

Решения

Задание 1 № 1727 тип 1

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.

Нажмите кнопку [11808.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

1. In a shop.
2. In a café.
3. In the cinema.
4. In the classroom.
5. In a sports centre.

| Диалог | A | B | C | D |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| Место действия | | | | |

Пояснение.

Dialogue A

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes... I need a T-shirt and a pair of trainers for my PE class.

A: I see. You can try on this T-shirt. It looks like your size.

B: But it's green. And I need white. The whole class should wear the same colour and the teacher is strict about it.

A: Don't worry, I'll fetch you a white one in a minute. Try this T-shirt just for the size.

Dialogue B

A: How long are you going to stay here?

B: I don't know... For a while... I still need to do the exercises for my back and legs.

A: You've been exercising for an hour already! Isn't that enough? Look, your T-shirt is wet.

B: It's just the way the T-shirt should look if you want to keep fit.

A: Fine. I'm leaving then. I have some other things to do and I can't spend all my life on the treadmill. Not even for a great athletic look.

Dialogue C

A: You look tired. Why?

B: Well, it's been a hard day... I had to sit an exam. And I had to shop for some sports wear, which takes me lots of energy every time.

A: Yes, I know you hate shopping but it's no reason to look so unhappy. And to starve. The tea you've had is definitely not enough. You need to eat something.

B: And what are you having? It smells delicious.

A: Vegetables and beans. Yummy. And I believe it's exactly what you need now.

Dialogue D

A: What's wrong? You are very unfocused today. Are you unwell?

B: No, I'm just feeling hungry. I skipped my breakfast in the morning and can't concentrate on studying now.

A: You have to. Now it's too late to go to the canteen. And we can't skip this lesson, can we? It's pretty complicated stuff the teacher is going to present. If we miss it, we'll have problems with the home assignment.

B: Yes, I know. But all I can think about is a warm sandwich.

A: We'll buy one ... in 45 minutes, as soon as this is over. I'll had an apple pie, or something, too.

B: Ok. Do you have a spare pen by the way? It looks like I've lost mine.

A — 1: Can I help you? <...> ...try on this T-shirt...

B — 5: How long are you going to stay here? <...> You've been exercising for an hour already...

C — 2: What are you having? It smells delicious.

D — 4: It's pretty complicated stuff the teacher's going to present.

Ответ: 1524.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 1524

Задание 2 № 1800 тип 2

вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**.

Нажмите кнопку [11824.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

The speaker

1. gives advice on how to avoid health problems.
2. explains why we should sort waste.
3. explains how to get to his /her house.
4. talks about global environmental problems.
5. gives advice on how to make a handmade present.
6. talks about his/her recent trip.

| Говорящий | A | B | C | D | E |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Утверждение | | | | | |

Пояснение.

Speaker A

I can't understand why people are so careless and indifferent towards their own future. It is obvious that if we go on like this, the planet will change dramatically. It is already happening. Global warming has caused the temperature to rise all over the Earth. The level of the ocean is rising and the climate is changing. It's all the result of human activity! We produce so much toxic waste and rubbish that our own life will soon be threatened by it.

Speaker B

You may say that it's the government who should think about the environment, but I don't agree – normal people like you and me can do a lot too. All of us know about the coloured containers for rubbish and waste - those green, yellow, and blue containers you can find in any street. But not all of us bother to use them. Meanwhile, if we put the rubbish into different containers, it's easier and cheaper to recycle it. If each of us spends several minutes of our time on sorting their own waste, it will save lots of forests... and other resources, ...and energy, and it will prevent unnecessary pollution.

Speaker C

Well, ok, I won't be able to pick you up after your conference, but it's not a problem. Just take bus number 4, from the bus stop right in front of your building. Get off at the fourth stop. Cross the street and go across a small park. Go on until you reach the next street. There you'll see an Eco-food shop. You can't miss their window as they advertise all the sorts of healthy bread, cereals, vegetable juices you like so much. Pass the shop and go towards the waste containers - you know, the green one - for glass, the yellow - for paper, and the blue one - for plastic and cans...

