

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 young George decided a friend's poem was bad, it was because he ...

- 1) already knew a lot about poetry.
- 2) somehow felt it to be insincere.
- 3) felt there was too much truth in it.

Ответ:

4 What does George say about his favourite poets?

- 1) They all write in English.
- 2) They are not formally skilled.
- 3) They write about ordinary life.

Ответ:

5 Which of the following could George NOT use at the beginning of his career?

- 1) A typewriter.
- 2) A notebook.
- 3) A computer.

Ответ:

6 When George had a full-time job in the morning he used to ...

- 1) have some time for himself.
- 2) read books on art history.
- 3) wake up his family.

Ответ:

7 What does George say about deadlines?

- 1) They help be better organized.
- 2) He doesn't like them.
- 3) He has not had to meet one for 20 years.

Ответ:

8 George compares writing poetry to skating and surfing because it ...

- 1) involves the use of metaphors.
- 2) combines tension with relaxation.
- 3) takes the same amount of effort.

Ответ:

9 What is, according to George, very important for a poet starting out?

- 1) When people wait for him to write a poem.
- 2) To spend a lot of time in the fields.
- 3) Wait patiently for the first line to come out.

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 1–9 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 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

1. Different colours**2. The price of the medal****3. An early start****4. Discriminatory remarks****5. Challenges of travelling****6. A failure can take place****7. When politics interferes****8. Worth its weight**

- A.** The Nobel Prize is awarded annually in various fields such as physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. It is a serious award, and a serious award needs to be presented seriously. When a person is awarded the Nobel Prize, the committee decides on an amount of money to give the recipient. At the moment, the monetary part of the prize is around \$1,110,000. The medal now weighs in at 175 grams. Up until 1980, all medals were struck in 23-carat gold. However, they are now all made of 18-carat recycled gold.
- B.** The first living recipient of the Nobel Prize who decided to sell their award was James Watson, who auctioned it off in 2014. He decided to sell the medal in order to raise funds for scientific research at Trinity College, Dublin, and for conservation work on Long Island. Having paid \$4.1 million for the award, the purchaser – Russian tycoon Alisher Usmanov – soon returned the Nobel Prize award to Watson, as he found it unacceptable for any outstanding scientist to be forced into selling their achievements.
- C.** James Watson, a renowned scientist, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1962 for his contribution to the discovery of the structure of DNA. However, in 2008, he faced financial difficulties because of controversial and racist statements which he made regarding the intellectual capacity of people from Africa. These words were widely criticized, affected his professional reputation, and resulted in reduced financial support. To improve his financial situation, Watson made a decision to sell his Nobel Prize medal.
- D.** Malala Yousafzai is a remarkable young woman who made history as the youngest person to ever receive the Nobel Prize. At just 17 years old, she was honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize, a prestigious award given to individuals who have made significant contributions to promoting peace and justice. Her journey began at a young age, when she started blogging about her experiences and advocating for the right of education for girls in her home country of Pakistan. Remarkably, she began this important work when she was only 11 years old.

- E.** The Nobel Prize is prestigious, but that doesn't mean they don't make mistakes. In 1926, Johannes Fibiger was awarded the Prize in Medicine for his work showing that parasites cause cancer in mice, meaning that a cure would happen soon. A few years later, another scientist proved this false. It turned out that the primary cause of the cancer was instead a lack of vitamin A. The Nobel committee had never taken a prize away, and Fibiger had passed away when the new discovery was made, so this serious mistake has stayed on record.
- F.** You might not think of winning the Nobel Prize as a difficulty. In this case you should try to get through airport security with it. After astrophysicist Brian Schmidt won the Physics Prize in 2011 for his discovery of the Universe expansion, he did what any sensible young man would do: bring the medal to his grandmother for her to see. But the Transportation Security Administration wasn't a big fan of this, and as Schmidt arrived in Fargo, South Dakota, he was stopped and had to go through questioning in order to proceed.
- G.** The Russian novelist Boris Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1958. His prize was announced with the committee citing "his important achievement both in contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field of the great Russian epic tradition." However, he was forced to decline the prize. Pasternak had hoped not to win the award, as he feared the danger it would put his family in. Pasternak was told if he went to Oslo to accept the prize, he would never be allowed back into the Soviet Union, so he wrote a telegram to decline the prize.

