

E. Around eighty percent of our daily calorie intake comes from just twelve plant species. Kew’s Millennium Seed Bank’s Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change project recognises the need for greater genetic diversity in our crops and seeks to preserve food security for future generations. The project collects seeds from the wild relatives of some of our most important food crop plants whose genetic make-up can be used to breed new and useful traits back into modern agricultural crops so that they can better adapt to future climates and other threats, such as pests and diseases.

F. The gardens have their own police force, Kew Constabulary, which has been in operation since 1847. Formerly known as the Royal Botanic Gardens Constabulary, it is a small, specialised constabulary of two sergeants and 12 officers, who patrol the grounds in a marked silver car. The Kew Constables are attested under section 3 of the Parks Regulation Act 1872, which gives them the same powers as the Metropolitan Police within the land belonging to the gardens.

G. If you have never been to Kew Gardens, you should know that there are several ways of getting in. Kew Gardens’ visitors usually find it difficult to understand where the entrance is. Actually, Kew Gardens are accessible by a number of gates. Currently, there are four gates that are open to the public: the Elizabeth Gate, which is situated at the west end of Kew Green, and was originally called the Main Gate before being renamed in 2012 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II; the Brentford Gate, which faces the River Thames; the Victoria Gate (named after Queen Victoria), situated in Kew Road, which is also the location of the Visitors’ Centre; and the Lion Gate, also situated in Kew Road.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

‘Unbelievable’: Heart Stents Fail to Ease Chest Pain

A procedure used to relieve chest pain in hundreds of thousands of heart patients each year is useless for many of them, researchers reported on Wednesday.

Their study focused A _____, to open blocked arteries. The devices are lifesaving when used to open arteries in patients in the throes of a heart attack.

But they are most often used in patients B _____ that occurs, for example, walking up a hill or going up stairs. Sometimes patients get stents when they have no pain at all, just blockages.

Heart disease is still the leading killer of Americans — 790,000 people have heart attacks each year — C _____. More than 500,000 heart patients worldwide have stents inserted each year D _____ according to the researchers. Other estimates are far higher.

The new study, published in the Lancet, E _____ by countering decades of clinical experience. The findings raise questions about whether stents should be used so often — or at all — to treat chest pain. Dr. David Maron, a cardiologist at Stanford University, praised the new study as “very well conducted” but said F _____. The participants had a profound blockage but only in one artery, he noted, and they were assessed after just six weeks.

“We don’t know if the conclusions apply to people with more severe disease,” Dr. Maron said. “And we don’t know if the conclusions apply for a longer period of observation.”

1. and stenting is a mainstay treatment in virtually every hospital
2. that it left some questions unanswered
3. who have a blocked artery and chest pain
4. to relieve chest pain
5. blocked coronary artery and chest pain
6. stunned leading cardiologists
7. on the insertion of stents, tiny wire cages

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Mobile Phones

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over



great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we increasingly use Bell's invention for taking photographs, accessing the internet or watching video clips rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

The modern mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio. Traditional two-way radio was a very limited means of communication. As soon as the users moved out of range of each other's broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts located around the countryside to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts; when he moved too far away from one mast, the next mast would pick up the signal. (Scientists referred to each mast's reception area as being a separate 'cell'; this is why in many countries mobile phones are called 'cell phones').

However, 1940s technology was still quite primitive, and the 'telephones' were enormous boxes which had to be transported by car. The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. As soon as his invention was complete, he tested it by calling a rival scientist to announce his success.

Within a decade, mobile phones became available to the public. The streets of modern cities began to feature sharp-suited characters shouting into giant plastic bricks. In Britain the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the 'yuppie', the new breed of young urban professionals who carried the expensive handsets as status symbols. Around this time many of us swore that we would never, ever own a mobile phone.

But in the mid-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, it seemed that everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s had evolved into smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear the bleep and buzz of mobiles ringing and registering messages, occasionally breaking out into primitive versions of the latest pop songs. Cities suddenly had a new, postmodern birdsong.