Speaker D

The thing I really appreciated there is the way the people treat the environment. They are very careful about everything around them. When they build a house, or make a road, they try to preserve or replant the trees. The streets look pretty - green and very clean. There are garbage containers and litter bins everywhere and the people are not too lazy to sort their rubbish before throwing it away. And we stayed in a pretty family inn. The owner told us they have installed the solar panels on the roof to generate clean electricity in order not to produce toxic gases.

Speaker E

I was impressed by the decorations they make. Just imagine, you can make nice ear-rings or a bracelet from (you'll never believe it!) an empty plastic bottle! I have made this sort of accessory for all my friends and they are very happy with them. Now I do not hurry to take the plastic bottles to the waste containers. Let me show you how to create this original vase for flowers... All you need to create some lovely decorations is a few empty plastic bottles, preferably of different colours, scissors, and some glue. It's important the glue should be colourless and suitable for plastic...

- A — 4: If we go on like this, the planet will change dramatically. ...global warming...
 B — 2: All of us know about colored containers for rubbish and waste.
 C — 3: Just take bus number 4, get off at the fourth stop...
 D — 6: And we stayed in a pretty family inn...
 E — 5: You can make nice earrings or a bracelet...

Ответ: 42365.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 42365

Задание 3 № 632 тип 3

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. выберите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. вы услышите запись дважды.

Нажмите кнопку [3036.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

Nora

- 1) is going to have a birthday party later.
- 2) is having a birthday party tonight.
- 3) had a birthday party some time ago.
- 4)

Пояснение.

Jim: Hi, Nora! You look great!

Nora: Hi, Jim. It's probably because it's my birthday today. I'm turning sixteen.

Jim: Oh, many happy returns! Are you having a party today?

Nora: No. We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Jim: I see. Have you already passed any of your exams?

Nora: Yes. Mathematics. And three more are left. They'll keep me busy till the middle of June.

Jim: Poor you! But Maths is the most difficult one, right?

Nora: Yes. I'm so happy that I passed it and my grade was surprisingly good.

Jim: Congratulations! Are you going to study Maths at university? I mean when you go to university?

Nora: I don't know. I hope not. I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Jim: Well, I think that if you want to work as a journalist, you should be well-educated in all fields. That is, apart from having excellent communication skills.

Nora: Right. Anyway, I still have two more years at school to learn everything I need to before I go to university.

Jim: And how about short-term plans? What are you doing this summer — working, travelling or both?

Nora: I don't know yet. We may go to my grandmother's. She lives in Italy.

Jim: Italy sounds great!

Nora: I love it too! But my mother insists on our going to Paris as she wants me to practice my French. I don't think it's necessary — I have no problem speaking French. I'm actually top of the class in French and Spanish.

Jim: Don't you like Paris?

Nora: I definitely prefer the Italian countryside to the city of Paris.

Jim: I understand. And in Italy you can practice Italian, can't you?

Nora: I don't speak Italian though I go to my grandma almost every summer.

Jim: Why?

Nora: All my friends there learn English and want me to speak English to them, so they can practice.

Jim: Very clever of them!

We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 1.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 1

Задание 4 № 633 тип 4

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. выберите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Нажмите кнопку [3036.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

Nora

- 1) has failed her Maths exam.
- 2) has passed her Maths exam.
- 3) is going to take her Maths exam later.
- 4)

Пояснение.

Jim: Hi, Nora! You look great!

Nora: Hi, Jim. It's probably because it's my birthday today. I'm turning sixteen.

Jim: Oh, many happy returns! Are you having a party today?

Nora: No. We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Jim: I see. Have you already passed any of your exams?

Nora: Yes. Mathematics. And three more are left. They'll keep me busy till the middle of June.

Jim: Poor you! But Maths is the most difficult one, right?

Nora: Yes. I'm so happy that I passed it and my grade was surprisingly good.

Jim: Congratulations! Are you going to study Maths at university? I mean when you go to university?

Nora: I don't know. I hope not. I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Jim: Well, I think that if you want to work as a journalist, you should be well-educated in all fields. That is, apart from having excellent communication skills.

