

Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 класс

30 ноября 2022 года

Вариант АЯ2210101

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письменная речь»), включающих в себя 38 заданий.

На выполнение работы отводится 3 часа 10 минут (190 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 30–36 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 19–29 записываются в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Раздел 4 («Письменная речь») состоит из 2 заданий (37 и 38) 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. It makes my mood better.
2. I enjoy an easy life.
3. I love observing nature.
4. You can't know everything.
5. I only trust myself.
6. There's always a way.
7. It's nothing but a lie.

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.** Maggie is an only child.
- B.** Maggie loves food at Subway restaurants.
- C.** Benjy has an automobile.
- D.** Benjy has learnt how to drive from his father.
- E.** Maggie's grandmother lives in New York.
- F.** Maggie will have a driving test in a couple of weeks.
- G.** Maggie is going to pay for Benjy's meal tonight.

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 Dan Welch created

- 1) the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra.
- 2) Pittsburg City anti-poverty program.
- 3) a program of teaching music to kids.

Ответ:

4 MusicKids accepts children

- 1) who are most musically talented.
- 2) from most disadvantaged families.
- 3) who want to participate in competitions.

Ответ:

5 The word “**disparate**” in “*in music seemingly disparate things come together*” is closest in its meaning to

- 1) “different”.
- 2) “opposite”.
- 3) “similar”.

Ответ:

6 When Dan Welch says that music is “*a metaphor for life*” and “*a great place to be*” he means

- 1) living in peace and harmony with others.
- 2) the importance of being like others.
- 3) being around people who share your views.

Ответ:

7 Which of the following does Dan Welch NOT mention as one of the things that classical music teaches you?

- 1) to be patient
- 2) to be hard-working
- 3) to be sociable

Ответ:

8 When Dan Welch calls music "*preventative medicine*" he wants to stress that music

- 1) should be taught from an early age.
- 2) can cure some existing diseases.
- 3) helps to keep your body fit.

Ответ:

9 According to Dan Welch, the tuba is

- 1) too heavy.
- 2) boring.
- 3) lovable.

Ответ:

Раздел 2. Чтение**10**

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Good for kings | 5. It worked! |
| 2. A picturesque location | 6. Unseen treasures |
| 3. A northern influence | 7. Dance with the devil |
| 4. Nights are for sleeping | 8. Hungry for in-person events |

- A.** Every third Saturday in May, museums in many countries around the world remain open until midnight or even later, some of them until the early morning hours. This international cultural event is known as the Long Night of Museums or the Night of Museums and has already become a tradition. The main reason for the event is to attract more people to museums, especially young people, and to show what museums have to offer. This policy has proved effective: in 2021, almost 2 million people visited museums that night.
- B.** The first Long Night of Museums took place in Berlin in 1997. One of the inspirations for its creation was the annual White Nights Festival of classical music that is held every year in St. Petersburg, Russia, from June 12 to July 2 – the time when the northern skies of Russia’s ‘second capital’ never reach complete darkness. The second place that took up the idea of the Long Night of Museums was Paris, where this cultural event first took place in 2002 and included performing arts.
- C.** The first Night of Museums in Russia was held in 2002 in Krasnoyarsk. St. Petersburg and Saratov joined the new tradition in 2006, while Moscow and Ekaterinburg joined it in 2007. Later, the event became very popular in Russia, and in addition to museums, some of the embassies in Moscow opened their doors for the visitors. Embassies in Moscow often occupy beautiful 19th century mansions that are famous for both their architecture and interior design. This was the first time they were open to the public.
- D.** In 2021, in addition to the Night of Museums, and perhaps, to make up for the year 2020, when only online tours were possible because of COVID, the City of Moscow held Days of Historic and Cultural Heritage from April 18 to May 31, when as many as 18 embassies welcomed tourists. Among these were the British and American Ambassador’s residences, the embassies of France, Italy, Norway and other countries. To be able to see these legendary buildings people had to sign up well in advance.

