

**Тренировочная работа в формате ЕГЭ  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**11 КЛАСС**

Дата: \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.

Вариант №: \_\_\_\_

Выполнена: ФИО \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

Вариант сгенерирован единой системой универсального образования на [esuo.ru](http://esuo.ru) и соответствует последним изменениям ЕГЭ на **текущий учебный год**.

*Желаем успеха!*

## Раздел 1. Аудирование

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. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1

1. TV may have a negative effect on learning.
2. TV should change in the future.
3. TV can teach a lot.
4. TV has many functions.
5. TV can ruin family life.
6. TV should be switched on and off in time.
7. TV can be a good friend.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

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**). Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

2

- A. The tourist has never been to Russia.
- B. The tourist wants to see both Moscow and Saint Petersburg.
- C. The tourist loves evening excursions.
- D. The manager thinks Saint Basil’s Cathedral isn’t worth seeing.
- E. The tourist will have some time for shopping in Moscow.
- F. The tourist hopes to visit a show in the State Kremlin Palace.
- G. The tourist wants to buy a tour straight away.

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.

3-9

3. Robert and Amy fell in love with each other

- 1) after eating out together.
- 2) after a few months of working together.
- 3) when they first met on the film set.

ОТВЕТ:

4. When Robert decided to propose to Amy, he

- 1) was sure that Amy would accept his proposal.
- 2) wanted to do it in a proper way.
- 3) knew the exact place in Madrid to do it.

ОТВЕТ:

5. The wedding ceremony in the film reminded Robert and Amy of their own wedding because

- 1) both weddings took place in the same settings.
- 2) there was an explosion during both weddings.
- 3) there were some of the same people at both weddings.

ОТВЕТ:

6. According to Amy, she is different from Robert because she

- 1) is less open to new ideas than her husband.
- 2) comes from a smaller family than Robert.
- 3) has different views on family life.

ОТВЕТ:

7. Amy felt uncomfortable at school because
- 1) she missed her mother very much.
  - 2) her mother taught at the same school.
  - 3) the teachers and the headmistress disliked her.

Ответ:

8. If Amy hadn't become an actress, her parents would have
- 1) understood and supported her.
  - 2) been displeased with her.
  - 3) insisted she join the family business.

Ответ:

9. Amy is sure that if you have a child, you
- 1) can do without having a friend.
  - 2) should think more about the future.
  - 3) can cope with any problem.

Ответ:

## Раздел 2. Чтение

*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.*

10

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Controversies and developments    | 5. Unusual commercials              |
| 2. Difficult to find the difference  | 6. Time is money                    |
| 3. Good for various spheres of life  | 7. Fairer chances for business      |
| 4. Keeping viewers glued to a TV set | 8. The appearance of TV advertising |

**A.** For about seventy years TV has been used as a vehicle for advertising in some countries . Since the late 1940s, television commercials have become far and away the most effective and most popular method of selling products of all sorts. The radio advertising industry was well-established when television made its debut in the 1940s, and television was developed as a commercial medium, based upon the successful format of the radio.

**B.** In the earliest days of television, it was often difficult to understand whether you watch actual television programmes or commercials. Many of the earliest television shows were sponsored by single companies, who inserted their names and products into the shows as much as possible. For example, Texaco employees appeared during the show to perform

while the Texaco musical logo would play in the background.

**C.** Another important milestone came in the 1960s with the introduction of very short commercial breaks during a TV show. Now it was possible for several companies to use a popular programme as an advertising platform together. It was one of the most efficient ways of marketing, and companies like Tide and Crest took it as an opportunity to expand their ad campaigns.

**D.** In the 1970s, the broadcast of television advertisements which promoted cigarettes was banned by the administration. This resulted in a conflict between the government and television networks, as for them these ads constituted a significant portion of the total revenue. The period between the 1970s and the 1990s was marked by the increase of the time of commercial breaks from 9 to 19 minutes or the debut of celebrities advertising brand products.

