

**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. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

**1**

1. The speaker has some time to herself / himself at work.
2. The speaker hasn't given up the job because she / he likes dealing with customers.
3. There is a growing need for the speaker's services.
4. Although the job is boring the speaker does it because it is wellpaid.
5. The speaker enjoys her / his job although she / he doesn't make good money.
6. The speaker agrees to do any job because she / he needs money badly.
7. The speaker likes the environment and the fact that she / he doesn't have to work too quickly.

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

**2**

- A. Lucy and Jack are university students.
- B. Jack is a football fan.
- C. During his summer trip to Russia Jack visited 2 cities.
- D. Lucy can speak Russian.
- E. It was difficult for Jack to get a Russian visa.
- F. Lucy will need to get a visa to go to Moscow in December.
- G. Jack and Lucy are planning to stay with Jack's Russian friends.

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. What do we learn about Daniela Netting at the beginning of the interview?

- 1) She is from Boston.
- 2) She studies Art.
- 3) She is a painter.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4. Daniela and her fellow students contributed to the exhibition in the following:

- 1) They held interviews with museum workers.
- 2) They chose the paintings for the exhibition.
- 3) They prepared written materials for the show.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5. The role of Daniela and her fellow-students at the exhibition was that of

- 1) curators.
- 2) guides.
- 3) artists.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6. Which of the following did Daniela NOT learn about while helping with this exhibition?

- 1) How to restore old or damaged paintings.
- 2) How to see through the layers of paint.
- 3) How to find out how old the painting is.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7. According to Daniela,

- 1) Michaeline Wautier lived at the same time as Rubens and Anthony van Dyck.
- 2) Michaeline Wautier lived earlier than Rubens and Anthony van Dyck.
- 3) Michaeline Wautier lived later than Rubens and Anthony van Dyck.

Ответ:

☐

8. According to Daniela, some of the paintings by Michaeline Wautier are

- 1) educational.
- 2) landscapes.
- 3) funny.

Ответ:

☐

9. According to Daniela, some of the paintings by Michaeline Wautier are

- 1) educational.
- 2) landscapes.
- 3) funny.

Ответ:

☐

## Раздел 2. Чтение

*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**.*

10

1. A step to a wider variety
2. Varieties of theatre
3. Modern problems
4. Theatre and politics

5. Origin of theatre
6. Ladies enter
7. Not the least important
8. Stars for a repertoire

**A.** Modern Western theatre comes in large measure from ancient Greek drama, from which it takes technical terminology, classification into genres, and many of its themes, stock characters, and plot elements. The Greeks also developed the concepts of dramatic criticism, acting as a career, and theatre architecture. The theatre of ancient Greece consisted of three types of drama: tragedy, comedy, and the satyr play.

**B.** Western theatre developed and expanded considerably under the Romans. The Roman historian Livy wrote that the Romans first experienced theatre in the 4th century BC. The theatre of ancient Rome was a thriving and diverse art form, ranging from festival

performances of street theatre, nude dancing, and acrobatics, to the staging of broadly appealing situation comedies, to the highstyle, verbally elaborate tragedies.

**C.** Theatre took on many different forms in the West between the 15th and 19th centuries, including commedia dell'arte and melodrama. The general trend was away from the poetic drama of the Greeks and the Renaissance and toward a more naturalistic prose style of dialogue, especially following the Industrial Revolution. Theatre today, broadly defined, includes performances of plays and musicals, ballets, operas and various other forms.

**D.** The eighteenth century in Britain introduced women to the stage, which would have been extremely inappropriate before. These women were looked at as celebrities but on the other hand, it was still very new and revolutionary that they were on the stage and some said they were unladylike and looked down on. Charles II did not like young men playing the parts of young women, so he asked that women play their own parts.

**E.** Theatre took a big pause during 1642 and 1660 in England because of Cromwell's Interregnum. Theatre was seen as something sinful and the Puritans tried very hard to drive it out of their society. Because of this stagnant period, once Charles II came back to the throne in 1660, theatre (among other arts) exploded because of a lot of influence from France, where Charles was in exile the years previous to his reign.

