Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
9 класс
12 ноября 2026 года
Вариант АЯ2690101
(письменная часть)

Выполнена: ФИО_____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Письменная часть работы по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих в себя 35 заданий. На выполнение заданий письменной части отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

В разделе 1 (задания по аудированию) предлагается прослушать несколько текстов и выполнить 11 заданий на понимание прослушанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 8 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 5 и 12 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1–4 и 13–19 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 6–11 записываются в виде одного слова, а к заданиям 20–34 – в виде одного или нескольких слов. Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

В разделе 4 (задание по письму) дано 1 задание, предлагающее написать электронное письмо. Задание выполняется на отдельном чистом листе. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания – 30 минут.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. **Записи в черновике, а также в тексте контрольных измерительных материалов не учитываются при оценивании работы.**

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

После завершения работы проверьте, чтобы ответ на каждое задание был записан под правильным номером.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

*Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1 This announcement was most likely heard in …

1) an airport.
2) a hospital.
3) a museum.

Ответ: ☐

2 We learn from the voice message that Suzanne …

1) has soccer practice every Wednesday.
2) finishes school on Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
3) will visit her grandparents later today.

Ответ: ☐

3 Which toppings did Lucy put on her pizza?

1) Cheese, ham and onions.
2) Cheese, onions and olives.
3) Cheese, ham and bell peppers.

Ответ: ☐

4 What do we learn from the dialogue?

1) Tommy and his family live in a house with a yard.
2) Tommy's learning about parallels and meridians at school.
3) Tommy's mother allowed him not to go to school the next day.

Ответ: ☐

5

*Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка **1–6**. Используйте каждую рубрику из списка только один раз. В списке есть **одна лишняя рубрика**. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1. It's exciting and unexpected.
2. It's tiring and stressful.
3. It's boring and repetitive.
4. It's sad but eye-opening.
5. It's great but expensive.
6. It's healthy and nutritious.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Рубрика					

Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать ***не более одного слова*** *(без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

6	The respondent's favourite sport	_____
7	Number of children in the respondent's family	_____
8	The respondent's age	_____ years old
9	The respondent's favourite school subject	_____
10	The respondent's favourite musical instrument	_____
11	The respondent's favourite music style	_____

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

12

*Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.*

1. What can be considered the first concert venue ever built in Moscow?
2. Are there any age restrictions on attending concerts in Moscow?
3. Which concert hall in Moscow has the best acoustics?
4. Where are outdoor concerts held in Moscow?
5. What is the biggest concert venue in Moscow?
6. What are the smallest concert venues in Moscow?
7. Can wheelchair users attend concerts in Moscow?

A. Luzhniki Stadium is a legendary venue located in the southwest of Moscow next to the Moskva River. Built in 1956, it has a long history of hosting huge sports and musical events. Fully reconstructed in 2017, today Luzhniki can safely hold up to 81,000 spectators for music shows. Many famous artists, including Michael Jackson and Madonna, have performed here, because no other place in the city can welcome so many fans at the same time.

B. The Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory is the oldest and most famous concert venue in the city that still exists. Located in Bolshaya Nikitskaya Street not far from the Kremlin, it was officially opened in April 1901. This beautiful historic hall has about 1,700 comfortable seats and can boast the best acoustics in the city. Today it remains the main stage for the Tchaikovsky Competition.

C. Concert halls do not have to be big and important for music lovers to enjoy the experience. In Moscow, there are about 15 concert venues that can hold only 15-60 people. These are usually located in memorial apartment museums such as those of pianists Richter or Goldenweiser, where listeners sit just a few feet away from the grand piano and hear every detail, including the breathing of the pianist and the movement of the wooden piano parts.

D. In the 17^{th} and 18^{th} centuries, public musical entertainment usually happened at large city fairs. Actors and musicians performed inside temporary wooden tents called "balagans" to entertain crowds of people. The real revolution happened in 1702, when Tsar Peter the Great ordered the construction of the "Comedy Khramina" on Red Square. It became Russia's first purpose-built theatre and concert building.

E. Dear friends! The halls of the Moscow Philharmonic are ready and happy to welcome listeners with limited mobility. Listeners with disabilities who use wheelchairs can attend Moscow Philharmonic concerts free of charge. To arrange this, please call +7(495)699-43-00 in advance to discuss all the details of your visit. You will need to present a disability certificate at the entrance.

F. During summer, Moscow's concert life moves outdoors into the city's parks and historic locations. Large temporary stages are set up in the open air in beautiful green areas like Gorky Park and Tsaritsyno. Even Red Square becomes a massive open-air venue, hosting famous classical orchestras. Thousands of people gather outside to enjoy live music in a relaxed informal atmosphere.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений ***13–19*** *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)****. В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру выбранного Вами ответа.*

A Small Timer with a Big Idea

Many students know this situation: they sit down to do their homework, open a book or a computer, and promise themselves they will concentrate. However, after a few minutes they start checking their phone, looking at messages or thinking about something completely different. In the 1980s, an Italian university student Francesco Cirillo had exactly the same problem.