Nora: Right. Anyway, I still have two more years at school to learn everything I need to before I go to university.

Jim: And how about short-term plans? What are you doing this summer — working, travelling or both?

Nora: I don't know yet. We may go to my grandmother's. She lives in Italy.

Jim: Italy sounds great!

Nora: I love it too! But my mother insists on our going to Paris as she wants me to practice my French. I don't think it's necessary — I have no problem speaking French. I'm actually top of the class in French and Spanish.

Jim: Don't you like Paris?

Nora: I definitely prefer the Italian countryside to the city of Paris.

Jim: I understand. And in Italy you can practice Italian, can't you?

Nora: I don't speak Italian though I go to my grandma almost every summer.

Jim: Why?

Nora: All my friends there learn English and want me to speak English to them, so they can practice.

Jim: Very clever of them!

— Have you already passed any of them? — Mathematics.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 2.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 2

Задание 5 № 634 тип 5

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. выберите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Нажмите кнопку [3036.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

Nora

- 1) is choosing between two careers at the moment.
- 2) has no idea what to do in the future.
- 3) has chosen her future career already.
- 4)

Пояснение.

Jim: Hi, Nora! You look great!

Nora: Hi, Jim. It's probably because it's my birthday today. I'm turning sixteen.

Jim: Oh, many happy returns! Are you having a party today?

Nora: No. We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Jim: I see. Have you already passed any of your exams?

Nora: Yes. Mathematics. And three more are left. They'll keep me busy till the middle of June.

Jim: Poor you! But Maths is the most difficult one, right?

Nora: Yes. I'm so happy that I passed it and my grade was surprisingly good.

Jim: Congratulations! Are you going to study Maths at university? I mean when you go to university?

Nora: I don't know. I hope not. I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Jim: Well, I think that if you want to work as a journalist, you should be well-educated in all fields. That is, apart from having excellent communication skills.

Nora: Right. Anyway, I still have two more years at school to learn everything I need to before I go to university.

Jim: And how about short-term plans? What are you doing this summer — working, travelling or both?

Nora: I don't know yet. We may go to my grandmother's. She lives in Italy.

Jim: Italy sounds great!

Nora: I love it too! But my mother insists on our going to Paris as she wants me to practice my French. I don't think it's necessary — I have no problem speaking French. I'm actually top of the class in French and Spanish.

Jim: Don't you like Paris?

Nora: I definitely prefer the Italian countryside to the city of Paris.

Jim: I understand. And in Italy you can practice Italian, can't you?

Nora: I don't speak Italian though I go to my grandma almost every summer.

Jim: Why?

Nora: All my friends there learn English and want me to speak English to them, so they can practice.

Jim: Very clever of them!

I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Правильный ответ указан под номером 3.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 3

Задание 6 № 635 тип 6

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. Выберите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Нажмите кнопку [3036.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

Next year Nora is going to

- 1) enter university.
- 2) start working.
- 3) continue her school education.
- 4)

Пояснение.

Jim: Hi, Nora! You look great!

Nora: Hi, Jim. It's probably because it's my birthday today. I'm turning sixteen.

Jim: Oh, many happy returns! Are you having a party today?

Nora: No. We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Jim: I see. Have you already passed any of your exams?

Nora: Yes. Mathematics. And three more are left. They'll keep me busy till the middle of June.

Jim: Poor you! But Maths is the most difficult one, right?

Nora: Yes. I'm so happy that I passed it and my grade was surprisingly good.

Jim: Congratulations! Are you going to study Maths at university? I mean when you go to university?

Nora: I don't know. I hope not. I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Jim: Well, I think that if you want to work as a journalist, you should be well-educated in all fields. That is, apart from having excellent communication skills.

Nora: Right. Anyway, I still have two more years at school to learn everything I need to before I go to university.

Jim: And how about short-term plans? What are you doing this summer — working, travelling or both?

Nora: I don't know yet. We may go to my grandmother's. She lives in Italy.

Jim: Italy sounds great!