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.

Botanic Park

One of the most beautiful and important in terms of conservation botanic gardens in the world is the Queen Elizabeth II Botanic Park on the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean. The Botanic Park is a unique blend of the simple elegance of a traditional Caymanian garden **A** _____. There are many different gardens and large natural areas in the Botanic Park.

The Botanic Park is one of the few places **B** _____ and viewed in comfort. The Park is an almost ideal outdoor classroom **C** _____ education.

The Botanic Park also functions as a modestly protected area. All the forest enclosed by the Woodland Trail and south of the lake is protected **D** _____. Extensive areas of natural forest are the key to the conservation of many native plants and animals. The Park's contribution is reflected in the abundant wildlife **E** _____. Many rare species of birds and the native blue iguana are indications of the health of the forest. Conservation care is easily found at many levels. Native trees provide shade in numerous colourful gardens. The Park's semi-natural lake now provides a habitat for the threatened West Indian Whistling Duck and a range of other water birds.

The Botanic Park is home to ten of the twenty-eight orchid species recorded from the Cayman Islands. Four of these species are endemic, and it means **F** _____.

1. to conserve the area's native flora and fauna
2. where the native flora can be appreciated
3. that is seen on the trails and in the gardens
4. that plays a valuable role in environmental
5. with hundreds of tourists coming to breathe
6. that they are found nowhere else on Earth
7. with the beauty of an exotic floral display

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.

Future of space travel

As a child, I remember spending late nights looking out of the window beside my bed, my warm breath fogging up the cold, reflective glass. I remember gazing at the sparkling stars above, in the clear night sky, imagining that I was in a starship of my own. I remember imagining the roar of my starship's engines as I was taken into the immense expanses of the universe. I remember dreaming about stepping foot onto the ground of foreign planets and exploring their alien environments. Little did my young self know **that** may be possible in the near future.

With the development of next-generation spacecraft and technology, my dreams may become true. Of course, I don't think we will be setting foot on planets billions of miles away anytime soon, but the future of space travel looks bright with the recent advancements in spacecraft. New spaceships are capable of taking people to Mars on planned missions in the future, as they can refuel in orbit. These new developments in space technology, in my opinion, make space travel a possible future.

However, the future of space flight may stay the same as it is today: scientific robotic exploration and restricted commercial missions, such as communication satellites. Space travel for humans may still be a fantasy. These are just a few reasons why.

With current technology, the energy required to launch a rocket into space with one person aboard could fuel around 3,000 cars. Basically, a person in it is sitting on top of high explosives, travelling hundreds of miles per hour into the massive debris field that surrounds the planet. They are exposed to high levels of radiation. Moreover, getting people into space costs a lot. So space travel still remains impractical, dangerous and expensive.

There is another reason why human space flight is a fantasy. In 1969, I watched reruns of *Star Trek* with its numerous star bases and worlds to explore. I had a scrapbook of news clippings of the first space flight and the moon landing. Using the logic of a 7-year-old, the next step was for us to establish space stations and bases on other planets – which presents the real problem with human space travel: there is nowhere for us to go.

I always used to say that I would go to the moon when I grew up, and I was going to find life on planets we had yet to set foot on. However, it is not that easy. First of all, training to go to space is gruelling while you prepare your body for the mission. Secondly, it is extremely expensive to get all the equipment needed, and faculty to ensure everything runs smoothly. That is not to mention all the **debris** that

is left behind in Earth's orbit, which is no longer of use to anyone. This was one of the main problems of space exploration before.

It is true that modern engineers have revolutionised space travel. They've finally achieved the ability to reuse what was once considered space junk, by returning stage

one of the spacecraft back to the place of launch. This has opened new possibilities in terms of space as a whole. I am no scientist, but being able to consistently reuse a spacecraft seems to save both time and money.

