

Тренировочная работа №2 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
11 класс
20 апреля 2021 года
Вариант АЯ2010201

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо»), включающих в себя 40 заданий.

На выполнение работы отводится 3 часа (180 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 32–38 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 19–31 записываются в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из 2 заданий (39 и 40) и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). На чистом листе укажите номер задания и запишите ответ к нему.

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

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

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

1. Being an early bird helps me to keep fit.
2. Exercising doesn't have to be stressful.
3. Whatever nature offers is the best.
4. It is important for me to feel clean.
5. It's a blast from the past, and I like it!
6. Competitive sports help lose weight faster.
7. Being greedy can help with self-discipline!

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** 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**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Stephen is interested in art.
- B. There are five people in Stephen's family.
- C. Jennifer has come to the gallery to listen to music.
- D. Stephen can play the guitar.
- E. Charlie will have a birthday soon.
- F. Charlie likes Leonardo da Vinci.
- G. Stephen borrowed some money from Jennifer.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 When Katie says “it’s quite self-explanatory”, she means that

- 1) bullet journals are designed by their owners.
- 2) it is easy to understand the meaning of the word.
- 3) one can learn the skill without anybody’s help.

Ответ:

4 Which of the following is NOT the reason why the presenter finds the popularity of bullet journaling strange?

- 1) Bullet journals are not digital.
- 2) Bullet journals are too simple.
- 3) Bullet journals are expensive.

Ответ:

5 According to Katie, the main advantage of bullet journaling is that

- 1) it helps you not to lose things.
- 2) it serves your individual needs.
- 3) it allows you to draw pictures.

Ответ:

6 When the presenter exclaims “No kidding!”, he expresses surprise about the fact that

- 1) bullet journaling was invented by an adult.
- 2) bullet journals aren’t used by young children.
- 3) bullet journals are supposed to be beautiful.

Ответ:

7 The person who invented bullet journaling

- 1) had a hard time concentrating on things.
- 2) couldn't attract attention to his invention.
- 3) wanted to learn to design beautiful journals.

Ответ:

☐

8 Katie's mother thinks that bullet journaling helps people to

- 1) organize things that need to be done.
- 2) efficiently do what needs to be done.
- 3) postpone doing what needs to be done.

Ответ:

☐

9 Which of the following does Katie NOT mention as one of the reasons for bullet journaling?

- 1) making life organized
- 2) developing creativity
- 3) finding peace of mind

Ответ:

☐

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

1. A lost treasure
2. A pretty prison
3. An easy job
4. Always on guard

5. The final masterpieces
6. A happy ending at last!
7. Shaped for a reason
8. Ruined and restored

- A. Different cities have different shapes depending on how they were started and then developed throughout the centuries. London and Paris grew along the rivers they were built on. Philadelphia, the first city built as a grid, is a rectangle with perpendicular streets. Washington, D.C., began as a diamond and is now roughly half of it. Moscow was started as a fortress and kept growing around it as a circle with radial and circular streets.
- B. Moscow often faced invasions. The high walls of the Kremlin, Kitay-Gorod, Bely Gorod and Zemlyanoy Gorod protected the capital. With its four rings of fortifications, by the early 17th century Moscow was one of the most protected cities in Europe. Around the 15th century, defensive monasteries were built around the city. They had high thick walls that could provide resistance to the enemy. There were about 25 of them, some of which still exist.
- C. One of the very first of these monasteries, Spaso-Andronikov Monastery, was founded as early as 1357. It was built in the most dangerous area around Moscow – in the east, where Muscovites were suffering from the enemy invasions most badly. The famous Russian icon painter Andrey Rublev spent his last years in this monastery and painted the frescos of the Saviour Cathedral, which have partially survived and can be seen today.
- D. Simonov Monastery was founded in 1377. It protected Moscow from southern invasions. This was one of the most spectacular monasteries in Moscow. During his trip to Russia, Lewis Carroll visited it twice and described the chapels that were “beautifully decorated with frescos”, as well as the tall tower from where he “had a nearer, ...better view of Moscow than that from the Sparrow Hills”. It’s sad that this monastery no longer exists.

- E.** Perhaps the most famous of all is the beautiful Novodevichy Convent, which is now proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Novodevichy Convent was protecting Moscow from its western enemies. It was founded in 1525 by Vassily III who was the first Tsar to force his wife become a nun to marry another. Later the convent became quite notorious for housing other women of royal blood, including Peter the Great's sister Sofia and first wife Eudokia.
- F.** Danilov Monastery was founded in 1561 and was known for its big melodious bells. However, during the war with Sweden, Peter the Great made cannons out of them. New ones were made in the late 19th century only to be removed again after the Revolution. In 1930 they were bought and donated to Harvard University by an American businessman Charles R. Crane. In 2008 'Danilov Bells' were returned to the Monastery.
- G.** Donskoy is another monastery which still exists. Founded in 1591, it completed the semicircle of the defensive monasteries closest to Moscow. In 1812 Napoleon's soldiers stole the jewels from its icons and destroyed some of its buildings. The famous Russian general Matvey Platov, commander of the Don Cossacks, who was wittily depicted by Nikolay Leskov in his short story "Levsha", donated money to rebuild the Monastery.