**E.** Today the vast majority of television commercials consist of brief advertising spots, ranging in length from a few seconds to several minutes. Commercials of this sort have been used to sell literally every product imaginable over the years, from household products to goods and services, to political campaigns. It is considered impossible for a politician to wage a successful election campaign without airing a good television commercial.

**F.** The brief commercial "breaks" that interrupt shows regularly are the primary reason for the existence of modern-day television networks. The programming is intended to capture the attention of the audience so that they will not want to change the channel; instead, they will (hopefully) watch the commercials while waiting for the next segment of the show. Entire industries exist that focus solely on the task of keeping the viewing audience interested enough to sit through commercials.

**G.** The TV commercial is generally considered the most effective mass-market advertising format, and this is reflected by the high prices TV networks charge for commercial airtime during popular TV events. The ratings systems determine how successful television shows are, so that they can decide what rates to charge advertisers for their commercial airtime. For example, a single thirty-second TV spot in prime time may cost up to \$2 million.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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.

11

### A Trash Collector's Work is Never Done

Brian Kane was a trash collector in Denver, Colorado. Year after year, **A** \_\_\_\_\_ Brian rode on the back of a garbage truck through the streets of this city. At each stop, he would jog quickly to the back of buildings, then drag heavy trash cans to the truck. Brian never complained – even **B** \_\_\_\_\_ or cold wind turned his fingers into sticks of ice.

Brian saw these hardships **C** \_\_\_\_\_. His job was actually a training ground for his lifelong dream: to climb Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. On his thirtieth birthday, Brian took a three-month leave from his job and flew to Nepal. There he began the long, difficult journey up Mount Everest.

Brian first climbed to a base camp. He stayed there for a couple of weeks **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Brian had also planned to bring three oxygen canisters with him to the summit, at 29,028 feet, it would be hard to survive without extra oxygen. Over the next two months, Brian climbed to 26,000 feet, to Camp Four – the last place to rest below the summit. But when Brian saw this camp, he gasped and fell to his knees.

“Trash!” he cried. Nearly a thousand empty oxygen canisters littered the camp area. Humans had turned this beautiful remote place into a giant trash heap. Nevertheless, **E** \_\_\_\_\_, Brian continued to follow his dream. Two days later he stood proudly on the peak of Mt. Everest. He had reached the “roof of the world”!

Two days after this great achievement, Brian stuffed a dozen empty oxygen canisters in his pack and headed down the mountain. He smiled to himself **F** \_\_\_\_\_ that the work of a trash collector is never done.

1. to get used to the thinner air
2. eight hours a day, five days a week
3. as he realized
4. sad, but determined
5. whatever happens in the future
6. as opportunities to become strong and fit
7. when sweat stung his eyes

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.

12-18

### Generation: teenagers affected by phones

One day last summer, around noon, I called Athena, a 13-year-old who lives in Houston, Texas. She answered her phone — she has had an iPhone since she was 11 — sounding as if she'd just woken up. We chatted about her favorite songs and TV shows, and I asked her what she likes to do with her friends. “We go to the mall,” she said. “Do your parents drop you off?” I asked, recalling my own middle school days, in the 1980s, when I'd enjoy a few parent-free hours shopping with my friends. “No — I go with my family,” she replied. “We'll go with my mom and brothers and walk a little behind them. I just have to tell my mom where we are going. I have to check in every hour or every 30 minutes.”

Those mall trips are infrequent — about once a month. More often, Athena and her friends spend time together on their phones, unchaperoned. Unlike the teens of my generation, who might have spent an evening tying up the family landline with gossip, they talk on Snapchat, a smartphone app that allows users to send pictures and videos that quickly disappear. They make sure to keep up their Snapstreaks, which show how many days in a row they have Snapchatted with each other. She told me she had spent most of the summer hanging out alone in her room with her phone. That is just the way her generation is, she said. “We didn't know any life other than with iPads or iPhones. I think we like our phones more than we like actual people.”

