

**Сборник тренировочных материалов для подготовки  
к государственному выпускному экзамену  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
для обучающихся по образовательным программам  
ОСНОВНОГО общего образования**

**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Тренировочные материалы предназначены для подготовки к государственному выпускному экзамену в устной и письменной формах.

**В части I** представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к устному экзамену.

Устный экзамен проводится по билетам, каждый из которых содержит два задания.

Первое задание проверяет умения ознакомительного чтения (чтения с пониманием основного содержания). Экзаменуемому предлагается законченный в смысловом отношении несложный аутентичный текст (из научно-популярной, публицистической или художественной литературы), соответствующий допороговому уровню (A2 согласно европейской терминологии) объёмом до 1200 знаков. В процессе подготовки к ответу учащийся может пользоваться двуязычным словарём.

Задача экзаменуемого – ответить на три вопроса по содержанию текста, касающихся его основной идеи и главных фактов (Кто? Что? Когда? Как? Где? Куда?).

Формулировка задания для проверки умений в чтении соотнесена с критериями оценки. **Правильным** считается ответ, который полностью соответствует содержанию текста. Ответ, который содержит не только основную информацию, но и детали, является **полным**.

Во втором задании предлагается высказаться по заданной теме. Экзаменуемый должен построить связное законченное монологическое высказывание (9–10 фраз) в соответствии с поставленной в задании коммуникативной задачей. В своём высказывании экзаменуемый должен раскрыть три аспекта, указанные в задании, продемонстрировать умение выражать и аргументировать своё мнение, использовать оптимальные языковые средства.

Если при ответе на задание 2 экзаменуемый не раскрыл один из аспектов, указанных в задании, учитель-экзаменатор должен задать ему соответствующий вопрос. Оценка за устный ответ экзаменуемому при этом не снижается.

Предлагаемые для чтения и монологического высказывания темы соответствуют тематике, определённой стандартом основного общего образования по иностранному языку:

- межличностные взаимоотношения в семье, с друзьями, в школе;
- школьное образование, изучаемые предметы; проблема выбора профессии и роль иностранного языка;
- досуг, увлечения;
- родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка; выдающиеся люди, их вклад в мировую культуру;
- природа и проблемы экологии; здоровой образ жизни.

На подготовку заданий отводится 25 минут, устный ответ занимает 8–10 минут.

**Раздел 1.1** сборника содержит задания по чтению – тексты для ознакомительного чтения и вопросы к ним.

**Раздел 1.2** содержит задания по говорению.

**В части II** сборника представлены тренировочные материалы для подготовки к экзамену в письменной форме. Материалы сгруппированы по тематическому признаку следующим образом:

- **раздел 2.1** «Чтение» (задания на установление соответствия и задания с кратким ответом);
- **раздел 2.2** «Грамматика и лексика» (задания с кратким ответом);
- **раздел 2.3** «Письмо» (задание с развёрнутым ответом).

В каждом разделе представлены задания разных форм и разных уровней сложности. В конце разделов приведены критерии оценивания заданий и образцы ответов.

**ЧАСТЬ I**  
**ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
**К ЭКЗАМЕНУ В УСТНОЙ ФОРМЕ**

**РАЗДЕЛ 1.1**

**Тренировочные задания по чтению**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

**English Town**

Shanghai is a big city. Its population is more than 15 million people and it is still growing. The construction company *Hong Kong Housing* is building an unusual new district in Shanghai. It will be a little piece of England in the Chinese city. The name of the new district is 'English Town'. The manager of *Hong Kong Housing*, says that many people want to buy a house in 'English Town'.

'English Town' is a bit like traditional English towns. There is an English square and there are pigeons to feed like in Trafalgar Square, London. There are four English-style pubs where people can spend time with families and friends. There is a canal and they can row a boat there like in Cambridge. There is also a shopping street where people can find traditional English food like fish and chips or Christmas Pudding.

However, there are no cricket fields in 'English Town' because nobody in Shanghai can play this game. But there is a football stadium like those in England.

The residents of 'English Town' can do some gardening too. There is an English lawn in front of each house and there are long gardens with ponds and tall hedges.

There is only one problem with 'English Town'. The houses there are very expensive.

1. What makes 'English Town' an unusual district?
2. Why can't people find cricket fields in 'English Town'?
3. What problem may people have if they decide to get a house in 'English Town'?

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

**The Birth of the Penny Bazaar**

From the open market in Leeds, Michael Marks moved to its covered market hall. He divided his stall into two sections, and placed all those items costing a penny in one section and all those costing more in the other, where the prices were individually marked. Above the penny section hung a board with the words: 'Don't Ask the Price. It's a Penny.'

This proved to be one of the most successful advertising slogans ever invented. It was striking and simple and easily understood. Michael Marks's customers came from the working-class, then largely illiterate, and were keen to satisfy their domestic needs at a low price; the combination of open display, easy inspection, and a fixed price made shopping easy and convenient for them. 'Don't Ask the Price. It's a Penny' quickly proved so popular that Michael Marks adopted the principle of the fixed price on all his stalls and from that moment on sold nothing that cost more than a penny.

The success of this new way of selling was extremely important for the development of the business. It proved not only to be convenient to the customers, it was also extremely convenient to the stall owner. Michael Marks never kept any accounts, and conducted his business operation by mental arithmetic. This element of operational simplicity was to become a central feature of the business. Michael Marks had put into practice two simple ideas – self-selection and self-service – which were to become cardinal principles in selling in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Who were the main customers of Michael Marks?
2. Why did Michael Marks not keep any accounts?
3. What were the principles Michael Marks realized?

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **Buckingham Palace**

Buckingham Palace is located in the heart of London. It is the place where the Queen lives. It also serves as a place for administrative work and official receptions. When the Queen is at home, Londoners and visitors to the capital can see the Royal standard flying over Buckingham Palace. British monarchs have lived in Buckingham Palace since 1837 when Queen Victoria moved there.

The interior of the Palace contains more than seven hundred rooms. It has the Queen's Gallery, a cinema, a swimming pool, a post office and a police station.

About four hundred people work in Buckingham Palace. They are chefs, cleaners, drivers and gardeners. There is special staff that looks after the three hundred clocks, expensive pictures and statues in the palace.

Buckingham Palace's garden covers 40 acres. There is a helicopter landing area, a lake, and a tennis court in the garden. It is home to 30 different species of birds and more than 350 different wild flowers, some of which are extremely rare.

The palace is guarded by four divisions of Foot Guards wearing a special uniform of red jackets and black hats. The morning ceremony of *Changing of the Guard* is still very popular with tourists. They enjoy watching the guards marching in front of Buckingham Palace.

Until 1992, the public could only watch the magnificent palace from outside and wonder what was within. Today some of the rooms can be visited during the Queen's annual trip to Scotland in August and September.

1. How can people learn if the Queen is in London or not?
2. People of which professions work in Buckingham Palace?
3. When can tourists visit some rooms in Buckingham Palace?

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **The Irish Language Today**

Until about the seventeenth century, Irish was the normal everyday language of Ireland. At that time, though, the English who had colonised the country began to impose their own language and the Irish people gradually accepted this, mostly for economic reasons. All official business was conducted in English. This practical motivation to use English grew even stronger when people began to leave Ireland in vast numbers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Families thought that it would be difficult to move to an English-speaking country such as America, Australia or England if they knew nothing but Irish.

Nowadays it is estimated that little more than one per cent of the population of the country use Irish as their daily first language. Even in the areas of the country which are supposed to be Irish-speaking, the use of the language is decreasing.

All children in Ireland have to learn Irish. Until 1973 pupils had to gain a pass in Irish if they were to be awarded their school leaving certificate. This rule was very unpopular and was dropped. Pupils still have to take Irish for these examinations but it no longer seems to matter very much if they fail.

Most children in primary schools seem to enjoy their Irish lessons but in secondary schools the situation is often different. As examination pressure mounts, pupils often find Irish to be boring and irrelevant, as compared with French or German, which can at least be useful for getting a job.

1. When was Irish the everyday common language in Ireland?
2. What is the attitude to Irish of the primary school children?
3. Why are French and German more popular than Irish among the secondary school students?

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **Jamie Oliver**

Jamie Oliver is a genius in the world of food and one of Britain's most famous cooks. His programmes are shown in over 100 countries including the USA, Australia, South Africa, Brazil, Japan and Iceland.

Jamie Oliver was born in 1975 in England. From an early age he got interested in food. His parents had a pub where he often helped them in the kitchen. At the age of eight Jamie cut vegetables like any other ordinary worker in the pub.

Jamie Oliver left school at 16 without any official certificate. He went to college to study economics and after that travelled to France. Jamie knew that in France cooking was a kind of art.