Nora: I love it too! But my mother insists on our going to Paris as she wants me to practice my French. I don't think it's necessary — I have no problem speaking French. I'm actually top of the class in French and Spanish.

Jim: Don't you like Paris?

Nora: I definitely prefer the Italian countryside to the city of Paris.

Jim: I understand. And in Italy you can practice Italian, can't you?

Nora: I don't speak Italian though I go to my grandma almost every summer.

Jim: Why?

Nora: All my friends there learn English and want me to speak English to them, so they can practice.
Jim: Very clever of them!

I still have two more years at school..

Правильный ответ указан под номером 3.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 3

Задание 7 № 636 тип 7

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. Выберите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Нажмите кнопку [3036.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

In the summer Nora wants to

- 1) go to Italy.
- 2) go to France.
- 3) stay at home.
- 4)

Пояснение.

Jim: Hi, Nora! You look great!

Nora: Hi, Jim. It's probably because it's my birthday today. I'm turning sixteen.

Jim: Oh, many happy returns! Are you having a party today?

Nora: No. We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Jim: I see. Have you already passed any of your exams?

Nora: Yes. Mathematics. And three more are left. They'll keep me busy till the middle of June.

Jim: Poor you! But Maths is the most difficult one, right?

Nora: Yes. I'm so happy that I passed it and my grade was surprisingly good.

Jim: Congratulations! Are you going to study Maths at university? I mean when you go to university?

Nora: I don't know. I hope not. I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Jim: Well, I think that if you want to work as a journalist, you should be well-educated in all fields. That is, apart from having excellent communication skills.

Nora: Right. Anyway, I still have two more years at school to learn everything I need to before I go to university.

Jim: And how about short-term plans? What are you doing this summer — working, travelling or both?

Nora: I don't know yet. We may go to my grandmother's. She lives in Italy.

Jim: Italy sounds great!

Nora: I love it too! But my mother insists on our going to Paris as she wants me to practice my French. I don't think it's necessary — I have no problem speaking French. I'm actually top of the class in French and Spanish.

Jim: Don't you like Paris?

Nora: I definitely prefer the Italian countryside to the city of Paris.

Jim: I understand. And in Italy you can practice Italian, can't you?

Nora: I don't speak Italian though I go to my grandma almost every summer.

Jim: Why?

Nora: All my friends there learn English and want me to speak English to them, so they can practice.

Jim: Very clever of them!

I definitely prefer the Italian countryside...

Правильный ответ указан под номером 1.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 1

Задание 8 № 637 тип 8

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. Выберите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

Нажмите кнопку [3036.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

Nora can speak

- 1) Spanish and French.
- 2) Spanish and Italian.
- 3) Italian and French.
- 4)

Пояснение.

Jim: Hi, Nora! You look great!

Nora: Hi, Jim. It's probably because it's my birthday today. I'm turning sixteen.

Jim: Oh, many happy returns! Are you having a party today?

Nora: No. We'll have a party some time later. My exam session started two days ago so I'm very busy now, no time for partying.

Jim: I see. Have you already passed any of your exams?

Nora: Yes. Mathematics. And three more are left. They'll keep me busy till the middle of June.

Jim: Poor you! But Maths is the most difficult one, right?

Nora: Yes. I'm so happy that I passed it and my grade was surprisingly good.

Jim: Congratulations! Are you going to study Maths at university? I mean when you go to university?

Nora: I don't know. I hope not. I want to become a journalist. Journalists don't need Mathematics, do they?

Jim: Well, I think that if you want to work as a journalist, you should be well-educated in all fields. That is, apart from having excellent communication skills.

Nora: Right. Anyway, I still have two more years at school to learn everything I need to before I go to university.

Jim: And how about short-term plans? What are you doing this summer — working, travelling or both?

Nora: I don't know yet. We may go to my grandmother's. She lives in Italy.

Jim: Italy sounds great!

Nora: I love it too! But my mother insists on our going to Paris as she wants me to practice my French. I don't think it's necessary — I have no problem speaking French. I'm actually top of the class in French and Spanish.

Jim: Don't you like Paris?

Nora: I definitely prefer the Italian countryside to the city of Paris.