Cirillo wanted to understand why studying for long hours was so difficult. He tried different methods, but nothing seemed to help. One day, he saw a small kitchen timer in his parents' house. The timer was shaped like a tomato, and he decided to use it as an experiment. He turned the handle, set it for a short period of time and challenged himself to work without any interruptions until the bell rang.

The first time he tried it, Cirillo worked for only 10 minutes. Later, he gradually increased the time and discovered that 25 minutes was the right length for focused work. After each period of concentration, he allowed himself a short break. Then he started another work session. He found that this simple routine helped him complete tasks faster and made studying less stressful.

Cirillo called his method the Pomodoro Technique because "pomodoro" means "tomato" in Italian. At first, the technique was only a personal experiment. He used it while preparing for university exams and organizing his own work. He did not imagine that his idea would become popular around the world.

Years later, Cirillo shared his method with other people. Students, teachers and office workers began using it because many people had the same problem: they wanted to concentrate better in a world full of distractions. The technique became popular with people who spent many hours on computers.

Today, millions of people use the Pomodoro Technique. There are special apps, websites and digital timers that help people follow the method. Of course, it is not a magic solution that makes every task easy. However, many people find that short periods of focused work combined with regular breaks help them manage their time more effectively.

Francesco Cirillo did not create an expensive machine or a complicated invention. He simply looked at an everyday object and used it in a new way. His little tomato-shaped timer became the symbol of an idea that changed how many people study and work.

13 The problem Francesco Cirillo faced was common to students only in the 1980s.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

14 Using a kitchen timer to help concentrate was Francesco's parents' idea.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

15 According to Francesco, the best uninterrupted time length was 25 minutes.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

16 Francesco passed his exams successfully the first time he used his technique.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

17 Francesco's university friends helped him promote his technique.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

18 Technology was later used to help people follow Francesco's method.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

19 Francesco's method today is still called Pomodoro, even though you don't have to use a kitchen timer in the shape of a tomato.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **20–28**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **20–28**.*

Last Saturday, fifteen-year-old Alex decided to go for a long ride in the countryside. He loved exploring quiet forest paths

20 where few _____ walked. PERSON

Suddenly, a stray dog jumped out of the bushes. It was much

21 _____ than Alex expected. FAST

Alex turned his bicycle quickly, but unfortunately he

22 _____ off the seat into the soft grass. FALL

The chain on his favourite bicycle was broken, which made

23 _____ feel very upset. HE

24 While he _____ home under the hot sun, his phone rang in his pocket. WALK

It was his mother, who asked, "Where are you?

25 I _____ a special dinner for us all." COOK

26 Alex explained what _____. His voice sounded very sad. HAPPEN

27 His mother replied, " _____! Stay where you are, and your father will pick you up in the car." NOT WORRY

28 Half an hour later, the broken bicycle _____ into the garage by Alex and his father. PUT

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 29–34.

29 The history of the modern hot tub began in California during the 1940s. An _____ immigrant named Candido Jacuzzi needed a way to help his young son Ken, who suffered from arthritis. ITALY

30 Candido Jacuzzi together with his six siblings immigrated to the USA from northern Italy in 1910 and opened a machining company. Soon they won a contract to provide _____ to the U.S. for World War I planes. PROPEL

31 When Candido's son became ill, he used his industrial skills to produce a special water pump. His device became highly _____ when it became clear that it reduced the boy's pain. SUCCESS

32 Candido's _____ continued being improved by other members of the family. In 1968 a 3rd-generation family member Roy Jacuzzi thought of mixing air and water to produce bubbles. INVENT

33 This _____ made Jacuzzi hot tubs extremely popular with Hollywood movie stars. DEVELOP

34 In the 1970s, Jacuzzi products were featured on different TV shows. This gained them further _____ which hasn't decreased since. POPULAR

Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

*Для ответа на задание **35** используйте отдельный чистый лист. При выполнении задания **35** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма электронного письма. Письмо недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста электронного письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.*

35 You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Mary.

From: Mary@mail.us
To: Russian-friend@oge.ru
Subject: Space exploration monuments
… Guess where I went last August! To visit my grandma who lives in Titusville, Florida. It's a small town but it's located next to NASA's Kennedy Space Center. I loved visiting Space View Park and looking at the Apollo 11 Monument. *… What space exploration monument would you recommend foreigners to see in Moscow? What makes you like it? When did you see it for the first time in your life? ...*

Write a message to Mary and answer her **3** questions.
Write **100–120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
9 класс
12 ноября 2026 года
Вариант АЯ2690102
(письменная часть)