- E.** The British Ambassador's residence is located across the Moskva River from the Kremlin, in Sofiyskaya Embankment. The building was built in the early 1890-s by Russia's biggest sugar manufacturer Pavel Kharitonenko. The gothic interior design by architect Schechtel makes it one of the most beautiful buildings in Moscow. The building was given to the British Embassy in 1929. During their official visits to Moscow Queen Elizabeth II in 1994, Princess Diana in 1995 and Princess Royal Anne in 2014 stayed in this building.
- F.** Spaso House, the residence of the American Ambassador in Moscow, is located in Spasopeskovskaya Square near Arbat street, close to the location depicted in Vasily Polenov's famous painting "Moscow Courtyard". The building was built in 1913 and until 1917 belonged to the textile industrialist Nikolay Vtorov. It has been the residence of the US Ambassador since 1933. Concerts and art exhibitions are often held at Spaso House, but none of them can compare with the Spring Festival of 1935.
- G.** In April, 1935, the US Ambassador Bullitt decided to throw an extraordinary party at his residence. Trees and flowers were ordered for the decorations, birds and animals were borrowed from the Moscow Zoo, including parakeets, pheasants, goats and even a baby bear! Soviet ministers and generals were among the 400 guests, as well as the writer Mikhail Bulgakov. The Spring Festival lasted all night, and later Bulgakov used this setting for the Spring Ball of the Full Moon, aka Satan's Ball, in his novel *The Master and Margarita*.

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.

Ray Wallace's Bigfoot Hoax

For decades, people have heard about sightings of a gigantic creature called Bigfoot in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. **A** _____, the creature always left huge footprints. A logger **B** _____ helped popularize these stories about Bigfoot.

In 1958, one of Wallace's workers reported to a newspaper that he had spotted the creature's tracks. Wallace explained that his workers were scared of the beast. The story spread, and some people connected the creature to other legendary monsters, especially the Abominable Snowman, or Yeti, **C** _____. Wallace had pictures and film footage of a huge, furry primate **D** _____. He also tried to sell castings of giant footprints and recordings of the creature's cries.

But in 2002, after Ray Wallace died, his family members had their own story to tell. They said that Wallace was a prankster and made the giant footprints himself. Wallace's wife admitted dressing up in a Bigfoot costume **E** _____. Apparently, Ray Wallace enjoyed fooling people. He told his Bigfoot stories for decades. However, Wallace certainly was not responsible for all the other reported sightings of Bigfoot. In fact, some people continue to report seeing the monster. Nonetheless, **F** _____, his own son said, "Bigfoot is dead."

1. to back up his story
2. named Ray Wallace
3. when Ray Wallace passed away
4. being one of them
5. according to the stories
6. as part of the hoax
7. said to live in the mountains of Nepal

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.

The White Lie

The white lie wears many hats and is tricky in its disguise. It is hard to define and sometimes not that easy to recognize. “Do you like this dress on me?” – “Of course.” “Did you enjoy the party?” – “*Absolutely!*” This tactic penetrates our society, and often, we don’t even notice that we’re employing it. It has become almost second nature for people to slip in an untruth that can help a situation.

White lies, as innocent as they seem, have a meaning behind them. If I asked my sister “Do I look fat in this dress?” and my sister were to tell me, “Yes, that dress makes you look as ugly and large as the Eiffel Tower,” I wouldn’t believe her for a second. The absurdity of her statement allows me to see that she is joking. White lies, however, are not so transparent. The liar provides the desired answer to a question because it is proper at that moment. When a guest tells the hostess that an obviously boring party was “fantastic” everyone within hearing range, except for the hostess, knows that it is a lie. But because it is socially acceptable to tell this type of falsehood, no one passes judgement. Why is it okay to lie **blatantly** when one is fulfilling a social convention? It’s because the white lie establishes that the liar is playing by the rules of society: they’re being polite.

The innocence associated with a white lie tricks us into looking past its addictive nature. However, the white lies we tell initiate a spiral downward into heavier, more serious lies that have lethal effects on our reputations and interpersonal relationships.

The most important element of a white lie is its destructiveness: it hurts both the receiver and the sender. On the surface, it’s a handy fix-all for an uncomfortable situation. But a deeper look reveals the disconnect to communication between a speaker and their audience: the receiver of the lie is never allowed to hear the truth, while the speaker cannot trust the situation they are in to speak honestly. It is easier for the speaker to hide behind the shield of a white lie because, after all, this is a socially acceptable option. But then the speaker grows dependent on this shield.

Going back to the “Do I look fat in this dress?” example, say that this question was asked in the context of a marriage. A wife asks this of her husband as they rush out the door, late for a dinner appointment. The husband, not wanting to waste time by his wife changing her clothes, says immediately, “No, you look fine.” This lie creates a first crack in the foundation of their relationship. As soon as he understands that he’s gotten away with this lie, he sees no problem with one or two more. His wife, perceiving his lies, begins to doubt any statement or excuse that he makes. What seemed like an easy answer at the time, in the long run, is only the first step toward the destruction of their marriage.