If these rockets are mass-produced and widely used, travelling to space will not take as long, and the price for someone to go into space will be lower as time goes by. This is a long process for scientists and engineers, yet it is one that could change our way of life, and possibly lead to the evolution of mankind. Who knows, at some point we could be boarding a spaceship that would take us to other galaxies, and our current methods of transportation would become obsolete.

12 *That* in paragraph 1 (“know that may be possible in the near future”) refers to ...

- 1) owning personal spacecraft.
- 2) manned space exploration.
- 3) development of technologies.
- 4) study of stars and planets.

ОТВЕТ:

13 What makes a trip to Mars possible?

- 1) Orbiting Mars without fuel.
- 2) Having enough fuel to reach Mars.
- 3) Use of a new type of fuel.
- 4) Renewal of fuel supply.

ОТВЕТ:

14 Which problem that manned space travel faces is NOT mentioned in the text?

- 1) Harmful rays.
- 2) Physical preparedness.
- 3) Absence of a destination.
- 4) Psychological issues.

ОТВЕТ:

15 Which statement about the current state of space exploration is FALSE, according to the text?

- 1) Space travel is expensive.
- 2) Space technologies can ensure human safety.

- 3) Sending humans to space requires a lot of fuel.
- 4) Space travel requires significant resources.

ОТВЕТ:

16 *Debris* in paragraph 6 (“That is not to mention all the debris that is left behind”) most probably means ...

- 1) useless technology.
- 2) remnants of spacecraft.
- 3) space stones and asteroids.
- 4) litter from space stations.

ОТВЕТ:

17 What signalled the new era of space travel?

- 1) Less money that is spent on spacecraft.
- 2) More rockets and satellites produced.
- 3) Spaceships that can be repeatedly used.
- 4) Reduced time that is needed for missions.

ОТВЕТ:

18 How does the author feel about the future of space travel?

- 1) Uninterested.
- 2) Uncertain.
- 3) Pessimistic.
- 4) Confident.

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 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–24.

Myshkin

19 Myshkin is a beautiful town which is located on the Volga River. Tourists enjoy _____ Myshkin because they find there beautiful architecture, historical places and a slow way of life. VISIT

20 The town _____ its strange name long ago thanks to an old legend about a mouse which saved a local prince from a snake. That is why you will see the statues of mice everywhere in the town. GET

21 Many tourist attractions _____ over the last few years in Myshkin. APPEAR

Education in Norway

22 As Norway is a prosperous country with a strong economy, it comes as no surprise that Norwegians are well-educated. _____ start school at the age of 6 and normally study for 13 years. CHILD

23 Food _____ by schools, but pupils get tablet PCs to use during the academic year. NOT PROVIDE

24 Norwegian universities _____ a tuition fee for international students. NOT CHARGE

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.

Exams

25 You may think that exams are stressful and hard, but in reality, they are very useful. Exams _____ do students a lot of good. DEFINITE

26 One of the major benefits of examinations is that they encourage children to learn and serve as a driving force for lazy students. Moreover, after an exam students can clearly see their _____ and improve those points. WEAK

27 Finally, exams often contain _____ texts and tasks which you may never come across in textbooks for students. INTEREST

28 However, it is important to remember that you need to revise properly before an exam as well as get enough sleep and eat _____ food. HEALTH

29 Following these simple rules will help you to fight stress and anxiety that often accompany any exam and be _____. SUCCESS

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.

How dogs smell

Every day, our senses tell us about the world, which helps us learn. As we store more and more information in our memory, we are able to **30** _____ how to act in different situations based on the knowledge we have gained through our senses.

Animals learn the same way we do: by using their senses. A dog's eyes and ears and nose work by detecting sights, sounds, and scents. Dogs' noses, however, are super-powered **31** _____ to ours.

So, what does this mean? It's **32** _____ that dogs can smell a lot more things more strongly than we can. Their powerful sense of smell can pick up scents that we don't even know exist, and a large portion of a dog's brain interprets what those scents mean. Dogs are constantly **33** _____ sniffing everything around: the air, the ground, food, furniture, other dogs, and humans. It's all because they are trying to **34** _____ sense of the world around them.