Jim: I understand. And in Italy you can practice Italian, can't you?

Nora: I don't speak Italian though I go to my grandma almost every summer.

Jim: Why?

Nora: All my friends there learn English and want me to speak English to them, so they can practice.

Jim: Very clever of them!

I'm on the top of the class in French and Spanish.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 1.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 1

Задание 9 № 823 тип 9

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. A holiday tradition
2. All kinds of entertainment
3. It's a must for any tourist
4. Going back in history
5. A city of contrasts
6. The name meaning
7. The green spots
8. Not for everyone

A. The population of London grew in the 17th century. Many houses were built during that period. It was needed after the Great Fire of 1666. In the 19th century the city suffered from pollution and epidemics. The German bombings during World War II destroyed the historical center of London. After the war the city was reconstructed and now it is one of the most beautiful European capitals.

B. Each year in December, the people of Norway send a present to Londoners. It is a very big Christmas Tree, which is put in Trafalgar Square. In this way they thank Britain for help during World War II. This tree becomes one of the unforgettable sights of London, especially when it is lit by hundreds of fairy lights. Londoners often group around the tree and sing Christmas songs.

C. Trafalgar Square is situated in central London. It is one of the greatest and most famous tourist attractions. Your visit to the capital usually begins with this place. It's absolutely necessary for every tourist

to see Nelson's Column. Everyone should admire the lovely fountains of the square. Also, you can't say that you've been to London if you don't take a picture of yourself in the square.

D. London was founded by the Romans in the 1st century AD and called Londinium. There is a common theory that the word "Londinium" comes from the name of a Celtic village. Also, the adjective "lond" meant "wild" in the Celtic language. Perhaps, it characterized the river Thames, on which the city was started. So, most scientists think that London is a "village on the wild river".

E. In spite of being an important industrial and business centre London is known for its parks and open spaces. In every part of the city, you can find at least one park. It can be just a small pool with surrounding trees or a big and magnificent park like Hyde Park or Regent's Park. They are all loved and visited by Londoners all the year round.

F. The liveliest part of London is West End. There are a lot of pubs, clubs, shops, theatres and cafes there. All kinds of pastimes are offered to tourists. Most of them choose shopping in Oxford Street with its stores, boutiques and gift shops. It's a pleasant experience because the choices are great.

G. Big Ben is one of London's best-known sights. The name "Big Ben" actually refers not to the clock-tower itself, but to the thirteen ton bell hanging within. The tower is not open to the general public. A tourist from abroad can't visit it. The citizens of the UK are luckier. They can write a letter to a member of Parliament and ask to allow them to tour the clock tower. Usually, the permission is given.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовков | | | | | | | |

Пояснение.

A–4: The population of London grew in the 17th century. Many houses were built during that period. It was needed after the Great Fire of 1666.

B–1: Each year in December, the people of Norway send a present to Londoners.

C–3: It's absolutely necessary for every tourist to see Nelson's Column. Everyone should admire the lovely fountains of the square. Also, you can't say that you've been to London if you don't take a picture of yourself in the square.

D–6: London was founded by the Romans in the 1st century AD and called Londinium. There is a common theory that the word "Londinium" comes from the name of a Celtic village.

E–7: It can be just a small pool with surrounding trees or a big and magnificent park like Hyde Park or Regent's Park.

F–2: There are a lot of pubs, clubs, shops, theatres and cafes there. All kinds of pastimes are offered to tourists.

G–8: The tower is not open to the general public. A tourist from abroad can't visit it. The citizens of the UK are luckier.

Ответ: 4136728.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 4136728

Задание 10 № 1242 тип 10

Alfred Nobel

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic

silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel spoke several foreign languages.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

Became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 1.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 1

Задание 11 № 1243 тип 11

Alfred Nobel

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel graduated from St. Petersburg University.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 2.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 2

Задание 12 № 1244 тип 12**Alfred Nobel**

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel was a successful businessman.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 1.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 1

Задание 13 № 1245 тип 13**Alfred Nobel**

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel was awarded a special prize for creating artificial materials.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 3.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 3

Задание 14 № 1246 тип 14

Alfred Nobel

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer,

sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel's novel was an enormous success.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

Пояснение.

