Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
11 класс
25 ноября 2026 года
Вариант АЯ2610101
(письменная часть)

Выполнена: ФИО_____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Тренировочная 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. We are as different as chalk and cheese!
2. Reality is not a fairy tale, you know!
3. I don't have much experience with traditional exams.
4. It was always a piece of cake for me!
5. A good beginning is not always a guarantee for success.
6. Why put anyone through such torture?
7. They don't reveal people's real abilities!

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. Linda saw a mouse on her desk.
B. Linda always keeps her desk nice and tidy.
C. The box had been under the desk for several months.
D. Linda is allergic to peanuts.
E. Linda's father likes to eat gingerbread.
F. Linda's father will throw away the box and go to the supermarket.
G. Linda's family do not have pets.

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 Which statement about Dr. Daniel Carter is true?

1) He has recently returned from a holiday in Hawaii.
2) He studies invasive species in New York.
3) He is the author of several books.

Ответ: ☐

4 How many times in her life has the presenter been to Hawaii?

1) Only once.
2) At least twice.
3) Every summer.

Ответ: ☐

5 Where did the presenter NOT mention seeing wandering chickens in Honolulu?

1) Farms.
2) Streets.
3) Parks.

Ответ: ☐

6 According to Dr. Carter, the number of wild chickens in Hawaii is growing because…

1) there is nobody to hunt them.
2) the climate is good for them.
3) there is a lot of food for them.

Ответ: ☐

7 When the presenter exclaims "Good grief!", she expresses …

1) frustration.
2) surprise.
3) sadness.

Ответ:

8 Which animals do wild pigs help multiply?

1) mongooses.
2) native birds.
3) mosquitoes.

Ответ:

9 What is the only effective method of fighting invasive species in Hawaii?

1) Preventing new species from reaching the islands.
2) Getting rid of the established invasive species.
3) Introducing new species that would hunt them.

Ответ:

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

1. **A dream built with a fortune**
2. **Fit for the future**
3. **Old and full of stories**
4. **Singing their heart out**
5. **No home of its own**
6. **A guest in the house of drama**
7. **A Victorian giant of music**
8. **Surviving turbulent history**

A. People have always loved listening to music. Before concert halls became common, however, music was performed in very different places: in churches, in royal palaces and on wealthy country estates. In many towns travelling musicians entertained crowds in market squares and at fairs. Purpose-built concert halls did not become common until the 18th century, making musical performances accessible to much wider audiences.

B. One of the world's oldest purpose-built concert halls is the Holywell Music Room in Oxford, England. Built in 1748, it is still used for concerts today. The hall belongs to the University of Oxford and has a small historic organ. As the oldest concert hall in Europe, it is surrounded by many legends. One tradition claims that it was opened in 1748 with a concert at which George Frideric Handel himself took part in the performance of his oratorio *Esther*, while another links the hall with Joseph Haydn's visit to Oxford in 1791.

C. The Royal Albert Hall is one of the world's most famous concert halls. Opened in 1871 by Queen Victoria in memory of her husband, Prince Albert, the building has a distinctive oval shape and can hold over 5,000 people. Over the years, the Royal Albert Hall has welcomed many famous musicians, from the Russian composers Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky in 1893 and Sergei Rachmaninoff in 1930 to modern classical pianists Yuja Wang and Hayato Sumino, as well as popular music performers including The Beatles and Elton John.

D. Carnegie Hall is one the most prestigious concert halls in the world. It was opened in 1891 in New York by the steel magnate Andrew Carnegie who, having grown up in a poor Scottish family, wanted to support culture and education. The opening concert was conducted by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, who was visiting the United States for the first time. The hall's fame is closely connected with such legendary names as Arturo Toscanini, Vladimir Horowitz, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Leonard Bernstein, who frequently performed there.

E. Before Moscow had purpose-built concert halls, people listened to music in theatres and private houses. The first place that could be considered a concert venue was Comedialnaya Khramina built in Red Square in 1702 on the orders of Peter the Great. Although it was mainly a theatre, musical performances were held there between dramatic acts. The same happened later in the Opera House in Lefortovo and in the Petrovsky Theatre.

F. The Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory is one of Russia's best-known concert venues. Opened in 1901, it was designed especially for symphony concerts and is famous for its remarkable acoustics. It has witnessed many dramatic events in Russian history and has remained an important cultural centre through revolutions, wars and political change, continuing to host concerts as well as the prestigious International Tchaikovsky Competition.

G. Today, Moscow has many concert halls, but new ones continue to be built. Among the most important modern venues are the Moscow House of Music, opened in 2003, and the Zaryadye Concert Hall, which opened in 2018. Unlike traditional concert halls, these new buildings combine modern architecture with advanced technology. The Zaryadye Concert Hall has an unusual layout with seats surrounding the stage on different levels creating a closer connection between musicians and the audience.

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.*

Fossils

Fossils are the traces of plants or animals that lived long ago, sometimes millions of years in the past. In most cases, **A** _____, its body was quickly buried by layers of mud, sand or other sediment. Over thousands or even millions of years, these layers gradually hardened into rock. In some cases, an animal's bones, teeth, or shell are preserved, **B** _____. Even footprints, eggs and nests can become fossils **C** _____.

Fossils are found in many different parts of the world. They are frequently discovered during road construction, mining operations or the excavation at a building site. Others are revealed naturally when wind, rain, rivers or glaciers gradually wear away layers of rock, **D** _____ for millions of years. Some are even found on the seabed **E** _____. By studying fossils, scientists can learn what ancient animals and plants looked like, how they lived, what they ate and how they changed overtime. Although radiocarbon dating can be used to determine the age of relatively recent organic remains, **F** _____ and are dated by examining the age of surrounding rocks.

1. so, scientists measure how much
2. if the conditions are favourable
3. exposing fossils that have remained hidden
4. during underwater exploration
5. while in others only an impression of its body remains
6. most fossils are much older
7. after an organism died

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 Adventurous Life of Borrowed Words

Borrowings are words that travel from one language into another and stay there. There are many different reasons for this. Sometimes people who speak different languages live in the same area or in neighbouring countries and interact through trade or war. Sometimes it is the result of an invasion, conquest or colonization. Sometimes it happens because the culture and language of one country become popular in another.

Borrowings are seldom welcomed by everyone. If they are new youth slang, the older generation will disapprove of them. If they come from the language of the oppressor, most of the population will try to resist them, often to no avail. If they are sophisticated words used by the educated few, ordinary people may **scoff** at them as snobbish. Sometimes it is the government's policy to protect the language from borrowings. In France, for example, the Académie Francaise has tried to prevent the Anglicisation of French and has recommended avoiding such borrowings as *computer*, *software* or *email*. In modern Russia, attempts to eliminate non-Cyrillic signs from streets have become more persistent in recent years.

The English language represents one of the most striking examples of large-scale borrowing. It absorbed two sets of vocabulary from other languages – first in the 8th-11th centuries during the Scandinavian invasions, and later, after 1066, because of the Norman French conquest. While the Scandinavian invasions gave English hundreds of everyday words, the French conquest provided English with around 10,000 formal words related to administrative, military and legal spheres of life, 7,000-8,000 of which are still in use today.

Not all borrowings survive in languages that borrowed them. If a word that means the same thing already exists in the language, the borrowing must compete with it. As a result, one of the two words may slightly change its meaning or disappear from use. Sometimes a borrowing is a slang word, but its popularity declines with time and then it is forgotten. Sometimes the object **it** refers to becomes obsolete and no longer used, and so the borrowing dies together with the object.

To see how well-established a borrowing is, look at its form. Does it still bear traces of its foreign pronunciation or spelling, like the French borrowing *café* in English? Or has it completely assimilated into the language and even grown a suffix or two like *башковитый* in Russian from the Tatar borrowing *баш* for *head*?

Sometimes, a borrowing loses its proper shape in its new environment. Few Russians realize that the seemingly English borrowing *хэппи энд* does not exist in English. The proper English idiom is *a happy ending*. Many English speakers

believe that Russians say *На здоровье!* when raising a toast. In reality, while similarly sounding idioms do exist in a number of Slavic languages like Polish or Czech, Russians only use it as a reply to 'thank you' and say *За здоровье*! when making a toast.

Foreign words are often borrowed with meanings quite different from those in the original language. Thus, the borrowing *babushka*, which in the original Russian means a grandmother or a very old woman, by way of metonymy in English acquired the meaning of the headscarf traditionally worn by older Russian women. How the modern borrowing *трэш*, which in English originally means *garbage*, came to be used in Russian as an exclamation when something horrible happens, is a complete mystery!

12 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the reasons why words get borrowed?

1) Control of territories where a different language is spoken.
2) Communication between speakers of different languages.
3) The absence of a suitable word in one of the languages.
4) Interest in the culture and language of a different nation.

Ответ: ☐

13 The word **scoff** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to …

1) criticise.
2) get angry.
3) show no respect.
4) express little interest.

Ответ: ☐

14 Which of the following is true according to the article?

1) The English language has a long and rich history of borrowings.
2) All kinds of borrowings are traditionally disliked by most people.
3) National governments must protect languages from borrowings.
4) Borrowings usually disappear from languages after a short while.

Ответ: ☐

15 The word **it** in the fourth paragraph refers to the word …

1) meaning.
2) borrowing.
3) popularity.
4) slang word.

Ответ: ☐

16 Why may a borrowed word disappear from everyday use?

1) It loses its connection with the people who first introduced it.
2) It is replaced by an existing equivalent or becomes unnecessary.
3) It keeps traces of its earlier form: pronunciation and spelling.
4) It develops new grammatical forms in its new environment.

Ответ: ☐

17 What makes two last paragraphs similar?

1) They show how with time the meanings of borrowed words change.
2) They present a phenomenon that has nothing to do with borrowings.
3) They criticise the semantic changes that happen to a borrowed word.
4) They show how words may change after entering another language.

Ответ: ☐

18 What attitude does the author of the article have towards borrowings?

1) Neutral.
2) Positive.
3) Negative.
4) Humorous.

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 текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **19–24**.*

The Great Compromise

The United States Constitution was not written all at once. At **19** _____ there was a long debate about how many representatives each state would have in the federal government. — ONE

The Founding Fathers proposed a plan for states with larger populations to have more votes in Congress than smaller **20** states. This _____ the Virginia Plan. — NAME

However, states with smaller populations **21** _____ with this plan. They wanted each state to have an equal number of representatives so that less-populated states would have as much say as the more populated states. They called their plan the New Jersey Plan. — NOT AGREE

22 After _____ debate, lawmakers suggested a compromise called the Connecticut Plan. The Connecticut Plan called for a bicameral legislature, or a two-house Congress. — FAR

One house, called the Senate, would have the same number of **23** _____, or senators, elected from each state. The other house, called the House of Representatives, would have a different number of representatives from each state, based on the state's population. — PERSON

The Connecticut Plan pleased both large and small states and became known as the Great Compromise. It **24** _____ in place ever since. — BE

*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**.*

A Project

25 Billy had worked for weeks on his project for the school science fair. He tested _____ types of soil to find out which one helped plants grow best. It had been fun working on the project, but it took a lot of time and effort. VARY

26 Billy recorded data and made graphs and charts to show the progress. Then, he put the _____ on a large sheet of sturdy poster board. INFORM

27 Now, as the judges approached, Billy stood _____ in front of his project display. EASY

28 He held his breath as they looked at his poster and read the _____ to his project. After the judges had looked at all the presentations, they gathered in a separate room and then came out to tell everyone the results. CONCLUDE

29 Billy's project won first prize, and he was happy and proud of his _____. ACHIEVE

*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.*

The Forgotten Garden

When Emma moved into her new house, she was not impressed by the overgrown garden behind it. The grass was tall, the flower **30** _____ were covered with weeds, and the old wooden fence was falling **31** _____. To Emma the garden looked like a hopeless mess **32** _____ than a place where anyone could relax.

On Saturday morning, **33** _____, she decided to explore it. Hidden behind a group of bushes, she discovered a small wooden bench and a stone path leading to a corner of the garden she had never noticed before. There she found several old rose bushes still blooming **34** _____ years of neglect. Emma was amazed that the plants had survived without anyone taking care of them.

She began spending her free time restoring the garden. At first, the work seemed exhausting, but little **35** _____ little the results became visible. She removed the weeds, repaired the fence and planted new flowers. Her neighbours noticed the changes and **36** _____ to help. Soon, the forgotten garden became a beautiful space where Emma and her friends could meet and spend time outdoors.

