

- mention all four aspects of the task.
  - take an active part in the conversation and be polite.
-

## **ВАРИАНТ 2**

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 1**

Give a talk about a school uniform.

#### **Remember to say:**

- what you know about the history of school uniform;
- why some people think it is important to introduce it at schools;
- why other people are against school uniform.

You have to talk for **1.5–2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 min)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. You were asked to organize a small party on the occasion of Mothers' day, but you need help. You come to your classmate

Ann/Steve and ask her/him to help you.

- Ask him/her to help you and explain why you need his/her help.
- Answer your classmate's questions what you plan to do to arrange the party.
- Answer your classmate's questions about the way you organize social events in Russia.
- Don't accept any suggestions for the day as need to prepare the party.

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your classmate.

#### **Remember to:**

- mention all four aspects of the task.
  - take an active part in the conversation and be polite.
-

## **БАРИАНТ 3**

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 1**

Give a talk about national traditions.

**Remember to say:**

- what traditions can be called national;
- why national traditions are important;
- what similarities you can find among national traditions of Russia and other countries.

You have to talk for **1.5–2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 min)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. The school year is about to finish and you are going to take an exam. The problem is that you were ill for two weeks and missed the classes. You ask your classmate Jane/Jack to help you.

- Ask your classmate to lend you her/his classroom notes.
- Answer your classmate's questions about your school day in Russia.
- Answer the questions about the way schoolchildren prepare to exams in Russia.
- Reject the invitation to go to the concert. Give an excuse.

**You begin** the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your classmate

**Remember to:**

- mention all four aspects of the task,
  - take an active part in the conversation and be polite.
-

## **БАРИАНТ 4**

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 1**

Give a talk about travelling.

**Remember to say:**

- Give a talk about travelling.

You have to talk for **1.5–2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 min)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. You are a fresher at school. You meet your schoolmate Jill/John who is listening to music.

- Find out what music he/she is listening to.
- Answer your classmate's questions about music popular with teenagers in Russia now.
- Answer your classmate's questions about the music you like to listen to and explain why.
- Accept the invitation to go to a concert.

**You begin** the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your classmate.

**Remember to:**

- mention all four aspects of the task
  - take an active part in the conversation and be polite
-

## **БАРИАНТ 5**

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 1**

Give a talk about pets.

**Remember to say:**

- what animals are traditionally kept as pets;
- why parents often hesitate to let their children get pets;
- why it is problematic to keep exotic animals as pets.

You have to talk for **1.5–2 minutes**. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

### **STUDENT CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 min)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. In a month you are leaving the school and are going back home. You meet your classmate Mike/Mary.

- Find out what your classmate plans to do after leaving the school.
- Answer your classmate's questions about your plans.
- Answer your classmate's questions about school you go to in your country.
- Suggest going to a café to discuss your plans.

**You begin** the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your classmate.

**Remember to:**

- mention all four aspects of the task
  - take an active part in the conversation and be polite
-

**КАРТОЧКИ ЭКЗАМЕНТОРА-СОБЕСЕДНИКА**  
**ВАРИАНТ 1**

**INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

**Warm up**

1) What's your favourite season? Why do you like it?

**Task 1 (2.5–3 minutes)**

Let the student talk for 1.5–2 minutes.

Ask only those questions which the student has not covered while giving his/her talk.

- Why has it become so popular worldwide?
- What are the most famous brands of fast food?
- Why is it dangerous to eat lots of fast food?

All these topics must be covered.

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following questions:

- 1) What do you usually eat for lunch?
- 2) What can you cook yourself?

**SKILLS TO BE TESTED**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- speak at length elaborating on a topic
- produce coherent utterances
- give reasons
- use accurate grammar structures and a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and function

**INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

**Task 2 (2–3 minutes)**

You play the part of an instructor in an international language school. Your name is Barbara/Bob. Your student comes to you because he/she wants to organize his/her birthday party at school.

- If asked explain the student what he/she should do to arrange a party.
- Find out his/her plans for the party.
- Find out how he/she usually celebrates their birthdays at home.
- Suggest celebrating the party at a café

**Skills to be tested:**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- ask for information,
- provide the information required.

## **БАРИАНТ 2**

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Warm up**

1) What's your favourite season? Why do you like it?

#### **Task 1 (2.5–3 minutes)**

Let the student talk for 1.5–2 minutes.

Ask only those questions which the student has not covered while giving his/her talk.

- What do you know about the history of school uniform?
- Why do some people think it is important to introduce it at schools?
- Why are other people against school uniform?

All these topics must be covered.

**Finally**, you must ask each student the following questions:

- 1) In what situations do you think dress code is important?
- 2) What do you usually wear in summer?

### **SKILLS TO BE TESTED**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- speak at length elaborating on a topic
- produce coherent utterances
- give reasons
- use accurate grammar structures and a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and function

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 minutes)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. Your name is Barbara/Bob. You want to go for a walk in the park.

- Agree to help your classmate in party organization.
- Find out what he/she plans to do to arrange the party
- Find out how young people in Russia usually organize social events.
- Offer him/her to walk with you to the park.

#### **Skills to be tested:**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- ask for information,
- provide the information required.

## **ВАРИАНТ 3**

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Warm up**

1) What's your favourite season? Why do you like it?

#### **Task 1 (2.5–3 minutes)**

Let the student talk for 1.5–2 minutes.

Ask only those questions which the student has not covered while giving his/her talk.

- What traditions can be called national?
- Why are national traditions important?
- What similarities can you find among national traditions of Russia and other countries?

All these topics must be covered.

Finally, you must ask each student the following questions:

- What holidays can be called international? Why?
- What are your family traditions?

### **SKILLS TO BE TESTED**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- speak at length elaborating on a topic
- produce coherent utterances
- give reasons
- use accurate grammar structures and a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and function

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 minutes)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. Your name is Jane/Jack. Your friend comes up to you and asks for a help.

- If asked find out the reason of his/her absence and agree to give her/him your classroom notes.
- Find out what a typical school day in Russia is.
- Ask him/her how young people in Russia usually prepare for exams.
- Invite him/her to a concert this evening.

#### **Skills to be tested:**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- ask for information,
- provide the information required.

## **БАРИАНТ 4**

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Warm up**

1) What's your favourite season? Why do you like it?

#### **Task 1 (2.5–3 minutes)**

Let the student talk for 1.5–2 minutes.

Ask only those questions which the student has not covered while giving his/her talk.

- When and why did people begin to travel?
- How can people travel in the 21st century?
- What are the most famous tourist destinations in Russia and why?

All these topics must be covered.

Finally, you must ask each student the following questions:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car?
- Would you like to be a space tourist? Why/why not?

### **SKILLS TO BE TESTED**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- speak at length elaborating on a topic
- produce coherent utterances
- give reasons
- use accurate grammar structures and a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and function

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 minutes)**

You play the part of a student in an international language school. Your name is Jill/John. You are listening to music. Your classmate comes up to you.

- If asked explain him/her what music you are listening to.
- Find out what music is popular with teenagers in Russia.
- Ask what kind of music your classmate likes to listen to and why.
- Suggest going to a concert on weekend.

#### **Skills to be tested:**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- ask for information,
- provide the information required.

## **БАҲАҲТ 5**

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Warm up**

1) What's your favourite season? Why do you like it?

#### **Task 1 (2.5–3 minutes)**

Let the student talk for 1.5–2 minutes.

Ask only those questions which the student has not covered while giving his/her talk.

- What animals are traditionally kept as pets?
- Why do parents often hesitate to let their children get pets?
- Why is it problematic to keep exotic animals as pets?

All these topics must be covered.

Finally, you must ask each student the following question:

- Why are some people against keeping big dogs as pets in cities?
- Would you like to keep a pig as a pet? Why?

### **SKILLS TO BE TESTED**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- speak at length elaborating on a topic
- produce coherent utterances
- give reasons
- use accurate grammar structures and a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and function

### **INTERLOCUTOR CARD**

#### **Task 2 (2–3 minutes)**

You play the part of a an international language school. Your name is Mike/Mary. You are leaving the school in a month. Your friend comes up to you.

- If asked answer your classmate's questions about your plans after leaving the school.
- Find out what your classmate plans to do after leaving the school.
- Find out what school he/she goes to in his/her country.
- Accept the invitation to go to a cafe to discuss your plans.

#### **Skills to be tested:**

The student is expected to demonstrate his/her ability to:

- ask for information,
- provide the information required.

**КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ  
ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ С2\*\*  
«ГОВОРЕНИЕ. МОНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ РЕЧЬ»  
(Максимум 6 баллов)**

Решение коммуникативной задачи	Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи	Произносительная сторона речи	Баллы
К5	К6	К7	
<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> цель общения достигнута; тема раскрыта в полном объеме (полностью раскрыты все аспекты, указанные в задании, даны развернутые ответы на 2 дополнительных вопроса); социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения.			3
<b>Задание выполнено:</b> цель общения достигнута; Но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме (аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью; даны краткие ответы на 2 дополнительных вопроса); социокультурные знания в основном использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения.	Используемый лексико-грамматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Демонстрируется разнообразный словарный запас и владение простыми и сложными грамматическими структурами, используются различные типы предложений. Лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более 4 негрубых языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание)		2
<b>Задание выполнено частично:</b> цель общения достигнута не полностью; тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме (не все аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты; дан ответ на один дополнительный вопрос ИЛИ даны неточные ответы на 2 дополнительных вопроса); социокультурные знания мало использованы в соответ-	Используемый лексико-грамматический материал в целом соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов и неточности в их употреблении. Используются простые грамматические структуры. Допускаются лексико-грамматические ошибки (не	<b>Речь понятна:</b> практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно; не допускаются фонематические ошибки (меняющие значение высказывания); соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок	1

Решение коммуникативной задачи	Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи	Произносительная сторона речи	Баллы
К5	К6	К7	
ствии с ситуацией общения.	более 6 языковых ошибок)		
<b>Задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута</b>	Недостаточный словарный запас, неправильное использование грамматических структур, многочисленные языковые ошибки не позволяют выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу	<b>Речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за неправильного произношения многих звуков и многочисленных фонематических ошибок</b>	<b>0</b>

**\*\*Примечание:** Эксперты оценивают выполнение задания С2 по следующим критериям К5–К7:

- 1. К5: Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание) 0–3 балла;**
- 2. К6: Лексическо-грамматическое оформление речи 0–2 балла;**
- 3. К7: Произношение 0–1 балла.**

При получении экзаменуемым **0 баллов по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)»** всё задание оценивается в **0 баллов**.

В случае, если экзаменуемый читает текст, написанный во время подготовки к устному ответу, его ответ оценивается в **0 баллов**.

**КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ  
ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ СЗ\*\*\*  
«ГОВОРЕНИЕ. ДИАЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ РЕЧЬ»  
(Максимум 9 баллов)**

<b>Решение коммуни- кативной задачи</b>	<b>Взаимодействие с собеседником</b>	<b>Лексико- грамматическое оформление речи</b>	<b>Произноситель- ная сторона речи</b>	<b>Баллы</b>
<b>К8</b>	<b>К9</b>	<b>К10</b>	<b>К11</b>	
<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> цель общения достигнута; тема раскрыта в полном объеме (полностью раскрыты все аспекты, указанные в задании); социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения.	<b>Демонстрирует хорошие навыки и умения речевого взаимодействия с партнером:</b> умеет начать, поддержать и закончить беседу; соблюдает очередность при обмене репликами, восстанавливает беседу в случае сбоя, является активным, заинтересованным собеседником, соблюдает нормы вежливости			3
<b>Задание выполнено:</b> цель общения достигнута; Но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме (аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью); социокультурные знания в основном использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения.	<b>Демонстрирует навыки и умения речевого взаимодействия с партнером:</b> умеет начать, поддержать (в большинстве случаев) и закончить беседу; соблюдает очередность при обмене репликами, демонстрирует наличие проблемы в пони-	Используемый лексико-грамматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Демонстрируется большой словарный запас и владение разнообразными грамматическим и структурами. Лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсут-		2

Решение коммуни- кативной задачи	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексико- грамматическое оформление речи	Произноситель- ная сторона речи	Баллы
К8	К9	К10	К11	
	мании собеседника, не всегда соблюдает нормы вежливости	ствуют (допускается не более 3 негрубых язы- ковых ошибок, не за- трудняющих понима- ние)		
<b>Задание выполнено частично:</b> цель об- щения достигнута не полностью; тема раскрыта в ограни- ченном объеме (не все аспекты, ука- занные в задании, раскрыты); социо- культурные знания мало использованы в соответствии с си- туацией общения.	<b>Демонстрирует не- сформированность навыков и умения речевого взаимо- действия с партне- ром:</b> умеет начать; но не стремится поддержать беседу и зависит от помощи со стороны собесед- ника; в большинст- ве случаев не со- блюдает нормы вежливости	Используемый лекси- ко-грамматический материал в целом соот- ветствует поставлен- ной коммуникативной задаче. Демонстриру- ется достаточный сло- варный запас, но на- блюдается некоторое затруднение при под- боре слов и неточности в их употреблении. Используются только простые грамматиче- ские структуры. До- пускаются лексико- грамматические ошиб- ки (не более 5 языко- вых ошибок)	<b>Речь понятна:</b> практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно: не допускаются фо- нематические ошибки (ме- няющие значе- ние высказыва- ния); соблюдается пра- вильный инто- национный ри- сунок	1
<b>Задание не выпол- нено:</b> цель общения не достигнута; тема не раскрыта; социо- культурные знания не использованы в соответствии с си- туацией общения	Не может поддер- живать беседу	Недостаточный сло- варный запас, непра- вильное использование грамматических структур, многочис- ленные языковые ошибки не позволяют выполнить поставлен- ную коммуникативную задачу	<b>Речь почти не воспринимается на слух</b> из-за не- правильного про- изношения мно- гих звуков и многочисленных фонематических ошибок	0

**Примечание:** Эксперты оценивают выполнение задания СЗ по критериям К8–К11:

- 1. К8:** Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание) 0–3 балла;
- 2. К9:** Взаимодействие с собеседником 0–3 балла;
- 3. К10:** Лексическое и грамматическое оформление речи 0–2 балла;
- 4. К11:** Произносительная сторона речи: 0–1 балла.

При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)» всё задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

*Справочное издание*

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# **ОГЭ**

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

## **ПРАКТИКУМ**

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