The ease and politeness that we associate with the white lie prevents the liar from looking beyond the here-and-now to the problems and consequences that will

inevitably arise from its use. This is why the white lie is the most dangerous form of lying. This is why it is morally and ethically unacceptable. I don't mean to condemn those who tell white lies. We all **do**. And I don't propose that no one should ever tell a white lie again. Rather, I mean to reveal the white lie for what it truly is and to make us aware of its danger. Perhaps the next time you're grappling with the decision of whether to tell the truth or to slide your way out of confrontation with a white lie, you'll think twice before choosing the latter.

12 According to the author, people usually consider a white lie

- 1) tricky.
- 2) foolish.
- 3) helpful.
- 4) wrong.

Ответ:

13 The example of a situation with a sister in the second paragraph shows how

- 1) a joke is different from a white lie.
- 2) absurd and funny white lies are.
- 3) easy it is not to believe a white lie.
- 4) innocent a typical white lie is.

Ответ:

14 The word *blatantly* in “*Why is it okay to lie **blatantly***” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) absurdly.
- 2) properly.
- 3) politely.
- 4) openly.

Ответ:

15 The main aim of the example about a husband and wife in the 5th paragraph is to show

- 1) that a white lie makes the wife suspicious and unhappy in marriage.
- 2) what kinds of white lies are often told by spouses in a marriage.
- 3) that a white lie enables the husband to be untruthful in general.
- 4) how a white lie can have a disastrous effect on a relationship.

ОТВЕТ:

16 Which verb does the verb *do* in “We all do” in the last paragraph refer to?

- 1) Tell
- 2) Mean
- 3) Propose
- 4) Condemn

ОТВЕТ:

17 According to the author, which one is NOT one of the reasons why we tell white lies?

- 1) Because we want to sound nice and polite.
- 2) Because we live in a corrupt and evil society.
- 3) Because we want to avoid an awkward situation.
- 4) Because everyone else around us tells white lies.

ОТВЕТ:

18 The goal of the author of the text is to convince the reader that the white lie

- 1) should be made socially unacceptable.
- 2) is not as harmless as it seems at first glance.
- 3) is necessary in order to live without conflicts.
- 4) is acceptable and common in our society.

ОТВЕТ:

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–24.

Headphones

"Orlando, are you hungry yet?" Mom asked my older brother again. He always wears headphones on road trips, and we have to repeat whatever we say to him because he never _____ it the first time.

19 HEAR

It is so annoying. When I try to tell him stuff, he can't wait to put his headphones back on. So I chat with my parents, my dog and even _____.

20 I

I shouldn't be expected to stay silent, should I? I couldn't be silent even if I _____.

21 TRY

The First Airplane Flight

Wilbur and Orville Wright read everything they could find about flying machines.

They began building their own airplane in 1900. They carefully made and tested every part of the airplane. Finally, the airplane _____.

22 BUILD

On a cold, windy day in December 1903, they _____ their plane for the first time. Orville was the pilot as the plane lifted into the air. It stayed in the air for only 12 seconds and travelled just 120 feet the first time.

23 FLY

After three more tries that same day, the plane's _____ trip was almost a full minute and more than 850 feet.

24 LONG

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 25–29, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 25–29.

Niagara Falls Journal

July 24 - My family and I got an early morning start on our driving vacation from Illinois to Niagara Falls in Ontario, Canada.

25 I love reading the street signs and food labels in French and English. How _____ to be in a country that is bilingual! USUAL

July 25 - We started our day at Horseshoe Falls. Just watching all the millions of gallons of water flow over the Falls is mesmerizing. I couldn't take my eyes off the _____ beauty. It was also very loud. NATURE

July 26 - Today we went on the Maid of the Mist boat ride. We had to put on very heavy raincoats. We needed this _____ because our boat took us past the American Falls and into the heavy mist of Horseshoe Falls. I took some great pictures. PROTECT

July 27 - We came back to the Falls at night to see the light display. Hundreds of lights that _____ changed their colour were directed on the Falls. CONSTANT

July 28 - We left Niagara Falls for the remainder of our trip to Toronto, Canada. We drove along Queen Victoria Park which parallels the Niagara River and was full of _____. I agree with Winston Churchill who once remarked that this route is "the prettiest Sunday afternoon drive in the world." TOUR

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30–36. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30–36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Ray Ewry

When he was a child, Ray Ewry became ill with a fever. It turned **30** _____ that he had polio. Polio is a disease that **31** _____ people to become paralyzed. Ray gradually got better, but he found that his legs had been weakened by his illness. The doctors thought that leg exercises might help him regain his strength. But they **32** _____ Ray that he probably would never be able to walk and run as he once had.