Some generational changes are positive, some are negative, and many are both. More comfortable in their bedrooms than in a car or at a party, today's teens are physically safer than teens have ever been. They are markedly less likely to get into a car accident and, having less of a taste for alcohol than their predecessors, are less susceptible to drinking's attendant ills.

Psychologically, however, they are more vulnerable than Millennials were: rates of teen depression and suicide have skyrocketed since 2011. It is not an exaggeration to describe iGen as being on the brink of the worst mental-health crisis in decades. Much of this deterioration can be traced to their phones.

However, in my conversations with teens, I saw hopeful signs that kids themselves are beginning to link some of their troubles to their ever-present phone. Athena told me that when she does spend time with her friends in person, they are often looking at their device instead of at her. “I'm trying to talk to them about something, and they don't actually look at my face,” she said. “They're looking at their phone, or they're looking at their Apple Watch.” “What does that feel like, when you're trying to talk to somebody face-to-face and they're not looking at you?” I asked. “It kind of hurts,” she said. “It hurts. I know my parents' generation didn't do that. I could be talking about something super important to me, and they wouldn't even be listening.”

Once, she told me, she was hanging out with a friend who was texting her boyfriend. “I was trying to talk to her about my family, and what was going on, and she was like, ‘Uh-huh, yeah, whatever.’ So I took her phone out of her hands and I threw it at the wall.”

Though it is aggressive behavior that I don't support, on the other hand — it is a step towards a life with limited phone use. So, if I were going to give advice for a happy adolescence, it would be straightforward: put down the phone, turn off the laptop, and do something — anything — that does not involve a screen.

12. According to the author, in her childhood she used to ...

- 1) watch TV a lot.
- 2) call her mother every half an hour.
- 3) go to the mall with her family.
- 4) do the shopping with her friends.

ОТВЕТ:

13. Which of the following does Athena do monthly?

- 1) Goes to the mall with her family.
- 2) Uses the Snapchat.
- 3) Invites friends to her place.
- 4) Changes her iPhone.

ОТВЕТ:

14. For Athena's peers spending time alone in their rooms seems ...

- 1) natural.
- 2) soothing.
- 3) awkward.
- 4) difficult.

ОТВЕТ:

15. Which of the following is NOT true about iGen teenagers, according to the author?

- 1) Most of them feel extremely unhappy.
- 2) It is easy to hurt them psychologically.
- 3) They prefer loneliness to company.
- 4) They have more physical health problems.

ОТВЕТ:

16. That in “I know my parents’ generation didn’t do that” (paragraph 5) refers to ...

- 1) being glued to their phones.
- 2) behaving in a mean way.
- 3) listening attentively to friends.
- 4) discussing their problems.

Ответ:

17. The fact that Athena threw away her friend’s phone proves that ...

- 1) smartphones can cause mental health problems.
- 2) teenagers know the problems caused by phones.
- 3) smartphones make teenagers more aggressive.
- 4) her friend thought she was doing the right thing.

Ответ:

18. What does the author suggest in her article?

- 1) Phone use by young people should be limited.
- 2) Smartphones cause violent behavior.
- 3) Smartphones are not safe.
- 4) There are good and bad sides in using smartphones.

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.

19-21

#### A cup of coffee

19. Once I was travelling in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I came upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ very nice. I settled and opened my book. I
20. It was taking a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ soon. COME
21. But finally, becoming impatient, I turned to signal for service and saw the neon sign. That was the \_\_\_\_\_ moment ... I discovered that I was sitting outside a store selling garden furniture. BAD

22-24

#### GPS functions

22. Car GPS Tracking appears a lot in new vehicles, offering drivers tracking and navigation. Yet, the \_\_\_\_\_ inventions are even more modern and sophisticated, offering extra opportunities to people. LATE
23. Smart box technology is one example of how car GPS tracking systems \_\_\_\_\_ to lower car insurance. USE
24. If the driver \_\_\_\_\_ the rules, he gets a discount or an insurance premium. NOT BREAK

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.

