

# Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

9 класс

11 ноября 2020 года

Вариант АЯ2090101

Выполнена: ФИО \_\_\_\_\_ класс \_\_\_\_\_

## Инструкция по выполнению работы

Письменная часть работы по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих в себя 35 заданий. На выполнение заданий письменной части отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

В разделе 1 (задания по аудированию) предлагается прослушать несколько текстов и выполнить 11 заданий на понимание прослушанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 8 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 5 и 12 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1–4 и 13–19 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 6–11 записываются в виде одного слова, а к заданиям 20–34 – в виде одного или нескольких слов. Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

В разделе 4 (задание по письму) дано 1 задание, предлагающее написать электронное письмо. Задание выполняется на отдельном чистом листе. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания – 30 минут.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. **Записи в черновике, а также в тексте контрольных измерительных материалов не учитываются при оценивании работы.**

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

После завершения работы проверьте, чтобы ответ на каждое задание был записан под правильным номером.

*Желаем успеха!*

**Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)**

*Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D. В заданиях 1–4 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

**1** The passengers are flying to

- 1) London.
- 2) New York.
- 3) Chicago.

Ответ:

**2** Anna and Sophie are meeting to

- 1) shop for books.
- 2) watch a film.
- 3) have coffee.

Ответ:

**3** On Mommy's birthday the family are going to

- 1) relax in the waterpark.
- 2) play board games.
- 3) watch a new musical.

Ответ:

**4** The weather forecast for tomorrow predicts

- 1) strong wind.
- 2) heavy rain.
- 3) warm sun.

Ответ:

5

Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D, E**. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка **1–6**. Используйте каждую рубрику из списка только один раз. В списке есть **одна лишняя рубрика**. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. A quick dish to cook.
2. A little vegetable garden.
3. A family problem.
4. A future profession.
5. An interesting fact.
6. A trip to the supermarket.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Рубрика					

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*Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать **не более одного слова** (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

<b>6</b>	Age of the respondent	_____ years old
<b>7</b>	Place of birth	_____ of Texas
<b>8</b>	The kind of weather he or she likes	_____ weather
<b>9</b>	Place where he/she likes to go on vacation	_____
<b>10</b>	Family hobby	_____
<b>11</b>	His/her favourite subject at school	_____

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**Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)****12**

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов *A–F* содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы *1–7*. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

**The Sukharev Tower**

1. Why was the tower called Sukharev?
  2. What do people remember about the Sukharev Tower today?
  3. What kind of books did James Bruce write?
  4. Why was the Sukharev Tower destroyed?
  5. Who was the architect that designed the Sukharev Tower?
  6. When was the first Russian astronomical observatory created?
  7. What was the shape of the Sukharev Tower?
- A.** If you ask random Muscovites who are familiar with Moscow history to name the most mysterious building in Moscow that has ever been built and then destroyed, they would probably say – the Sukharev Tower. Indeed, the Sukharev Tower has always been known to hold secrets, even now – when it hasn't been around for almost a century.
- B.** It was built in 1695 by the order of Peter the Great, and being 64 meters tall was one of the tallest buildings in Moscow. To compare it to other old “skyscrapers”, Ivan the Great's Belfry was at first 60 meters tall and then rebuilt to become 81 meters tall, while St Basil's Cathedral is 65 meters tall. The Sukharev Tower wasn't just tall, it was also 40 meters wide and was supposed to look like a big ship, which it certainly did.
- C.** Peter the Great built the Sukharev Tower to thank his loyal *Strelets* and colonel Lavrenty Sukharev who helped the young Czar when Peter's sister Sophia tried to take his place on the Russian throne. Much of the second floor of the tower was given to the *Streltsy* of Sukharev's regiment. But there was much more space in the tower, so the third floor was given to the School of Mathematical and Navigation Sciences with Peter the Great's famous friend James Bruce at its head.

- D.** Born in Russia but in a Scottish family, James Bruce was a man of many talents. A reformer of the Russian artillery, he also loved mathematics and natural sciences, including geography and astronomy. In 1702 he opened the first observatory in Russia which was located in the Sukharev Tower. It was his extraordinary talents and knowledge that made simple people believe that he practiced dark magic and create legends about him. According to one of the legends, a real fiery dragon visited James Bruce at night in his home.
- E.** James Bruce spent many a night in his observatory in the Sukharev Tower watching the stars, drawing maps of Russia and writing dictionaries and geometry textbooks. Back then Moscow didn't have any lighting system in the streets and was pitch black at night. This made the lonely lit window in the third floor of the Sukharev Tower even more mysterious and scary for the simple people.
- F.** Legends and myths around the Sukharev Tower didn't save it from destruction. In 1931 the General Plan of Reconstruction of Moscow was adopted by the government. It was planned to make the central streets wider. The Sukharev Tower was standing too close to the Garden Ring. It was pulled down in 1934.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру выбранного Вами ответа.