After returning from France, Jamie worked in a number of British restaurants. At that time there was a programme on the telly about the café where Jamie worked. TV producers were impressed by the young chef. The next day Jamie received calls from five different TV companies wishing to work with him. He soon became the best-liked celebrity chef on television.

However, Jamie devotes his time not only to cooking. He's a family man, with a wife and four children. He also works on a number of projects. For example, Jamie Oliver created the "Fifteen Foundation". Each year, fifteen young people are trained and taught to work in the restaurant business. He chooses youngsters from unhappy families. Some of them were in prison or took drugs. In this way Jamie Oliver tries to help them start a new life.

1. What did Jamie Oliver's parents do?
2. What did Jamie Oliver study in the college?
3. What is the purpose of the "Fifteen Foundation"?

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **Blues**

Music can express different emotions: joy, happiness, love and, of course, sadness. Music with sad themes is often called the *blues*.

Blues music appeared in the United States after the Civil War (1861 – 1865). When black slaves were brought from Africa, they tried to keep their musical traditions. Blended with folk and popular music of white Americans, the African melodies developed into the *blues*.

The *blues* is believed to come from the Mississippi Delta. It was a rural area where the poorest black people lived. Their hard life conditions affected their music and songs. You can hear strong notes of sadness there.

Poverty, racism, and hard work encouraged many black people to look for a better life in the north. They started to move to big cities such as Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit. The music travelled with them.

Soon the music became popular with white people too. Now the blues is one of the most popular musical styles.

In 1978, *the Mississippi Delta Blues and Heritage Festival* was founded to celebrate and promote the blues. It is a famous festival with twenty thousand visitors and performances on several festival stages.

1. When and where did the *blues* appear?
2. Why is *blues* music so sad?
3. Is blues music popular in America nowadays? Why do you think so?

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **Squirrel Population Explosion Strikes Japanese**

Squirrels dwelling in and around the forests of the capital city are destroying communication lines and threatening to invade Tokyo.

Japan has never been much of a squirrel haven. Squirrels aren't the fixture in parks that they are in many other countries and were seen more in zoos than anywhere else. But for reasons yet undetermined, the population of Formosan squirrels, imported to Japan from Taiwan before World War II, has tripled over the past 10 years. The squirrel population explosion has been the most striking in Kamakura and other areas near Tokyo.

Possibly the biggest victim so far has been a subsidiary of Japan's largest communications company, which expects to spend several million dollars this year to repair telephone cables damaged by squirrels in the greater Tokyo area. Farmers, priests and homeowners have a list of grievances, ranging from squirrels stealing fruit and offerings at Buddhist temples to their sneaking into homes and damaging the furniture.

But the squirrels have many friends. Tourists love watching the animals spring from tree to tree. And because the squirrels are luring tourists near stores and cafeterias, they have earned the support of shopkeepers. Ichiro Seki, who runs a snack shop at a Buddhist temple, held peanuts in his hands as squirrels clambered up his arms and legs for better access. "They are good for business", he said.

1. What problem do the squirrels present?
2. How did squirrels appear in Japan?
3. Why do squirrels have friends?

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **Double-deckers**

Big red double-decker buses are recognised all over the world. People know them as symbols of London but you can see these buses anywhere in the world. Visitors climb into London buses to go and see Niagara Falls. London buses can be seen driving round Europe to advertise big department stores, or British events. They don't need to have the words "London Transport" on the side of them: they can be instantly recognised by millions of people!

Today, every day, thousands of tourists and Londoners use the big red buses to move - often slowly - around town. A one-day London bus pass can be used on all regular bus routes. It is very convenient and it offers a wonderful opportunity to see the capital city.

The idea of the 'double decker' is actually much older than the motor bus. It comes from the age of horse-drawn transport. In those times, some passengers sat inside, and the others travelled on the roof.

The first horse-drawn buses in London had steps at the back, so that people could climb up onto the roof. There was no protection for the people travelling on top. If it rained, they got wet, and there was also some risk of falling down. Nowadays double-deckers trips are much more comfortable and enjoyable.

1. Where can people see big red double-decker buses?
2. Why is the London red double-decker so popular with tourists?
3. Why was it uncomfortable to travel on top of a double-decker bus in the past?

**Задание 9.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **Schools to give advice on use of mobiles**

English, maths and science will soon be joined by lessons in how to use mobile phones following the Christmas boom in phone ownership among children.

Brian Fallon, a senior Edinburgh councillor, said: "We are the first council to consider a precautionary policy on mobile phones, not only for school staff but for students as well.

Mr Fallon added: "We will advise them to, where possible, use a land line. If that's not possible, use an earpiece and carry your mobile in a plastic bag or handbag because, if there was to be a harmful effect from radiation levels, it would be worse if the phone is next to the body. We are not encouraging young people to use mobile phones and they are certainly banned in the classroom, but you would have to be burying your head in the sand if you weren't to recognise young people have mobile phones in growing numbers."

Edinburgh's education committee will shortly consider the proposal and decide what information should be given to schools.

David Hart, the general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said that he accepted parents' concern for their children, especially daughters, to carry mobile phones to school for safety reasons, but that it was unacceptable for phones to be switched on during lessons.

1. Why do the school authorities advise to carry mobiles in plastic bags?
2. What is said about using the mobiles in the classroom?
3. Why are the parents concerned for their children to carry mobiles to school?

**Задание 10.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **The Training of A Knight**

In medieval England if a boy wanted to be a knight – and what a boy didn't – he had to begin at about the age of seven. Usually he was taken from his home and sent to school at the castle of one of the great barons. At first he was given over to the women who taught him table manners and how to behave in the house.

These young boys were called *pages* and as they grew older they had an increasing list of duties to perform. They waited on the ladies. They began to learn the endless list of terms applied to hunting, to falconry, to serving a table. They might be taught to read and write by a priest, who also taught them religion. And always, they had the idea drilled into them that some day they would be knights.

When the pages reached the age of fourteen, they could hope to pass over to this high position themselves. From the time a boy graduated from pagehood until he won his golden spurs, he was an *esquire* and spent most of his time practicing with weapons. He was assigned to the personal service of his lord, or of some other knight. He carried the knight's heavy shield for him on journeys. He attended to the knight and armed him for a tournament or battle. He kept his weapons in good condition, and got him out of danger if he were wounded. And all the time, of course, he was supposed to be learning the principles of chivalry from his master – courage, honor, faith, devotion to duty – and the use of arms.

1. When did the training of a knight begin?
2. What were the pages taught?
3. What did the esquires learn from their masters?

**Задание 11.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### The London Marathon

London hosts many different events every year. But the London Marathon, one of the biggest marathons in the world, is a very special event. Its aim is to raise money for charity.

The London Marathon is usually held in April and attracts over 46,500 participants every year. They run a traditional distance of 42.195 km. The route is mostly flat and the runners pass many famous London sights on their route: Tower Bridge, the Tower of London, the London Eye, and the Houses of Parliament.

The London Marathon was first arranged in 1981, when a former Olympic champion, Chris Brasher, wrote an article for the newspaper. He asked whether London could stage an event, similar to the New York Marathon, to bring people together. The first London Marathon took place in March the same year and it was run by only 6,500 people, mainly beginners.

The Marathon races are held in three different categories: the Mass Race, the Elite Women's Race, and the Wheelchair Race (a race for people in wheelchairs). Thousands of spectators encourage the runners on their way.

Since the London Marathon began, there are several runners who have participated in it each year. All of them have always managed to reach the finish line. These men are known as 'The Ever Presents' and at present there are 24 of them. The oldest runner of this group is 80-year-old Reg Burbidge, and the youngest is Chris Finill, who is 48.

The London Marathon is a world famous event. It is shown on television in over 150 countries.

- 1) What is the London Marathon famous for?
- 2) When was the first London Marathon held?
- 3) Who is called 'The Ever Presents'?

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### Jeans

Jeans were the classic clothes of the American West. In 1853, a young tailor from Germany, called Levi Strauss, began working in San Francisco. Levi sold thick canvas to miners; the miners used the canvas to make tents.

One day, a miner told Levi that he could not find trousers that were strong enough for work in the gold mines. Levi decided to make some trousers out of canvas. However, the canvas was rather heavy and stiff. Soon Levi found an alternative – a heavy textile from France. Americans called this 'denim'.

Denim was a bit lighter than canvas, but it was very strong; it was ideal for miners.

However, the original denim was almost white. The miners did not like the colour – it was very impractical. Their denim trousers got dirty as soon as they began working.

Because of this, Levi Strauss decided to use coloured denim, and he chose dark blue. In 1873, he began to make denim trousers with metal rivets<sup>1</sup> to make them stronger. This was a radical new idea: 'Blue jeans' had arrived!