No information.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 3.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 3

Задание 15 № 1247 тип 15

Alfred Nobel

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel was happily married.

- 1) True

- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

His dream of a wife and children never came true.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 2.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 2

Задание 16 № 1248 тип 16**Alfred Nobel**

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

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Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Alfred Nobel's dynamite was used only for military needs.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

Though 90% of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 2.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 2

Задание 17 № 1249 тип 17**Alfred Nobel**

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that "my home is where I work and I work everywhere". Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel "Nemesis" that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the "salesman of death", even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that "there was nothing that could not be abused". He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

All the categories of the modern Nobel Prize were established by Alfred Nobel himself.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Пояснение.

A prize in economics "in memory of Alfred Nobel" was added in 1969.

Правильный ответ указан под номером 2.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 2

Задание 18 № 1708 тип 18

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. "I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school — he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class.

Пояснение.

После пропуска в предложении стоит слово than — "чем", значит, нам надо поставить пропущенное прилагательное в сравнительную степень. Слово заканчивается на "y", необходимо заменить эту букву на "i" и дописать -er.

Ответ: earlier

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: earlier

Задание 19 № 1709 тип 19

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. "I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone.

Пояснение.

Все глаголы в предложении после прямой речи стоят в простом прошедшем времени, Past Simple. Пропущенный глагол должен стоять в таком же времени. Это неправильный глагол, три его формы know, knew, known.

Ответ: knew

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: knew

Задание 20 № 1710 тип 20

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. "I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.'

Пояснение.

Действие произошло в прошлом. Ставим пропущенный глагол в простое прошедшее время. Не забываем, что в английском языке каждый признак может быть выражен только один раз. У нас есть вспомогательный глагол прошедшего времени *did*, значит, смысловой глагол мы ставим в первую форму.

Ответ: *didn't take* | *did not take*

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: *didn't take*

Задание 21 № 1711 тип 21

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. 'I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.'

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before.

Пояснение.

Нужно поставить местоимение в объектный падеж.

Ответ: *me*

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: *me*

Задание 22 № 1712 тип 22

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. 'I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.'

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths.

Пояснение.

В данном предложении пропущенный глагол обозначает спонтанное решение. В таких случаях нужно использовать форму простого будущего времени, *Future Simple*.

Ответ: 'll call|will call

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 'll call

Задание 23 № 1713 тип 23

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. 'I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster.

Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down.

Пояснение.

В данной ситуации действие-процесс было прервано другим действием. Действие-процесс в таких случаях обозначается глаголом в форме прошедшего продолженного времени, Past Continuous. Надо помнить о согласовании глагола to be в прошедшем времени со словом, обозначающим подлежащее, в данном случае это местоимение we (мы), глагол должен стоять во множественном числе.

Ответ: were writing

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: were writing

Задание 24 № 1714 тип 24

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. 'I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.'

Пояснение.

В данном предложении есть косвенная речь. Глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, стоит в прошедшем времени, это глагол said. Само содержание косвенной речи относится к будущему "он

сказал, что он скажет мне все после урока". По правилу необходимо использовать форму would плюс Infinitive: would tell.

Ответ: would tell|'d tell

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: would tell

Задание 25 № 1715 тип 25

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. "I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident.

Пояснение.

В первом предложении глагол стоит в простом прошедшем времени, felt. По контексту пропущенный глагол тоже должен стоять в прошедшем времени. Но глагол должен стоять в страдательном залоге, потому что подлежащее не выполняло никого действия, действие БЫЛО осуществлено. "Рука **была сломана** в двух местах..." Форма страдательного залога состоит из глагола to be в нужном времени, в данном случае в простом прошедшем — was и прошедшего причастия смыслового глагола ("третьей формы") — (break-broke-)BROKEN.