Выполнена: ФИО_____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Письменная часть работы по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих в себя 35 заданий. На выполнение заданий письменной части отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

В разделе 1 (задания по аудированию) предлагается прослушать несколько текстов и выполнить 11 заданий на понимание прослушанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 8 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 5 и 12 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1–4 и 13–19 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 6–11 записываются в виде одного слова, а к заданиям 20–34 – в виде одного или нескольких слов. Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

В разделе 4 (задание по письму) дано 1 задание, предлагающее написать электронное письмо. Задание выполняется на отдельном чистом листе. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания – 30 минут.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. **Записи в черновике, а также в тексте контрольных измерительных материалов не учитываются при оценивании работы.**

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

После завершения работы проверьте, чтобы ответ на каждое задание был записан под правильным номером.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

*Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1 According to the announcement, at the moment …

1) both elevators can be used.
2) only stairways can be used.
3) just one elevator can be used.

Ответ: ☐

2 We learn from the voice message that Suzanne …

1) is part of a school soccer team.
2) goes to Lincoln High School.
3) lives with her grandparents.

Ответ: ☐

3 We learn from the dialogue that Lucy …

1) often makes pizza for her family.
2) takes a cooking class at school.
3) needs to go to the dentist.

Ответ: ☐

4 What was Tommy's problem?

1) He didn't feel well.
2) He didn't understand the task.
3) He didn’t want to do his homework.

Ответ: ☐

5

*Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка **1–6**. Используйте каждую рубрику из списка только один раз. В списке есть **одна лишняя рубрика**. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1. It's boring and repetitive.
2. It's great but expensive.
3. It's exciting and unexpected.
4. It's healthy and nutritious.
5. It's sad but eye-opening.
6. It's tiring and stressful.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Рубрика					

Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать ***не более одного слова*** *(без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

6	The respondent's regular sports activity at school	_____
7	The respondent's place of birth	_____
8	Number of siblings the respondent has	_____
9	The respondent's dream job	_____
10	The respondent's hobby	_____
11	The age when the respondent started learning music	_____ years old

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

12

*Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.*

1. What are some of the oldest concert venues in today's Moscow?
2. Which concert hall in Moscow has the best acoustics?
3. What are the statistics of Moscow's concert life?
4. Do any Russian Orthodox churches allow concerts in their buildings?
5. What kind of modern technology is necessary for large concert venues?
6. Who makes money on concerts in Moscow?
7. How accessible are Moscow concert halls for people with disabilities?

A. Moscow is a real paradise for music lovers. In total, there are more than 500 venues where live music is regularly performed. These range from giant stadiums for 80,000 fans to tiny rooms in apartment museums for just 20 people. Every day the city hosts between 200 and 300 concerts of all musical genres. Around 150,000 people attend concerts each day in Moscow. Music never stops in the capital, making it a major centre of musical life.

B. Moscow is working hard to make its musical life open for everyone. Modern concert venues like the futuristic Zaryadye Hall offer a completely barrier-free environment. They are equipped with wide ramps, modern elevators, free disabled parking spaces and special seating areas for wheelchairs. Moscow Philharmonic lets wheelchair users attend its concerts for free if they book in advance. Visiting older concert halls, however, can still be a challenge.

C. The historic, classical music venues like the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall and the Moscow Conservatory are owned by the federal government. Modern classical venues like Zaryadye and the House of Music belong to the Moscow city government. In contrast, massive commercial arenas for pop and rock music, such as VTB Arena, are privately owned by big business corporations. These concert spaces bring them high profits from ticket sales and venue rentals.

D. Moscow offers a unique chance to listen to live music inside its historic religious buildings. Both the Catholic and Lutheran cathedrals host public organ concerts, while St. Andrew's Anglican Church is famous for its candlelit classical evenings. Even the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, one of the main Russian Orthodox churches, holds concerts, although not in the church nave but in a special under-church Hall of Church Assemblies for over 1,000 people.

E. In the 17th and 18th centuries, public musical entertainment usually happened at large city fairs. At the same time, classical music was developing in royal palaces and rich people's mansions, where musicians were invited to play. Today, many of these places, like the Mirror Gallery of the wooden Kuskovo Palace or the grand Tsaritsyno Palace, built for Catherine the Great, still welcome music lovers.

F. The size of a concert venue completely changes how music sounds to the audience. In the giant Luzhniki Stadium, which can hold up to 81,000 spectators, it takes several seconds for the sound to travel from the stage to the furthest seats, creating an echo effect. To fix this, sound engineers must use highly complex digital technologies to delay the audio.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений ***13–19*** *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)****. В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру выбранного Вами ответа.*

The Power of Laughter

Most people think of doctors and hospitals when they hear the word "treatment". Norman Cousins had a different idea. He believed that one of the things that helped him recover from a serious illness was laughter

Norman Cousins was a well-known journalist. In 1964, he developed a painful disease that affected his joints and made even simple movements difficult. His condition was so serious that some doctors were not very optimistic about his chances of recovery.