Levi's jeans became very popular and sold very well. Miners liked them, but so did cowboys and other working men. Soon blue jeans became the classic American working trousers.

Today there are hundreds of different brands of jeans. Many top fashion brands, like *Armani* or *Benetton*, make their own blue jeans. But for real authentic jeans, 'Levi's' are still the most popular brand.

- 1) Why didn't the miners like Levi's trousers made from canvas?
- 2) When did blue jeans appear?
- 3) Why did blue jeans become popular with working people?

---

<sup>1</sup> rivets - заклепки

**Задание 13.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **The Map of the Underground**

Unlike many other capital cities in the world, London grew in its own way. The love of Londoners for traditional two-storied houses made the city grow wider instead of higher. There are few skyscrapers in the city. The big size of the city, however, needed an efficient traffic system that was able to link the centre with the distant residential districts.

The London Underground, or *the Tube*, helped to solve the problem of transportation. Its eleven lines cover more than four hundred kilometers. They link more than two hundred and seventy stations. An average Londoner spends about twelve days a year travelling by the Underground.

Since 1863, when the first section of the London Underground started working, there had been many attempts to show its structure on paper. But all the attempts failed for different reasons. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, mapping the Underground network was still a problem. In 1931 Harry Beck, a young engineer, suggested a map that displayed all the lines and stations but ignored the distances. Beck's map looked like an electrical diagram because of the lines that went horizontally, diagonally or at different angles. Each line had a different colour. The map clearly explained how to get to the station you needed and where to change lines. Londoners and visitors to the capital liked the design and found it very useful. The Underground maps we use now are made according to the same idea of coloured lines.

- 1) Why did Londoners have transportation problems before they got *the Tube*?
- 2) What did Harry Beck's map look like?
- 3) Why did Harry Beck's map become so popular?

**Задание 14.** Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

### **The Proms**

The Proms is a summer season of daily classical music concerts and other events in London. The season lasts seven weeks and there are concerts every night. Most of the concerts are performed at the Royal Albert Hall. Nowadays it is the biggest classical music festival in the world.

The famous festival started more than a hundred years ago. Robert Newman, the manager of the Queen's Hall in London, met a talented young musician and conductor Henry Wood. They decided to organize a series of summer concerts. They hoped that these concerts would educate people about classical music and hopefully make this kind of music more popular. The concerts would begin with easy pieces of music and gradually introduce more challenging compositions. And so the first of the Proms was performed on August 10, 1895. These concerts also went under the name of *Mr Robert Newman's Promenade Concerts*.

The original concerts lasted for three hours and were a mix of classical music in the first half and pieces from popular operas in the second. They were called *Promenade concerts* because a large part of the audience area had no seats and people had to stand during the performances. This is still true at the Proms concerts in London today. During the original Proms the spectators could smoke, eat and drink, as Newman and Wood wanted to keep the atmosphere as informal as possible.

Nowadays the Proms are still very popular. A lot of people visit it every year. The most famous is *the Last Night of the Proms*. The orchestra plays popular tunes and the people sing along.

- 1) What is the Proms?
- 2) Why did Robert Newman and Henry Wood decide to organize the Proms?
- 3) Why were the original concerts called *Promenade concerts*?

## РАЗДЕЛ 1.2

## Тренировочные задания по говорению

**Задание 1**

Give a talk about **foreign languages** (9–10 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- 1) why foreign languages are important in modern society;
- 2) what you do to speak English fluently;
- 3) what you use English out of the classroom for.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 2**

Give a talk about **pets**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) why people keep pets;
- 2) what pet is the easiest to keep and why;
- 3) what pet you would like to have if you could choose any, and why.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 3**

Give a talk about **school holidays**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what your favourite school holidays are;
- 2) which you prefer: to spend holidays in the city or in the country, and why;
- 3) what holidays you would like to make longer and why.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 4**

Give a talk about **TV**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) how TV can help students in their studies;
- 2) what your favourite programme is, why;
- 3) whether teenagers prefer TV or the Internet, why.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 5**

Give a talk about **books**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) why people read books nowadays;
- 2) what kinds of books are popular with Russian teenagers;
- 3) what book is your favourite and why.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 6**

Give a talk about **the Internet**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what people use the Internet for;
- 2) how the Internet can help students to improve their English;
- 3) whether the Internet can be dangerous, why.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 7**

Give a talk about **the place where you live**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what you know about the history of your hometown;
- 2) what your home town looks like;
- 3) whether you have some favourite places in your home town, what they are.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 8**

Give a talk about **learning English**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) how long you have been learning English;
- 2) what you do to improve your English;
- 3) how many languages you would like to speak.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 9**

Give a talk about **your school**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what your school is like;
- 2) things you like most about your school;
- 3) things what you would like to change in your school.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 10**

Give a talk about **free time**. (9–10 sentences)

**Remember to say:**

- 1) whether you weekdays busy, why;
- 2) what you enjoy doing in your free time;
- 3) what you would do if you had more free time;

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 11**

Speak about **environmental problems** (9–10 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what ecological problem you find most serious;
  - 2) what people should do to improve the ecological situation and to save wildlife;
  - 3) whether you really care about protecting the environment, and why / why not.
- You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 12**

Give a talk about **music** (9–10 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what music you listen to;
  - 2) when you usually listen to music;
  - 3) what musical instrument you would like to play.
- You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 13**

Give a talk about **your weekdays** (9–10 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- 1) what your weekday is like;
- 2) what school subjects are your favourite;
- 3) what you like doing in your free time.

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Задание 14**

Give a talk about **smartphones** (9–10 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- 1) if you have one;
- 2) whether you consider them to be useful;
- 3) how they would develop;

You have to talk **continuously**.

**Система оценивания ответов**

Ответ оценивается по пятибалльной шкале, принятой в РФ.

Общая экзаменационная отметка складывается из двух отметок за выполнение отдельных заданий и является их средним арифметическим, округляемым по общим правилам, т.е. 3,5 и выше дают 4 балла, 4, 5 и выше дают 5 баллов. При оценивании отдельных заданий рекомендуется руководствоваться приводимыми ниже шкалами, которые описывают наиболее типичные случаи.

**Задание 1.**

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и ответил правильно и полно на все три вопроса
«4»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и ответил правильно и полно на два вопроса. На один вопрос учащийся не ответил
	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста и дал правильные, но неполные ответы на три вопроса
«3»	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но ответил правильно и полно только на один вопрос. На два остальных вопроса учащийся не ответил или ответил неправильно
	Учащийся понял основное содержание текста, но дал неполные ответы на два вопроса. На один вопрос учащийся не ответил
«2»	Учащийся не понял основное содержание текста и не дал правильные ответы на вопросы
	Учащийся понял отдельные детали и дал неполный ответ только на один вопрос

**Задание 2.**

Отметка	Характеристика ответа
«5»	Учащийся строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, сформулированной в задании: все аспекты раскрыты полно, точно и развёрнуто. Объём высказывания: 9–10 фраз. Высказывание логично и имеет завершённый характер; имеются вступительная и заключительная фразы, соответствующие теме. Средства логической связи используются правильно. Используемые лексические единицы и грамматические

	<p>структуры соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Допускается не более <b>четырёх</b> негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок</p> <p>Речь учащегося понятна. Допускается не более <b>трёх</b> негрубых фонетических ошибок</p>
«4»	<p>Учащийся строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, сформулированной в задании, <b>НО</b> один из аспектов раскрыт неполно. Объём высказывания: 9–10 фраз.</p> <p>Высказывание логично и имеет завершённый характер, имеются вступительная и заключительная фразы. Средства логической связи используются правильно.</p> <p>Используемые лексические единицы и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Допускается не более <b>четырёх</b> негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок.</p> <p>Речь учащегося понятна. Допускается не более <b>трёх</b> негрубых фонетических ошибок</p>
	<p>Учащийся строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, сформулированной в задании: все аспекты раскрыты полно, точно и развёрнуто. Объём высказывания: 7–8 фраз.</p> <p>Высказывание в основном логично, но отсутствует вступительная <b>ИЛИ</b> заключительная фраза. Имеются нарушения в использовании средств логической связи.</p> <p>Используемые лексические единицы и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Но учащийся демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, хотя лексика используется в основном правильно. Допускается не более <b>четырёх</b> негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок.</p> <p>Речь отвечающего понятна. Допускается не более <b>трёх</b> негрубых фонетических ошибок</p>

