

**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 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. Uniforms can ‘hide’ people
2. Uniform rules can be too strict
3. Dress-code as a sort of uniform
4. Dress codes can prevent us looking our best
5. Unbelievable coincidence
6. Uniforms are always dull
7. Dress-codes can be fun

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) Alice is going shopping for carbonated water.
- B) The choice of shopping is limited by Alice’s decision to cycle.
- C) They need more soap and toothpaste.
- D) Alice is inexperienced in making electrical repairs.
- E) The only way to travel at that time was by bicycle.
- F) Dad believes even slow moving traffic is dangerous.
- G) Alice’s brother Michael also rides a bike.

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. Why did Helen change her original name?

- 1) She wanted to break her tribe traditions.
- 2) People found it difficult to pronounce it.
- 3) She did not like its meaning.

ОТВЕТ:

4. Which tradition, according to Helen, is still alive in Navaho lifestyle?

- 1) Horse riding.
- 2) Clothes.
- 3) Houses.

ОТВЕТ:

5. How does Helen characterize her family?

- 1) They stick to the reservation area.
- 2) It tries to preserve old traditions.
- 3) It is unusually big for Navaho tribes.

ОТВЕТ:

6. What is Helen's opinion about keeping Navaho traditions?

- 1) Navaho people must assimilate into white culture.
- 2) Traditional lifestyle is appropriate only in reservations.
- 3) There should be a balance in accepting white culture.

ОТВЕТ:

7. What does Helen say about her knowledge of the Navaho language?

- 1) She used to be better at it.
- 2) She still has an excellent command of it.
- 3) Her speaking skills are better than her writing.

Ответ: ☐

8. Which of the following weekend activities does Helen NOT mention as her habit?

- 1) Watching films.
- 2) Taking part in traditional ceremonies.
- 3) Meeting peers.

Ответ: ☐

9. What does Helen dream of visiting?

- 1) Local places of interest.
- 2) American cities.
- 3) Countries on other continents.

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. Never too late!
- 2. True symbols
- 3. The real thing
- 4. Back to beauty

- 5. The best for the best
- 6. No borders or boundaries
- 7. No place is too small for it!
- 8. A successful beginning

A. Gothic Revival is an architectural style that became popular in Britain in the early 19th century, right after the period of neo-classicism with its straight lines and noble columns. When English architects turned to the elegant tall towers and pointed narrow windows of medieval gothic castles, it was, in a way, a reaction to the machine production of the Industrial Revolution, as well as a desire to portray pre-industrial society as a golden age.

B. Present-day Britain is full of churches, universities, and other public buildings and private houses built in this style. However, the two most iconic and recognisable Gothic Revival constructions are the Houses of Parliament and the Tower Bridge in London. The Palace of Westminster that houses the British Parliament was built in the 1860s after the old building

had burnt down, whereas the Tower Bridge was erected in 1894.

C. During the 19th century, Gothic Revival quickly spread to other European countries and the USA. Several of the most prestigious American universities like Princeton or Yale adopted Gothic Revival style for their campuses and called it Collegiate Gothic. Gothic Revival style may not be as wellrepresented in Russia, but can be found there as well, if you know where to look – sometimes in quite unexpected places!

D. The well-known Russian industrialist Alexei Khludov often went to London and Liverpool in the 1840s-1860s to learn about textile manufacturing and to buy equipment for his own cotton factories. Charmed by the brand new clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, he decided to build his own ‘Big Bens’ for his facilities in Egorievsk and Yartsevo, bringing Gothic Revival to these little places in Moscow and Smolensk regions.

E. Another Russian textile magnate Savva Morozov built a Gothic Revival mansion in central Moscow – in Spiridonovka Street. It is not only from the outside that the mansion looks like a castle. Dark wooden Gothic interior, stained-glass windows and even thrones make you feel that you have been transported into the middle ages. Morozov’s mansion was the first big project of architect Fyodor Schechtel that brought him fame.

