Тренировочная работа №2 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
11 класс
21 апреля 2022 года
Вариант АЯ2110201

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 электронного личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения на основе таблицы/диаграммы). 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. I can't explain it, but it's ok.
2. Sometimes being alone is what you need.
3. This may be a great career opportunity!
4. There should be more holidays in a year.
5. Seeing your relatives is not always pleasant.
6. I'm so bad at it that it makes me angry!
7. Oh, where are the good old times?

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. Derek and Linda are talking at the beginning of the school year.
B. Linda enjoys keeping a diary.
C. Derek is nineteen years old.
D. Linda's great-great grandmother saw George Gershwin at a concert.
E. Derek is learning to play the piano.
F. Linda will be singing at a concert on Saturday.
G. The concert on Saturday will begin late at night.

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 “Trees Can Talk” by Robin Black is

1) a book of Native American folk stories.
2) a bestselling psychological thriller.
3) a scientific book written by a biologist.

Ответ: ☐

4 The word “**mindset**” in *“That mindset – comparing trees to people – is exactly the problem”* is closest in its meaning to

1) “way of thinking”.
2) “word combination”.
3) “scientific experiment”.

Ответ: ☐

5 According to Robin, scientists

1) always knew that trees could communicate.
2) have just proven that trees can communicate.
3) are suspecting that trees might communicate.

Ответ: ☐

6 According to Robin, when a tree is already attacked by insects, it produces chemicals, which

1) defend it from the insects.
2) tell other trees of the attack.
3) serve as medicine for it.

Ответ: ☐

7 The presenter spells the word “mast” because

1) he is not sure he heard it correctly.
2) he wants to write it down correctly.
3) he thinks he needs to correct the guest.

Ответ:

8 Pecan trees produce nuts

1) regularly every season.
2) with no visible regularity.
3) depending on the weather.

Ответ:

9 We can see from the interview, that the presenter

1) himself is not a very clever person and asks stupid questions.
2) is a specialist in biology and makes the interview too technical.
3) makes sure the listeners understand what the guest is saying.

Ответ:

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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. **Clever and misunderstood**
2. **Similar constructions**
3. **Street that changed history**
4. **History set in stone**
5. **The beloved characters**
6. **Not completely gone!**
7. **A poetic street**
8. **Important visitors**

A. There have always been cultural, political and commercial connections between Britain and Russia that can take us deep into the history of these two countries. Traces of some of them can be seen in the streets of their capitals – be that the names of the streets themselves, the buildings standing on them or the monuments erected to outstanding representatives of these two nations, both real and fictional.

B. There are at least four streets in London that will remind you of Russia. Bayswater, one of the most beautiful areas of London, is home to Moscow Road and St. Petersburg Place – two streets that commemorate Tsar Alexander I's visit to England in 1814. Czar Street in Deptford is the area where Peter the Great stayed in 1698 during his Grand Embassy, to take a better look at the London shipyards; while Muscovy Street near the Tower of London marks the spot of Peter the Great's favourite pub in London.

C. Neither Moscow, nor St. Petersburg can boast of a "London Street". However, a similar function is carried out by Angliyskaya Naberezhnaya – English Embankment – historically one of the most fashionable streets in St. Petersburg, where the British Embassy and the English church used to be located before the Revolution. And as for the Revolution, it was from the English Embankment that at 2 am on October 25, 1917, the gunshot from the Aurora sent a signal to storm the Winter Palace.

D. Still, Moscow also has a couple of streets with English names. Brusov Lane is named after a Scottish dynasty whose most famous representative – James Bruce – was Peter the Great's close friend and advisor. It was James Bruce who accompanied Peter the Great on his Grand Embassy to England. A brilliant scholar and scientist, James Bruce was in charge of book printing in Russia, which led many illiterate people to believe he practiced black magic.

E. Another Moscow street with an English name is Gamsonovsky pereulok or Hampson Lane, located not far from the Danilovsky monastery. The Hampsons were a large British family that moved to Russia in the early 19th century and founded a velvet factory on the Moskva River. Neither the Hampson family, not their factory can be found in Moscow today, but the street name still tells the story of the long-forgotten past.

F. One of the most recognizable sky-scrapers in modern London is the so called Gherkin – a torpedo-shaped building in the City, London's financial center, that opened in 2004 and immediately won the Emporis Skyscraper Award. Few people know that the architect's inspiration for the steel structure of the skyscraper was Vladimir Shukhov's diagrid system used in the Shukhov Radio Tower in Moscow.