«3»	<p>Учащийся строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, сформулированной в задании, <b>НО</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• один аспект не раскрыт;</li> <li>• ИЛИ все аспекты задания раскрыты неполно;</li> <li>• ИЛИ два аспекта раскрыты не в полном объёме, третий аспект дан полно и точно.</li> </ul> <p>Объём высказывания: 5–6 фраз.</p> <p>Высказывание в основном логично, но отсутствует вступительная <b>ИЛИ</b> заключительная фраза. Имеются нарушения в использовании средств логической связи.</p> <p>Используемые лексические единицы и грамматические структуры в целом соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Но учащийся использует ограниченный словарный запас. Допускается не более <b>четырёх</b> негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок.</p> <p>Речь отвечающего в целом понятна, учащийся в основном соблюдает интонационный рисунок. Допускается не более <b>четырёх</b> негрубых фонетических ошибок</p>
	<p>Учащийся строит монологическое высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, сформулированной в задании, <b>НО</b> один из аспектов раскрыт неполно. Объём высказывания: 7–8 фраз.</p> <p>Высказывание не всегда логично, имеются повторы, отсутствует вступительная <b>ИЛИ/И</b> заключительная фраза. Имеются нарушения в использовании средств логической связи.</p> <p>Используемые лексические единицы и грамматические структуры в целом соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Допускается не более <b>пяти</b> негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок.</p> <p>Речь учащегося в целом понятна, учащийся в основном соблюдает интонационный рисунок. Допускается не более <b>четырёх</b> негрубых фонетических ошибок</p>
«2»	<p>Учащийся не раскрывает двух аспектов, указанных в задании</p> <p>Объём высказывания недостаточен для положительной отметки (пять и менее фраз)</p> <p>Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных лексико-грамматических ошибок (<b>шесть</b> и более негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок <b>ИЛИ</b> более <b>трёх</b> грубых ошибок) и фонетических ошибок (<b>пять</b> и более)</p>

**ЧАСТЬ II**  
**ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
**К ЭКЗАМЕНУ В ПИСЬМЕННОЙ ФОРМЕ**

**РАЗДЕЛ 2.1**

**Тренировочные задания по чтению**

1

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1. Local legends</b></p> <p><b>2. Special in many ways</b></p> <p><b>3. Tourist attraction</b></p> <p><b>4. Diverse wildlife</b></p> | <p><b>5. Protection of the ecosystem</b></p> <p><b>6. Extinct species</b></p> <p><b>7. Scientific expeditions</b></p> <p><b>8. Harsh climate</b></p> |
|--|--|

- A.** The world's deepest lake, Baikal, is in Siberia. It is also the largest freshwater lake in Eurasia and the oldest lake on Earth. At least 1,500 unique species live there – they cannot be found anywhere else on the planet! The water in the lake is so clear that if you drop a coin, it can be clearly seen a hundred feet below the water.
- B.** People who live in the Baikal region believe that it's a unique and mysterious place. According to them, the water from Baikal can cure different illnesses, gives you strength and clears your mind. They also say that the lake was formed millions of years ago when a huge, hot rock fell to earth. It melted the ice around and that was how Baikal appeared. The story about the meteorite has, however, never been proved by scientists.
- C.** The lake has also become famous for its unique fish and birds that are not found in other waters. The lake is home to more than 1000 animal species. Among them there are the world's only freshwater seals. There's no evidence of how the seals got to the lake but they obviously enjoy their life there. Huge brown bears often come to the lake out of the forest to hunt and fish.

- D.** Though Baikal is located in a very remote place, and is difficult to reach in autumn and winter, it attracts thousands of visitors every year. A chance to see this unique place is worth the long journey! On the banks of Baikal you can stay in a modern, comfortable hotel, take part in hiking tours and enjoy the untouched natural beauty. People who visit Baikal once want to return to the place again and again.
- E.** However, the growing popularity of the lake and the industrial development of the region have caused ecological problems. The safety of this unique natural ecosystem has been discussed at an international level. Now Lake Baikal is on the list of heritage sites protected by UNESCO. A federal state law about the conservation of the lake was also supported in Russia.
- F.** The lake attracts not only tourists but also many wildlife researchers, biologists and even archaeologists. The world famous explorer and scientist, Jacques Cousteau, and his team spent lots of time studying the deep waters of Baikal. They also shot a film about their research that was broadcast by major TV channels all over the world.
- G.** Everyone considers the Siberian climate very severe, which is perfectly true for the Baikal region. The winters there are really freezing: the average temperature is as low as 25 degrees Celsius. Due to its location in the middle of the continent, the place is characterised by a sharp contrast between winter and summer temperatures. The summers are generally cool, with a few hot days. The sun shines brightly above the lake till late autumn.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

2

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. The dark bird of evil</b>          | <b>5. The guardians of the country</b> |
| <b>2. A prominent literary character</b> | <b>6. Smart and cunning</b>            |
| <b>3. Fun lovers</b>                     | <b>7. Born to be free</b>              |
| <b>4. Alike but different</b>            | <b>8. Favourite diet</b>               |

- A.** For intelligence, ravens rate up with chimpanzees and dolphins. These birds have the largest brain of any bird species. Ravens can push rocks on people to keep them from climbing to their nests and play dead to scare other ravens away from a delicious meal. If a raven knows another raven is watching, it hides its food. It pretends to put the food in one place but hides it in another.
- B.** It's amazing to watch ravens sliding on snow-covered roofs. For entertainment, they also roll down snowy hills. Ravens often play keep-away with other animals like wolves, foxes and dogs. They even make toys – a rare animal behaviour – from sticks, pine cones, golf balls, or rocks, to play with each other or by themselves. When they feel bored, they mock other creatures and find it very amusing.
- C.** According to surveys, the ravens are one of the main reasons why tourists come to see the Tower of London. Nobody knows when the ravens first appeared there but there is a belief that at least six ravens must always remain on the territory of the Tower. Otherwise, the British Monarchy may fall. To prevent the birds from flying away their wings are clipped every three weeks.
- D.** In the past, in some cultures, people were truly afraid of these dark birds. In Germany, ravens were considered to be the incarnation of criminals' souls or sometimes Satan himself. In Sweden, ravens were thought to be the souls of murdered people. And in Denmark, people believed that it was dangerous to look at ravens because you could turn into a raven yourself.

- E.** Sometimes people find injured ravens and take them home but keeping a raven as a pet is really difficult. These birds require a lot of care, a lot of freedom, and a lot of time. Ravens are wild creatures, and are not pets in the same way as cats and dogs are. If the bird is strong and healthy, it is unfair and cruel to keep it in captivity. In some countries it's even illegal. So if you really love and admire these birds, enjoy them from a distance!
- F.** Crows and ravens are often confused with each other because they are both black birds. Even people who are well aware of the differences between the two birds can get confused. You can tell them apart by their voice and differences in their behaviour. Ravens are larger than crows, with thicker beaks, and longer tails. Ravens have a deeper voice than crows.
- G.** Many poets and writers wrote about ravens in their works. Shakespeare refers to the raven more often than to any other bird. The raven *Grip* plays an important part in Charles Dickens' book *Barnaby Rudge*. Edgar Allan Poe presents the raven as a mystical messenger in his poem *The Raven*. The wise and sensible raven is also a popular figure in fairy tales.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

3

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Capital experts</b>        | <b>5. An easy way to pay for the trip</b> |
| <b>2. A place to see history</b> | <b>6. A healthy form of transport</b>     |
| <b>3. Popular tourist routes</b> | <b>7. A contrast to the dark city</b>     |
| <b>4. Named after its form</b>   | <b>8. Why driving on the other side</b>   |
- A.** The London Underground is the quickest and easiest way of getting around the city. Today it is as important a landmark of the capital as Big Ben or the London Eye. The underground is often called *the Tube* because of its shape: tube shaped tunnels, stations and trains. *The Tube* became an official name for the first time in the early 1900s, after the Central London Railway (now the Central Line) was named the *Twopenny Tube*.
- B.** In 1956 the red London double-decker bus appeared on the London streets for the first time. At that time, the London buildings had gone black because of smoke from the coal used for heating. What's more, due to the local climate and lack of wind, there was always fog in the city. Under such gloomy circumstances, the bright-red London double-decker bus became a sensation! In the past 50 years, the red double-decker has become an icon of London.
- C.** Oyster is an electronic smart card ticket. Regardless of whether you live in London, or you are a tourist, a day trip visitor, or a regular visitor to the capital, the Oyster Card is definitely the easiest way to travel around the London Transport system. Simply touch the card on the yellow reader to get through the Tube gates or board other London public transport. The card doesn't even need to be removed from your purse or wallet to work.
- D.** The London Transport Museum is worth visiting. Entrance is not free but the price of £15 for a year pass is more than reasonable. The exhibitions displayed in the museum present London transport in its historical context. There are more than 80 vehicles, including a red London bus and the world's first Underground train. The galleries are full of interactive exhibits for young people to play on – including real buses and trains!