F. Perhaps the most unexpected place to find Gothic Revival interiors in Russia is Sandunov’s public baths – the most luxurious public baths in Moscow. Sila Sandunov built his baths for aristocracy in the early 19th century. But it was in the 1890s that the baths were rebuilt so that each room had its own architectural style. A heavy wooden ceiling, carved chairs and windows, as well as a beautiful mosaic make it look like an English castle.

G. There are many more buildings in Moscow that have been erected in Gothic Revival style by the most talented Russian architects in the 19th century. But there is also one authentic English building – designed by Richard Kneel Freeman, an architect from the town of Bolton near Manchester. It is the Anglican church of St Andrews in Voznesensky Lane, which makes the whole area around it look like a little part of Britain in central Moscow.

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

Cat's punctuality

Sergeant Podge, a Norwegian Forest Cat, disappears from his owner's home in a small town in Kent, every night. But what baffles his owner, Liz Bullard, mostly is the fact that the next morning, the 12-year-old cat always pops up in exactly the same place, **A** _____. And every morning Ms. Bullard takes her son to school before collecting Sergeant Podge.

She said that the routine had set in earlier this year, when Sergeant Podge disappeared one day. Ms. Bullard spent hours telephoning her neighbours **B** _____.

An elderly woman living about one and a half miles away called back to inform Ms. Bullard that she had found a cat matching Sergeant Podge's description. Ms. Bullard picked him up but within days he vanished from sight again. She rang the elderly woman **C** _____.

She said a routine has now become established, where each morning she takes her son to school before driving to collect Sergeant Podge **D** _____.

It is thought Sergeant Podge walks across a golf course every night to reach his destination.

Ms. Bullard said: "If it's raining he may be in the bush but he comes running if I clap my hands." All she has to do is open the car passenger door from the inside for Sergeant Podge to jump in.

Ms. Bullard also makes the trip at weekends and during school holidays — **E** _____. She does not know why, after 12 years, Sergeant Podge has begun the routine but explained that another woman who lived nearby used to feed him sardines, and that he may be **F** _____.

His owner doesn't mind his wandering off at night as long as she knows where to collect him.

1. on the look-out for more treats
2. from the pavement between 0800 and 0815 GMT
3. to discover Sergeant Podge was back outside her home
4. on a pavement about one and a half miles (2.4km) away
5. to identify if anyone had bumped into him
6. when her son is having a lie-in
7. collected by car every morning

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

Kimbolton School

I went to school in a large village called Kimbolton in the county of Cambridgeshire. In recent years I have been reminded of my time there by, strangely enough, the Harry Potter books by J.K. Rowling. The first and most obvious reason is that Kimbolton is a castle school; just as Hogwarts is the castle school for Harry and his friends.

Hogwarts is of course filled with ghosts, such as Sir Nicholas de Mimsy Porpington — better known as Nearly Headless Nick: But Kimbolton also has a reputation for being haunted and in fact lays claim to a very famous ghost. This is Katherine of Aragon — the first wife of Henry VIII. She was sent there in April 1534 after refusing to accept the legality of Henry's divorce proceedings. When I arrived there as a first year in September 1971, I was told that her ghost was often seen — but only from the knees upwards. This, I was told, was because she walked on the original rather than the later modern floors. I am ashamed to confess that at times we set up “ghostly” tricks to scare our friends. These usually involved almost invisible fishing lines being used to “mysteriously” open and close cupboards or move chairs.

There are other comparisons to be made however. In Harry Potter's Hogwarts School there are four “houses”; Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw and the dark house, Slytherin. The four houses being named after famous headmasters of Hogwarts' past. At Kimbolton we also had four houses named for the same reason. They were called Ingram's, Bailey's, Dawson's and Gibbard's. As I recall there were no sinister connotations with any house although probably the Slytherin equivalent was Gibbard's. At the time Gibbard's was the house for “day boys” who lived at home and travelled to school each day. The other houses were for the “borders” that lived in the castle. The dayboys were nicknamed “day bugs” and the residents were called “border bugs”. I was a day bug.