### **Ederle Amazing!**

Can you imagine doing one thing for more than 14 hours without stopping? In 1926, Gertrude Ederle became the first woman to swim across the English Channel. It took her 14 hours and 39 minutes, and she broke the men's record at that time by almost two hours. Before Ederle, only five people had managed to swim across the English Channel, a body of water that divides England and France. All five were men, and Ederle wanted to be the first woman to do the same.

Ederle had been a strong swimmer since she was a child. When she was only 17, she took part in the 1924 Olympics in Paris. She won two individual bronze medals and a gold medal as part of the American freestyle team. In 1925, Ederle decided that she was ready to face the challenge of swimming the Channel. Well into the race, Ederle began coughing. Her trainer, who was traveling in a small boat beside her, thought she was in trouble and reached out to help her. As soon as he touched her, Ederle was disqualified and was not allowed to continue the race.

A year later, Ederle again attempted to swim across the English Channel. This time, she was successful. She battled the cold temperature of the water, rough winds, and fog. She knew that there could be jellyfish, other sea creatures, and even sharks. The English Channel was also a very busy shipping route, and swimmers had to be sure to stay out of the path of oncoming ships.

In addition to this, swimming for such a long period of time can become boring. In one of the boats that traveled beside Ederle, there was a phonograph, which was an early version of the record player. Music from the records and from people singing in the boats helped keep Ederle entertained as she swam.

The weather was especially rough during Ederle's journey across the Channel. This is one reason why her record-setting time was so amazing. Because of the rough waters, Ederle ended up having to swim 35 miles to cross the Channel, instead of the 21-mile distance she had planned. Even with the extra 14 miles, Ederle's record stood for many years. In 1950, another American woman, Florence Chadwick, was finally able to beat it.

When Gertrude Ederle returned home to the United States, a parade was held in her honor to help celebrate the victory. She met President Coolidge, and she even got a role in a movie called *Swim, Girl, Swim*.

When Ederle was a child, her hearing was damaged when she was sick with the measles. Swimming the English Channel caused more damage to her hearing, and by 1940, Ederle was deaf. Nothing stopped this determined woman, however. She settled in New York City where she taught swimming to deaf children. Ederle died in 2003 at the age of 98.

**13** Before 1926, it took men more than 15 hours to swim across the English Channel.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**14** Gertrude Ederle was born in Paris.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**15** The first time Ederle tried to swim across the English Channel, she was successful.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**16** Ederle didn't know about the dangers of swimming in the English Channel.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**17** Ederle could swim and sing at the same time.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**18** For almost a quarter of a century Ederle was the fastest woman who swam across the English Channel.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**19** During her life, Ederle tried different professions, including being a swimmer, an actress and a teacher.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:



**Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.*

- 20** It was Tommy's birthday. Tommy knew that in the evening at the birthday party he \_\_\_\_\_ to get lots of surprise gifts from his friends and family. But this was not what made him so happy. **GO**
- 21** Dad promised that on his \_\_\_\_\_ birthday after school Tommy's dream would come true. They would go together to adopt a dog from an animal shelter. **TWELVE**
- 22** It took \_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes to get to the shelter. **THEY**
- 23** On their way Tommy couldn't stop \_\_\_\_\_ his dad what kind of dog he wanted. Not too big and with short pointy ears. **TELL**
- 24** He \_\_\_\_\_ such a dog a month before in the park. **SEE**
- 25** It was playing merrily with \_\_\_\_\_. **CHILD**
- 26** As soon as they entered the shelter, Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ his new friend. It was bright red, with short pointy ears and it was looking at Tommy with great interest from the cage. **FIND**
- 27** Tommy ran up to the cage. "I want *him!*" he said. His dad couldn't believe his eyes. "But it's a cat!" he said. "\_\_\_\_\_ you serious? Didn't you want a dog?" **BE**
- 28** "I don't care!" said Tommy. "He's the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world!" **GOOD**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 29–34.