Moreover, people's timekeeping changed. Younger readers will be amazed to know that, not long ago, people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once a time and place had been agreed, people met as agreed. Somewhere around the new millennium, this practice started to die out. Meeting times became approximate, subject to change at any moment under the new order of communication: the Short Message Service (SMS) or text message. Going to be

late? Send a text message! It takes much less effort than arriving on time, and it's much less awkward than explaining your lateness face-to-face. It's the perfect communication method for the busy modern lifestyle.

Like email before it, the text message has altered the way we write in English, bringing more abbreviations and a *laxer* approach to language construction. The 160-character limit on text messages has led to a new, abbreviated version of English for fast and instantaneous communication. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling are much less important when you're sitting on the bus, hurriedly typing 'Will B 15min late — C U @ the bar. Sorry! :-)'.
B

Mobile phones, once the preserve of the high-powered businessperson and the 'yuppie', are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous amount of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it's easier to stay in touch when you've got a mobile. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced. Firstly, we saw the introduction of built-in cameras, global positioning devices and internet access. More recently we have witnessed the arrival of the 'third generation' of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with broadband internet access, which will allow us to watch TV, download internet files at high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years. If he were around today, he might say:

'That's gr8! But I'm v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite.'

12 Why are mobile phones called cell phones in many countries?

- 1) They are made of special elements called cells.
- 2) They receive a signal within one radio mast's cell.
- 3) They were given that name by their inventors.
- 4) The word 'cell' is derived from the word 'caller'.

Ответ:



13 Who received the call from the first real mobile phone in 1973?

- 1) Dr Martin Cooper
- 2) Dr Martin Cooper's parents
- 3) Dr Martin Cooper's good friend
- 4) Dr Martin Cooper's competitor

Ответ:

14 At first many British people swore that they would never have a mobile phone. Which of the following is NOT the reason for this?

- 1) First mobile phones were inconvenient to take with you.
- 2) They were too expensive to buy.
- 3) They didn't function properly.
- 4) They served mostly as a status symbol.

Ответ:

15 All these changes happened to mobile phones from 80s to 90s EXCEPT _____

- 1) Primitive ringtones were replaced by modern pop songs.
- 2) The prices for mobiles phones decreased.
- 3) Mobile phones became smaller.
- 4) Mobile phones came into wider use.

Ответ:

16 How has SMS influenced people's timekeeping and communicating?

- 1) People no longer meet, they text to each other.
- 2) People have become more punctual.
- 3) People have become less strict concerning meeting times.
- 4) There is practically no influence exerted by SMS.

Ответ:

17 What is the meaning of the word *laxer* in paragraph 7?

- 1) more coward
- 2) more accurate
- 3) more pragmatic
- 4) more careless

Ответ:

18 What is the author's attitude towards changes in mobile technologies?

- 1) sceptic
- 2) enthusiastic
- 3) incredulous
- 4) frustrated

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

Tours That Emphasize Adventure

- 19 Taking some time off from a tech job in Chicago earlier this year to contemplate a career move, Shannon Elarton _____ up to visit Tanzania in May with AdventureWomen, a women-only tour company, on a hunch that she might gain some perspective from her fellow travelers. SIGN
- 20 She was also, she said, “_____ something deeper than you would get in a basic tour,” and got it one day when the company owner, Judi Wineland, introduced the group to 12 women from a local Masai community. CRAVE
- 21 “By the time it _____, it was the biggest gift for me,” she said. “At the end of the day we all want the same things: to have work, to provide for our family, to have a family.” FINISH
- 22 Traveling to experience such personal connections and search one’s soul _____ to women, of course. NOT TO LIMIT
- 23 But a rise in the number of women-only trips, both from new companies and established ones, suggests women are keen to wander well beyond resorts _____ girlfriend getaway packages and mother-daughter spa retreats. TOUT
- 24 Not all women’s trips are adrenaline-based. Wellness retreats _____ as a springboard to more emotionally charged events such as Renew, a breakup boot camp coming Dec. 1-3 to an estate in Saugerties, N.Y. SERVE
- 25 “Men _____ sporting trips and fishing trips and hunting getaways for ages and it’s finally time for women to have the equal amount of hall passes so to speak,” said Mollie Fitzgerald, the owner of Frontiers International Travel, a Gibsonia, Pa.-based travel agency. TAKE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.