**F.** Stagecraft is a term referring to the technical aspects of theatrical, film, and video production. It includes constructing scenery, hanging and focusing of lighting, design and procurement of costumes, makeup, props, stage management, and recording and mixing of sound. Considered a technical rather than an artistic field, it is equally crucial for the practical implementation of a designer's artistic idea.

**G.** While most modern theatre companies rehearse one piece of theatre at a time, perform that piece for a set "run", retire the piece, and begin rehearsing a new show, repertory companies rehearse multiple shows at one time. Repertory theatre generally involves a group of similarly accomplished actors, and relies more on the reputation of the group than on an individual star actor.

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

### England

When I arrived in England I thought I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized that I did not understand one word. In the first week I picked up a tolerable working knowledge of the language and the next seven years convinced me gradually but thoroughly that I **A** \_\_\_\_\_, let alone perfectly. This is sad. My only consolation being that nobody speaks English perfectly.

Remember that those five hundred words an average Englishman uses are **B** \_\_\_\_\_. You may learn another five hundred and another five thousand and yet another fifty thousand and still you may come across a further fifty thousand **C** \_\_\_\_\_.

If you live here long enough you will find out to your greatest amazement that the adjective nice is not the only adjective the language possesses, in spite of the fact that **D** \_\_\_\_\_. You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. Soandso is nice, Mrs. Soandso's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

Then you have to decide on your accent. The easiest way to give the impression of having a good accent or no foreign accent at all is to hold an unlit pipe in your mouth, to mutter between your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: "isn't it?" People will not understand much, but they are accustomed to that and they will get a **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. whatever it costs
2. most excellent impression
3. you have never heard of before, and nobody else either
4. in the first three years you do not need to learn or use any other adjectives
5. would never know it really well
6. far from being the whole vocabulary of the language
7. and all this

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

### The Unique Human Brain

The human brain is selective about the things it pays attention to. Our senses are constantly attacked by smells, colours, tastes, and sounds, and much of that information has to be filtered out, so we can focus on the important things that can keep us alive. But humans aren't the only animals who need to focus on certain signals to stay alive, so what sets us apart?

As it turns out, when humans and macaques focus on the same task their brains work differently, a small study published recently shows. The finding reveals that the human attention network probably expanded over time. And that's a pretty important piece of our evolutionary puzzle – especially given how often scientists use the macaque brain to study our own.

During the test the humans and the monkeys had to memorise a picture, like a green car, for instance. Then, they were told to fixate on a point in the centre of a computer screen. As the monkeys and the humans stared at the point, a stream of images appeared in various parts of the screen at a rate of about 10 objects per second. The goal was to push a button whenever they saw the green car appear.

The data captured during the test showed that the region of the human brain that plays a key role in redirecting attention doesn't have an equivalent in the macaque brain. The researchers also found that some brain areas were more active in humans than in macaques during this task. Finally, there was more communication between the two brain hemispheres in humans compared with the macaques – a finding that researchers think was surprising.

The increased communication doesn't necessarily mean that the way the human brain operates is better, however. Sharing information with other parts of the brain may reduce the speed of certain processes in humans. If that's the case, it may mean that being able to react quickly to a predator's approach, for instance, matters more for macaques. Humans, on the other hand, may have traded speed for some kind of cognitive flexibility.

These differences point to a larger message: humans seem to have developed an additional attention control network over evolutionary time. Contrasting both brains as they perform the same tasks is a good way of reconstructing the evolutionary forces that lead to these differences.

Humans are much more complex in the way they interact socially, so they need a better ability to single out those subtle cues and use that information to guide their future decisions than a macaque would. It's therefore possible that this additional network is used to detect behavioural information that macaques don't need. The study didn't look at social behaviours, however.

The most exciting finding is the fact that there is a clear sign that the human brain has some unique properties that separate it from other primates.

Yet, some scientists claim that the findings can't really discredit the use of the macaque brain model. They believe that here is a wealth of evidence that the macaque is an excellent model for attention research in general. Others point out that the data isn't very detailed.

For the researchers the study shows that there are some aspects of human cognition that we'll just have to study in humans, instead of monkeys. They hope that this work will push scientists to try to learn more about the macaque brain. Focusing on that could reveal much about what the human brain has done to adapt to its own environment during the past 25 million years.