Cousins was determined not to give up. While learning more about his illness, he became interested in the connection between emotions and health. He noticed that when he was worried or upset, he felt worse. This made him wonder whether positive emotions could have the opposite effect.

One day he decided to try an unusual experiment. He left the hospital and moved into a nearby hotel. Cousins felt that the hospital atmosphere was making him anxious and unhappy. In the hotel, instead of spending all day thinking about how miserable his condition was, he surrounded himself with things that made him laugh. He watched funny films, television comedies and recordings of his favourite comedians. His room was soon filled with laughter. His doctors, however, were skeptical about the experiment.

To his surprise, the experiment seemed to work. Cousins later wrote that ten minutes of real laughter often gave him two hours of pain-free sleep. Since pain frequently kept him awake at night, this was an important improvement. The more he laughed, the better he seemed to feel.

Of course, Cousins did not throw away his medicines or stop seeing doctors. He continued to receive medical treatment. However, he believed that laughter, hope and a positive attitude helped his body recover more effectively.

As the months passed, his health gradually improved. Eventually, he was able to return to work and resume many of his normal activities. His unusual story attracted attention around the world, and in 1979 he described it in a book called *Anatomy of an Illness*.

Not everyone agreed with Cousins's explanation of his recovery, and scientists still debate exactly how emotions affect health. Yet his story inspired many researchers to study the relationship between the mind and the body. Today, doctors know that stress, anxiety and positive emotions can all influence a person's well-being.

Norman Cousins's experience teaches an important lesson. Laughter may not be a miracle cure, but sometimes a good joke can do more than simply make us smile.

13 Because of his disease, Norman Cousins could not walk.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: ☐

14 Norman Cousins's doctors were sure that sooner or later he would be healthy again.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: ☐

15 The unusual experiment Norman Cousins tried was his doctor's idea.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: ☐

16 Norman Cousins's disease didn't let him sleep well.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: ☐

17 Norman Cousins stopped taking medicines and managed to feel better by just laughing.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: ☐

18 Many people, both patients and doctors, learnt about Cousins' experiment.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ: ☐

19 Norman Cousins had many followers who used laughter to treat their illnesses.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Ответ:

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **20–28**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **20–28**.*

Tom and his classmate Sarah were working on a difficult school assignment together. They wanted to make a small robot, but they faced many difficulties. "If we connect this wire here, the machine _____ moving," Tom said. But the robot stayed still. **20** START

Sarah looked closely at the engine and realized that Tom _____ the wrong battery earlier. **21** CHOOSE

She smiled and helped _____ fix the mistake before the bell rang. **22** HE

While they _____ code on the laptop, the teacher walked into the lab. **23** TYPE

He looked at their project and said, "This is the _____ robot in the whole class!" **24** GOOD

Several other _____ gathered around their desk to watch the robot dance. **25** CHILD

After this successful project, the two friends visited many local science clubs. In _____ clubs, they presented their robot to the admiration of their members. **26** THAT

Not long after, they received a message that their robot _____ the following month at the regional exhibition. **27** SHOW

This was the _____, but not the last time, that Tom and Sarah's robot received such attention from the local community. **28** ONE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 29–34.

The modern Finnish sauna is a popular tradition formed from early Russian and Finno-Ugric steam rooms. This ancient ritual promotes physical wellness after a long day of hard

29 work. A _____ session helps people forget their daily problems. PEACE

30 Sweating in a sauna brings great _____ to families who gather on weekends. ENJOY

31 Many _____ methods of building log bathhouses are still used today. TRADITION

However, modern electric stoves make operating a sauna

32 _____ for homeowners. EFFORT

The intense heat that can sometimes reach 100ºC has a

33 _____ effect on tired muscles. RELAX

Ancient tribes believed that sweating in hot temperatures

34 could quickly heal a(n) _____ body. Today, saunas are often parts of modern gyms and swimming pools. HEALTHY

Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

*Для ответа на задание **35** используйте отдельный чистый лист. При выполнении задания **35** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма электронного письма. Письмо недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста электронного письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.*

35 You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Brian.

From: Brian@mail.us
To: Russian-friend@oge.ru
Subject: War monuments
... Guess where we went last August! To Hawaii! I loved swimming in the beautiful ocean. I also enjoyed seeing historic sites like Iolani Palace and the Pearl Harbor National Memorial - a landmark of the Second World War. It is very modest but impressive at the same time. *… What WWII memorial in Russia do you find most impressive and touching? What makes it special to you? When did you see it for the first time in your life? ...*

Write a message to Brian and answer his **3** questions.
Write **100–120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.