For the next few years, Ray exercised daily. He did everything his doctors had recommended and more. After a while he could tell that his hard work was paying **33** _____. His legs became stronger and stronger. He even began to take part in track and field events.

Soon Ray could jump higher and farther than most people. So, he entered the Olympics in 1900 and **34** _____ up for three contests. He entered the standing high jump; the standing long jump; and the standing hop, step, and jump. He won gold medals, or first place, in all three events.

Ray repeated his amazing **35** _____ in 1904 and planned to try again in 1906. But before the next games, the hop, step, and jump was dropped from the list of events. So, Ray had to settle for only two gold medals in 1906 and two again in 1908. Ray had indeed overcome his illness. Today, he **36** _____ the record for the most Olympic gold medals ever given to any one person.

30

- 1) away 2) out 3) over 4) in

ОТВЕТ:

31

- 1) causes 2) results 3) makes 4) happens

ОТВЕТ:

32

- 1) talked 2) spoke 3) said 4) told

ОТВЕТ:

33

- 1) well 2) off 3) out 4) high

Ответ:

34

- 1) signed 2) wrote 3) joined 4) added

Ответ:

35

- 1) fate 2) feast 3) feat 4) fact

Ответ:

36

- 1) keeps 2) takes 3) holds 4) owns

Ответ:

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте чистый лист. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 37 и 38 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 (37, 38), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

- 37** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Cathleen:

From: Cathleen@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Fun holidays

... Today my family went to the supermarket and bought a huge bag of sweets and other treats to be ready for tomorrow's trick-or-treaters, because tomorrow is Halloween! What fun holidays and festivals do you have in Russia? Which one of them is your favourite and why? How do you and your family spend it? By the way, our pumpkin turned into a Jack-o-Lantern was voted the best in the neighbourhood!...

Write a letter to Cathleen.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about the pumpkin.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2), укажите его номер на чистом листе и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

- 38.1** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of YouTube channels grown-ups in Zetland enjoy following**. 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.**

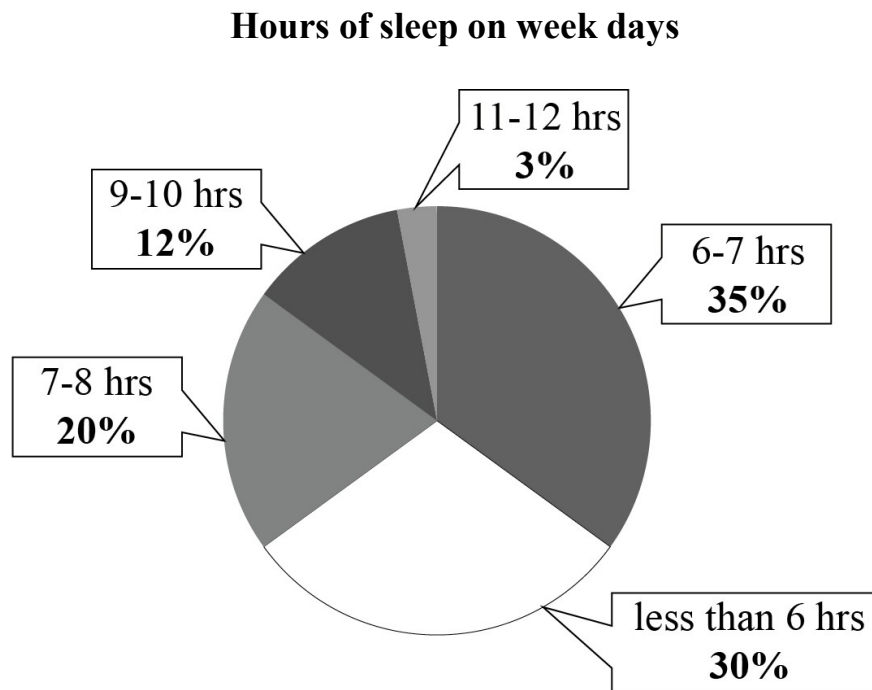
Kinds of YouTube channels	Number of people who watch them regularly (%)
News	60
Conspiracy theories	55
Cooking	25
DIY (do it yourself)	20
Music	10

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 and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise when following YouTube channels and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of getting your information from various sources.

- 38.2** Imagine that you are doing a project on **how many hours of sleep high school students in Zetland usually get on week days**. 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.**



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 and give your comments;
- outline a problem related to sleep that one can face and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of a good night's sleep for teenagers.