There were common rooms and detentions which I suppose all schools still have. But few schools, like Kimbolton, have narrow, long corridors lined with portraits whose eyes seem to follow you round! Mind you — none of our paintings spoke to us as they sometimes do at Hogwarts! Kimbolton also has a fantastic staircase in the castle and huge murals by the Italian Rococo painter Pellegrini.

Apart from the castle, ghosts and houses there were other comparisons to Hogwarts. The teachers (who were called masters) also wore black gowns and addressed us only by our surnames. We pupils had to wear suits and ties to school and actually were not allowed to take our jackets off unless the day was exceptionally hot. But there were some fairly important differences too.

Firstly Kimbolton, at the time I was there, was a school only for boys. It has changed since, but then we had no Hermione Grangers to fight against evil with. We played football and cricket rather than Quidditch and took ‘O’ Levels rather than OWLS. That is “Ordinary” Level exams rather than “Ordinary Wizarding Levels”. But still, looking back on it all, I have to say that I, at least, thought the place was rather magical.

12. The first similarity between the narrator's school and Hogwarts is that both schools are situated

- 1) far from pupils' homes.
- 2) in an unusual school building.
- 3) not far from London.
- 4) near a village.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

13. Students in Kimbolton School believed that

- 1) Katherine of Aragon became a ghost as Henry VIII murdered her.
- 2) the ghost could be scared by moving furniture with a fishing line.
- 3) the ghost regularly appeared in the castle at midnight.
- 4) the ghost could be seen partially, if at all.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

14. Kimbolton School had four houses that

- 1) got their names as in Hogwarts.
- 2) selected students similarly to Hogwarts.
- 3) had different reputation as at Hogwarts.
- 4) had the same names as houses at Hogwarts.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

15. The house the narrator belonged to

- 1) was the privileged one.
- 2) had an evil reputation.
- 3) had one particular difference.
- 4) was similar to other houses.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

16. The narrator thinks Kimbolton was not like other schools as it had

- 1) a special system of punishments.
- 2) a very special kind of decor.
- 3) common rooms.
- 4) several houses.

Ответ: ☐

17. Both teachers and students in the narrator's school

- 1) had to follow a certain dress code.
- 2) were dressed in school uniform.
- 3) were addressed by their surnames.
- 4) could be compared to the ones in Hogwarts.

Ответ: ☐

18. According to the narrator, Kimbolton was unlike Hogwarts because it

- 1) had a different exam system.
- 2) had a different kind of magic.
- 3) used to be a school for boys.
- 4) had recently become a school for boys.

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

Death Valley

19. California is generally known for its dry hot weather. No wonder, one of the _____ places in North America, Death Valley, is located in Southern California. DRY
20. An average of only about one and a half inches of rain falls each year in Death Valley, and in some years it _____ at all. NOT RAIN
21. The valley is the bottom of a lake that dried up in prehistoric times, leaving clay and salt in _____ center and sand dunes to the north. IT

22-24

Victory Day

22. On this day, Russia celebrates the victory over Nazi Germany and honours 20 million Soviet people who died in the war. May 9 _____, since on the night of the 8th/9th of 1945, the Nazi Germany surrendered to the Soviet Union and the Allies in Berlin. CHOOSE
23. In Russia, almost every family has at least one person who _____ part in the war. TAKE
24. Older citizens who did not fight during the war worked in factories to make weapons, which was not _____ than fighting. They, too, are honoured on Victory Day. EASY

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

Invention of Bubble Gum

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 25. Bubble gum is a type of chewing gum that is especially designed for blowing bubbles. It is _____ pink in colour and has a particular flavour. | USUAL |
| 26. In 1928 it was invented by Walter E. Diemer who worked for the Fleer Chewing Gum Company in Philadelphia. In his spare time Diemer was trying new gum recipes and, by accident, invented a _____ gum. | DIFFER |
| 27. It was less _____ than regular chewing gum and it stretched more easily. | STICK |
| 28. When Walter Diemer, who was 23 years old at that time, saw the bubbles, produced by his new gum, he saw the _____ of making money. | POSSIBLE |
| 29. He took the gum, which he had given the name Bubble Bubble, to the nearby grocery store and made a _____ to the salesmen to show the extraordinary features of his gum. | DEMONSTRATE |

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

A Storyteller

In my early 20s, after a year and a half in England, and four months in France, I returned to the United States and got a job at a camp in northern Virginia. My 30 _____ that summer was Dan from Mississippi, and I am from Rhode Island. We worked together with a group of boys from 12 to 14 years old. I've always been a bit untidy, but Dan was 31 _____ and clean, even after a night in the woods with our campers. We could not have been more different, but we got on because we shared the same 32 _____ of humor.

At the end of the summer, a few of us went to 33 _____ a cave in West Virginia and got stuck in the cave for the night. It wasn't as dramatic as it sounds. The park rangers had told us to stay there if anything happened. They knew where we were going, and when we should have been back. Dan hurt his right foot badly. So we had to 34 _____ the night in the cave. Food and water were not a problem, but we turned off our lights to save power. In the distance, we could hear the sound of running water.

To 35 _____ the time, we told stories. That night in the cave we moved from one family story to another. As the night wore on, I remembered more and more. I was not alone—the cave, the blue light and the flowing water released stories and memories that we had never revealed to anyone. It was as if a river of stories had started flowing in each of us.

When the rangers came the next morning, we didn't want to 36 _____. 'Can't we just tell a few more stories?' In the cave, that night, I became a storyteller.

- 30.** 1) friend 2) teammate 3) partner 4) opponent

Ответ:

- 31.** 1) clear 2) neat 3) exact 4) careful

Ответ:

32. 1) feeling 2) emotion 3) reason 4) sense

Ответ: ☐

33. 1) explore 2) analyze 2) analyze 2) analyze

Ответ: ☐

34. 1) lead 2) spend 3) hold 4) waste

Ответ: ☐

35. 1) keep 2) waste 3) spare 4) pass

Ответ: ☐

36. 1) escape 2) leave 3) retreat 4) retire

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 Cindy:

From: Cindy@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Extreme sports

... Have I ever told you that my dad's hobby is parachuting? I find it terrifying! But my elder brother can't wait till he turns 18 to take it up too! What is your attitude towards extreme sports? What age limits should there be for extreme sports in your opinion? What kinds of extreme sports are popular in Russia? By the way, my parrot has learnt to say 'Hello!'

Write a letter to Cindy.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about her parrot.

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 **whose behaviour and appearance teenagers in Zetland like to copy**. 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: Who is an example for you to follow?

Role models	Number of respondents (%)
Elder sibling or cousin	35
Celebrity	28
Book or film character	24
Parent	8
Teacher	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 when copying somebody else's behaviour and appearance and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of choosing the right role model.

38.2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what bad habits students in Zetland have**. 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.**

Bad habits teenagers have in Zetland



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 bad habits and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of breaking bad habits and building good ones for teenagers.

**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.

Islands that appear and disappear are certainly part of the world's legends. But in 1963, with the aid of cameras and scientific observers, some of those legends were given a solid basis of fact. For example, on November 13, 1963, a kind of miracle occurred. An island was born.

On that day a fishing boat sailed into waters that were boiling and rolling and foul with a strong smell. The world still had a hard time believing the miracle that was to occur. It was the first time that scientists were to witness the unexpected birth of an underwater island. First the engineer, then the captain, and at last the cook were aware of awful smell and the peculiar roll of the sea. But it was the cook who first noticed the smoke. He thought there was a ship in trouble somewhere on the seas.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Adopt a pet from our animal shelter today!



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) adoption process
- 2) if dogs are already vaccinated
- 3) possibility of taking the dog home the same day
- 4) breeds available now
- 5) adoption fees

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 the two kinds of city transport;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two kinds of city transport;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project — what kind of city transport you prefer and why.

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

1.



2.