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.

The Lawn Chair Flyer

Larry Walters was a truck driver who always dreamed of flying. When he couldn't get into the U.S. Air Force, he came up with a new plan. One sunny day in July of 1982, Larry made history A_____ near Los Angeles, California.

Larry tied 45 weather balloons to a lawn chair and used helium tanks to fill the balloons. Weather balloons are the balloons used by weather services to measure atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity and wind speed by a special instrument. Sitting in his sturdy chair B_____, Larry ordered his friends to cut the anchor rope. But instead of rising slowly to a height of 100 feet C_____, Larry's aircraft rushed skyward. It rose to over 16,000 feet in the air. The truck driver D_____ was suddenly in airplane territory – in a lawn chair!

Fortunately, Larry had brought along an air gun and a two-way radio. He used the radio to communicate E_____. He also shot a few balloons with the air gun to lower his aircraft. However, the lawn chair eventually drifted into some power lines, causing a power outage in the nearby city of Long Beach.

After his historic flight, Larry had to pay a fine to the Federal Aviation Administration for flying an uncertified aircraft. He complained that the Wright brothers, F_____, had also flown uncertified aircrafts. Later, Larry said, "I fulfilled my dream. But I wouldn't do this again for anything."

- 1) as he had expected
- 2) like many pilots before them
- 3) when he took flight in a homemade aircraft
- 4) with surprised emergency officials
- 5) with no flight experience
- 6) inventors of the first airplane
- 7) like the proud captain of a ship

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.

Libraries on Fire

People tend to think of libraries as places of safety, peace and openness. Because of this, the effect of burning libraries is deeply emotional. Books are a code for a society's culture and history. They tell us who we are and what we know. Destroying books is the same as destroying a culture, ripping away a culture's shared memory. And still, for as long as people have been building libraries, they have been burning them.

One of the most famous libraries to be burned down was the Library of Alexandria. Everything about this ancient library was **enigmatic**. There is no record of where the building was situated or what it looked like. There are many stories describing its destruction, but no one is sure which of the stories are true. It is commonly believed that the library burned several times. The first time was probably an accident. Julius Caesar attacked Alexandria in 48 BC and the fire he started in the port spread and eventually engulfed the library.

The library was rebuilt and restocked. It burned several more times, the last and most famous of which happened in 640 AD. By this point the library was enormous, rumored to have contained half a million documents. People had begun to believe the library was a living thing. When Caliph Omar invaded Egypt he told his generals to burn down the building, as the books housed in it must either contradict the Quran, in which case they needed to be destroyed, or they supported it, in which case they were unnecessary. The library burned for six months until there was nothing left to burn.

As illustrated by the above example, books are most commonly burned to destroy ideas. In the middle ages the Spanish Inquisition started the tradition of book-burning festivals, where communities would gather around bonfires of burning heretical books. Spain continued burning books abroad. After Spain colonized the Aztec and Mayan people, Spanish priests ordered all their books and images burned, believing they contained dark magic. Very few artifacts survived – they are the only clues to the mysteries of Mayan and Aztec culture.

War is the biggest destroyer of books. And even though it often happens by accident, sometimes they are intentionally targeted. World War II destroyed more books and libraries than any other event in human history. During the twelve years the Nazis were in power they burned over one hundred million books. When Hitler became chancellor, he made a list of banned books, authors and publications. On May 10, 1933, thousands of books from this list were collected in a square in Berlin for an event called "Fire Incantations". The books were burned by German students who, forming a human chain, passed the books from hand to hand and threw them into the bonfires. As each new book was added to the fire a student would state for which crime the book was being "sentenced to death". Such

festivals happened in over thirty other German cities. Each event was a true celebration with dancing, singing and live music.

Throughout history more libraries were lost around the world than you could fit into a book. So many libraries have been destroyed, in fact, that the term *Libricide* has been coined. In 1949 and 1996 UNESCO released studies counting the number of books destroyed throughout history. The number is enormous – in the billions. In the past, when fewer books existed and making copies was very expensive, the loss of a library was a devastating one. Today, when printing books is a lot cheaper, a loss of a library is still tragic.

12 The only thing we know for certain about the Library of Alexandria is

- 1) the number of books it had.
- 2) the year it was burned down.
- 3) the number of fires it survived.
- 4) the place where it was located.

Ответ:

13 The word “enigmatic” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) problematic.
- 2) forgotten.
- 3) mysterious.
- 4) secret.

Ответ:

14 Caliph Omar decided to burn the Library of Alexandria because he thought

- 1) it was useless to his people.
- 2) it contained anti-Islamic books.
- 3) it had belonged to the enemy.
- 4) it had to be killed as a living thing.

Ответ:

15 According to the article, the biggest number of books were destroyed

- 1) in Alexandria
- 2) in medieval Spain
- 3) in Mexico
- 4) in 20th century Europe

Ответ:

16 What was similar between book-burning events organized by the Nazis and the Spanish Inquisition?

- 1) Both included the participation of students.
- 2) In both cases books were believed to be magic.
- 3) Both were the events that were meant to be joyful.
- 4) The reason for both kinds of events was religious.