30

1) bads 2) beds 3) bids 4) buds

Ответ: ☐

31

1) apart 2) out 3) away 4) through

Ответ: ☐

32

1) instead 2) rather 3) better 4) much

Ответ: ☐

33

1) however 2) although 3) moreover 4) meanwhile

Ответ:

34

1) nevertheless 2) in spite 3) despite 4) never mind

Ответ:

35

1) over 2) after 3) by 4) for

Ответ:

36

1) suggested 2) proposed 3) presented 4) offered

Ответ:

Раздел 4. Письменная речь

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте чистый лист. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями или 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. 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** на чистом листе и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.*

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

From: Philip@mail.us
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: House museums

... Have I ever told you that five years ago my family and I visited Moscow? I was little then and didn't really appreciate big museums like the ones in the Kremlin. What I truly loved, though, were all the small museums - the places where famous people once lived. I especially enjoyed looking around Leo Tolstoy's wooden house. It was so cozy! What is your favourite house museum? Why do you like it? Why do you think it is important to turn the homes of famous people into museums?
By the way, I'm going to an arts camp during the winter break ...

Write a letter to Philip
In your message:
– answer his questions;
– ask **3 questions** about the arts camp.
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 makes young Zetlanders worried**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey conducted among teenagers in Zetland (see the table below).
Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

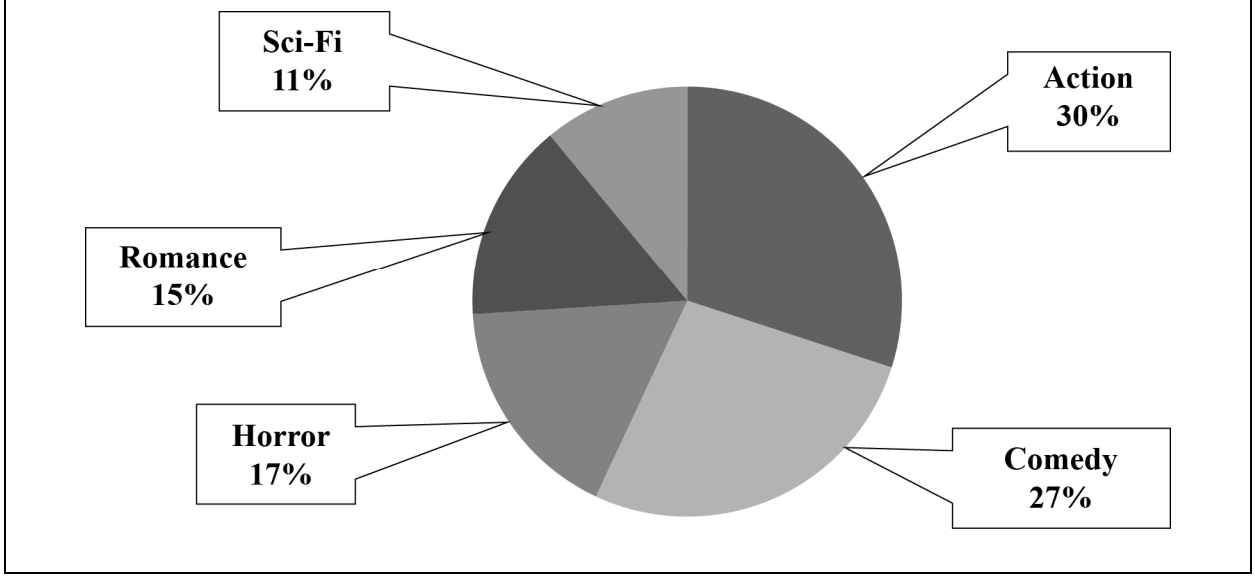
The survey question: What makes you worried? *Choose one option*	
Options	**Number of respondents (%)**
Upcoming exams	40
Choice of career	23
Homework	20
Arguments with friends	10
Health problems	7

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 worrying too much and suggest a way of solving it;
– conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of learning to cope with your worries.

38.2 Imagine that you are doing a project on **movie genres that Zetlanders like most**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey conducted among young Zetlanders (see the pie chart below).
Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

The survey question:
What is your favourite movie genre?
Choose one option



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 choosing a film to watch with your family and suggest a way of solving it;
– conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the movie genre that is best to watch with the whole family.