- E.** In London there are around 23 000 taxis. The taxi drivers know every corner of London because all of them have to take an exam, called *the Knowledge*. This exam supposes that the candidate driver can recognize most of the 20 000 London streets and knows how to choose the shortest route between two points. Each taxi driver should also know all the parks, cinemas, theaters and museums in the city.
- F.** Over the last few years, cycling around London has been getting more and more popular. The reasons are obvious – there is no ‘carbon waste’ and it prevents obesity and heart disease. For tourists, it is often also the quickest and the easiest way to see London, with the bonus of getting some exercise. The casual user hires a bike at one of the numerous bike stations, rides it where they want and then returns it to any of the docking stations.
- G.** If you've ever been to Britain, one of the first things you will have noticed is that the British drive on the wrong side of the road. They drive on the left! The reason for this goes back to the days when people travelled on horses. Most people are right-handed and the left is the natural side to ride on if you are on horseback – you need your right hand to hold a sword in case of any trouble.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

4

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <b>A sign of social status</b>         | 5. <b>The evolution of the design</b>                 |
| 2. <b>It helps you stay healthy</b>       | 6. <b>Celebrities' umbrellas on sale</b>              |
| 3. <b>The name depends on the weather</b> | 7. <b>Sometimes they have nothing to do with rain</b> |
| 4. <b>The history of the umbrella</b>     | 8. <b>Umbrella superstitions</b>                      |
- A. Historians have no single opinion about the origin of umbrellas. There are versions that they may come either from India or from Egypt. According to records, umbrellas were used in China in the 9<sup>th</sup> century B.C. But how they came to China is still a mystery. Then an umbrella was presented to a Japanese emperor who enjoyed the present. In Europe umbrellas only became popular in the 16th century and have never fallen out of fashion since then.
- B. When the umbrella came to Europe, it was used to protect people from direct sunlight, not from rain. At that time the device was called a 'parasol', a French word. When people started to use it for rainy weather, they gave it a new name - 'umbrella'. The parasol and the umbrella look a bit different and differ in their construction too.
- C. The first umbrellas were made of silk and oil-paper. The most extravagant ones were decorated with bird feathers. It was good for sunny weather but didn't work in the rain. Later the people of Britain, where rain is much more frequent than sun, started to use practical waterproof materials for their umbrellas. But it didn't make the umbrellas look any worse! The bright colours and interesting prints have turned them into fashionable accessories.
- D. In ancient times, umbrellas belonged to royalty, the court and noble and rich people. In India, for example, umbrellas belonged only to the ruler and most powerful men of the country. Women seldom carried umbrellas themselves. The job was done by their servants. In England a long, stick-like umbrella became part of a gentleman's image.

- E. Like any other accessory, the umbrella, apart from its function to keep the person dry, can help them feel rich and important – an umbrella made from crocodile skin looks very impressive. There are umbrellas that cost so much that it could be a problem to use them on a dark and rainy night. Artistic people like the umbrella theme too. There are lots of ways to decorate a street or a building with colourful umbrellas!
- F. There is a belief that if you open an umbrella indoors, it will bring bad luck inside your house. In the past, if someone opened an umbrella, either on purpose or accidentally, the women took their brooms and swept the bad luck out of the door immediately! It is also believed that if you do not want rain to start, take an umbrella with you and it will not rain. But if you leave the umbrella behind it will definitely rain.
- G. The umbrella has proved to be a very useful accessory. It can save you from getting a bad cold and flu. Everyone knows there is no a better way to get ill than to get wet in rainy and stormy weather. The umbrella will also protect you from very harmful ultraviolet rays. In other words, you won't get sunburnt on a hot day on the beach if you stay in the shade of the large parasols.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

5

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Beauty helper</b>     | 5. <b>Good for health</b>                 |
| 2. <b>Harvesting olives</b> | 6. <b>A symbolic meaning</b>              |
| 3. <b>Strong and tough</b>  | 7. <b>They taste different</b>            |
| 4. <b>Advice on growing</b> | 8. <b>They are welcome in any kitchen</b> |
- A. The olive tree is an evergreen tree. It grows in the Mediterranean, Asia and Africa. The tree is not very high, not more than 8–10 metres. The olive trees are great survivors. They can resist droughts and diseases and live up to a great age. Many olive trees in the Mediterranean are said to be hundreds of years old. The older the olive tree, the broader its trunk becomes.
- B. Olives are very rich in minerals and vitamins A, E, K and B. Even in Ancient Rome women applied olive oil to their skin and hair to make them look fresh and healthy. Nowadays olive oil is a popular ingredient in skin care products too. A lot of famous cosmetic brands use it as a base ingredient for creams, lotions and shampoos.
- C. In general, the olive tree is associated with long life, wealth, glory and peace. In ancient Greece, the branches of the olive tree were used to crown the champions of the Olympic Games. It was considered to be a great award – the olive leaves meant victory and triumph. This tradition was revived during the Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 2004.
- D. Olives are one of the world's most widely enjoyed foods. Besides providing energy, they have a lot of anti-oxidants, minerals, and vitamins, primarily vitamin E. Olives also play a vital role fighting against cancer, heart diseases, nerve diseases, diabetes and many others illnesses. Recent studies have proved that regular consumption of olive oil can help to avoid stomach and blood pressure problems.
- E. Besides eating them right out of the jar, there are lots of ways to add olives to your everyday meal plan. You can add them to pasta, meat and fish dishes. They are also great in stews, salads and all types of snacks. Their sweet, sour, salty, bitter and spicy flavors are complex. And this makes olives a favourite ingredient for any chef.

- F. You can understand whether the olives are ripe or not from their colour. Green olives are not ripe yet. When they get ripe, they become black. Both green and black olives are great food. Green olives are usually picked, in September and October. Black olives are picked in November and December. Traditionally, picking olives is done by hand.
- G. When an experienced cook eats an olive, he can say a lot about the tree it came from. The taste of the olive can give information about the region and climate, where the tree is grown and about the time of the harvest. For example, the popular Kalamata olives come from southern Greece. They have a rich fruity flavour.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

6

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <b>What is the race like?</b>                                   | 5. <b>What do the statistics show?</b>   |
| 2. <b>What does their sports uniform look like?</b>                | 6. <b>Who is better?</b>                 |
| 3. <b>Is it easy to join the team?</b>                             | 7. <b>Who can take part in the race?</b> |
| 4. <b>Why are Oxford and Cambridge called educational centres?</b> | 8. <b>What can stop the race?</b>        |

- A. The cities of Oxford and Cambridge are often referred to as university cities. In both of them there are many well-known schools and colleges where a lot of city residents work. Students make up the major part of the cities' population. Because of their high standard and traditions these universities are top of the world list.
- B. Oxford and Cambridge have always argued which of them is number one. It depends not only on the academic results but on every aspect of life, sports included. Thus, in 1829 two students suggested arranging a boat race between the two universities. The winners got the title of the best university. Since then the university boat race has become a traditional sports event.
- C. The Oxford-Cambridge boat race takes place every spring on the river Thames. The choice of candidates for the team starts in September. Usually a lot of students want to join the team, many more than actually needed. Forty students start their training in September. In December, only the twenty-five best candidates are left. They keep training till March but only eight rowers will take part in the race.
- D. The boating race team members teams are from eighteen to thirty. Only students who are not professional rowers are allowed to participate in the races. The boat racing teams are international. They have students from Europe, Canada and Australia. Women participate in the races too. Men's and women's races take place on the same day.