12. The main object of the research was

- 1) the evolution of the human brain.
- 2) the comparison of human and primate brain.
- 3) the cues people pay attention to.
- 4) the human attention network.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

13. During the test macaques and people did NOT have to

- 1) focus on the screen.
- 2) keep an image in memory.
- 3) fix an image on the screen.
- 4) identify an image.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

14. The findings of the test revealed that

- 1) human and primate brains are similar.
- 2) parts of the human brain communicate faster.
- 3) the macaque brain can capture more data.
- 4) human communication is more intense.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

15. According to the text increased communication may lead to

- 1) slower processes.
- 2) attention changes.
- 3) better reaction.
- 4) lack of focus.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

16. The phrasal verb 'traded for' ('...may have traded speed for) in Paragraph 5 probably means

- 1) transformed.
- 2) exchanged.
- 3) estimated.
- 4) changed.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

17. According to the author, macaques did NOT develop an additional attention system because they

- 1) did not have behavioural information.
- 2) could not get subtle signals.
- 3) did not need behavioural information.
- 4) had no need to make decisions.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

18. The researchers hope that the findings of the study may help to

- 1) change human brain research methods.
- 2) discover facts about human behaviour.
- 3) study environments for brain development.
- 4) study human adaptation processes.

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**

#### The popsicle

19. Not all new things are created by wise old scientists. Frank Epperson invented the popsicle, fruit ice cream without milk, in 1905 when he was only 11 years old. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ his drink outside on the porch overnight with the stir stick in it. LEAVE
20. That night the temperature dropped and froze things, \_\_\_\_\_ Frank's drink. That didn't stop him from tasting it. INCLUDE
21. 18 years \_\_\_\_\_ Frank started his business. LATE

**22-24**

#### St. Patrick's Day, March 17

22. St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. On March 17 there is a great celebration with the major parade in Dublin and smaller parades all over Ireland. In New York the \_\_\_\_\_ St. Patrick's Day celebration took place in 1762. ONE
23. On March 15, 1992 St. Patrick's Day \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow. Thousands of delighted Muscovites gathered at Novy Arbat to watch the parade of marching bands, Cossack horsemen and floats of Russian and Irish companies. CELEBRATE
24. Since then, St. Patrick's Day parades \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow every year. HOLD

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

### A Generous Gift

25. Cecil Chubb was born in 1876 in a village not far from Stonehenge – an iconic British prehistoric monument. His family was not at all rich. So it was his own hard work and, as a result, good \_\_\_\_\_ at Cambridge that he had to thank for becoming a rather rich lawyer. EDUCATE
26. Nobody remembers now \_\_\_\_\_ what his wife Mary wanted him to buy at an auction in 1915. Some say it was a set of chairs, others – a set of curtains. EXACT
27. But an auction is a place that can catch a rich man's \_\_\_\_\_. IMAGINE
28. Peter started feeling \_\_\_\_\_ when he noticed more dust on the books and less light around him. But he was not scared yet. He became scared when he heard a strange noise coming from a dark corner. COMFORTABLE
29. Rather than buying some old chairs or curtains, Cecil Chubb spent over six thousand pounds (which would be over six hundred thousand pounds in today's money!) on a \_\_\_\_\_ treasure – Stonehenge. NATION

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**

### Virtual High School

Christina C. was determined to graduate from high school. Yet, being not a driven student she faced numerous hurdles, leading to frustration.

At that point, a school administrator told Christina about a new public schooling **30** \_\_\_\_\_ – Youth Connection Charter School (YCCS) Virtual High School – that could be a path to graduation.

Christina chose the combination of Virtual High School's online instruction coupled with the support from classroom teachers. This hybrid education model **31** \_\_\_\_\_ her to take online courses at home and attend some lessons at school.

"When I found out about this program, my mother said it was a good idea and told me she would help me get **32** \_\_\_\_\_ it. The school even provided bus **33** \_\_\_\_\_ so I could attend – and it was the best decision," she said.

"It was hard for me to adjust but taking the classes on the computer gave me a chance to study at my own **34** \_\_\_\_\_," said Christina.