- 29 Most people are afraid of sharks. They believe that sharks are very \_\_\_\_\_ fish that love to eat humans. DANGER
- 30 But this is not quite true. Sharks can be \_\_\_\_\_. Even though there are sharks that sometimes attack humans, most sharks prefer to eat other fish. DIFFER
- 31 The problem now is that humans like to eat sharks! This is why \_\_\_\_\_ worry about their future. SCIENCE
- 32 Some kinds of sharks may soon \_\_\_\_\_. APPEAR
- 33 Unlike other fish, sharks \_\_\_\_\_ give birth to only one baby a year, and so it takes years for their numbers to grow. USUAL
- 34 Many \_\_\_\_\_ organizations are now working hard to save sharks. NATIONAL

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**Раздел 4 (задание по письму)**

Для ответа на задание 35 используйте отдельный чистый лист. При выполнении задания 35 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема электронного письма. Письмо недостаточного объема, а также часть текста электронного письма, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются.

- 35** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Andy.

**From: Andy@mail.uk**

**To: Russian-friend@oge.ru**

**Subject: Hobbies**

*... My mother has got a new hobby: she's learning art history. I don't know if I like it or not because she makes the whole family go to museums every weekend ...  
... What kind of hobbies do your parents have? What interests do you share with your parents? What is their attitude to your hobbies?...*

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100–120** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**From: Russian-friend@oge.ru**

**To: Andy@mail.uk**

**Subject: Hobbies**

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*Желаем успеха!*

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- 1) New York
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- 3) London

Ответ:

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- 1) watch a film.
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Ответ:

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- 1) play board games.
- 2) relax in the waterpark.
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Ответ:

**4** The weather forecast for tomorrow predicts

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Ответ:

**5**

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<b>6</b>	Age of the respondent	_____ years old
<b>7</b>	Time spent in Florida	_____ years
<b>8</b>	Place of birth	_____ of Texas
<b>9</b>	The sport he/she is good at	_____
<b>10</b>	Family hobby	_____
<b>11</b>	The profession he/she wants to choose	_____

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**Ivan the Terrible's Secret Library**

1. Who described the place where Ivan the Terrible's library was held?
  2. How many books were there in Ivan the Terrible's library?
  3. Why were books considered magical in ancient times?
  4. Where were archeologists looking for Ivan the Terrible's library?
  5. What is the origin of the name of Ivan the Terrible's secret library?
  6. When was the last time that historians were looking for Ivan the Terrible's library?
  7. What kind of books were in Ivan the Terrible's secret library?
- A.** Back in the old days, when books were rare and mostly handwritten, many people believed that they were magical and created legends about them and about the libraries where they were kept. If you think about it, the ability to read and write could easily look like magic to those who couldn't do it, and for centuries ancient priests and monarchs kept this skill away from simple people to feel special and important.
- B.** Moscow, like any old city, has many legends, and one of them is about a lost secret library called Liberia, from the Latin word *liber* – a book. It is believed that the last owner of this library was the Russian Czar Ivan the Terrible and that he either hid it somewhere or it was destroyed by fire. Many people throughout the centuries have tried to find the secret library, but so far nobody has succeeded in finding it.
- C.** There are different versions of the legend explaining how the library ended up in Moscow. According to one of them, in his youth Ivan the Terrible loved reading and ordered his subjects to bring him some famous ancient books to Moscow. The library that arrived contained a wide variety of works, from poets and philosophers of Ancient Greece, to orators and publicists of Ancient Rome.



- D.** How can we even be sure that this library existed? Well, we can't unless we believe some of the old documents – chronicles that tell the story of the translator Johannes Wetterman who was invited by Ivan the Terrible to translate the books from this library into Russian. According to this chronicle, Wetterman said that the books were kept in two strong rooms underground as if they were jewellery.
- E.** The search for the library began right after Ivan the Terrible's death. The first and most obvious place to look for the books was the Kremlin. This is where historians were digging in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the search continued in other places where Ivan the Terrible spent some time during his life – Kolomenskoe, Alexandrov, Vologda and the Moscow Kremlin again.
- F.** The latest search was held from 1995 to 1999. But like the previous attempts, it didn't bring any results. Since then the search has not been carried out. Some historians are certain that a library as old as this was most certainly destroyed by the numerous fires of Moscow and that it is foolish to look for it. For others it's a puzzle that they want to solve – and they make it the aim of their lives. It is unlikely that the library will ever be found, but there is always room for hope!

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 13–19 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру выбранного Вами ответа.*

### **River Dolphins**

When most people think of dolphins, they imagine the gray, friendly-looking animals that live in the ocean. Although these are the most well-known type of dolphins, more than 20 other kinds of dolphins exist. Almost all dolphins live in the salty, warm waters of oceans around the world, but four kinds live in freshwater rivers where water is not salty. Of these four, the pink Amazon river dolphin called *boto*, is the most unusual.

The colours of botos can be very different. Some have skin which is only a little bit pink, but others are as bright pink as flamingos. