



**ИТОГОВЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ**



**2012**

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА. ПИСЬМО

*Контрольные  
тренировочные материалы  
с ответами  
и комментариями*

Экзамен с «Просвещением»



**ИТОГОВЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ: ЕГЭ**

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА.

ПИСЬМО

**ЕДИНЫЙ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
ЭКЗАМЕН**

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*Контрольные  
тренировочные материалы  
с ответами и комментариями*

Москва  
Санкт-Петербург  
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А 64

Проект «Итоговый контроль»

Серия «Итоговый контроль: ЕГЭ» основана в 2010 году

Руководитель проекта *М. А. Поляков*

Научный руководитель проекта к. п. н. *Г. С. Ковалёва*

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Данное пособие содержит 10 тестов по разделам «Грамматика и лексика» и «Письмо» с ответами к заданиям и подробными комментариями к ним. Оно предназначено для оценки учащимися и абитуриентами степени готовности к ЕГЭ, а также для выявления пробелов в своих знаниях.

Пособие может использоваться как для самостоятельной подготовки к ЕГЭ, так и для работы в классе.

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## Предисловие

Данное учебное пособие по подготовке к сдаче выпускного экзамена по английскому языку в формате Единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ) предназначено для учащихся средних общеобразовательных школ и абитуриентов. В него входят тесты, направленные на проверку определённых видов речевой деятельности (письмо) в совокупности с контролем общего уровня владения иностранным языком (лексика и грамматика).

Пособие включает десять типовых вариантов тестовых заданий по разделам «Грамматика и лексика» и «Письмо». Задания каждого варианта соответствуют формату, с которым учащиеся встретятся на реальном экзамене. В пособии также содержатся ключи и подробные комментарии к заданиям на проверку лексико-грамматического материала, что, безусловно, даёт возможность более эффективно подготовиться к сдаче экзамена. Уровень сложности представленного материала соответствует требованиям программы по иностранному языку для общеобразовательной школы.

Утверждённый формат экзамена включает в себя задания трёх типов: **A** — выбор правильного ответа из предложенных вариантов; **B** — установка соответствия или необходимость дать краткий ответ; **C** — развёрнутый ответ в рамках творческих заданий раздела «Письмо». Данное пособие включает лексико-грамматические задания типов **A** и **B** различной сложности. Рекомендуемое время выполнения составляет 40 минут.

Первая часть каждого теста представлена заданиями групп **B4—B10** и **B11—B16**, где необходимо провести словообразовательные и грамматические преобразования данных в правом поле слов в соответствии с заданным текстом в левом поле. Задания группы **A22—A28** требуют выбора одного правильного ответа из четырёх представленных.

Орфография и лексические структуры, встречающиеся в текстах заданий, соответствуют региональным особенностям стран изучаемого языка (British English — American English).

Во второй части пособия предлагаются тренировочные задания раздела «Письмо» Единого государственного экзамена. Данный раздел включает в себя два задания: одно задание базового уровня (написание личного письма)

и одно задание высокого уровня (развёрнутое письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время выполнения этих заданий — 60 минут.

В первом задании, базового уровня (**C1**), необходимо написать личное письмо иностранному другу по переписке объёмом 100—140 слов в ответ на его письмо, отрывок из которого предлагается в задании. Это задание оценивается с точки зрения содержания, организации текста, лексики и грамматики.

Во втором задании, высокого уровня (**C2**), требуется представить развёрнутое письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения по предложенной теме объёмом 200—250 слов. Данное задание оценивается с точки зрения содержания и организации текста, а также лексики, грамматики, орфографии и пунктуации.

В пособии представлены два вида заданий высокого уровня, которые могут встретиться на экзамене: письменное высказывание «Ваше мнение» (*Opinion essay*) и письменное высказывание «За и против» (*For and against essay*).

После тренировочных заданий раздела «Письмо» предлагаются примерные варианты ответов, которые по количеству слов, содержанию и организации текста полностью отвечают требованиям ЕГЭ.

Задания рекомендуется выполнять в том порядке, в котором они даны в пособии, так как это соответствует ходу реального экзамена. После выполнения заданий возможна проверка полученных ответов по данным ключам.

*Авторы*

# ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

## Test 1

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4—B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4—B10.*

New gold-coloured dollar coins  
honouring the nation's presidents now

**B4**

\_\_\_\_\_ The US Mint  
has started making one-dollar coins that  
show the faces of the presidents in the or-

CIRCULATE

**B5**

der they \_\_\_\_\_ in office.  
The Mint plans to issue four presidential  
\$1 coins per year through 2016.

SERVE

**B6**

The George Washington dollar coin  
was the first. It \_\_\_\_\_ on Feb-  
ruary 1, 2007. Coins with Presidents John  
Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James  
Madison were also released in 2007. In

RELEASE

**B7**

2008, the coins \_\_\_\_\_ Presi-  
dents James Monroe, John Quincy Adams,  
Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren.

HONOUR

**B8**

So far, the coins \_\_\_\_\_ mid-  
month in February, May, August and No-  
vember. The presidents added in 2009  
were William Henry Harrison, John Tyler,  
James K. Polk, and Zachary Taylor.

ISSUE

**B9**

The size, weight, and metal composi-  
tion of the new coins are identical to the  
Sacagawea Golden dollar first minted in  
2000. The heads side design of each coin  
\_\_\_\_\_ a picture and the name  
of the President, his term in office, and the  
numerical order in which he served. The  
tails side design has a picture of the Statue  
of Liberty to represent Liberty, a term that

SHOW

appears on all other coins in circulation. The tails side design is the same for all these Presidential coins. Inscriptions that traditionally appear on the face of other US coins are located on the edge of the Presidential \$1 coins.

As they are introduced into circulation, the Presidential \$1 coins

**B10** \_\_\_\_\_ available from banks, BE credit unions, and thrift institutions.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

There are more people in the world now than ever before. About four in every 10 people on Earth live in China or India. \_\_\_\_\_, population

**B11** \_\_\_\_\_, population HISTORY

growth rates were low but started to increase in the 17th and 18th centuries. The world grew very fast in the 20th century. While growth is expected to slow down, the United Nations estimates the world population will still increase by about 2.3 billion people between now and 2050.

Almost all this growth will be in \_\_\_\_\_ countries. In developed countries more people are elderly and families also have fewer

**B12** \_\_\_\_\_ countries. In de- POOR

\_\_\_\_\_ . In some of these countries, the population is falling. Japan's population is projected to decline about 20% between 2010 and 2050. People aged 65 or older will then make up almost 40% of the population.

**B13** \_\_\_\_\_ . In some of these CHILD

India is expected to overtake China to become the world's most

**B14** \_\_\_\_\_ country by 2030. POPULATE

Its population is projected to climb

**B15** an \_\_\_\_\_ 33% between ESTIMATE

2010 and 2050, to over 1.6 billion. Over two-thirds of the people will be between 15 and 64. What does all that mean?

For Japan, there will be fewer

**B16** \_\_\_\_\_ and fewer people to WORK

take care of the elderly. Having more workers may help India develop its economy.

But high population growth puts a strain on land and resources, especially in developing countries, where many people are poor.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The *Queen Mary 2* (QM2) is a Cunard Line ocean liner

**A22** \_\_\_\_\_ after Mary of Teck, the wife of

George V. At the time of her construction in 2003, the QM2 was the longest, widest and **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ pas-

senger ship ever built and remains the largest ocean liner in the world. Also, the QM2 displaces approximately 76,000 tons.

QM2's facilities include 15 restaurants and bars, five swimming pools, a **A24** \_\_\_\_\_, a ballroom,

a theatre, and a planetarium. The *Queen Mary 2* makes

**A25** \_\_\_\_\_ transatlantic crossings. The ship was

constructed to replace the *Queen Elizabeth 2* (QE2) liner on the transatlantic **A26** \_\_\_\_\_.

The first RMS *Queen Mary* sailed the Atlantic from 1936 to 1967. The QM2 is not a steamship like her **A27** \_\_\_\_\_, but is powered

by gas turbines and diesel engines that produce the power to drive her four electric propulsion pods. The liner is built for

crossing the Atlantic Ocean, though regularly used for cruising purposes; in the winter season she cruises from New York to the Caribbean **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ 10 or 13 day tours.

QM2's 30 knot open ocean speed sets the ship apart from cruise



ships, such as *Freedom of the Seas*, which has an average speed of 21.6 knots.

- A22** 1) called 3) stated  
2) named 4) pronounced
- A23** 1) highest 2) lowest 3) tallest 4) higher
- A24** 1) casino 2) cassino 3) cazino 4) kazino
- A25** 1) constant 2) regular 3) rapid 4) frequent
- A26** 1) journey 2) way 3) trip 4) route
- A27** 1) predecessors 3) forerunners  
2) ancestors 4) relatives
- A28** 1) for 2) at 3) on 4) off

## Test 2

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4—B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4—B10.*

- B4** Warmer air \_\_\_\_\_ the water AFFECT cycle. More water evaporates, and the atmosphere can hold more water vapour. Places
- B5** with plenty of water \_\_\_\_\_ more HAVE rain and floods. But in places where water is scarce, evaporation will dry out the land even more. Vapour will take more time to condense, meaning less rain and more droughts.
- B6** Rising sea levels already \_\_\_\_\_ THREATEN coastal villages of Alaska and Russia and many small Pacific islands.
- Many scientists believe that warmer oceans will lead to more tropical cyclones (also called hurricanes and typhoons).

**B7** As the environment \_\_\_\_\_, **CHANGE**  
animals must find new homes or they may  
become extinct. Warmer global climates will  
allow more disease-carrying creatures like  
mosquitoes to spread to new places.

Grand Canyon National Park, established  
in 1919, has one of the world's most spectac-  
ular landscapes, covering more than a million  
acres in northwestern Arizona. The canyon  
is 6,000 feet deep at its deepest point and  
15 miles wide at its widest. Most of the 40  
identified rock layers that form the canyon's

**B8** 277-mile-long wall \_\_\_\_\_, **EXPOSE**  
offering a detailed look at the Earth's geo-  
logic history. The walls display a cross section  
of the Earth's crust from as far back as two  
billion years ago.

The Colorado River — which  
**B9** \_\_\_\_\_ out the giant canyon — **CARVE**  
still runs through the park, which is a valu-  
able wildlife preserve with many rare, en-  
dangered animals. The pine and fir forests,  
painted deserts, plateaus, caves, and sand-

**B10** stone canyons \_\_\_\_\_ a wide **OFFER**  
range of habitats.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте  
от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце  
строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, одноко-  
ренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лек-  
сически соответствовали содержанию текста. За-  
полните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый  
пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из груп-  
пы **B11—B16**.*

The making of the classic film *The Wiz-  
ard of Oz* was delayed by script problems.

**B11** No one knew \_\_\_\_\_ how **EXACT**  
to make L. Frank Baum's magical sto-  
ry come to life on screen. Another prob-  
lem was that 16-year-old Judy Garland was

**B12** much \_\_\_\_\_ than the **OLD**

<b>B13</b>	Dorothy Gale character that Baum had written about. When _____ first began, Garland was dressed in a blond wig	FILM
<b>B14</b>	and _____ make-up to make her look younger, but that idea was quickly scrapped.	CHILD
<b>B15</b>	Readers of <i>The Wonderful Wizard of Oz</i> could _____ spot where changes were made to adapt the movie for the big screen. In Baum's story, Dorothy's slippers were silver, but ruby slippers looked more _____ in technicolour!	EASY
<b>B16</b>	Baum's book was also pretty violent for a children's book — the Wizard sends Dorothy to kill the Wicked Witch, not just to get her broomstick. The Tin Man (Tin Woodsman, in the book) uses his ax on forest creatures. In the end, the filmmakers changed the story so Dorothy would wake up at the end as if it were all a dream.	DRAMA

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### The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

Now you must know that a Town Mouse once upon a time **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ on a visit to his cousin in the country. He was rough and ready, this cousin, but he loved his town friend and made him heartily welcome. Beans and bacon, cheese and bread, were all he had, but he **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ them freely. The Town Mouse rather turned up his long nose at this country fare, and said: "I cannot understand, Cousin, how you can put up with such poor **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ as this, but of course you cannot expect anything better in the country; come with me and I will show you how to live. When you have been in town a week you will wonder how you could ever have stood a country life."

No sooner said than done: the two mice set **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ for the town and arrived at the Town

Mouse's residence late at night. "You will want some refreshment after our long journey," said the polite Town Mouse, and took his friend into the grand dining-room. There they found the remains of a fine **A26** \_\_\_\_\_, and soon the two mice were eating up jellies and cakes and all that was nice. Suddenly they heard growling and **A27** \_\_\_\_\_. "What is that?" said the Country Mouse. "It is only the dogs of the house," answered the other. "Only!" said the Country Mouse. "I do not like that music at my dinner." Just at that moment the door **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ open, in came two huge dogs, and the two mice had to run off. "Good-bye, Cousin," said the Country Mouse. "What! Going so soon?" said the other. "Yes," he replied. "Better beans and bacon in peace than cakes and jellies in fear."

- |            |            |              |            |             |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) left    | 2) took      | 3) came    | 4) made     |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) offered | 2) suggested | 3) advised | 4) proposed |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) foods   | 2) meals     | 3) dishes  | 4) food     |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) out     | 2) on        | 3) off     | 4) over     |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) buffet  | 2) feast     | 3) meals   | 4) banquet  |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) yelling | 2) croaking  | 3) barking | 4) howling  |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) burst   | 2) had       | 3) went    | 4) flew     |

### Test 3

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4—B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4—B10.*

**B4** The bus from Catemaco \_\_\_\_\_ out **TURN**  
to be a wild ride indeed: turtles and lizards,  
snakes and tarantulas, parrots and even an  
eagle rode along with the apparently unwitting  
passengers.

Mexico's federal attorney general's office  
**B5** said that federal police \_\_\_\_\_ more **SEIZE**

- B6** than 130 wild animals they \_\_\_\_\_ in FIND  
the luggage compartment of a bus headed  
to Mexico City from Catemaco, a region  
famed for its diverse wildlife as well as for  
traditional Indian medicine men.
- B7** The wildlife \_\_\_\_\_ when offi- DISCOVER  
**B8** cers heard odd sounds \_\_\_\_\_ from COME  
the luggage compartment of an ADO bus at  
a checkpoint in Chalco on the eastern out-  
skirts of Mexico City.
- B9** The agency \_\_\_\_\_ officers SAY  
found boxes containing an eagle, two toucans,  
41 mockingbirds, three iguanas, 14 parrots,  
15 snakes, 55 tortoises and a tarantula.
- B10** Officials said they \_\_\_\_\_ to TRY  
determine what to do with the animals.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11—B16, одно-коренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11—B16.*

- B11** Non-\_\_\_\_\_ resources come RENEW  
in limited supply. The “fossil fuels” coal, oil,  
and natural gas are the most common. Those
- B12** are the \_\_\_\_\_ remains of ancient DECAY  
animals and plants that lived long before the  
dinosaurs (about 354 to 290 million years  
ago). They took millions of years to form  
and, if we run out, will take millions more  
for new supplies to be made.
- B13** Oil and gas are pumped from wells  
\_\_\_\_\_ into the ground, sometimes DRILL  
at the bottom of the ocean.

Renewable sources of energy will never run out. We can find many by just looking around. The force of moving water like a river or waterfall can create hydropower. It is one

**B14** of the \_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy. OLD

**B15** Ocean energy uses the motion of the tides or the power of \_\_\_\_\_ waves BREAK

**B16** to produce energy. The sun's light can be converted into \_\_\_\_\_ power. SUN  
Steady winds can be used to spin giant propellers, generating wind power. Biomass, or renewable material made from plants or animals like wood or litter, can be burned to make energy.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

The Rickshaw Run is one of the world's most unusual races. It is organized by the Adventurists. The race lasts for two weeks and goes through India. It **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ twice a year: once in the summer and once in the winter. But it's got a serious side, too. Participants **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of dollars for charities. In turn, these charities help with India's water **A24** \_\_\_\_\_.

The race started in 2006 with 34 teams. Since then, the Rickshaw Run has become world famous; and it has made a big **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ on rural India. Money from the Rickshaw Run is donated to charities such as Mercy Corps and Frank Water Projects. In just two years, the Rickshaw Run has collected well over 150,000 pounds to help the poorest areas in India.

June 1st marks the beginning of the Rickshaw Run's summer adventure. The participants arrive on 31st May, have some tea and cakes, **A26** \_\_\_\_\_, and receive an optional (but necessary) crash course on how to **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ the rickshaw. They also decorate their rickshaws and have the opportunity to ask any last-minute questions. In 2008, the route began in Kathmandu, Nepal. And it ended in the south of India in Pondicherry. There were no road signs to **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ the teams. "The adventure really starts when things go wrong," said a previous participant. "I blew a hole in the piston but I saw the most beautiful town in India!" said another.

- A22** 1) occurs                      3) takes place  
2) happens                      4) comes about
- A23** 1) raise              2) rise              3) make              4) earn
- A24** 1) amount              2) system              3) storage              4) supply
- A25** 1) reflection              2) result              3) impact              4) role
- A26** 1) enjoy              2) relax              3) savour              4) chill out
- A27** 1) carry              2) drive              3) ride              4) operate
- A28** 1) guide              2) advise              3) coach              4) escort

#### Test 4

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4—B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4—B10.*

Two scuba divers plunged deep underwater off Italy on Thursday, starting what they hope

- B4** \_\_\_\_\_ a record 10 days sub- BE  
merged.

Stefano Barbaresi, 37, and Stefania Mensa, 29, completed the first day by

- B5** \_\_\_\_\_ eight metres under LIVE  
water off the island of Ponza aided by  
a special dry chamber where they can

- B6** \_\_\_\_\_ masks and eat. CHANGE

They have nine days to go to reach their goal of 240 hours, doubling the 120 hours

- B7** which \_\_\_\_\_ by Jerry Hall of SET  
Bluff City, Tenn., in eastern Tennessee's Watauga Lake, according to the Guinness World Records.

"It's a unique opportunity to understand the limits of mankind under the sea," project organizer Pierfranco Bozzi \_\_\_\_\_,

- B8** according to the Milan daily "Corriere della SAY

Sera". The divers' new home has beds, exercise machines, table and chairs and even a television all \_\_\_\_\_ to the sea floor.

ANCHOR

Every five to six hours, the two will be able to enter a dry chamber where they can do such things as dine and change masks as well as undergo examinations by researchers from several Italian hospitals and Rome's Sapienza University. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ the divers' heart rates and ear drums, Corriere reported.

MONITOR

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11—B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11—B16.*

B11 \_\_\_\_\_ man Bao Xishun CHINA has lost his title as the world's tallest man to a Ukrainian who is eight inches taller.

Leonid Stadnik, a 36-year-old vet from the village of Podolanci in the Ukraine, is now \_\_\_\_\_ recognized by the Guinness Book of Records.

OFFICIAL

B13 Measuring eight feet and five inches he has eclipsed the record \_\_\_\_\_ held by 56-year-old Xishun. Stadnik's growth leap started at age 14 after a brain

PREVIOUS

B14 \_\_\_\_\_ apparently stimulated his pituitary gland, which produces the human growth hormone. He had previously said he did not want the title of the world's tallest man or to feature in the Guinness Book of Records as a freak.

OPERATE

He said he was not proud of being so tall and that it had brought him nothing



**B15** but \_\_\_\_\_, including trouble **PROBLEM**  
of finding a girlfriend.

**B16** He has been declared an \_\_\_\_\_ **VALID**  
by authorities after doctors said his huge  
height is causing him serious health prob-  
lems.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

“Sarada,” “marason” and “minisuka”. Do you recognize these words? Probably not, but they are English words that are common in Japanese. **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ foreign words is common around the world. In English we use the French “bon appétit” to tell someone to enjoy their meal, and we say “ciao” to say goodbye. And the Japanese use a lot of English words. Language expert T. Kaori Kitao says, “In writings on fashion, cooking, sports, arts, and more recently, of course, the computer, English words sometimes **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ the text.”

So, how did the words get there? Some English words **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ it into Japanese during the American occupation of Japan after World War II. Later, global American culture had a big influence. Kitao puts English words in the Japanese language into two main **A25** \_\_\_\_\_: Japanglish and Janglish. Japanglish words like “furesshu” (fresh) and “kyuuto” (cute) are trendy and sound cooler than the native Japanese versions, especially to young people. Incidentally, “sarada” is salad, “marason” is marathon and “minisuka” is miniskirt.

Janglish words are foreign words that have no Japanese **A26** \_\_\_\_\_. Many of these words have changed and now become Japanese words. For example, “sandoicchi” is sandwich and “beruto” is belt. Interestingly, some Janglish words have changed from the **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ meaning. For example, a “manshon” (mansion) refers to a multilevel building, not a big, luxurious house. But it isn’t all one-way traffic. English too has borrowed Japanese words. Maybe you like to eat “sushi” or **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of “karate”, and, of course, everyone loves to sing some “karaoke” every now and then, right?

**A22** 1) taking 2) borrowing 3) loaning 4) pawning

**A23** 1) load 3) highjack  
2) take charge 4) overtake

**A24** 1) entered 2) made 3) introduced 4) took

**A25** 1) group 2) part 3) categories 4) varieties

**A26** 1) analogy 2) identity 3) equivalent 4) variants

**A27** 1) basic 2) original 3) primary 4) first

**A28** 1) do 2) make 3) fight 4) take

### Test 5

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4—B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4—B10.*

**B4** Two rugby fanatics nearly \_\_\_\_\_ LOSE  
out on a £5 million lottery jackpot because they did not want to miss the start of a match. Paul and Denise Hardware still

**B5** \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket for Saturday's draw NOT BUY  
minutes before Wales kicked off against Argentina.

Denise, 46, said: "I left a note on the kitchen table reminding Paul to do the lottery but he \_\_\_\_\_ time. There were NOT HAVE  
only a few minutes to go before the match started on TV and I didn't want to miss it. It

**B7** \_\_\_\_\_ with rain. But it only took POUR  
a few minutes to nip out and buy a ticket. It's  
**B8** the best thing I \_\_\_\_\_." DO

Paul said: "Denise wasn't happy having to go out in the rain but I had to be back at work. If I'd gone down there at a different time we  
**B9** probably \_\_\_\_\_ the numbers." NOT GET

The 51-year-old pub chef revealed that a week earlier he saw a shooting star as he left his snooker club and made a wish to win the lotto.

- B10** "Ever since, I \_\_\_\_\_ in luck. **BE**  
I won £10 on the lottery on Wednesday and then I found a £10 note in the street," he said. "Then, on Saturday, I hit the jackpot. I can't believe it."

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One of the three primary colours, blue is the colour of the sky and the waters.

- B11** Many ancient \_\_\_\_\_ considered **CULTURE**  
it to be the colour of the gods. In fact the

- B12** \_\_\_\_\_ god Amun (patron God **EGYPT**  
of wind, sun, and later on the highest god)  
was said to have blue-coloured skin. Blue is

- B13** also the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ as is **FAITHFUL**  
symbolized by the blue-coloured flowers, the  
"forget-me-nots".

- B14** Blue is considered to be cool, calm and \_\_\_\_\_ **FRIEND**  
but at the same time it can convey strength, importance and  
confidence without being too overbearing or  
serious. In fact dark blue has always been  
associated with the corporate world and is

- B15** a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_, conservatism, **SMART**  
**B16** power, \_\_\_\_\_ and stability. **SECURE**

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **A22—A28**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **A22—A28**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

On a farm in England, one piglet is enjoying being **A22** \_\_\_\_\_. Cinders is six weeks old and lives on a farm with two hundred other pigs. But she has a strange problem — she is afraid of the mud. Poor Cinders wasn't able to **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ her brothers and sisters playing in the fields because she was too scared. Her owner said, "It was the strangest thing. Cinders just stood at the **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ of her sty shaking while the others explored."

But don't feel too bad **A25** \_\_\_\_\_. Cinders. Her owners had a very clever idea. Cinders now has a very different way to keep her trotters clean. The name Cinders is short for Cinderella, but **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ of glass slippers, she wears green boots. She has a special pair of Wellington boots which are the perfect size for her.

Cinders' owners run a sausage factory, but her owners say that she is not going to be anyone's dinner. "She's more of a **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ really now, and she's going to live a very long and happy life." As her owner Andrew says, "This is no **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ pig."

**A22** 1) various      2) varied      3) different      4) alternative

**A23** 1) attach      2) join      3) group      4) enroll

**A24** 1) edge      2) side      3) end      4) front

**A25** 1) of      2) at      3) for      4) to

**A26** 1) despite      3) in place  
2) rather than      4) instead

**A27** 1) animal      2) pet      3) beast      4) mammal

**A28** 1) plain      2) common      3) ordinary      4) simple

## Test 6

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Introducing *Silence of the Celebs*, a browser app for Chrome that literally \_\_\_\_\_ your least-favorite names from the Internet, is available now.

ERASE

Now, let's be clear: you can't actually \_\_\_\_\_ every mention of *Jersey Shore* from every last corner of the Web (at least not yet). But you can do the next best thing: have a browser-based guardian \_\_\_\_\_ any snookified articles from your favorite sites, and then reformat the pages so you \_\_\_\_\_ never even they were there. So the next time you \_\_\_\_\_ by CNN for a quick stock market/March Madness check-in, you can be secure in the knowledge that it won't be interrupted by \_\_\_\_\_ Karda-

PURGE

REMOVE

KNOW

STOP

BREAK

shian-related news. And when you're ready to return to a world \_\_\_\_\_ with winning, you can click on the skull-and-crossbones next to your URL bar and turn things back to normal.

FILL

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11—B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11—B16.*

Introducing Pamplona Balconies, a set of penthouse balconies ready to host your \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bulls watch party, is taking \_\_\_\_\_ now for July 6 through 14. If Hemingway were hosting a bachelor party, he'd do it here — an entire \_\_\_\_\_ on the aptly named Dead Man's Corner.

RUN

RESERVE

BUILD

You'll arrive around 6:30am on your

**B14** \_\_\_\_\_ day and walk up to **CHOOSE**  
your first-, second- or third-floor balcony.  
A gunshot announces the start of the run  
every morning at 8am, and the bulls take  
only around four minutes to reach the Plaza  
de Toros.

**B15** And that's when the fun begins. You'll  
head toward the \_\_\_\_\_ catered **PRIVATE**  
after-party for Navarran finger foods, cham-  
pagne and café con leche in a VIP penthouse  
suite overlooking Plaza Consistorial.

**B16** And to help you keep up with the lo-  
cals, your guides have set up a private DJ  
lounge devoted to champagne and de-  
compressing. Watching others run is  
so \_\_\_\_\_ **EXHAUST**

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Now the three travellers had journeyed several days when  
**A22** \_\_\_\_\_ they came upon the Oasis of  
Ziza, and Gaspar who was the wisest of them said, "We will  
**A23** \_\_\_\_\_ our horses here this night. It will  
be safe."

"Safe for horses and men," Melchior agreed. "But what of  
the gold?"

"Safe for the gold also. **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ knows  
we carry it."

The sun was low **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ the western  
sky as they approached, and Gaspar held up a hand to shield his  
eyes. It would be **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ night soon.

A young herdsman came out to meet them and take their  
horses. And he said, "Welcome to the Oasis of Ziza. Have you  
ridden far?"

"A full moon's journey," Gaspar replied, speaking in the  
nomadic tongue. "What is your name?"

And the herdsman answered, "They call me Ramoth, sire."

"**A27** \_\_\_\_\_ is a gold coin for you,

Ramoth. Feed and water our mounts for the journey and another will be **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ on the morrow."

"Which way do you travel, sire?"

"Towards the west," Gaspar said, purposely vague.

- |            |             |           |             |          |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) at least | 2) last   | 3) at last  | 4) least |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) leave    | 2) relax  | 3) hold     | 4) rest  |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) None     | 2) No one | 3) None of  | 4) Noone |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) in       | 2) on     | 3) out      | 4) about |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) a        | 2) the    | 3) —        | 4) an    |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) There    | 2) Here   | 3) This     | 4) That  |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) your     | 2) you    | 3) yourself | 4) yours |

### Test 7

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- B4** Ainsley, a post-office sorter, \_\_\_\_\_ TURN  
the envelope over and over in his hands. The
- B5** letter \_\_\_\_\_ to his wife and had an ADDRESS  
Australian stamp.
- Ainsley knew that the sender was Dicky
- B6** Soames, his \_\_\_\_\_ cousin. It was the WIFE  
second letter Ainsley received after Dicky's
- B7** departure. The first letter \_\_\_\_\_ six COME  
months before, he did not read it and
- B8** threw it into the fire. No man ever had LITTLE  
\_\_\_\_\_ reason for jealousy than
- B9** Ainsley. His wife was frank as the day, CHILD  
a splendid housekeeper, a very good mother  
to their two \_\_\_\_\_. He knew that  
Dickie Soames had been fond of Adela and  
the fact that Dickie Soames had years back

gone away to join his and Adela's uncle made no difference to him. He was afraid that some

**B10** day Dicky \_\_\_\_\_ and take Adela RETURN from him.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11—B16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11—B16.*

**B11** Richards was from some not very good state university \_\_\_\_\_ school. ENGINEER

Being the same age myself, and just out of technical college I saw at once that his

**B12** \_\_\_\_\_ was rather poor. In fact I couldn't imagine how he had managed to get this job. KNOW

Richards was naturally

**B13** \_\_\_\_\_, and I liked him a lot. LIKE

The firm had a contract for the

**B14** \_\_\_\_\_ of a private railroad. For Richards, and me it was CONSTRUCT

road. For Richards, and me it was

**B15** \_\_\_\_\_ an easy job of inspections and routine paper work. MOST

At least it was easy for me. It was harder

for Richards, because he didn't appear

to have mastered the use of a slide rule.

When he asked me to check his figures

**B16** I found his \_\_\_\_\_ awful. CALCULATE

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I reached Boston **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ that night and got out at the South Station. I knew no one in Boston **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Bennet. She lived



in Somerville, and I immediately started out for Somerville. Miss Bennet and her family did all they could to make me **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ and help me to get myself established in some way. I had only six dollars and their hospitality was of utmost importance **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ me.

My first **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ for a job in Boston was made in accordance with an idea of my own. **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the Western states knew **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ Pope Manufacturing Company, which produced bicycles.

- |            |               |                |            |            |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) later      | 2) late        | 3) latest  | 4) latter  |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) except     | 2) beside      | 3) besides | 4) accept  |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) convenient | 3) comfy       |            |            |
|            | 2) cosy       | 4) comfortable |            |            |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) to         | 2) for         | 3) on      | 4) of      |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) appliance  | 3) appearance  |            |            |
|            | 2) appeal     | 4) application |            |            |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) Each       | 2) Either      | 3) Every   | 4) Neither |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) a          | 2) an          | 3) the     | 4) —       |

## Test 8

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**B4** \_\_\_\_\_ In 1943 Lieutenant Alexander Barr \_\_\_\_\_ into the Armed ORDER Guard aboard the merchant ship, like many other civilian officers with no real mechanical skills — teachers, writers, lawyers.

His men were the rag-tag of merchant service and knew very little of it. Lieutenant Alec Barr had his crew well in hand except one particularly unpleasant charac-

- ter, a youngster called Zabinski. Every ship
- B5** has \_\_\_\_\_ problem child, IT
- B6** and Zabinski was Alec's cross. If anybody was drunk and in trouble ashore, it was Zabinski. If anybody \_\_\_\_\_ on watch, SMOKE
- B7** or asleep on watch, it always was Zabinski. Discipline on board was hard to keep and Zabinski made it \_\_\_\_\_. BAD
- B8** Alec called the boy to his cabin. "I \_\_\_\_\_ to reason with you," TRY
- B9** he said. "I've punished you with everything from confinement to ship to extra duty. I've come to the conclusion that the only thing you may understand is force. I've got some boxing gloves. Navy Regulations say they should \_\_\_\_\_ for recreation. USE
- We are going to have some."
- B10** "That's all right," Zabinski said SMILE
- \_\_\_\_\_.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

- I was up at seven-thirty the next morning and I remembered that I had
- B11** a \_\_\_\_\_ job to do. Our vegetable garden had a \_\_\_\_\_ fence TIRE WOOD
- B12** around it which needed a coat of paint. I took out a bucket half full of white paint and a brush and an old kitchen chair. I was sitting on the chair thinking, when I heard footsteps and there stood Lautisse. I said that I was getting ready to paint the garden fence but now that he was up, I would stop
- B13** it. He protested \_\_\_\_\_, FIERCE
- then took the brush from my hand and said,

- "First, I'll show you!" At the moment Betsy
- B14** cried \_\_\_\_\_ from the kitchen **LOUD**  
 door that breakfast was ready. "No, no," he  
 cried. "No breakfast,— I will paint the fence
- B15** to make it \_\_\_\_\_ before dinner." I argued with him but he wouldn't even **BEAUTY**  
 look up from his \_\_\_\_\_ work. **EXCITE**  
 Betsy laughed and assured me that he was  
 having a good time.

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Jimmy Valentine was released **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ that day.

"Now, Valentine," said the warden, "you'll go **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ today. Make a man of yourself. You are not a bad fellow really. Stop breaking open safes and be honest."

"Me?" said Jimmy in surprise. "Why, I've never broken a safe in my life." The warden laughed. "**A24** \_\_\_\_\_ think over my advice, Valentine."

In the evening Valentine arrived at his native town, went directly to the cafe of his old friend Mike and **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ hands with Mike. Then he took the key of his room and went upstairs. Everything was just as he had left it. Jimmy removed a panel in the wall and dragged out a dust-covered suitcase. He opened it and looked fondly at the finest **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ of burglar tools. It was made of special steel. It consisted of various tools of the **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ design. They had cost him over nine hundred dollars.

A week after the release of Valentine there was a new safe-burglary in Richmond. Two weeks after that another safe was opened. That began to interest the detectives. Ben Price, **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ famous detective, got interested in these cases.

- |            |               |            |              |             |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) —          | 2) on      | 3) in        | 4) at       |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) over       | 2) above   | 3) out       | 4) outside  |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) Rather     | 2) More    | 3) Better    | 4) Moreover |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) took       | 2) twisted | 3) held      | 4) shook    |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) set        |            | 3) setting   |             |
|            | 2) collection |            | 4) selection |             |
| <b>A27</b> | 1) late       | 2) latest  | 3) latter    | 4) later    |
| <b>A28</b> | 1) a          | 2) an      | 3) the       | 4) —        |

### Test 9

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B4—B10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4—B10.*

Almost everybody likes to receive letters. And perhaps nobody in Stillwater liked to get letters more than Ray Buffin. But unfortunately Ray received \_\_\_\_\_ letters in his box at the post-office than anybody else.

FEW

Guy Hodge and Ralph Barnhill were two young men in town who liked

\_\_\_\_\_ jokes on people. But they never meant anything bad. One afternoon they decided to play a joke on Ray Buffin. Their plan was to ask a girl in town to send Ray

PLAY

a love letter without \_\_\_\_\_ it, and then tell everybody in the post-office to watch Ray \_\_\_\_\_ the letter; then somebody was to ask Ray if he

SIGN

READ

\_\_\_\_\_ a love letter from a girl. After that somebody was to snatch the letter out of his hand and read it aloud.

RECEIVE

They bought blue writing paper and went round the corner to the office of the telephone company where Grace Brooks worked as a night telephone operator. Grace was pretty though not very young. She had begun working for the company many years before, after she finished school. She had remained \_\_\_\_\_ all those years, UNMARRY and because she had \_\_\_\_\_ at WORK night and slept in the daytime it was very difficult for her to find a husband.

**B9**

**B10**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

**B11**

As Fran Walker, one of the nurses of the Mills \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital, was sitting

MEMORY

**B12**

between rounds behind her duty desk, she often recollected her \_\_\_\_\_,

CHILD

**B13**

which would return to her as it had existed in reality — bewildering, lonely, and \_\_\_\_\_.

FRUSTRATE

**B14**

Her father, Mr. Walker, had owned a small lumber business in Sagamore, one of Indiana's numerous smaller towns, where Fran had lived in a large frame house on six acres of \_\_\_\_\_ pasture land.

USED

**B15**

The first Mrs. Walker had died, when Fran was still a baby, so she did not remember her real mother at all. She remembered her stepmother, though small, tight-lipped, thin-faced, extremely \_\_\_\_\_ of her new husband and the new house which had suddenly become her own. Fran had adored her father, tried desperately to please him. And since he desired nothing

POSSESS

**B16** more than a good \_\_\_\_\_ be- RELATION  
tween his daughter and his second wife, she  
had made endless attempts to win over her  
new mother.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

I was going **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ train to London. I didn't have the trouble to take anything to eat with me and soon was very hungry. I decided to go to the **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ to have a meal.

As I was **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ to seat myself, I saw that the gentleman I was to face **A25** \_\_\_\_\_ a large beard. He was a young man. His beard was full, **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ and very black. I glanced at him uneasily and noted that he was a big pleasant fellow with dark laughing eyes.

Indeed I could **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ his eyes on me as I fumbled with the knives and forks. It was hard to pull myself together. It is not easy to face a beard. But when I could escape no longer, I raised my eyes and found **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ young man's eyes on my face.

**A22** 1) by                      2) on                      3) at                      4) through

**A23** 1) dining place                      3) dining-car  
2) dining carriage                      4) dining room

**A24** 1) around                      2) nearly                      3) about                      4) near

**A25** 1) had                      2) carried                      3) possessed                      4) wore

**A26** 1) loose                      2) lose                      3) lost                      4) loosed

**A27** 1) have                      2) feel                      3) sense                      4) get

**A28** 1) the                      2) a                      3) an                      4) —

## Test 10

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4—B10**.*

Everybody knows by this time that we met Lautisse on board a ship, but few people know that in the beginning, Betsy and I had no idea who he \_\_\_\_\_.

BE

At first he introduced himself as Monsieur Roland, but as we \_\_\_\_\_ he asked me a lot of questions about myself and my business and finally he asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_ keep a secret and said: "I am Lautisse."

TALK

CAN

I had no idea who he was. I told Betsy and after lunch we went up and talked to the \_\_\_\_\_ librarian, asked him a few questions. And then we found out that my new friend was probably the world's

SHIP

\_\_\_\_\_ living painter. The librarian found a book with his biography and a photograph. Though the photograph was bad, we decided that our new acquaintance was Lautisse all right. The book said that he suddenly stopped \_\_\_\_\_ at 53 and lived in a villa in Rivera. He hadn't painted anything in a dozen years and \_\_\_\_\_ to say he would never touch the brush again.

GOOD

PAINT

HEAR

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B16**.*

Bill liked painting more than anything in life. He started painting when he was 15 and people said that as a painter he had quite a lot of talent and had mastered most of the technical \_\_\_\_\_.

**B11**

REQUIRE

At 22 he had his first one-man show when he was discovered by the \_\_\_\_\_ and his pictures were all sold out. With the money he could afford to marry Leila, rent a studio and stop being a student. To complete his

**B12**

CRITIC

\_\_\_\_\_ he went to Italy but after 5 months all the money was spent and he had to return.

**B13**

EDUCATE

Bill never had another show like the first one, though he became a better painter. The critics did not think him modern enough and said he was too \_\_\_\_\_.

**B14**

ACADEMY

From time to time he managed to sell some of his \_\_\_\_\_ but eventually things had got very tight and he was obliged to look for a job.

**B15**

PAINT

The day before he went for an interview with his uncle Bill was especially gloomy. In the morning he went up to one of his

**B16**

FINISH

\_\_\_\_\_ pictures in the studio but he felt he couldn't paint. He threw down his brush and a bright red spot appeared on the board already covered with black and yellow paint from his previous work.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

Nancy was new to **A22** \_\_\_\_\_ America. She came to America **A23** \_\_\_\_\_ only her native language. She brought her **A24** \_\_\_\_\_ son with her. He was all she had in the world.

They found an apartment in Arcadia. They were there for only two months when a neighbor's dog jumped **A25**



\_\_\_\_\_ the fence. The dog ran toward Nancy's son. Nancy put her body in between the dog and her son. The dog stopped when **A26** \_\_\_\_\_ saw Nancy screaming at it. She was going to punch it in the nose. The dog turned around.

Shaking, Nancy took her son upstairs. They **A27** \_\_\_\_\_ in the apartment all weekend. Then Nancy found **A28** \_\_\_\_\_ apartment, close to the school that her son was going to attend.

**A22** 1) —                      2) the                      3) a                      4) an

**A23** 1) talking                      3) speaking  
2) telling                      4) saying

**A24** 1) 8-years-old                      3) 8-year-old  
2) eight-year-olds                      4) eight years old

**A25** 1) at                      2) by                      3) above                      4) over

**A26** 1) it                      2) its                      3) he                      4) his

**A27** 1) remained                      2) stayed                      3) kept                      4) left

**A28** 1) another                      3) the other  
2) other                      4) others

Test 1

**B4** — are being circulated (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B5** — served (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B6** — was released (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B7** — honoured (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B8** — have been issued (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B9** — shows (форма настоящего неопределённого для обозначения обычного действия в настоящем);

**B10** — will be (форма будущего неопределённого для обозначения действия в будущем)

**B11** — historically (наречие для обозначения вводной фразы «исторически»);

**B12** — poorer (сравнительная степень прилагательного poor согласно контексту);

**B13** — children (форма множественного числа существительного согласно контексту);

**B14** — populous (прилагательное; подсказка — наличие most (в данном случае превосходная степень), что подразумевает необходимость образования прилагательного);

**B15** — estimated (форма причастия прошедшего времени);

**B16** — workers (форма множественного числа существительного согласно контексту)

**A22** — 2 (в значении «названный»); **A23** — 3 (в значении «самый высокий» (о судах); **A24** — 1 (правильное написание слова *казино* — casino); **A25** — 2 (в значении «регулярный», общепринятое употребление); **A26** — 4 (в значении «маршрут»); **A27** — 1 (в значении «предшественники»); **A28** — 3 (устойчивое выражение on a tour, в котором употребляется только предлог on).

## Test 2

**B4** — affects (форма настоящего неопределённого для выражения общеизвестного факта);

**B5** — will have (форма будущего неопределённого для обозначения действия в будущем, которое последует за предыдущими действиями);

**B6** — have threatened (перфектная форма настоящего времени; действие произошло, есть результат; подсказка — already);

**B7** — changes (форма настоящего неопределённого для обозначения обычного действия в настоящем);

**B8** — are exposed (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B9** — carved (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B10** — offer (форма настоящего неопределённого для обозначения обычного действия в настоящем)

**B11** — exactly (наречие в значении «точно»);

**B12** — older (сравнительная степень прилагательного old согласно контексту);

**B13** — filming (существительное-подлежащее при сказуемом began);

**B14** — childish (в значении «детский, ребяческий» согласно контексту);

**B15** — easily (наречие согласно контексту);

**B16** — dramatic (прилагательное; подсказка — наличие more — сравнительной степени)

**A22** — 1 (только left в данном случае употребляется с предлогом); **A23** — 1 (в значении «предложить что-то кому-то»); **A24** — 4 (в значении «еда», а не «блюда», как dishes, и не «принятие пиши», как meals); **A25** — 3 (только set употребляется с предлогом off в данном случае в значении «отправиться [в путь]»); **A26** — 2 (в значении «пир»); **A27** — 3 (в значении «лаять», что обычно делают собаки); **A28** — 4 (устойчивое выражение flew open — «распахнулась настежь»).

### Test 3

**B4** — turned (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B5** — had seized (перфектная форма прошедшего времени для согласования времени в косвенной речи);

**B6** — found (форма прошедшего неопределённого по правилу согласования времён);

**B7** — was discovered (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B8** — coming (форма причастия настоящего времени согласно правилу образования и употребления complex object);

**B9** — said (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B10** — were trying (форма прошедшего продолженного для обозначения действия, длившегося на протяжении некоторого времени в прошлом)

**B11** — renewable (часть прилагательного; подсказка — non);

**B12** — decayed (форма причастия прошедшего времени для обозначения определения при существительном remains);

**B13** — drilled (форма причастия прошедшего времени для обозначения определения при существительном wells);

**B14** — oldest (превосходная степень прилагательного old согласно контексту);

**B15** — breaking (форма отглагольного прилагательного для обозначения определения при существительном waves);

**B16** — solar (прилагательное для обозначения определения при существительном power)

**A22** — 3 (речь идёт о событии (гонках), возможно только употребление takes place); **A23** — 1 (в значении «собирать деньги для благотворительности»); **A24** — 4 (в значении «снабжение»); **A25** — 3 (в значении «влияние»); **A26** — 2 (в значении «расслабляться»); **A27** — 2 (возможен только вариант drive — «управлять повозкой»); **A28** — 1 (в значении «направлять, ориентировать»).

## Test 4

**B4** — will be (форма будущего неопределённого для обозначения действия в будущем);

**B5** — living (форма герундия после предлога);

**B6** — change (форма инфинитива после модального глагола);

**B7** — was set (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B8** — said (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения повествования в прошлом);

**B9** — anchored (форма причастия прошедшего времени для обозначения определения при существительных);

**B10** — will monitor (форма будущего неопределённого для обозначения действия в будущем)

**B11** — Chinese (название национальности согласно контексту);

**B12** — officially (наречие);

**B13** — previously (наречие времени);

**B14** — operation (существительное);

**B15** — problems (форма множественного числа существительного; подсказка — отсутствие неопределённого артикля перед существительным);

**B16** — invalid (форма существительного; подсказка — неопределённый артикль an)

**A22** — 2 (устойчивое выражение to borrow words — «заимствовать слова»); **A23** — 4 (в значении «захватывать»); **A24** — 2 (выражение to make it в значении «добираться»; переносное значение — «добрались до языка»); **A25** — 3 (возможен только этот вариант в значении «категории»; part и group предлагаются в единственном числе, поэтому эти варианты невозможны); **A26** — 3 (термин, значение — «эквивалент»); **A27** — 2 (термин, устойчивое употребление в значении «первоначальное значение»); **A28** — 1 (устойчивое выражение to do the karate).

## Test 5

**B4** — lost (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B5** — had not bought (перфектная форма прошедшего времени для обозначения действия, совершившегося до определённого момента в прошлом);

**B6** — did not have (отрицательная форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом);

**B7** — was pouring (форма прошедшего продолженного означает период времени, когда шёл дождь);

**B8** — have done (перфектная форма настоящего времени подчёркивает лучший поступок, который когда-либо совершила Дениз на данный момент времени);

**B9** — would not have got (согласно правилам построения условных предложений 3-го типа);

**B10** — have been (перфектная форма настоящего времени; подсказка — since)

**B11** — cultures (форма множественного числа существительного согласно контексту; подсказка — mapy);

**B12** — Egyptian (название национальности согласно контексту);

**B13** — faithfulness (существительное, образованное от прилагательного);

**B14** — friendly (прилагательное согласно контексту — перечисление качеств);

**B15** — smartness (существительное согласно контексту — перечисление);

**B16** — security (существительное согласно контексту — перечисление)

**A22** — 3 (возможно только это прилагательное в значении «отличный от, непохожий»); **A23** — 2 (в значении «присоединяться»); **A24** — 1 (возможен только этот вариант в значении «край»); **A25** — 3 (возможен только предлог for — устойчивое выражение to feel bad for sb/sth); **A26** — 4 (возможен только вариант instead, за ним следует предлог of); **A27** — 2 (в значении «домашнее животное, питомец»); **A28** — 3 (возможно только прилагательное ordinary, стоит после no и имеет значение «необычный»).

## Test 6

**B4** — erases (форма настоящего неопределённого для обозначения действия, которое происходит вообще, безотносительно к какому-либо моменту времени);

**B5** — purge (форма инфинитива после модального глагола);

**B6** — to remove (инфинитив для обозначения цели действия);

**B7** — will never even know (форма будущего неопределённого для обозначения действия в будущем, выражается мнение составителей программы);

**B8** — are stopped (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B9** — breaking (форма герундия после предлога для обозначения инструмента выполнения сопутствующего действия);

**B10** — filled (форма причастия прошедшего времени)

**B11** — Running (форма отглагольного существительного после притяжательного местоимения);

**B12** — reservations (форма множественного числа существительного для обозначения объекта; подсказка — отсутствие неопределённого артикля);

**B13** — building (форма отглагольного существительного в единственном числе после неопределённого артикля);

**B14** — chosen (форма причастия прошедшего времени для обозначения определения при существительном day);

**B15** — privately (форма наречия соотносится с глаголом catered, вместе они образуют группу определения при существительном after-party);

**B16** — exhausting (форма прилагательного после усилительной частицы so)

**A22** — 3 (предложное сочетание at last со значением «наконец-то» согласно контексту); **A23** — 4 (только глагол rest может передавать значение «дать отдохнуть», остальные глаголы не соответствуют смыслу фразы); **A24** — 2 (отрицательное местоимение в беспредложном сочетании имеет раздельное написание no one); **A25** — 1 (только предлог in употребляется с существительным sky в значении «на не-

бе»); **A26** — 3 (существительное, обозначающее часть суток, употребляется без артикля); **A27** — 2 (только местоимение *here* может вводить оборот «вот...»); **A28** — 4 (абсолютная форма притяжательного местоимения без последующего существительного)

## Test 7

**B4** — *turned* (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения действия в прошлом без точного указания времени);

**B5** — *was addressed* (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B6** — *wife's* (форма притяжательного падежа существительного для обозначения принадлежности объекта какому-либо лицу);

**B7** — *had come* (перфектная форма прошедшего времени для обозначения действия, совершившегося до определённого момента в прошлом);

**B8** — *less* (сравнительная форма прилагательного *little* перед неисчисляемым существительным);

**B9** — *children* (форма множественного числа от существительного *child*);

**B10** — *would return* (форма будущего в прошедшем по правилу согласования времён в придаточном предложении после сказуемого в форме прошедшего времени в главном предложении)

**B11** — *engineering* (форма отглагольного прилагательного для обозначения определения при существительном *school*);

**B12** — *knowledge* (форма существительного после притяжательного местоимения);

**B13** — *likable* (форма прилагательного в функции именной части составного именного сказуемого);

**B14** — *construction* (форма существительного после определённого артикля);

**B15** — *mostly* (форма наречия в значении «в основном»);

**B16** — *calculations* (форма множественного числа существительного после притяжательного местоимения)



**A22** — 2 (наречие *late* со значением «поздно» согласно контексту); **A23** — 1 (только союз *except* может передавать значение «никого кроме» в данном отрицательном предложении); **A24** — 4 (прилагательное *comfortable* используется для обозначения физического комфорта и удобства героя повествования); **A25** — 1 (употребляется предлог, соответствующий конструкции *it is important to sb*); **A26** — 4 (только существительное *application* имеет соответствующее фразе значение «заявление»); **A27** — 3 (местоимение *every* имеет значение «каждый, любой из неопределённого числа людей»); **A28** — 3 (определённый артикль в названии компании, известной из контекста)

## Test 8

**B4** — *was ordered* (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B5** — *its* (форма притяжательного падежа от личного местоимения *it*);

**B6** — *was smoking* (форма прошедшего продолженного в данном случае подчёркивает идею процесса или периода времени, когда несли вахту; вспомогательный глагол *was* также необходим для построения сказуемого следующей фразы);

**B7** — *worse* (сравнительная степень прилагательного *bad*);

**B8** — *have tried* (перфектная форма настоящего времени для выражения результативности, подведения итога);

**B9** — *be used* (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом);

**B10** — *smiling* (форма причастия настоящего времени обозначает действие, сопутствующее действию глагола-сказуемого)

**B11** — *tiring* (форма отглагольного прилагательного для обозначения определения при существительном *job*);

**B12** — *wooden* (форма прилагательного для обозначения материала, из которого сделан объект);

**B13** — *fiercely* (наречие образа действия при глаголе);

**B14** — *loudly* (наречие образа действия при глаголе);

**B15** — beautiful (форма прилагательного, которое употреблено в конструкции to make sth + adj);

**B16** — exciting (форма отглагольного прилагательного для обозначения определения при существительном work)

**A22** — 1 (при наличии указательного местоимения артикль не употребляется); **A23** — 3 (наречие out обозначает направление действия наружу); **A24** — 3 (сравнительная степень better является частью конструкции had better do); **A25** — 4 (только глагол shake может передавать значение «пожать» в сочетании с существительным hands); **A26** — 1 (существительное set в данном случае обозначает набор каких-либо предметов); **A27** — 2 (превосходная степень прилагательного late в значении «последний по времени, самый современный»); **A28** — 4 (существительное в функции приложения употребляется без артикля, так как персона, которую оно обозначает, не является выдающейся и общеизвестной)

### Test 9

**B4** — fewer (сравнительная степень местоимения few);

**B5** — to play (форма инфинитива после глагола like);

**B6** — signing (форма герундия после предлога);

**B7** — reading (форма причастия настоящего времени в конструкции complex object для выражения параллельности действия);

**B8** — had received (перфектная форма прошедшего времени для обозначения действия, совершившегося до определённого момента в прошлом);

**B9** — unmarried (форма причастия прошедшего времени обозначает состояние субъекта);

**B10** — to work (после модального глагола have инфинитив употребляется с частицей to)

**B11** — Memorial (форма прилагательного для обозначения определения при существительном hospital);

**B12** — childhood (форма существительного после притяжательного местоимения);

**B13** — frustrating (форма прилагательного, которая продолжает ряд однородных определений);

**B14** — unused (отрицательная форма причастия прошедшего времени);

**B15** — possessive (форма прилагательного для обозначения однородного определения при существительном *stepmother*);

**B16** — relationship (форма существительного для обозначения объекта, перед которым употреблено определение и неопределённый артикль)

**A22** — 1 (данный предлог указывает на средство передвижения); **A23** — 3 (только существительное *dining-car* обозначает место приёма пищи в поезде); **A24** — 3 (данный предлог входит в конструкцию *to be about to do sth*, которая выражает намерение что-либо сделать); **A25** — 4 (только глагол *wear* употребляется с существительным *борода* в значении «иметь»); **A26** — 1 (прилагательное *loose* в значении «большая» (о бороде)); **A27** — 2 (данный глагол передаёт физическое ощущение субъекта); **A28** — 1 (из ситуации ясно, о каком молодом человеке идёт речь)

## Test 10

**B4** — was (форма глагола *be* в прошедшем неопределённом времени);

**B5** — talked (форма прошедшего неопределённого для обозначения повествования в прошлом);

**B6** — could (форма прошедшего времени по правилу согласования времён);

**B7** — ship's (форма притяжательного падежа существительного для обозначения принадлежности; возможна с неодушевлёнными существительными, обозначающими суда);

**B8** — best (превосходная степень прилагательного *good*);

**B9** — painting (форма герундия после глагола *stop*);

**B10** — was heard (форма страдательного залога для выражения действия над субъектом)

**B11** — requirements (форма существительного после артикля и определения);

**B12** — critics (форма существительного после артикля);

**B13** — education (форма существительного после притяжательного местоимения);

**B14** — academic (форма прилагательного в функции именной части составного именного сказуемого);

**B15** — paintings (форма множественного числа существительного после притяжательного местоимения согласно контексту фразы);

**B16** — unfinished (форма причастия прошедшего времени для обозначения определения при существительном pictures)

**A22** — 1 (название страны употребляется без артикля); **A23** — 3 (только глагол speak может передавать значение «говорить на каком-либо языке»); **A24** — 3 (8-year-old соответствует правильному написанию сложного прилагательного *восьмилетний*, где каждый компонент употребляется в единственном числе); **A25** — 4 (данный предлог указывает на движение через что-либо); **A26** — 1 (неодушевлённое существительное замещается местоимением it); **A27** — 2 (глагол stay обозначает физическое присутствие); **A28** — 1 (местоимение another употребляется в значении «ещё один»)

# ПИСЬМО

## Test 1

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jack who writes:

*...I've got a new car at last! I told you that this had been my dream since I got the driver's licence! And it took me almost two years to save money for it. I was really happy to find a good car which was rather cheap. Have you got a car? Do many young people drive cars in your country? Does your family have a car?*

*By the way, I met a new neighbour the other day and she is nice...*

Write a letter to Jack.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask **3 questions** about his new neighbour

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Today many people enjoy risky sports. Others, however, say they are too dangerous.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an introduction (state the problem)

— express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion

— express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion

— explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

— make a conclusion restating your position

## Test 2

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mark who writes:

*...I have just come back from my holiday in Switzerland! My friends and I stayed at a very cozy hotel. We had a wonderful mountain-view room with a balcony where we spent time in the evenings watching the sunset. We went to ski every day and relaxed in a Jacuzzi, too! We also did some sightseeing and enjoyed the beauty of nature. Do you like travelling? Where do you usually go on holiday? Do you prefer activity or relaxing holiday?*

*Among other news, I decided to take French classes...*

Write a letter to Mark.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his decision to take French classes

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*It is important for teenagers to do sports.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

### Test 3

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Sarah who writes:

*...Yesterday my parents and I went to a new café to celebrate my mom's birthday. This place turned out to be very nice! They serve delicious home-made food and their specialty is seafood. The prices are quite reasonable and the interior is wonderful — the place is decorated with big and small aquariums with fish and other water animals. Tell me, do you often go out? Do you have a favourite place in your city? Where do you usually go when you meet your friends?*

*By the way, I bought a new e-book reader the other day...*

Write a letter to Sarah.

In your letter

— answer her questions

— ask **3 questions** about her new e-book reader

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*In a few years children will not go to school, they will be educated at home via the Internet.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an introduction (state the problem)

— express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion

— express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion

— explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

— make a conclusion restating your position

## Test 4

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Suzan who writes:

*...Last week my friend Steve organized a big Valentine's Day party! Almost all his classmates attended the event and I was among them. I really liked the way it was organized: there was a lot of food and drinks, we played games, watched music videos and had fun! We gave each other Valentine cards and small presents. Do you ever have parties? What events do you usually celebrate? What's your favourite celebration?*

*As for other news, my grandmother came to see us three days ago...*

Write a letter to Suzan.

In your letter

— answer her questions

— ask **3 questions** about her grandmother's visit

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Home-made food is better than takeaway food.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

— make an introduction (state the problem)

— express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion

— express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion

— explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

— make a conclusion restating your position



## Test 5

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Joseph who writes:

*...Last month my family moved to a new flat. It is bigger than the old one and is close to the city centre, so you can just walk there. Moreover, the new neighbourhood is much nicer and quieter. I have been waiting for this moment for so long! Do you live in a flat or in a house? What is your place of living like? Is your neighbourhood nice?*

*As for other news, my brother has just graduated from college...*

Write a letter to Joseph.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his brother's graduation

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*E-book readers are much more convenient than paper books.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

## Test 6

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Benjamin who writes:

*...Most of my time I feel very lonely as I am an only child. I've always been curious what it is to live in a big family, how to share rooms with your brother or sister, how to spend evenings with him or her, how my reputation would change if I had a big brother.*

*By the way, I've decided to join our local sports club...*

Write a letter to Benjamin.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his decision

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*The Net makes the world a village.*

**What can you say for and against the possibility to know everything about everyone with the help of the Net?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

## Test 7

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your pen-friend Becky who writes:

*...My family enjoyed our camping trip last Sunday. The weather was a bit windy at first but then it was just marvelous. Do you like open air journeys or sea voyages? Who do you usually travel with? Is there any favourite route?  
As for my latest news, I've started writing books...*

Write a letter to Becky.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her hobby

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Evening classes help people continue their education.*

**What can you say for and against such a possibility to get knowledge?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

## Test 8

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Cecily who writes:

*...I am a dancer, I've been in dancing for about six years. I train a lot, besides I have to travel around the country to take part in competitions so I have very little free time. But I need friends like everyone. How can I make them if I travel so much? Shall I use the Net to find a friend? Shall I write a letter to somebody?*

*In a week, I'm going to the north for a dancing competition again...*

Write a letter to Cecily.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her decision

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Public schools have been in education market for centuries so they give a better chance for future success in life.*

**What can you say for and against receiving education in public schools?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

## Test 9

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Bennie who writes:

*...My parents never give me any pocket money though I know children and teens who receive a good sum every week. How do you get your pocket money? Do you have to work like me? Should it be a problem for parents only? What do your friends and classmates recon of it?  
So, I am thinking of taking up painting...*

Write a letter to Bennie.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his decision

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Exams always bring stress to children of any age and competence level.*

**What can you say for and against taking exams at school or university?**

Write **200—250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

### Test 10

**C1** You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Daniel who writes:

*...I am green. I've always been environmentally conscious. I try to take care of every plant, tree or bush around me. I am a member of the environment group in my school. We have different gigs every week. What do you do to protect nature? Have you ever planted a tree? Do you have green friends?*

*This weekend we are having a rock music festival with some local bands...*

Write a letter to Daniel.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the rock music festival

Write **100—140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**C2** You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

*Shopping is a new way of having a good time.*

**What can you say for and against shopping as a way of spending your time and money?**

**Write 200—250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

## Ключи к заданиям <sup>1</sup>

### Test 1

**C1**

Belgorod,  
Russia

10/12/2011

Hi Jack,

I'm so glad you wrote! Congratulations on your car!

In Russia few young people of my age have their own cars. Sometimes when parents buy a new car, they give the old one to their children, but this rarely happens. Here you can get a driver's licence at the age of 16, but you're allowed to drive a car on your own at 18 only. Still there are a lot of car accidents involving young people!

My parents have got a car, but I haven't. I haven't got a driver's licence either. One of my friends has one, but hasn't got his own car.

Tell me about your new neighbour. How old is she? Is she your only neighbour? Does she live alone or with her family?

Looking forward to your next letter.

Best,

Yura

[140 слов]

**C2**

Risky sports are becoming more and more popular today. Probably this happens because life has become too dull for some people. Most of those who enjoy extreme sports are young people who love the excitement of such thrilling activities as bungee jumping, sky diving, downhill biking and hang gliding. Some people say, however, that these sports are too dangerous. In my opinion, if people are properly trained and follow safety rules, they should be allowed to take part in such activities.

Firstly, I believe that extreme sports are usually safe because these activities are well organized by professional instructors. Participants have to be trained before they are allowed to do extreme sports. Moreover, they have to wear special clothing and check their equipment. In addition, extreme sports can be good

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<sup>1</sup> Ключи представляют собой примерные ответы к заданиям и предлагаются в качестве образца.

for people. Taking part in them can help people let off steam and even help them to overcome their fears of taking risks.

On the other hand, some people say there is always the risk of something going wrong while doing an extreme sport. If a bike broke while downhill biking, for example, a participant would be seriously injured or even die. As I mentioned above, however, I feel that the risk is not very high, because organizers of such activities take safety very seriously.

To sum up, while extreme sports have a low risk of injury, I believe that they are safe to take part in if the participants carefully follow all the instructions.

[245 слов]

## Test 2

C1

Moscow,  
Russia

15/09/2011

Hi Mark,

It's always nice to get your letters! I am really happy that you had a great holiday. I think I'd enjoy travelling, but I've never travelled abroad.

I usually go to my summer house not far from Moscow. I spend summers there swimming in a river, playing with my friends and enjoying the nature. I have a wonderful garden with different flowers. It's usual for Russians to grow vegetables and fruit at summer houses but I never do it!

You asked about the type of holidays I like. Well, let's say I don't like lying on a river bank doing nothing. I prefer working in my garden and hiking.

You mentioned taking French classes. What made you take them? Do you think French is difficult? When are you going to start?

Write soon,  
Lena

[139 слов]

C2

More and more people say that sport is important and teens should do some physical activities to stay healthy and fit. I agree



with this completely and I believe that sport plays a vital role in our life and that all young people should do it.

Firstly, doing sport has many health benefits; it helps teenagers become physically fit and control their weight. In addition, sport helps teens to increase strength. Furthermore, besides physical benefits sport also has psychological benefits. For example, team sports teach teenagers to work in teams, and this gives them a very good experience for their future life. This often results in improved academic performance too!

On the other hand, some people argue that sport is not for everyone and that other activities have similar benefits. For example, cycling to school instead of taking a bus, or just walking would keep a teen fit and taking part in a drama club or any other club would help improve social skills and increase self-confidence. Moreover, sport can be stressful for some teens because of much pressure and competitiveness. However, not all sports are competitive team sports, and teenagers should be able to find one that suits them.

To conclude, I believe that sport should be present in every teen's life. Besides the obvious physical benefits, teenagers develop important psychological skills through sports. Young people should all take care of their bodies and minds and continue doing this throughout their lives.

[243 слова]

### Test 3

C1

Kazan,  
Russia

15/04/2011

Dear Sarah,

Thanks for your letter. It looks like you're having a nice time!

Unfortunately, I don't go out often now. My finals are coming, and I'm reading for them very hard.

As for my favourite place here, I like the Kremlin in the centre of the city with the famous Qolsharif mosque and ancient cathedrals. The territory of the Kremlin is big and you can walk there enjoying the beautiful place. There are big restaurants and small cafés not far from the Kremlin where my friends and I usually get together. We especially like the small coffee house in May 1st Square.

Now tell me about your new e-book reader. Is it convenient to use? What brand have you got? How many e-books can be uploaded to it?

Write back soon!

Love,  
Sasha

[137 слов]

## C2

Today the world has become so technologically advanced that computers and the Internet replace usual things. For example, it has become possible to get education online and many people take up distance learning. In my view, however, it will never replace schools.

In general, even though the popularity of distance learning is growing, I do not believe that it is better than traditional classroom education with a teacher. Firstly, pupils have to be very motivated to study by themselves and many of them would find this hard. Also, some pupils need more support in their studies than a tutor can give online. Others would miss the interaction with their classmates. Moreover, parents would be surely against it, since most of them are at work the whole day and there is no one to look after their children.

On the other hand, learning via the Internet has positive aspects too. First of all, it can be done at home which will allow pupils to save time from getting to school and back home and have more time for hobbies and activities of interest. Secondly, it will allow pupils to study without any distractions and at their own speed. Despite the advantages, I still believe that most pupils would benefit more from having the input of a teacher and other students in a traditional classroom.

To sum up, while online learning is a good solution to help people get additional education, it will never replace schools and traditional classroom learning.

[248 слов]

## Test 4

C1

St Petersburg,  
Russia

22/02/2011

Dear Suzan,

Thanks for your letter. I wish I'd been at that party and had fun with all of you!

I usually have birthday parties. I invite some of my classmates and closest friends. Besides birthdays, my friends have New Year's parties, but I don't attend them since New Year is a family celebration here. My favourite celebration is Halloween, which has become popular here. However, it's not allowed in my school, that's why my friends and I have Halloween parties at home. We dress up in costumes, have snacks and drinks, play jokes, dance and tell scary stories. Sometimes our parents join us. I really think this day is for fun!

Tell me about your grandma's visit. How long did she stay? What did you do? Does she live far away?

Write soon!

Love,  
Masha

[140 слов]

C2

We live in a busy world and it is true that not everybody has time for cooking, especially after work. Today this problem can be solved by ordering takeaway food. Takeaways vary from pizzas and burgers to main courses. In my opinion, home-made food is much better than takeaway food.

Firstly, takeaways are usually more expensive than food at cafés, and restaurants usually charge you for the delivery. Secondly, it may take too much time for the delivery because of heavy traffic, so your order may get cold. Furthermore, takeaways are not healthy, as restaurants offer meals that are cooked very fast, and this means fast food.

On the other hand, some people say that takeaways definitely save time and energy, and you do not have to go to a supermarket to buy something to cook every day. Also, while waiting for the delivery you will have time to do house chores or other impor-

tant things. Finally, you do not have to wash the dishes because takeaways are usually delivered in plastic containers, so after you finish your meal, you just throw them away. Despite all of the facts, I still believe that home-cooked meals are healthier and more delicious and it is more enjoyable to eat from a normal plate than a plastic container.

To sum up, besides the obvious advantages of takeaway food, I believe that it is more important to be healthy, so spending some time on cooking at home will definitely bring good results.

[249 слов]

## Test 5

**C1**

Krasnaya St.,  
Kursk,  
Russia

05/07/2011

Hi Joseph,

I'm so glad you like your new home! I wish I lived in a big flat, too! Here people usually live in small flats with up to 3 rooms only. There are flats with more than 3 rooms, but they are very expensive.

My family and I live in a three-room flat, which also has a bathroom and a kitchen. Our block of flats is not very old but the rooms are small. Our neighbourhood, however, is very good! There's a large shopping centre, which is a 10-minute walk from my place, a post-office, a bank, and a small park with a pond.

Now tell me about your brother's graduation. Did he throw a party? What is he going to do next? Has he found a job?

Please write soon!

Best,  
Artem

[140 слов]

**C2**

Today technology has become part of our life. We cannot imagine ourselves without computers, mobile phones and other electronic gadgets. Technological progress is growing so rapidly that even traditional things have become electronic, for example, books. Now and then in public transport you may see people

holding a thin electronic device — an e-book reader. I personally think that it is a very good device and it is more convenient than paper copies of books.

Firstly, when you have such a reader you do not have to carry a thick book in your bag: you just upload text files into your device and instead of several books you just carry one light electronic reader! Secondly, you may keep pictures and even music files on it! Lastly, it is more environmentally friendly to use an e-book reader as cutting down trees is not needed for their development unlike the process of producing paper copies.

On the other hand, the opponents of e-book readers say that they are expensive and not everyone can afford them. Secondly, paper books are more pleasant to hold in hands: turn pages over, feel their smell. I still feel, however, that when you take the importance of convenience into account, e-book readers are the best and I am sure of it!

In conclusion, I still think that convenience is above all. While paper books are more usual, e-book readers save room in your bag and give you an opportunity of carrying thousands of books in one thin device.

[250 слов]

## Test 6

C1

42, Bobrov Street,  
Borisovka,  
Russia

17/06/2011

Dear Benjamin,

Thanks for your letter. You know I live in a big family, so I have to share a room with a brother or stay with a sister in the evening when our parents have a chance to go to the theatre or any other place. I should say it's very cool to have somebody you can take care of or share your interests. My brother Tom and me have the same hobby of collecting small chocolates. When we have more than thirty we make a kind of party and eat them all. We sometimes give one or two to my sister. She always looks forward to such occasions.

Now tell me about that sports club. How can you train there?

What working hours does it have? Can you have a personal tutor there?

Hope to hear from you soon!

Best wishes,

Victor

[140 слов]

**C2**

Nowadays, the Net has become an extremely popular means of getting information. In particular, you spend much less time to find what you need in different variations. However, the Net can make life of people more difficult.

On the one hand, you really save a lot of time to find the latest news. You immediately get to know what is going on in any corner of the world. The moment you start searching the Net you are in the course of all modern tendencies in politics, fashion, economy and other spheres of social life.

But if you look at it from the other point, you may see that it makes the whole world very small. You can find any personal information of any man even if he doesn't want you to know it. It may be too personal or confidential. Besides, it may influence your opinion of a man even before you see him or deal with him. So the Net makes your reputation for the better or for the worse, which is a disadvantage, of course.

All things considered, it seems that any modern technical advantage like the Net may easily turn into disadvantage, so we should use it very carefully.

[202 слова]

## Test 7

**C1**

34, Admiral Isakov Street,  
St Petersburg,  
Russia

17/06/2011

Dear Becky,

Thank you for your letter. I don't think we are great travellers in our family. But we sometimes make open air journeys all together or my daddy and me. Mom is not so fond of walking on foot and camping. Our favourite route is travelling in the nearest countryside which is sometimes very exciting if the weather

doesn't spoil the impression. We have a kind of our place in the local forest where we usually stay.

It's great that you've started writing books. What genre are you interested in? Do you write novels or stories? How do your parents find your hobby? I hope you'll email a copy to me. I'm really excited to read it.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Love,  
Michel

[134 слова]

## C2

Recently, more and more young people take evening classes to continue their education because they have to combine their job and getting knowledge. You may find a lot of benefits and drawbacks in such a way of self-development.

No doubt, it is a very convenient way of receiving education as you may have classes after working hours or a teacher may come to your office to have classes there. It gives you a chance not to have a gap year after school and to begin your fight for the career immediately. You may unite your professional interest and your educational aims to achieve better and more effective results which you can use right away at work.

But there are some obvious disadvantages in taking evening classes. As it is some extra working hours to your routine schedule you may feel absolutely exhausted at the end of the day. It is clear that you will have to stay active almost every evening even when you do not have classes as you will need to prepare for them. Some people also think that the level of education you may receive in evening classes is not comparable to the level of full-time education which is logical but unfortunate.

In conclusion, I should say that evening classes is a kind of challenge you make as it is a way of self-development and gaining new skills but it is also very hard work. Personally, I would prefer to be a full-time student and after receiving a diploma I would start making a career.

[250 слов]

## Test 8

**C1**

32, Azov Street,  
St Petersburg,  
Russia

17/06/2011

Dear Cecily,

Thanks for your letter. I hope you are all right. Your problem doesn't seem to be a problem for me at all. If you travel so much you can easily make friends while touring in different places. Besides you may really use the Net and find a pen-friend from another country or from your local area. You may also use blogs to chat in the Net to discuss what you are interested in.

If you are planning to travel in a week you may use this chance to make a new friend. By the way, where are you going? Is it a big gig? How many competitors will be there?

Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Olga

[126 слов]

**C2**

Most people who plan to receive good education prefer public schools as they have been in this business for centuries already. This type of educational institution has recommended itself as the most prestigious and favourable.

On the one hand, it is absolutely vivid that traditions and discipline which are kept in public schools help to develop an individual in any respect. So many parents try to do their best using finance and relation opportunities to settle their children in public schools. Any public school may boast about their successful graduates in different spheres of social, political and cultural life of the country.

On the other hand, being a public school student is not so easy as it may seem at first sight. Most public schools are boarding schools and children have to live there without any parental support and protection. It is difficult for some children to grow up like this, for some it is ruinous for their character and individuality. Living there is also difficult as any student has to work hard to live up to the expectations of their teachers and parents who spend so much money on this kind of education.



Summing up with public schools and their way of giving education we may say it is a good chance for any person to build up not only your excellent education but a strong character and will. Even though it's difficult enough but I'd prefer to go to public school.

[242 слова]

## Test 9

**C1**

52, Andreev Street,  
St Petersburg,  
Russia

17/06/2011

Hi Bennie,

It was great to hear from you. I hope you are OK fighting for your pocket money. Fortunately I don't have to work as my parents give me enough to go to the cinema or any other place like our local club. Some teens in my class also have to work as they want to buy something new or spend some money on travelling. So it's their choice to earn extra money for their entertainment. They think it all right not to ask for money but to work for it.

Your new hobby sounds very attractive. Why is it painting not any other art? Are you really good at it? What have you created in painting yet?

Write soon.

Love,  
Max

[120 слов]

**C2**

Everyone agrees that exams are always stressful for people of any age and no matter how well you are ready for it you nevertheless feel worried about the results.

To begin with, for some scholars exams are the only form of control we can have to be absolutely sure of a child's progress in this or that sphere. So taking exams become some inevitable necessity children have to face first at school and later at university or collage. It is also a kind of written account you may always use to illustrate potential and present difficulties a child has judging by his results.

Opponents of this view argue that any exam is so important for a child and his parents that they together make it a very stressful procedure. It's even more psychologically difficult when it concerns leaving or entrance exams at school or university. A child bears that responsibility like a burden and that continues after the exam as well. That post reaction may be as stressful as the exam itself. Besides the criteria for analyzing the results may not be subjective. Having some particular number of the so called mistakes you may be graded in a different way in comparison with somebody who has the same situation.

In conclusion we can only hope that exams in future will be arranged in such a way that no child will feel that pressure of being graded and classified as good or poor. I personally don't like exams of any kind.

[250 слов]

### Test 10

C1

38, Brusov Street,  
St Petersburg,  
Russia

17/06/2011

Dear Daniel,

Thanks for your letter. It is a pleasure to hear from you again. I am so glad that you are green as I am also a member of our local environmental club. We take care of trees and bushes, especially in winter when they need more protection. In summer, if it is very hot, we always arrange regular watering of trees and flowers in our yards. Last week we planted ten more trees around the kindergarten in front of my house.

Did you have a nice time at the rock music festival? How many groups did you hear there? Was there any solo singer? I hope your seats were not far from the stage.

Best wishes,  
Paul

[126 слов]

C2

More and more young girls and women have fallen into shopping as a main way of entertainment and spending time.

There are so many brands and styles which are very attractive for people of any age.

On the one hand, we have to go shopping as we need food and clothes to buy from time to time. Nowadays there is a good choice of shopping places that it takes time to cover them all. It may even take a week or two to try shopping in you local area. So girls rush out to spend some time together and to buy some new stuff. Women get so many chances to look smart on any occasion.

Unfortunately not everything you buy is necessary. How many shirts does a person need? It is becoming a kind of obsession which is very well described in modern literature. People spend money which they could use for other purposes like charity for example. Women buy the stuff they will never wear or put on once. That is a problem we can not avoid thinking of.

To sum up, shopping should take only as much time as it is necessary to buy the food and clothes you need. People should spend time taking evening walks, reading books or going out to dine somewhere, something of that kind.

[221 слово]

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Тесты для подготовки к ЕГЭ

*Мичугина Светлана Викторовна*  
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