G. Perhaps the only "English" statue in Moscow is a sculptural composition of Sherlock Holms and Dr. Watson which opened in 2007 next to the British Embassy for the 120th anniversary since the publication of the first story about the great detective by Conan Doyle. "These heroes have long become the personification of Great Britain in the eyes of Russians and a recognized symbol of Russian-British friendship," wrote the British Ambassador on its opening.

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.*

Elizabeth II

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor wasn't born to wear the crown. But destiny intervened.

As the elder daughter of King George V's second son, Elizabeth, now 95, was expected to live the life of a minor royal **A**_____. Dogs and horses, a country house, a suitable match — **B**_____ — seemed her future.

However, everything changed a decade later when her uncle, King Edward VIII, abdicated so he could marry the American divorcee Wallis Simpson. Elizabeth's father became King George VI, **C**_____ .

She was 25 years old **D**_____ , and she became queen that same night. Princess Elizabeth, called Lilibet, became "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." On June 2, 1953, she was officially crowned in a grand ceremony at Westminster Abbey.

E_____ , Queen Elizabeth II holds a number of remarkable records. She is the oldest reigning monarch and has reigned longer than her great-great-grandmother Queen Victoria, **F**_____ , from 1837 to 1901. Elizabeth II has also had the longest marriage in the British royal family. Even her coronation made television history: never before had there been so many viewers, 300 million worldwide.

1. when her father died on February 6, 1952
2. when she was born on April 21, 1926
3. a comfortable but uneventful life
4. as one of the most important elements of her work
5. making the young princess the next in line to the throne
6. who served as monarch for 63 years
7. with over 70 years on the throne under her belt

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.*

Paper

Paper surrounds us in everyday life. From books to packaging to money, paper plays a huge role in our day-to-day existence. Paper is usually defined as a thin material made from plant and textile fibers. Unlike fabric, which can be made up of similar materials, paper is not woven. Instead, it is made from pulp – a soft blended puree of usually soaked, cooked and blended material. Although often thought of as made from trees, wood-based papers only appeared in the 19th century as part of the continuous industrialization of the paper-making process. Nowadays almost all paper is made using industrial machinery, although hand-made paper is still prevalent in some parts of the world and has become a means of artistic expression.

Materials similar to paper can be found all throughout history. Some of the most common ones are papyrus, amate and parchment. Papyrus, made in ancient Egypt, is a thick material used for writing. It is made from the papyrus plant by laying strips of the plants side by side first vertically, then horizontally, and pounded together. The word “papyrus” is incidentally where we get the word “paper” from. Amate is a type of “paper” made in pre-colonial Mexico out of tree bark. And parchment is made out of heavily prepared animal skin. None of these can truly be considered paper, however, as paper implies a disintegration of its source material that is then pressed into even sheets.

True paper was invented in China during the Han dynasty around 25-220 AD. It was originally made by processing the fibers of the mulberry plant along with old rags, fishing nets and any other bits of old fabric, thus, historically papermaking was a form of recycling. Originally paper was primarily used for wrapping delicate valuable objects such as bronze mirrors and even as protection from poisonous substances. It started to be used for writing on around the 3rd-4th century. By the 6th century toilet paper started to be used, and by around the 10th century paper money first appeared. From East Asia papermaking spread to the Islamic world where the process was refined and turned from a smaller-scale practice into more of an industry. Papermaking didn’t become popular in Europe until the invention of the printing press in the 15th century.

Nowadays, almost all paper is made in paper mills. Industrially produced paper tends to be a lot cheaper due to the high production volumes and a lot more uniform. But these advantages come at the expense of the environment. The use of the harsh chemical additives in the mixture leads to air and water pollution. The large amounts of water used in the process is another reason for concern, as is the deforestation resulting from wood pulp being the primary source of paper production.

Recently, there has been a resurgence of hand-made papermaking, both as an art practice and as a way to recycle. Paper can be made out of almost anything

organic from cotton to linen to banana peels. This means that paper can easily be made from bits of cloth, old clothes, as well as old paper. This type of material can go a long way. For example, an old cotton t-shirt and some old written on notebook pages could make over a hundred sheets of paper. With multiple colors of cloth and paper, dyes, and specialty items such as dried flowers that can be enclosed into a sheet of paper, the possibilities for paper creation are endless.