What do dogs do with all of the information they collect with their noses? The scents that dogs pick up help them understand their **35** _____. Dogs store what they learn, making memories that guide their future actions. When trained to discern tiny differences in scents, dogs can do remarkable things. For instance, with special training they can pick out the one stick thrown for them from a heap of many, based on the scent of their owner. With that kind of talent, it's no **36** _____ dogs are often used in searches for missing people!

30 1) fulfil 2) confess 3) achieve 4) decide

Ответ:

31 1) conducted 2) compared 3) committed 4) connected

Ответ:

32 1) convinced 2) confessed 3) concerned 4) considered

Ответ:

33 1) glanced 2) watched 3) seen 4) looked

Ответ:

34 1) keep 2) hold 3) take 4) make

Ответ:

35 1) surroundings 2) arrangements 3) commitments 4) belongings

Ответ:

36 1) wonder 2) matter 3) chance 4) problem

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–36 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 19–29 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.

Раздел 4. Письменная речь

Для ответов на задания **37** и **38** используйте **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 2**. Черновые пометки можно делать 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 в **БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2**. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Соблюдайте нормы письменной речи, записывайте ответы аккуратно и разборчиво.

Укажите номер задания **37** в **БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2** и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.

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

From: Ella@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Birthday

... I've checked my diary and found out that I missed your birthday. I'm so sorry about that! I hope you enjoyed it this year! What birthday gifts are popular in Russia? How do you usually celebrate your birthday? What is the best gift you ever got?

I'm going to visit my friends in London soon...

Write an email to Ella.

In your message:

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her trip to London.

Write **100-140 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Выберите только **ОДНО** из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2), укажите его номер в **БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2** и выполните согласно данному плану. **В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.**

- 38.1** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what cities Zetlanders want to go for their travel**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the table below).

Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

The survey question: What city do you want to go for your travel?	
Cities	Number of respondents (%)
Paris	99 %
Rome	86%
Venice	75 %
Barcelona	49%
New York	31%

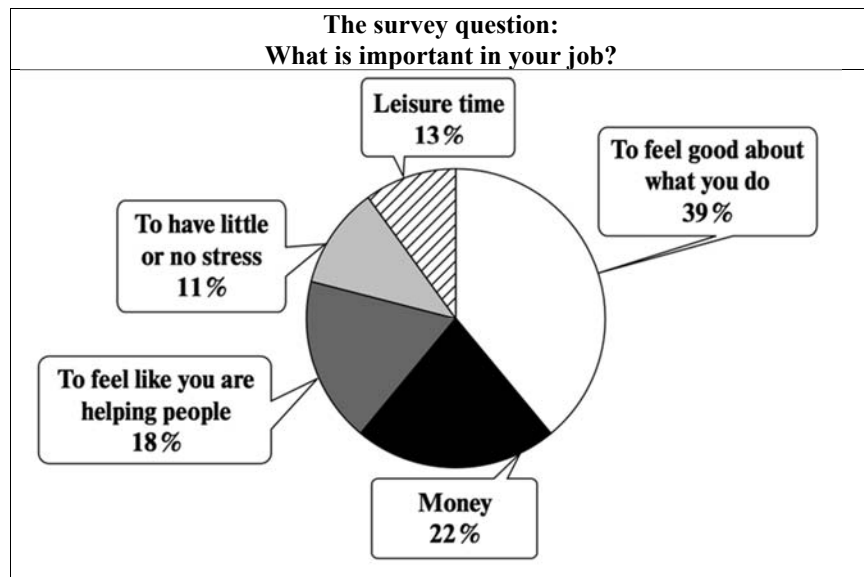
Write 200–250 words.

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 with travelling to a big city and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the role of travelling in our life.

38.2 Imagine that you are doing a project on **what people in Zetland think is important in their job**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the table below).

Comment on the survey data 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 that one can face doing a job and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the important aspects of a job.

Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.