25-29

### 2012 London Olympics

25. How has London 2012 changed the sporting map of the world? The United States won the highest number of gold medals and the most medals in total, with China dropping to second place on the medals table after unprecedented \_\_\_\_\_ at their home Olympics in Beijing four years ago. DOMINATE
26. The third place for Great Britain exceeded all \_\_\_\_\_. EXPECT
27. Previously, 2008 Beijing Olympics were considered the most \_\_\_\_\_ for the British with only the fourth place. SUCCESS
28. In 2008, Russia took the third place. This year, Russia fell out of the top three \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time since the end of the Soviet era. WIN
29. South Korea improved to the fifth, their best finish since hosting the Games in Seoul 24 years ago. For Australia it was a \_\_\_\_\_ miserable Olympics, where it took the tenth place. COMPARATIVE

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

30-36

### Busy Day

Let me tell you what happened once when my dear Uncle Podger decided to hang a picture on the wall. He told us not to 30 \_\_\_\_\_ and just watch him do it. He said he would do it by himself. Well, he came up to the picture which was waiting to be put up in the dining room and took it. But suddenly it fell down and the glass 31 \_\_\_\_\_ into pieces and he cut his finger. He started to 32 \_\_\_\_\_ his handkerchief but couldn't find it because he had put it in his coat and none of us knew where his coat was.

'Six of you!' Uncle Podger exclaimed, 'and you cannot find the coat that I put down only five minutes ago!' But then he got up from his chair and found that he had been sitting on his coat the whole time. 'Oh, you can stop your 33 \_\_\_\_\_. I've found it myself!'

Then after an hour was spent in tying up his finger Uncle Podger wondered where the hammer had disappeared to. And while everybody was trying to get the hammer he was standing on the chair saying: 'Well, I want to know if you are going to 34 \_\_\_\_\_ me here all evening!'

Finally the hammer was found, but we noticed that the nail which he had prepared was lost. And, of course, Uncle Podger didn't keep 35 \_\_\_\_\_ while he was waiting for another nail to be brought. We heard all he had to say about our habit of losing all the things he needed.

When the picture was hanging on the wall at last, everybody looked very 36 \_\_\_\_\_, all except Uncle Podger, who was lively as ever. Aunt Maria remarked that if Uncle Podger wanted to do a job like that again, she would spend a week with her mother until it was over.

30. 1) scare                      2) disturb                      3) worry                      4) fear

Ответ:

31. 1) failed                      2) broke                      3) ruined                      4) fell

Ответ:

32. 1) look at                      2) look to                      3) look after                      4) look for

ОТВЕТ:

33. 1) search                      2) investigation                      3) exploration                      4) study

ОТВЕТ:

34. 1) stay                      2) keep                      3) put                      4) take

ОТВЕТ:

35. 1) dumb                      2) cool                      3) still                      4) silent

ОТВЕТ:

36. 1) dull                      2) tired                      3) angry                      4) boring

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 Jane:

**From:** Friend@mail.uk

**To:** Russian\_friend@ege.ru

**Subject:** Welcome

*...I have just returned from our school volleyball competition. I played for my class team and we won! What sport competitions are held in your school, if any? How can you become a member of your school sport team? Is it an easy thing to do? What kind of sport sections can you attend at school or in town?  
Oh, I have some more good news! My sister had a great birthday party yesterday!...*

Write a letter to Jane.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her sister's birthday party.