12 Which of the following is NOT true?

1) Mass paper production requires complicated machinery.
2) Cooking and blending can be part of the paper-making process.
3) Originally, people used trees as the material for making paper.
4) Today, some people make paper the old-fashioned way for fun.

Ответ: ☐

13 Which of the following can be considered paper in the strict sense of the word?

1) paper made of wood
2) paper made of tree bark
3) parchment paper
4) amate paper

Ответ: ☐

14 The original purpose of paper was

1) writing.
2) packaging.
3) recycling.
4) hygiene.

Ответ: ☐

15 Toilet paper was invented in

1) China.
2) Mexico.
3) Europe.
4) the Islamic world.

Ответ: ☐

16 Which of the following is NOT one of the negative environmental consequences of paper making?

1) chemical air pollution
2) chemical water pollution
3) destruction of forests
4) unrecyclable final product

Ответ: ☐

17 Which of the following is NOT an advantage of handmade papermaking?

1) It is good for the environment.
2) It allows you to be creative.
3) All sheets of paper are alike.
4) Material is easy to find.

Ответ: ☐

18 In the last paragraph, by saying “This type of material can go a long way” the author means that

1) one can make a lot of paper out of a small quantity of material.
2) it takes a long time to make hand-made paper out of this material.
3) the paper made from this material is thick and will last a long time.
4) this kind of material can be recycled over and over again.

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****.*

Mark Twain

Mark Twain is one of the most well-known American writers.

19 He was the _____ great literary voice in America. He recorded the history and culture of America in his writing and brought to life all sorts of characters based on people he knew and met. ONE

Born in 1835 as Samuel Clemens, Twain lived through the Civil War and joined the Confederate Army. His various

20 careers _____ riverboat pilot, prospector, and newspaper agent. INCLUDE

Mark Twain achieved fame by writing humorous fiction, and

21 his work is still enjoyed by _____ and grown-ups today. CHILD

His most famous works include *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Both of them are modeled on his childhood in Missouri. He also wrote *The prince and the Pauper* where the way people treat the poor and

22 disadvantaged _____ . CRITICIZE

Piglet in New York

Why did a ten-week-old piglet wonder the streets of New York City?

23 New York City animal control officers _____ understand that either. NOT CAN

One Friday afternoon they found a tiny piglet. They thought

24 she _____ from a market. They took her to a shelter. She was quite sick. She was treated for wounds and a respiratory infection. ESCAPE

The shelter staff named her Priscilla. Now she is a lot

25 _____ . Priscilla was adopted by a family in Michigan. She loves her new home. HEALTHY

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****.*

Library

After school little Peter often went to the public library where his mum worked.

26 He loved the quiet rooms with _____ shelves of books. END

27 He loved looking at people sitting _____ in armchairs and reading. He thought he knew the library well. But today he made a turn and was suddenly lost. LAZY

The further he went, the taller the bookshelves were and the narrower the aisles between them. He tried turning back but

28 couldn't find the right _____ . DIRECT

29 Peter started feeling _____ when he noticed more dust on the books and less light around him. But he was not scared yet. He became scared when he heard a strange noise coming from a dark corner. COMFORTABLE

But he was also curious. Walking on his tiptoes, Peter came up to the corner and looked under the shelf. He saw something

30 little moving on the _____ floor. DIRT

He held his breath, closed his eyes and reached over. He felt something warm and fluffy. When he opened his eyes, he saw a

31 tiny bird in his hand and _____ filled up his heart. HAPPY

*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.*

John Muir: American Naturalist

John Muir loved nature. He loved it so much that in 1867 he walked a thousand miles from Indiana to Florida **32** _____ the age of 29 just to see what plants and animals he could **33** _____ along the way. While he walked, he recorded everything he saw in his journal of notes.

Next, Muir journeyed to California. He spent six years exploring the Yosemite Valley. He also traveled to Alaska, Utah, and Nevada. Again, Muir **34** _____ a journal to record the flora and fauna of each region. During his travels, Muir saw how farms and ranches damaged forests. He wanted to protect American forests from destruction as Americans moved west.

Muir had been writing in journals for most of his life. He decided to use words to show Americans how important it was to preserve the natural beauty of their country. He began to write about nature in magazines and newspapers. He **35** _____ that the government should work to protect the wilderness from destruction.