The online courses also relieved the pressure Christina often felt in a traditional classroom. "Sometimes I was hesitant to let a teacher know I didn't understand something. Because there were so many students, I couldn't get the individual attention I needed. The online courses really take the pressure off because you can **35** \_\_\_\_\_ your time till you understand it all," she explained.

This past June, Christina, aged 19, graduated from High School and her academic success and newfound confidence spurred her to apply – and to be accepted – to Trinity Christian College, with a partial scholarship.

"I was shocked ... Here I was ready to give up, and I graduated with As. I can go to college and make my dreams **36** \_\_\_\_\_ true," she said.

- 30.** 1) chance                      2) advantage                      3) option                      4) preference

ОТВЕТ:

- 31.** 1) allowed                      2) let                      3) provided                      4) gave

ОТВЕТ:

**32.** 1) over                      2) on                      3) ahead                      4) through

Ответ: ☐

**33.** 1) charge                      2) fare                      3) tuition                      4) expense

Ответ: ☐

**34.** 1) step                      2) walk                      3) speed                      3) speed

Ответ: ☐

**35.** 1) spend                      2) have                      3) enjoy                      4) take

Ответ: ☐

**36.** 1) realize                      2) become                      3) come                      4) get

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 Tom:

**From: Friend@mail.uk**

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

**Subject: Welcome**

*... In our city we have an annual competition for teenagers who make their own short films. This year I got the second prize for a film about my grandparents. Do you think it's important to record family history? Who do you think should do it? How can it be done best?*

*This month is my mom's birthday and now I am thinking about a gift for her. I want it to be very special...*

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his mom.

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 **how often young people go to the theatre in Zetland**. 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 opinion poll question: How often do you visit the theater?**

Frequency	Number of respondents (%)
Once a year	52
Once a month	27
Two or three times at all	13
Never	5
Two times in one season	3

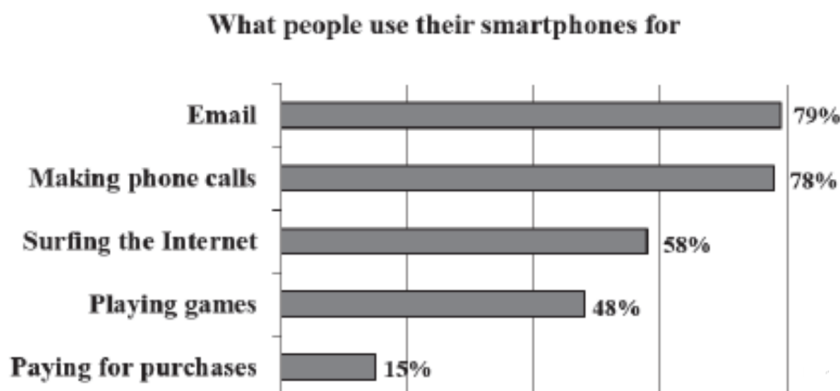
**Write 200–250 words.**

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 going to the theatre and suggest the way of solving it;
- draw a conclusion giving and explaining your personal opinion on the importance of going to the theatre for young people.

**38.2**

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what people use their smartphones for in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the pie chart 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 using smartphones and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the role of smartphones in our life.

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

**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.**

Brushing teeth is a good habit which is common to people all over the world. This habit has been developing since 3000 B.C., when people used twigs for brushing their teeth. Modern toothbrushing dates back to 1770, when a modern tooth brush was invented by William Addis. William Addis lived in England and was in prison for causing a riot when he made his invention. He was watching a guard sweep the floor with a broom and wondered if the same principle could be used for brushing teeth. He kept a small lamb bone from his lunch, drilled some holes in it and pulled some pig bristles through them. When William Addis was released, he started a toothbrush business and became rich. After his death, his business remained in his family for almost 200 years. The company still exists in the UK and produces 70 million toothbrushes per year!

**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) location
- 2) opening hours
- 3) kinds of flowers in stock
- 4) if they sell pot plants

**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:**

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say what kind of weather presented in the pictures you prefer
- explain why

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

**Foto 1**



**Foto 2**