Ответ: was broken

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: was broken

Задание 26 № 1716 тип 26

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn't like Ted to be late for school - he usually came _____ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. 'Do you know where Ted is?' I turned to Amy who was Ted's neighbour and usually _____ (KNOW) everything about everyone. 'I have no idea,' Amy shrugged her shoulders. 'He _____ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.' Her answer made _____ (I) feel even more worried than before. 'I _____ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,' I decided and got back to the maths. We _____ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. 'Nothing serious,' Ted whispered back and said that he _____ (TELL) me everything after the class.' At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm _____ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. 'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. "I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

'There _____ (BE) one really good thing about it all,' Ted laughed. "I won't have to write tests for some time, as I'm lefthanded.

Пояснение.

Пропуск в прямой речи, в структуре "there is/there are", в данном случае глагол должен стоять в единственном числе.

Ответ: is

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: 's

Задание 27 № 133 тип 27

The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE). The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses. One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened. Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see. The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage. He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«*The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE).*»

Пояснение.

Adverb: ly — rarely.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: rarely

Задание 28 № 134 тип 28

The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE). The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses. One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened. Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see. The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage. He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«*The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses.*»

Пояснение.

требуется превосходная степень прилагательного (подсказка the) — est — funniest

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: funniest

Задание 29 № 135 тип 29

The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE). The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses. One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened. Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17

inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see. The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage. He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened.»

Пояснение.

Adjective: ing — exciting.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: exciting

Задание 30 № 136 тип 30

The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE). The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses. One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened. Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see. The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage. He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.

[Спрятать текст](#)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see.»

Пояснение.

Adjective: ful — wonderful.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: wonderful

Задание 31 № 137 тип 31

The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE). The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses. One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened. Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see. The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage. He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage.»

Пояснение.

A noun (job): er — driver.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: driver

Задание 32 № 138 тип 32

The Turners were not used to snow. The most they ever got in Birmingham was an inch or so each winter. Even that happened quite _____(RARE). The _____(FUN) thing was that a tiny bit of snow was enough to cancel school and even to close some businesses. One night, in March of 1993, something very _____(EXCITE) happened. Very cold air from Canada created the "Storm of the Century". When the Turner kids woke up on Saturday morning, there were 17 inches of _____(WONDER) snow as far as the eye could see. The Turners were in shock. They had no idea what to do. Though Mr. Turner was an experienced _____(DRIVE) he chose to leave his car in the garage. He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«He wanted the whole family to stay at home but it was natural for the kids to _____(AGREE) with him. They put on the warmest clothes they had and ran outside to enjoy the snow.»

Пояснение.

Negative prefix: dis — disagree.

Ваш ответ: *нет ответа*. Правильный ответ: disagree

Задание С1

You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, John.

...I like summer because I can give as much time as I want to my hobby — reading. I know it sounds strange nowadays. Why do teenagers read less than their parents did? What kind of books do you like reading? What do you do in your free time?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Пояснение.

St. Petersburg, Russia
November, 30

Dear John,

It's nice to hear from you. I didn't know that you like reading!

I think that nowadays teenagers read less than their parents because of the internet, computer games and social webs which take too much time. But I like reading and try to read regularly. I like to read short stories, because their final is usually unpredictable. Also I read some classic novels, in my opinion it's important to improve your erudition and vocabulary. Besides reading I do sport in my free time, and never forget to spend some amount of time with my friends.

I would like you to recommend me some book that you lately read and liked. Let me know the title!

Write me back.

Best wishes,

Emma

Критерий

- K1 Решение коммуникативной задачи
- K2 Организация текста
- K3 Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста
- K4 Орфография и пунктуация

Задание С2

You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

Nowadays people can't imagine their kitchen without a refrigerator. The first refrigerators appeared at the end of the 18th century. They looked different: they were just iceboxes. The refrigerators of the past were just wooden boxes, sometimes lined inside with metal. People put ice into the box and then placed the food inside to keep it cool. The refrigerator, similar to the one that we have now, was produced by General Electric in 1911, in France. It was very expensive. In those days, with the same money you could buy two cars. Today, in developed countries almost every family has enough money to buy a refrigerator for their kitchen. It's hard to imagine how difficult and uncomfortable our lives would be without a refrigerator.