- E. The race takes place on the Thames. It is a four mile distance between two bridges. The two teams usually cover it in seventeen to eighteen minutes. In each boat there are eight sportsmen. The winners receive the prize from the sponsor of the race. Besides, they have the right to choose the better side against the wind in the next race.
- F. Every victory of the team is carefully recorded. The race records date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Though both teams are equally strong and well-prepared, the only draw was registered in 1877. In general, Cambridge teams have been a little bit more successful than the sportsmen from Oxford.
- G. The races are not normally cancelled because of the weather or any other conditions. Nevertheless, several times it was stopped in the middle because of other reasons. Once, the pause happened because of a man swimming across the Thames. The second time was when the Oxford team broke an oar<sup>2</sup>. In each case the race was restarted after the problem had been solved.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

<sup>2</sup> an oar – весло

7

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами **A–G** и заголовками **1–8**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <b>Shopping on Sundays</b>            | 5. <b>House of books</b>                         |
| 2. <b>Most interesting for the young</b> | 6. <b>Hurry up to buy things</b>                 |
| 3. <b>Forgotten taste</b>                | 7. <b>Illuminations to watch on special days</b> |
| 4. <b>Meant to stay inside</b>           | 8. <b>Royalty's place</b>                        |

- A. All the queen's jewels and gold are kept in the Tower of London. They are guarded by men who wear old-fashioned uniforms. These guards are called Beefeaters, because in the old days they had to be strong and got daily portion of beef. In the gardens there are a lot of ravens. There is a legend that if these birds fly away the Tower of London will fall down. The Beefeaters always make sure that the ravens' wings are clipped.
- B. There are a lot of museums in London, but the Science Museum is one of the most interesting for young people. You can see veteran cars, and early trains and airplanes. There is also a special room where you can make scientific experiments. You can even experiment with a space launch pad.
- C. One of the best roads for window shopping is Oxford street. It has hundreds of shops, large and small, selling cloths, shoes, records, toys, jewelry and many other things. At Christmastime thousands of people come to Oxford Street to do their Christmas shopping, and to look at the beautiful Christmas lights. Every year these lights are switched on by a very famous person: a sports star, a film star, or perhaps a member of the royal family.
- D. If you are looking for a particular book you can go to Charing Cross road. It is in the centre of London, not far from Trafalgar square. It is famous for its bookshops. Foyles is the most famous of all. It is the biggest bookshop in the world and has many miles of book shelves.
- E. Harrods is the largest store in Europe. It sells lots of beautiful and expensive things. They say you can buy anything there, even an elephant. Harrods is famous for its sales. Everything is sold at reduced prices, and hundreds of people queue up hoping to find a bargain.

- F. Petticoat lane market is the most famous market in London. It is open only on Sundays. From Mondays to Saturdays the road it is in is called Middlesex Street, but on Sundays it changes its name to Petticoat Lane. It is always very crowded and very noisy, but there are lots of things to buy and most of them are cheap.
- G. For thousand years English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey, and many are buried there. Their tombs are very beautiful and interesting to see. Kings and queens are crowned on a special throne which was made in 1300. Under it there is a big stone called the Stone of Scone. When Scotland was a separate country their kings were crowned on this stone.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							





Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **24–31** 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**).

### Joseph Rudyard Kipling

Joseph Rudyard Kipling is considered to be one of the greatest English writers. He was born in 1865, in Bombay, India. At the time of his birth, his parents were recent arrivals in India. They had come to India with plans to start a new life. The family lived quite well. His father, an artist, was the head of the Department of Architectural Sculpture at the School of Art. For the young Kipling, India was a wonderful and happy place.

However, at the age of 6, Kipling's life changed greatly. He was sent to England to receive a formal British education. These were hard years for Kipling. The boy suffered from strict school discipline, his classmates' insults and bullying. His only comfort was books: he enjoyed reading. By the age of 11, Kipling was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Fortunately, Kipling's mother placed him in a new school. There, Kipling found friends and discovered his talent for writing, eventually becoming the editor of the school newspaper.

In 1882, Kipling was told by his parents that they didn't have enough money to send him to college, and he returned to India. It was a powerful moment in the young writer's life. He found a job with a local newspaper. Kipling's experiences as a reporter formed the backbone for lots of his stories. Later, his collection of 40 short stories called *Plain Tales from the Hills* gained wide popularity in England.

Seven years later, Kipling returned to England in the hope of becoming a famous writer. In London, he met Wolcott Balestier, an American publisher who became one of Kipling's great friends and supporters. Later, Kipling happily married Wolcott's sister, Carrie.

As a writer, Kipling flourished. His portfolio contained gems like *The Jungle Book*, *The Naulahka: A Story of the West and East* and *The Second Jungle Book*. Kipling loved children and understood them very well. His tales fascinated boys and girls all over the world.

Kipling travelled a lot but in 1902 he returned to Great Britain with his wife and children. The Kiplings bought a large estate in Sussex and many of his most famous books were written there. One of them was *Just So Stories*. The book's name had, in fact, come from his daughter, who asked her father to repeat each tale several times, or "just so," as she often said.

In 1907 he was the first English writer to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. It was international recognition of his talent.

In 1914, the First World War began and Kipling was a passionate supporter of the fight against Germany. He even encouraged his son John to join the army though John had a serious problem with his eyesight. Kipling and his son were very close. Unfortunately, in October of 1915, John was killed in

France. Kipling, feeling guilty about persuading his son to become a soldier, was terribly depressed.

Due to these sad circumstances, for the last twenty years of his life Kipling did not write any more of his wonderful children's tales.

Kipling was born into the family of a writer.

- 24** 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 25** His school teachers considered the young Kipling a capable student.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 26** Kipling studied at college.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 27** Kipling met his future wife due to his friend.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 28** The book *Just So Stories* got its name due to Kipling's daughter.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 29** At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Kipling was given a prestigious literary award.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 30** Kipling's son returned from the war with a problem with his eyesight.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

- 31** Kipling continued creating tales for children until the end of his life.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:









**Система оценивания выполнения заданий раздела 2.1**

Задания 1–7 оцениваются в 7 баллов. 1 балл выставляется за каждое верно установленное соответствие.

Задания 8–63 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ.

**Ответы к заданиям 1–63**

<b>№ задания</b>	<b>Ответ</b>
1	2143578
2	6351742
3	4752168
4	4351782
5	3165827
6	4637158
7	4275618
8	1
9	3
10	1
11	2
12	2
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	1
17	2
18	1
19	3
20	1
21	3
22	2
23	2
24	2
25	3
26	2
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	2
31	2
32	2
33	3

34	1
35	2
36	1
37	2
38	1
39	3
40	2
41	3
42	2
43	1
44	3
45	1
46	2
47	1
48	2
49	1
50	3
51	2
52	3
53	1
54	2
55	1
56	1
57	2
58	2
59	3
60	1
61	1
62	1
63	3

## РАЗДЕЛ 2.2

## Тренировочные задания по грамматике и лексике

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–9 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 1–9.

- 1 School was finally over and I was about to enjoy my holidays. I was going to stay with my Aunt Helen, who lived in California. I thought that visiting \_\_\_\_\_ would be great fun, but I felt nervous and scared. SHE
- 2 When my mum \_\_\_\_\_ me to the airport, she noticed that something was wrong with me. DRIVE
- 3 “Are you all right?” she asked. “You’re afraid of flying, aren’t you?”  
“I \_\_\_\_\_ you to notice. Yes, I’m a bit scared. Sorry.” NOT/WANT
- 4 “There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to be sorry about! It’s natural to feel nervous before your first flight. BE
- 5 I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ go with you, but you know that I can’t.” CAN
- 6 It was true. My mum was the \_\_\_\_\_ woman in the world. BUSY
- 7 “I’m fine, Mum. Don’t worry.” I tried to sound calm. “I \_\_\_\_\_ you as soon as we land.” CALL
- 8 The plane \_\_\_\_\_ off smoothly. The pilot informed the passengers about the details of the flight. TAKE
- 9 Then we \_\_\_\_\_ refreshing drinks. I had some orange juice and closed my eyes. OFFER

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 10–18 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 10–18.

- 10 Judy was afraid of the dark. At night she always \_\_\_\_\_ the lights on. LEAVE
- 11 Judy couldn’t explain what exactly she was afraid of. She \_\_\_\_\_ in monsters or in ghosts. NOT/BELIEVE
- 12 She was one of those rare girls who never screamed when she saw spiders, \_\_\_\_\_ and frogs. MOUSE
- 13 But everyone in her family knew that a dark room was the \_\_\_\_\_ of her fears. BAD
- 14 One day, when Judy \_\_\_\_\_ something in her room, her mother came in holding a big shopping bag. DRAW
- 15 “Guess what I \_\_\_\_\_,” she said to Judy. BUY
- 16 “I have no idea. Is it for \_\_\_\_\_?” Judy felt very curious about the bag. I
- 17 Her mother pulled two packages from her shopping bag. In the first package there were some very nice slippers. They \_\_\_\_\_ from soft, pink fabric and had bright flashing lights. Inside the second package were glow-in-the-dark pyjamas! MAKE
- 18 Judy said she \_\_\_\_\_ to try them on immediately. WANT  
Amazingly, she felt safe all through the night. In a few days the lights stopped flashing but Judy realised she didn’t feel afraid of the dark any more.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19–27** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **19–27**.

