

1. Задача 1

Для каждого фонетического символа (1-6) выберите слово, в котором ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЕ буква/буквы дают звук, обозначенный указанным фонетическим символом.

u: —(1)—

ɔ: —(2)—

e —(3)—

æ —(4)—

ʌ —(5)—

eɪ —(6)—

—(1)— ; —(2)— ; —(3)— ; —(4)— ; —
 (5)— ; —(6)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	wOnder
2	wORld
3	plAIId
4	stOOd
5	gAOl
6	wORn
7	mOOd
8	wAnder
9	lEAd

Система оценивания

2. Задача 2

Напишите предложение по транскрипции. Налечатайте предложения с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə br'fɔ: 00: I've never lived here before.

wɒt dʒu θɪŋk ju kən du:

3. Задача 3

Напишите предложение по транскрипции. Напечатайте предложения с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə br'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

wen dəz hi kʌm

4. Задача 4

Напишите предложение по транскрипции. Напечатайте предложения с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə br'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

hɪəz ən 'æpl

5. Задача 5

Напишите предложение по транскрипции. Напечатайте предложения с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə br'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

ðeɪ kəd fəʊn

6. Задача 6

Для предложений (1-4) выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию каждого предложения.

1. Would you mind —(1)— her home?
2. We —(2)— a few letters from him this month.
3. He —(3)— to his feet immediately.
4. They could, perhaps, —(4)— comfort from finishing the job.

—(1)— ; —(2)— ; —(3)— ; —(4)—

;

Возможные ответы

1	got
2	taking
3	have got
4	take

Система оценивания

7. Задача 7

Для предложений (1-3) выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию каждого предложения. Слова из списка могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

1. Smoke from a cigarette will not normally —(1)— a smoke alarm.
2. We'll try and —(2)— work straight after lunch so we can join you.
3. The theater company is going to —(3)— their new season with a Shakespeare play.

—(1)— ; —(2)— ; —(3)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	start off
2	take off
3	get off
4	set off

Система оценивания

8. Задача 8

Прочитайте текст, в котором ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами выделено предложение/словосочетание. Выберите идиому, соответствующую данному предложению/словосочетанию.

No one was surprised when they got a divorce. It HAD BEEN SO LIKELY TO HAPPEN. Everyone who knew them expected the outcome.

1 had been on the books

2	had been on the case
3	had been on the cards

9. Задача 9

Прочитайте текст, в котором ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами выделено предложение/словосочетание. Выберите идиому, соответствующую данному предложению/словосочетанию.

I know there's a lot to take in, but your partner has been here for over 10 years and will EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE TO YOU HOW TO DO THE JOB PROPERLY.

1	show you the ropes
2	show you the way
3	show you the cold shoulder

10. Задача 10

Прочитайте текст, в котором ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ буквами выделено предложение/словосочетание. Выберите идиому, соответствующую данному предложению/словосочетанию.

I hadn't worked in an office for several years, so it took me a while TO GET USED TO DOING IT AND BECOME INVOLVED again.

1	to get it into my thick head
2	to get into the swing of it
3	to get into my stride

11. Задача 11

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Not only the girl but her friends ___ a few letters this month.

1	is receiving
2	have received
3	have been receiving
4	has received

12. Задача 12

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

He seemed ___ the message already. He looked sad.

1	has read
2	had read

3	to read
4	to have read

13. Задача 13

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

The woman ___ went into the house.

1	standing on the porch
2	who were standing on the porch
3	who had been standing on the porch
4	who stood

14. Задача 14

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

She ___ her work so quickly yesterday! That's just impossible!

1	could have finished
2	can't have finished
3	can't finish
4	couldn't finish

15. Задача 15

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

It is high time we ___ for home.

1	left
2	have left
3	leave
4	are leaving

16. Задача 16

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Upon ___ he immediately went to the hotel.

1	have arriving
2	having arrived
3	being arrived
4	arriving

17. Задача 17

Выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

I didn't know at that time she ___ my wife.

1	had to be
2	was to be
3	should have been
4	was to have been

18. Задача 18

Прочитайте предложение, каждая часть которого представлена в столбце таблицы. Если в предложении есть лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, укажите номер соответствующего столбца. Если ошибок нет, выбирайте столбец с цифрой 0.

1 2 3 4 5 6 0

It's officially snuggling up Conversely, of intense From deers are —(1)—
 fall, which inside and for many preparation to birds to triggered
 for humans anticipating animals, for the bears, by the
 often means the holidays it's a looming many shortening
 ahead. season winter. species day.

—(1)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

Система оценивания

19. Задача 19*

Прочитайте предложение, каждая часть которого представлена в строке таблицы. Если в предложении есть лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если ошибок нет, выберите строку с цифрой 0.

- 1 Studies have shown that dogs are more sociable
- 2 then wolves raised in similar circumstances,
- 3 generally paying more attention to humans
- 4 and following our directions and commands more effectively.
- 5 Since evolving from a shared ancestor with wolves
- 6 at least ten thousand years ago, domestic dogs have helped us find food and protected us.
- 0

—(1)—

—(1)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

Система оценивания

Ответ	Балл
Ответ	Балл
Проверка	

20. Задача 20*

Прочитайте предложение, каждая часть которого представлена в строке таблицы. Если в предложении есть лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если ошибок нет, выбирайте строку с цифрой 0.

- 1 Folktales are as old as human civilization itself.
 - 2 A syntheses of the spoken and the scripted,
a fusion of different accounts of the same story.
 - 3 The story of Cinderella, for example, appeared in ancient China and in ancient Egypt.
 - 4 Details in the telling change depending on the storyteller's cultural origins.
 - 5 In Egypt, her slippers are red leather,
 - 6 while in the West Indies, breadfruit, not a pumpkin, is the transformative object.
- 0

—(1)—

—(1)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

Система оценивания

21. Задача 21

Прочитайте предложение, каждая часть которого представлена в столбце таблицы. Если в предложении есть лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, укажите номер соответствующего столбца. Если ошибок нет, выберите столбец с цифрой 0.

1 2 3 4 5 6 0

The	singlehandedly	The	invented	Inspired by	Davy had built a	—(1)—
common	invented	first	by Sir	the electric	huge electric	
belief	electric	electric	Humphry	battery	battery in the	
that	lighting in	light	Davy in	invented by	basement of the	
Thomas	1879 isn't	was the	1807.	Alessandro	Royal Institution	
Edison	true.	arc		Volta in 1800,	in London.	
		light,				

—(1)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

Система оценивания

22. Задача 22*

Прочитайте предложение, каждая часть которого представлена в строке таблицы. Если в предложении есть лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если ошибок нет, выбирайте строку с цифрой 0.

- 1 Some 80 percent of all the planet's earthquakes
- 2 occur along the rim of the Pacific Ocean,
- 3 called the 'ring of fire' because of the preponderance of volcanic activity there, as well.
- 4 Most earthquakes occur at fault zones,
- 5 where tectonic plates giant rock slabs that are making up Earth's upper layer
- 6 collide or slide against each other.

0

—(1)—

—(1)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

Система оценивания

23. Задача 23*

Прочитайте текст “Asteroids”. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

In 2010, the planetary defence team at NASA had identified and logged 90 per cent of the asteroids near Earth measuring 1km wide. These ‘near-Earth objects’, or NEOs, are the size of mountains and include anything within 50 million kilometres of Earth’s orbit. With an estimated 50 left to log, NASA says none of the 887 it knows about are a significant danger to the planet.

Now NASA is working towards logging some of the smaller asteroids, those measuring 140 metres wide or more. Of the 25,000 estimated asteroids of this size, so far about 8,000 have been logged, leaving 17,000 unaccounted for. Considering that a 19-metre asteroid that exploded above the city of Chelyabinsk in Russia in 2013 injured 1,200 people, these middle-sized asteroids would be a serious danger if they enter Earth’s orbit.

Whether NASA can find the remaining middle-sized NEOs depends on getting the money to build NEOCam, a 0.5-metre space telescope which would use infrared light to locate asteroids. If it did get the money, it could probably achieve its goal in ten years. Once logged, the planetary defence team would still need to work out how to defend the planet against being hit by the truly worrying asteroids – the PHAs.

‘Potentially Hazardous Asteroids’ are rocks close enough to pass within 7.5 million kilometres of Earth’s orbit. NASA has created a map of 1,400 PHAs, none of which are expected to be a threat in the next one hundred years. With technology already available, NASA can track these objects and make predictions about possible impact, at which point two defence solutions could be launched.

The first is DART – the Double Asteroid Redirection Test. Plans are scheduled to test DART on the moon of an asteroid called Didymos. ‘Didymoon’ is 150 metres wide, orbiting its 800-metre mother, and hopefully the impact of DART will knock it out of its orbit enough for Earth-based telescopes to pick up.

Another suggested defence against a PHA on course to hit Earth is to blow it up using a nuclear weapon. It may sound like a plot from a film, and it was the subject of the 1998 film *Armageddon*, but the Hypervelocity Asteroid Mitigation Mission for Emergency Response (HAMMER) is a genuine NASA proposal. The eight-ton rockets would be fired at an approaching asteroid with the hope of bumping it off course. If the asteroid was too close to Earth for this plan to work, the rockets would carry nuclear bombs to blow it up instead.

Выберите один верный ответ из предложенных:

1. What is the genre of the text?

- 1) a statistic report
- 2) a scientific article
- 3) an argumentative essay
- 4) a newspaper article

Верный ответ: —(1)—

2. In the first paragraph the number 887 refers to:

- 1) the size of asteroids in kilometres
- 2) the number of asteroids left to log
- 3) the number of asteroids located near the Earth
- 4) the number of NEOs

Верный ответ: —(2)—

3. The word “LOGGING” in paragraph 2 line 1 of the text is synonymous with:

- 1) to notice something
- 2) to search for something
- 3) to make an official record of events, facts, etc.
- 4) to measure something

Верный ответ: —(3)—

4. In the following sentence there is a blank. Put the most suitable word(s) (synonymous to the corresponding word in the text) into the blank:

It may sound like a plot from a film, and it was the subject of the 1998 film *Armageddon*, but the Hypervelocity Asteroid Mitigation Mission for Emergency Response (HAMMER) is a(n) NASA proposal.

—(1)— ; —(2)— ; —(3)— ; —(4)— ; —(5)—
; —(6)— ; —(7)— ; —(8)— ; —(9)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

Система оценивания

24. Задача 24

Прочитайте текст и выберите из списка слово/словосочетание, которое соответствует содержанию каждого абзаца. ДВА слова/словосочетания из списка являются лишними.

If we look around us at the things we have purchased at some point in our lives, we would no doubt notice that not everything we own is being put to good use: the thick woolen coat which we thought looked trendy despite the fact that we live in a tropical country, the smartphone that got put away when we bought ourselves the newest model, the car that only gets used at the weekends, or even the guest room in our house that somehow got turned into a storeroom.

Those —(1)— may seem useless to some, but could be an asset to others. With the advent of the internet, online communities have figured out a way to generate profit from the sharing of those underused assets. Using websites and social media groups that facilitate the buying and selling of second-hand goods, it is now easier than ever for —(2)— activities to take place. And this is known as the sharing economy.

These democratised online platforms are providing a chance for people —(3)—. To give an example, busy parents previously might not have bothered with setting up a stall at the local market or car boot sale to sell their children's old equipment, but with online marketplaces, parents are now able to sell on those hardly worn baby clothes that their children have outgrown and the expensive pushchairs and baby equipment they have invested in, so as to put some cash back into their pockets.

Businesses have also caught on to the profitability of the sharing economy and are seeking to gain from making use of those underutilised resources. A business model that has rapidly risen in popularity sees companies providing an online platform that puts customers in contact with those who can provide a particular product or service. Companies like Airbnb act as a middleman for people to cash in on their unused rooms and houses and let them out as —(4)—. Another example is Uber, which encourages people to use their own personal cars as taxis to make some extra cash in their free time.

This move towards a sharing economy is not without criticisms. Unlike businesses, —(5)— do not have to follow certain regulations and this can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of fraud. Nevertheless, in the consumerist society we live in today, the increased opportunities to sell on our unwanted and underused goods can lead to a lesser impact on our environment.

;
 —(1)— ; —(2)— ; —(3)—
 ;
 ; —(4)— ; —(5)—
 ;

Возможные ответы

1	lucrative accommodation
2	peer-to-peer sharing
3	to make a quick buck or two
4	person-to-person swapping
5	unregulated individuals
6	unobserved people
7	underutilised items

Система оценивания

25. Задача 25*

Прочитайте фрагменты текста и расставьте их в правильной последовательности, чтобы получился логически связанный текст. В ответе запишите последовательность цифр, соответствующую последовательности фрагментов текста, например, 653421.

The buy nothing movement

- 1 In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.
- 2 However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.
- 3 The changes they made meant fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.
- 4 The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.
- 5 Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.
- 6 People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

26. Задача 26*

В таблице представлены имена выдающихся людей США, соотнесите связанные с ними сферы деятельности, события/открытия, исторический период.

Professional interests

Event/Discovery

1. An American dancer, singer, actor, choreographer, and television presenter

6. Visited the Soviet Union during the Cold War

2. An American singer-songwriter, author, and visual artist

7. Starred in "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid"

3. An American painter and inventor

8. Was a major figure in popular culture for more than fifty years

4. Peace activist, America's youngest ambassador

9. Invented a single-wire telegraph system and developed Morse code

5. American actor, director, and producer

10. Was the most influential dancer in the history of film

Name, surname	Professional interests	Event/Discovery
A. Samantha Smith	—(1)—	—(2)—
B. Robert Redford	—(3)—	—(4)—
C. Fred Astaire	—(5)—	—(6)—
D. Samuel Morse	—(7)—	—(8)—
E. Bob Dylan	—(9)—	—(10)—

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
—(1)—	;	—(2)—	;	—(3)—
<input type="text"/>	;	<input type="text"/>	;	<input type="text"/>
	;	—(6)—	;	—(7)—
	;	<input type="text"/>	;	—(8)—
	;	—(9)—	;	<input type="text"/>
	;	—(10)—	;	<input type="text"/>

Возможные ответы

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8

9	9
10	10

Система оценивания