Пояснение.

Речь воспринимается легко: необоснованные паузы отсутствуют; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры, произношение слов практически без нарушений нормы; допускается не более пяти фонетических ошибок, в том числе одна-две ошибки, искажающие смысл.

Критерий

- K1 Решение коммуникативной задачи
- K2 Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи
- K3 Произносительная сторона речи

Задание С3

You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Нажмите кнопку [9416.mp3](#), чтобы прослушать запись.

Пояснение.

Вы могли бы ответить так:

Electronic assistant: How often do you go to the cinema?

Student: I usually go to the cinema once a month.

Electronic assistant: What kinds of films do you like most?

Student: In fact I like different kinds of films but thrillers and dramas are my favourite.

Electronic assistant: Why do you think many people prefer watching films at home?

Student: As far as I can tell such people don't like watching movies with strangers and that is why they prefer watching them at home.

Electronic assistant: What do you like to do in your free time?

Student: I like playing football in my free time.

Electronic assistant: How can films in English help students improve their English?

Student: Watching films in English helps students get used to a foreign speech.

Electronic assistant: What film would you recommend your friend see? And why?

Student: I would recommend to my friend a film called «Titanic» because I think that plot of the movie is brilliant.

Критерий

K1 Решение коммуникативной задачи

K2 Взаимодействие с собеседником

K3 Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи

K4 Произносительная сторона речи

Задание C4 № 1543

| Критерии оценивания ответа на задание C4 | Баллы |
|---|-------|
| Решение коммуникативной задачи (K5) | |
| Задание выполнено полностью: цель общения достигнута; тема раскрыта в полном объеме (полно, точно и развернуто раскрыты все аспекты, указанные в задании) | 3 |
| Задание выполнено: цель общения достигнута; но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме (один аспект раскрыт не полностью) | 2 |
| Задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута частично; тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме (один аспект не раскрыт, ИЛИ все аспекты задания раскрыты неполно, ИЛИ два аспекта раскрыты не в полном объеме, третий аспект дан полно и точно) | 1 |
| Задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута: два аспекта содержания не раскрыты* | 0 |
| Организация высказывания (K6) | |
| Высказывание логично и имеет завершённый характер; имеются вступительная и заключительная фразы, соответствующие теме. Средства логической связи используются правильно | 2 |
| Высказывание в основном логично и имеет достаточно завершённый характер, НО отсутствует вступительная ИЛИ заключительная фраза, имеются одно-два нарушения в использовании средств логической связи | 1 |
| Высказывание нелогично, вступительная и заключительная фразы отсутствуют; средства логической связи практически не используются | 0 |
| Языковое оформление высказывания (K7) | |
| Использованный словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче (допускается не более четырёх негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок И/ИЛИ не более трёх негрубых фонетических ошибок) | 2 |
| Использованный словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче (допускается не более пяти негрубых лексикограмматических ошибок И/ИЛИ не более четырёх негрубых фонетических ошибок) | 1 |
| Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок (шесть и более лексико-грамматических ошибок И/ИЛИ пять и более фонетических ошибок ИЛИ более трёх грубых ошибок) | 0 |

*Примечание. При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» всё задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

You are going to give a talk about TV. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes.



Remember to say:

- whether watching TV is still a popular pastime with teenagers, and why, or why not;
- how many hours a week you watch TV;
- what you dislike most about TV.

You have to talk continuously.

Пояснение.

Today millions of people around the world enjoy sitting in front of the TV and watching their favourite programs and shows. But we should admit that today television is not as popular among kids as it is among adults. I guess that teenagers don't watch TV. Most of them have computers with the internet access. That is why if they want to watch some show or a movie, they use their computer. Speaking about me, I watch TV three or four hours a week. Sometimes I get bored from playing computer games. So I decide to watch TV programs. The main fact which I don't like about TV is that it is a waste of time. Rather than to do something important, most people get distracted by sitting in front of the TV. In conclusion, I think that televisions are mostly preferred by elderly people. But essentially watching TV is a waste of time.