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 teenagers usually eat for breakfast in Zetland**. 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.**

**The opinion poll question: What do you usually eat for breakfast?**

Typical breakfast	Number of the respondents (%)
Sandwiches	43
Egg-based dishes	20
Fruit	18
Cereals	14
Yogurt	5

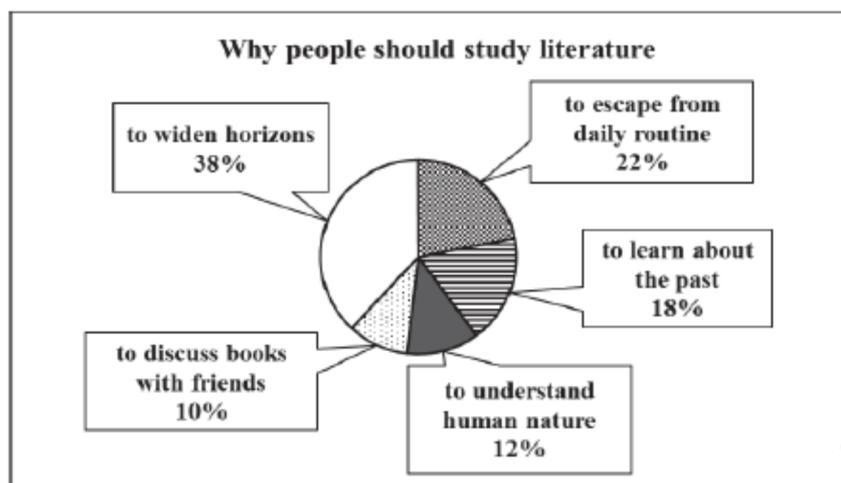
**Write 200–250 words.**

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 having breakfast and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of having breakfast for teenagers.

**38.2**

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people in Zetland should study literature**. You have found some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the pie chart 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 that one can face studying literature and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of studying literature.

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**11 КЛАСС**  
(устная часть)

Дата: \_\_\_\_ \_\_ 20\_\_ г.

Вариант №: \_\_\_\_

Выполнена: ФИО \_\_\_\_\_

**Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Устная часть работы по английскому языку включает в себя 4 задания.

Задание 1 – чтение вслух небольшого текста научно-популярного характера.

Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

В задании 2 предлагается ознакомиться с рекламным объявлением и задать четыре вопроса на основе ключевых слов. Время на подготовку – 1,5 минуты.

В задании 3 предлагается дать интервью на актуальную тему, развёрнуто ответив на пять вопросов.

В задании 4 предлагается проблемная тема для проектной работы и 2 фотографии, выбор которых в качестве иллюстраций надо обосновать, и нужно выразить своё мнение по проблеме проектной работы. Время на подготовку – 2,5 минуты.

Общее время ответа одного экзаменуемого (включая время на подготовку) – 17 минут.

Каждое последующее задание выдаётся после окончания выполнения предыдущего задания. Всё время ответа ведётся аудио- и видеозапись.

Постарайтесь полностью выполнить поставленные задачи, старайтесь говорить ясно и чётко, не отходить от темы и следовать предложенному плану ответа. Так Вы сможете набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

*Желаем успеха!*

**1**

**Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.**

Is French toast from France? Yes and no. Dipping bread in eggs and frying it is a pretty universal solution to making stale bread go further. The French certainly had a medieval version and this later became a name that has been enthusiastically adopted for the de luxe versions. The earliest recorded recipe for the dish occurs in the work of the Roman cook in the first century AD. In his book *The Art of Cooking*, he writes, rather casually, that it's just another sweet dish.

However, the dish was also sometimes referred to as 'Poor Knights of Windsor'. One theory offered in explanation is that the most expensive part of a medieval banquet was dessert – spices and nuts were costly imports. Although titled, not all knights were rich, so a dish of fried eggy-bread served with jam or honey would have fulfilled the requirements of etiquette without breaking the bank.

**2**

**Task 2. Study the advertisement.**



**You are considering joining a karate club and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:**

- 1) current performances
- 2) tickets price
- 3) location of the theater
- 4) if you can go backstage

**You have 20 seconds to ask each question.**

**3**

**Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer five questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences).**

**Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.**

4

**Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Time to Choose a Career” together with your friend. You have found some photos to illustrate it but for technical reasons you cannot send them now. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:**

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of spending time inside and outside;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of spending time inside and outside;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project — whether you prefer indoor or outdoor activities.

**You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.**

1.



2.