- 19** It was the middle of November and Tina felt down and depressed. Late autumn was the \_\_\_\_\_ season of the year. BAD
- 20** It often \_\_\_\_\_, and Tina had to spend most of her time indoors. Because of this, she really welcomed the changes in her school routine. The school administration introduced a new class – a dance class. RAIN
- 21** But not everyone was happy! The boys said that it \_\_\_\_\_ a waste of time. BE
- 22** They often missed the class and, when they attended, they \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher's instructions but tried to make fun of everything. NOT/LISTEN
- 23** "I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ a class for girls only," Tina thought. HAVE
- 24** The Junior Dance Competition \_\_\_\_\_ in their town every year. It was a spectacular show. HOLD
- 25** "Your dancing \_\_\_\_\_ every day," the teacher said one day. IMPROVE
- 26** "If you go on like this, you \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to take part in the Dance Competition next month." HAVE
- 27** Tina imagined herself wearing a beautiful dress and elegant shoes on her \_\_\_\_\_. She decided it was something she'd like to try. FOOT

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **28–36** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **28–36**.

- 28** William Shakespeare is one of the greatest writers. Though he \_\_\_\_\_ four centuries ago, a lot of theatres still perform his plays. LIVE
- 29** They are still popular, and Shakespeare's fans believe they \_\_\_\_\_ popular in the future too! BE
- 30** Shakespeare's career started in London where he worked as an actor, wrote sonnets and plays. When his first play \_\_\_\_\_, the young writer felt very happy. PUBLISH
- 31** He thought it was the \_\_\_\_\_ day in all his life. GOOD
- 32** At that time he \_\_\_\_\_ what great fame was waiting for him years later. NOT/KNOW
- 33** All Shakespeare's \_\_\_\_\_, like *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear* and others are about love and betrayal, honour and lies. TRAGEDY
- 34** These things will always be important to \_\_\_\_\_, won't they? WE
- 35** Most people, however, prefer adapted versions of Shakespeare's works. This is because modern English \_\_\_\_\_ a lot from the English Shakespeare spoke and wrote. DIFFER
- 36** I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ read the original versions of his sonnets, but it is too difficult for me yet. CAN

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **37–45** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **37–45**.

- 37** Kate was only nine when her family moved to another town. She liked her new school at once and \_\_\_\_\_ a lot if new friends there. MAKE
- 38** Every morning she went to her school on the school bus. It \_\_\_\_\_ red and Kate could see it from far away. PAINT
- 39** On the way, the bus picked up the other \_\_\_\_\_, and it took Kate about forty minutes to get to school. CHILD
- 40** “This town is much \_\_\_\_\_ than the town where we lived before,” she said to her classmates. BIG
- 41** “There mum usually brought \_\_\_\_\_ to school by car, and it only took ten minutes.” I
- 42** One day Kate \_\_\_\_\_ late for her bus. When she got to the bus stop, the bus had left and there was no point in waiting for another one. BE
- 43** Fortunately Kate’s mother was at home and she said that that she \_\_\_\_\_ her to school. DRIVE
- 44** “But you have to give me the directions, because I \_\_\_\_\_ how to get to your school by car,” added mother. NOT/KNOW
- 45** Mother was surprised how long it took them to get to the school, but then she understood why. They followed the bus route!  
‘Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ you the way to get to your school on foot. It’s much shorter,’ the mother laughed and kissed her daughter. SHOW

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **46–51** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **46–51**.

- 46** Jenny doesn’t have many friends, but she has lots of books. Jenny likes fantasy stories best. She has a rich \_\_\_\_\_ which takes her to magical lands. Jenny often feels like she is a part of the story. IMAGINE
- 47** She enjoys being in someone else’s shoes, living in an \_\_\_\_\_ different world. ABSOLUTE
- 48** When reading, Jenny may turn into a princess or become a mountain \_\_\_\_\_. EXPLORE
- 49** She can see \_\_\_\_\_ creatures and amazing places with her own eyes. FANTASY
- 50** Books are ideal friends for Jenny. They are entertaining and helpful. They can give her some \_\_\_\_\_ advice when she needs it and keep quiet when she doesn’t want to communicate. PRACTICE
- 51** Books never \_\_\_\_\_ with her and they never argue. AGREE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **52–57** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **52–57**.

- 52** It all started in 1865. A group of Frenchmen were having dinner in one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants near Paris. FASHION
- 53** They talked about the democratic changes in the USA and wanted to support the American people. After a short \_\_\_\_\_ they agreed on an original idea. DISCUSS
- 54** The idea was suggested by Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, a sculptor and \_\_\_\_\_. He said they could make a statue of a woman holding the torch of freedom. DESIGN
- 55** It was an ambitious project and it was \_\_\_\_\_ to complete it quickly. POSSIBLE
- 56** It actually took 21 years for this idea to become a reality. The French people raised money to build the statue, and, \_\_\_\_\_, in 1886, it was ready. FINAL
- 57** On July 4, 1886 the United States received their \_\_\_\_\_ gift – the Statue of Liberty! AMAZE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **58–63** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **58–63**.

- 58** Olivia got a camera for her birthday. Her family was going on a trip to Washington D.C. and Olivia wanted to take pictures of the \_\_\_\_\_ places she would see. WONDER
- 59** The first place where they stopped was a sandy beach. Olivia took pictures of the ocean and the \_\_\_\_\_ seagulls. NOISE
- 60** The birds seemed to enjoy being photographed, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ to go too close to them. Olivia had to take pictures from a distance. POSSIBLE
- 61** Next, the family moved on to the centre of Washington D.C. Olivia's heart was beating with \_\_\_\_\_. EXCITE
- 62** She got great shots of the White House, the Capitol and some other \_\_\_\_\_ buildings. FAME
- 63** \_\_\_\_\_, it was time to head home. Olivia thought about how her friends would be surprised to see her pictures. FINAL

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **64–69** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **64–69**.

**64**

Chelsea Flower show is an annual festival. Every florist, \_\_\_\_\_, or just a person who love flowers GARDEN wants to be there.

**65**

The atmosphere of beauty and \_\_\_\_\_ attracts HAPPY people of all ages.

**66**

The most known florists and designers take part in a professional \_\_\_\_\_ COMPETE.

**67**

They present exotic plants of \_\_\_\_\_ colours DIFFER and sizes to the visitors.

**68**

\_\_\_\_\_ flower installations have become very RECENT popular.

**69**

They look beautiful but \_\_\_\_\_ their delicate FORTUNATELY beauty cannot last for too long.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **70–75** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **70–75**.

**70**

There are about 120 000 comets in our Solar system and sometimes people can see them crossing the sky. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sight but people often get scared. WONDER

**71**

Seeing a comet's tail in the sky can be interpreted very \_\_\_\_\_ in various cultures. DIFFERENT

**72**

Some people believe it means luck and \_\_\_\_\_ HAPPY.

**73**

The others, on the other hand, think that it is a very \_\_\_\_\_ sign which means a coming LUCKY catastrophe.

**74**

In fact, comets can really be very \_\_\_\_\_ for DANGER the planet. There is a hypothesis that dinosaurs died out because a large comet hit the Earth.

**75**

However, scientists haven't yet got enough \_\_\_\_\_ to prove this theory. INFORM

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **76–84**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **76–84**.

- 76** When her parents moved house, Mary liked the new house at once. There \_\_\_\_\_ a green lawn in front of it, with a nice flower bed right in the middle. BE
- 77** Mary often told her mum that she \_\_\_\_\_ to have a dog so that she could play with it on the lawn. WANT
- 78** The mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ and Mary thought that was a good sign. But time went on and there was no puppy. NOT/ANSWER
- 79** “Why can’t I have a dog?” Mary asked one morning when her parents \_\_\_\_\_ dinner on the terrace. Mary had eaten her meat pie already and was feeling bored. HAVE
- 80** Dad looked at \_\_\_\_\_ very seriously. “A dog is not a toy. We need to be sure you are able to take care of it.” “I am!” Mary exclaimed. SHE
- 81** “We’ll see,” her father continued. “Do you know Mr. Smith?” “The old man who \_\_\_\_\_ across the road? Yes, I do.” LIVE
- 82** “Fine. The thing is that he is leaving for a long trip and \_\_\_\_\_ take his dog with him. NOT/CAN
- 83** If you agree to take care of his dog for two months and do it really well, we \_\_\_\_\_ you a puppy afterwards.” GIVE
- 84** Mary \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment. “Yes,” she said. “I agree.” THINK

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **85–90**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **85–90**.

- 85** Flower clocks can often be seen in city gardens and parks. They don’t always tell the precise time but they are \_\_\_\_\_ very nice to look at. CERTAIN
- 86** There is a flower clock in the park not far from my school. It’s a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting point for all the teenagers of our district. FAVOUR
- 87** The face of the clock is made of different flowers, which makes it very \_\_\_\_\_. COLOUR
- 88** Thanks to the clock, even on \_\_\_\_\_ days the place looks cheerful. RAIN
- 89** I wish I knew the name of the \_\_\_\_\_ who made this clock. DESIGN
- 90** I read it somewhere that the first flower clock was made in Edinburgh. That floral \_\_\_\_\_ was the idea of the supervisor of Edinburgh Parks John McHattie and the clockmaker James Ritchie. DECORATE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **91–99** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **91–99**.