Ответ:

17 The number of books burnt in the history of humankind is

- 1) about 1,000,000 books.
- 2) between 1,000,000 and 100,000,000 books.
- 3) between 100,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 books.
- 4) over 1,000,000,000 books.

Ответ:

18 Which person or group of people mentioned in the article supposedly did NOT burn books on purpose?

- 1) Julius Caesar.
- 2) Caliph Omar.
- 3) The Spanish Inquisition.
- 4) The Nazis.

Ответ:

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 текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–25.

Curiosities

19 Almost every town or city today has a museum of some sort.
The _____ museums were really cabinets of **EARLY**
“curiosities”.

20 They contained various things assembled by people of wealth.
The _____ of these museums opened to the **ONE**
public in 1683 in Oxford, England.

21 It _____ the Ashmolean Museum. Its **CALL**
collection included such curiosities as a stuffed dodo bird and
a set of medieval armour.

Visitors paid a fee upon leaving the museum. This fee was
determined by the duration of the visitor’s stay in the museum
22 _____ the exhibits. **ADMIRE**

Salt March

23 India’s famous “March to the Sea” or “Salt March” in 1930
was led by Mohandas K. Gandhi. At that time, the British **NOT ALLOW**
_____ Indians to make their own salt. Not
only that, they had to buy their salt from British merchants.

To protest against this unfair law, Gandhi marched 200 miles
to the sea, picking up thousands of Indians along the way.
24 Once there, Gandhi _____ a handful of salt **TAKE**
from the beach.

From that day onward, people all over India began to gather
25 salt _____. **THEY**

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 текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **26–31**.

A Generous Gift

Cecil Chubb was born in 1876 in a village not far from Stonehenge – an iconic British prehistoric monument.

26 His family was not at all rich. So it was his own hard work and, as a result, good _____ at Cambridge that he had to thank for becoming a rather rich lawyer. EDUCATE

27 Nobody remembers now _____ what his wife Mary wanted him to buy at an auction in 1915. Some say it was a set of chairs, others – a set of curtains. EXACT

28 But an auction is a place that can catch a rich man's _____. IMAGINE

Rather than buying some old chairs or curtains, Cecil Chubb spent over six thousand pounds (which would be over six *hundred* thousand pounds in today's money!) on a _____ treasure – Stonehenge. NATION

30 Today it is quite _____ to understand how Stonehenge could be for sale at all. But back then it was owned privately. POSSIBLE

31 Three years later Cecil Chubb gave Stonehenge to the nation on condition that it should never be too _____ for the public to visit the monument, while for the local people it should be completely free. EXPENSE

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.

A Natural Wonder

The Grand Canyon in Arizona is one of the most spectacular sights in the USA. The colours of its stone walls can take your breath [32] _____. The canyon is mostly red, but different layers of rock are gray, green, pink, golden and violet.

The colours are beautiful. However, it's the size of the Grand Canyon that really makes people [33] _____. It's huge! The widest spot of the canyon is 29 kilometers [34] _____!

If visitors look down into the canyon, they see the Colorado River. It [35] _____ through northwestern Arizona along the canyon floor for 446 kilometers! A raft ride down the length of this river through the Grand Canyon can [36] _____ two weeks. The Grand Canyon was actually made by the Colorado River. The river has run through this area for about 6 million years, carving the rock into a canyon. Some of the rocks in the Grand Canyon are 4 billion years old.

The Grand Canyon is also deep – in places it is more than a kilometer and a half deep. Willow trees grow at the bottom of the canyon where there is plenty of water. Cacti are common in drier areas. Wildlife [37] _____ coyotes, foxes, deer, badgers, pumas, bobcats, rabbits, squirrels, and chipmunks.

The Grand Canyon was made a National Park in 1919. That first year about 44,000 people came to see it. Today, about 5 million people a year come to [38] _____ the Grand Canyon. It's truly one of the world's natural wonders.

32

- 1) off 2) apart 3) in 4) away

Ответ:

33

- 1) yawn 2) gasp 3) sigh 4) sob

Ответ:

34

- 1) across 2) over 3) opposite 4) cross

Ответ:

35

- 1) floats 2) flows 3) flies 4) floods

Ответ:

36

- 1) take 2) go 3) get 4) make

Ответ:

37

- 1) admits 2) involves 3) includes 4) consists

Ответ:

38

- 1) look 2) gaze 3) view 4) watch

Ответ:

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания **39** и **40** используйте чистый лист. 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 на чистом листе. 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. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

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

*... My little brother has turned 4 years old! He will start school next September. But he is not quite sure he wants to stop going to his playgroup, he has so many friends there! At what age do Russian children go to school? What is your best memory about your primary school? How often do you see your friends from your primary school?
By the way, I've started taking boxing lessons.*

Write a letter to Timothy.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about boxing lessons.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных высказываний (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер на чистом листе и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Comment on one of the following statements.

40.1 *Having pets makes your life difficult.*

40.2 *Homeschooling should not be allowed.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem paraphrasing the given statement);
- 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 do not agree with the opposing opinion;
- make a conclusion restating your position.