Chicago

- 26 Chicago, the state of Illinois, is known as The Second City, which refers to its rebuilding after the fire. The current city is _____ the second Chicago, after the one that disappeared in 1871. LITERAL
- 27 It can also refer to the city’s long-held position as the United States’ _____ city, after New York City. TWO
- 28 Today, Chicago is called as The Windy City. You might suspect that Chicago got this nickname from the winds off Lake Michigan, which shove through the downtown _____ with intense force. CORRIDOR
- 29 But the true origin of the saying comes from politics. Some say it may have been coined by rivals like Cincinnati and New York as a derogatory reference to the Chicagoan _____ political conventions. Others say that the term originated from the fact that Chicago politicians change their minds as "often as the wind." END
- 30 Finally, the city is often named as The City That Works. It refers to Chicago’s labor tradition and the long hours worked by its residents, its willingness to tackle grand civic projects and to make fortunes for a _____ few. LUCK
- 31 Chicago is the home of the blues and the truth of jazz, and the heart of comedy. Here the age of railroads found its center, and airplanes followed suit. It’s a city with a swagger, but without the surliness or even the fake smiles found in other cities of _____ size. IT



Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32–38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32–38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Paris and the wonders of a life overseas

I was lucky enough to live in Paris for six months teaching English and in this short time I was able to appreciate the language, culture and brilliance of the city of light.

Befriending locals is always the best way to really experience a new place. [32] _____ =for the likes of Paris with so many hidden gems around every corner. It is also of course the best way to learn and eventually [33] _____ a language. Speak how the locals do and learn [34] _____ them. Cafés and bars are great places to [35] _____. There you can meet friends and locals, but also relax on your own and grab a drink whilst taking in the atmosphere and language that is being spoken around you.

One of the best things to do in Paris is to explore the area of Montmartre. Montmartre used to be a small village [36] _____ the edge of Paris but is now one of its main attractions and the calling place for aspiring artists. The views of the city from the front of the Sacré Coeur are incredible and will live with you for a lifetime. Winter is a great time to see Paris as the cold air [37] _____ you to wrap up in your winter coat and scarf and travel the streets and take in its beauty. To add to the views there is on most days entertainment, singing, guitar and I was lucky enough to hear a professional opera singer [38] _____ one occasion.

- 32 1) specially 2) especially 3) namely 4) evenly

Ответ:

- 33 1) manage 2) know 3) obtain 4) master

Ответ:

- 34 1) about 2) from 3) of 4) with

Ответ:

- 35 1) hold on 2) go up 3) hang out 4) get off

Ответ:

- 36 1) on 2) in 3) at 4) by

Ответ:

- 37 1) makes 2) gets 3) allows 4) lets

Ответ:

- 38 1) at 2) on 3) for 4) in

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 19–31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 39 и 40 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него.



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

...We moved to a new house a few weeks ago and I changed school. At first I was a bit afraid but I made new friends sooner than I expected. The teachers are nice and everything seems to be working out well. And what about you? Have you made any friends in your new school? Do you enjoy studying there? Have you got any new subjects this year?

I've got to go now! It's time for my music lesson. Drop me a line when you can.

Write a letter to Ann.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her preferences in music

Write **100–140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

40 Comment one of the following statements.

40.1 *Domestic appliances improved the quality of our lives.*

40.2 *Sport is not useful for people.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write **200–250 words**. Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