- 91** Passing through the gates we enter the Kremlin territory. Moving \_\_\_\_\_ along, one comes to the **Tsar Cannon** (Tsar-pushka), cast by Andrei Chokhov in 1586. FAR
- 92** It is one of the biggest cannons ever \_\_\_\_\_ . MAKE
- 93** It \_\_\_\_\_ to defend the **Saviour Gate**, but it has never been fired. INTEND
- 94** Both \_\_\_\_\_ and adults like to listen to the guides' stories about the Kremlin attractions CHILD
- 95** Close by is the earthbound **Tsar Bell** (Tsar-kolokol), the \_\_\_\_\_ bell in the world. LARGE
- 96** Beyond the Patriarch's Palace \_\_\_\_\_ **Cathedral Square** (Sobornaya ploshchad). LIE
- 97** It \_\_\_\_\_ by a superb array of buildings that give the square its name. SURROUND
- 98** The \_\_\_\_\_ structure is **Ivan the Great Bell Tower**. TALL
- 99** The \_\_\_\_\_ Orthodox Church is the **Cathedral of Assumption**. IMPORTANT

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **100–105** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **100–105**.

- 100** The best part about Russia's Lake Baikal is that even though its appearance is \_\_\_\_\_ different in the winter, COMPLETE
- 101** you will still consider it a hauntingly \_\_\_\_\_ destination. BEAUTY
- 102** If you love winter and its games, you will \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy taking a tour of the lake by sleigh. DEFINE
- 103** Even though sleighing becomes less \_\_\_\_\_ once you get older, this time you will actually feel the adrenaline pumping through your veins. INTEREST
- 104** You know that you're virtually standing on the ice of the deepest and most \_\_\_\_\_ lake in the world. FAME
- 105** That feeling is really \_\_\_\_\_. FORGET

**Система оценивания выполнения заданий раздела 2.2**

Задания 1–105 оцениваются в 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ.  
Ошибки в написанных словах не допускаются.

**Ответы к заданиям 1–105**

№ задания	Ответ
1	her
2	was driving
3	did not want/didn't want
4	is/'s
5	could
6	busiest
7	will call/shall call/'ll call
8	took
9	were offered
10	left
11	did not believe/didn't believe
12	mice
13	worst
14	was drawing
15	have bought/'ve brought
16	me
17	were made
18	wanted
19	worst
20	rained
21	was
22	did not listen/didn't listen
23	had
24	was held
25	is improving
26	will have/'ll have
27	feet
28	lived
29	will be, 'll be
30	was published
31	best
32	did not know, didn't know
33	tragedies
34	us
35	differs

36	could
37	made
38	was painted
39	children
40	bigger
41	me
42	was
43	would drive, 'd drive
44	do not know, don't know
45	shall show, will show, 'll show
46	imagination
47	absolutely
48	explorer
49	fantastic
50	practical
51	disagree
52	fashionable
53	discussion
54	designer
55	impossible
56	finally
57	amazing
58	wonderful
59	noisy
60	impossible
61	excitement
62	famous
63	finally
64	gardener
65	happiness
66	competition
67	different
68	recently
69	unfortunately
70	wonderful
71	differently
72	happiness
73	unlucky
74	dangerous
75	information
76	was
77	wanted
78	did not answer, didn't answer

79	were having
80	her
81	lives
82	cannot, can't
83	shall give, will give, 'll give
84	thought
85	certainly
86	favourite, favorite
87	colourful, colorful
88	rainy
89	designer
90	decoration
91	further; farther
92	made
93	was intended
94	children
95	largest
96	lies
97	is surrounded
98	tallest
99	most important
100	completely
101	beautiful
102	definitely
103	interesting
104	famous
105	unforgettable

## РАЗДЕЛ 2.3

## Тренировочные задания по письму

Экзаменуемому даётся отрывок из письма зарубежного друга по переписке и предлагается написать ответ с соблюдением всех правил написания и оформления личного письма на английском языке.

В своём письме экзаменуемый должен **ответить на три вопроса** друга по переписке.

Требуемый объём ответного письма: 100–120 слов.

1

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

*...I've just changed school. I'm fond of Mathematics and it's the major subject in my new school. The only thing I don't like here is too much homework! ...*

*...What is your favourite subject? How long does it take you to do your homework? What do you do in your free time? ...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

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

2

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

*...The end of the school year is usually a very stressful time for me. We have to take lots of tests and exams. The only thing that makes me happy is that the holidays are coming. ...*

*...What exams do you take this year? How do you prepare for your English exam? What are your plans for the coming summer holidays? ...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

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

**3** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Alice

*...Frankly, I don't understand why some people like classical music. I adore rock and usually listen to it on my way home from school. If my favourite band comes to our town, I'll definitely go to their concert...*

*...What kind of music do you like? Do you think it is necessary to have music lessons at school, why? What musical instrument would you like to play? ...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.  
Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**4** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

*Last month I tried drawing with oils for the first time in my life. Now I'm thinking of going to an art school because my older sister says I have talent...  
.... What do people do as a hobby in your country? What is your hobby? What new activities would you like to try?...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.  
Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**5** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Anna.

*... Yesterday I asked my mum if I could have a cat. She said she would think about it. I do hope she'll say yes ...  
... Do you have a pet? What pet is the easiest to keep in a flat? Why are some people against pets in a flat? ...*

Write her a letter and answer her **3** questions.  
Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**6** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Martin.

*... I've just come back home from my summer language school. I spent four weeks in Madrid studying Spanish...*

*... What do you usually do during your summer holidays? What do you do to improve your English in summer? What foreign language (apart from English) would you like to speak, why?...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.  
Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**7** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend,

*...I wish I could have more free time now, and meet my friends more often ...*

*...Do you often meet your friends? How do you usually spend you free time? Have you been very busy lately?...*

Write her a letter and answer her **3** questions.  
Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## Система оценивания заданий раздела 2.3

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий 1–7  
«Личное письмо»

(максимальный балл – 10)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
К1	<b>Решение коммуникативной задачи</b>	<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> даны полные ответы на три заданных вопроса. Правильно выбрано обращение, завершающая фраза и подпись. Есть благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	<b>Задание выполнено:</b> даны ответы на три заданных вопроса, НО на один вопрос дан неполный ответ. Есть одно-два нарушения в стилевом оформлении письма, И/ИЛИ отсутствует благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах	<b>Задание выполнено частично:</b> даны ответы на заданные вопросы, НО на два вопроса даны неполные ответы, ИЛИ ответ на один вопрос отсутствует. Имеется более двух нарушений в стилевом оформлении письма и в соблюдении норм вежливости	<b>Задание не выполнено:</b> отсутствуют ответы на два вопроса, ИЛИ текст письма не соответствует требуемому объёму
К2	<b>Организация текста</b>		Текст логично выстроен и разделён на абзацы; правильно использованы языковые средства для передачи логической связи, оформление текста соответствует нормам письменного этикета	Текст в основном логично выстроен, НО имеются недостатки (один-два) при использовании средств логической связи И/ИЛИ деления на абзацы. ИЛИ имеются отдельные нарушения в структурном оформлении текста письма	Текст выстроен нелогично, допущены многочисленные ошибки в структурном оформлении текста письма, ИЛИ оформление текста НЕ соответствует нормам письменного этикета, принятого в стране изучаемого языка

К3	<b>Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста</b>	Использованы разнообразная лексика и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче (допускается не более двух языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более четырёх негрубых языковых ошибок), ИЛИ языковые ошибки отсутствуют, но используются лексические единицы и грамматические структуры только элементарного уровня	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания (допускается не более пяти негрубых языковых ошибок), И/ИЛИ допущены языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание (не более одной-двух грубых ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста
К4	<b>Орфография и пунктуация</b>		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух, не затрудняющих понимания текста)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимания (допускается не более трёх-четырёх ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, и/или допущены ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста

\* 1. Задания 1–3 (личное письмо) оцениваются по критериям К1–К4 (максимальное количество баллов – 10).

2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 154 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.

4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова – с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчёту.

***Возможный ответ на задание 1 (раздел 2.3. Задания по письму)***

Pskov,  
Russia  
15.05.16

Dear Mark,

Thanks a lot for the letter with your news. I hope you'll get used to your school and everything will be OK.

You ask me about my favourite subject. Well, my favourite subject is English. I like learning the language and being able to communicate in it. Your next question is about homework. It doesn't take me long to do my homework – usually I spend about 2 hours on it. As for my free time, I enjoy watching films in English and surfing the Internet.

I'll be waiting for your next letter – please write soon.

Best wishes,

Olga