In 1980, the government created Yosemite National Park to protect the land. In 1892, Muir **36** _____ the Sierra Club to continue fighting for the conservation of American forests. By 1903, Muir's calls to protect the American wilderness **37** _____ the attention of President Theodore Roosevelt. With the president's support, Muir helped create Grand Canyon, Mount Rainier, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon National Parks. We can **38** _____ visit these sites of natural beauty and geologic significance today.

32

1) by 2) of 3) at 4) in

Ответ:

33

1) observe 2) glance 3) look 4) stare

Ответ:

34

1) held 2) kept 3) lead 4) rode

Ответ:

35

1) argued 2) disagreed 3) struggled 4) fought

Ответ:

36

1) positioned 2) based 3) found 4) founded

Ответ:

37

1) paid 2) drew 3) brought 4) distracted

Ответ:

38

1) just 2) already 3) yet 4) still

Ответ:

Раздел 4. Письменная речь

*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 an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Gloria:

From: Gloria@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Moving
... Next week we are moving to California! My dad found a good job there. This will be the fourth time in my life that we pack and go to a new place! How many times have you moved in your lifetime, if any? What would be the house or apartment of your dreams? Where would you like to live when you grow up? *By the way, in our new place we will have a vegetable garden!*

Write a letter to Gloria.
In your letter

– answer her questions
– ask **3 questions** about the vegetable garden.

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

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и выполните согласно данному плану. ***В ответе на задание 40 числительные пишите цифрами.***

40.1 Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of fruit teenagers in Zetland eat regularly**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).
Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

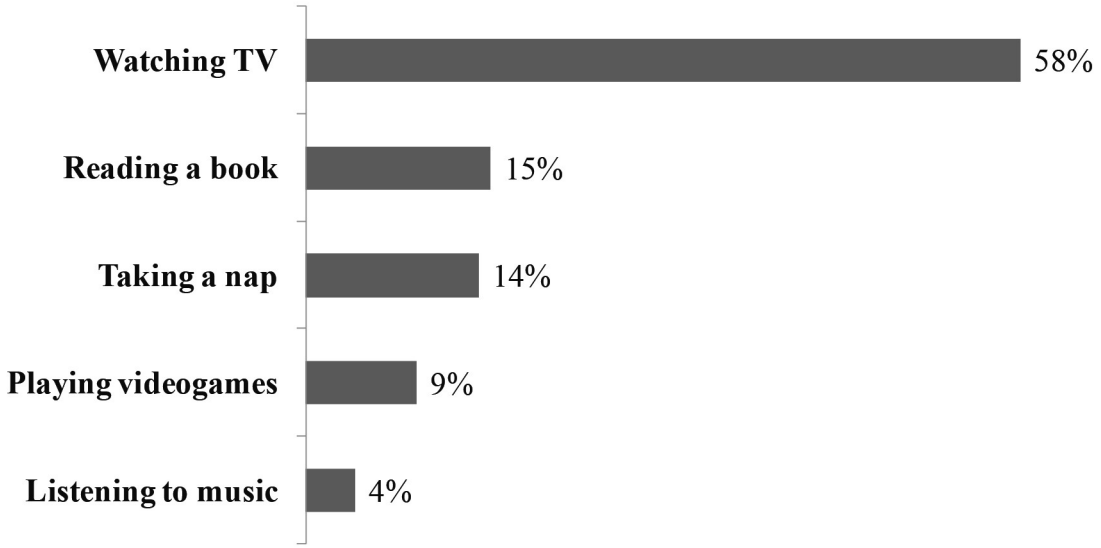
Fruit	**Number of teenagers who eat them regularly (%)**
Apples	90
Bananas	60
Oranges	58
Grapes	38
Pears	13

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:
– make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
– select and report 2–3 facts;
– make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
– outline a problem that can arise with eating fruit and suggest a way of solving it;
– conclude by giving your opinion on the importance of eating fresh fruit for teenagers.

40.2 Imagine that you are doing a project on **how grown-ups in Zetland relax after a long working day**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).
Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

Ways to relax after a working day



Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:
– make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
– select and report 2–3 facts;
– make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
– outline a problem that can arise with being too tired and suggest a way of solving it;
– conclude by giving your opinion on the role of relaxation for those who work hard.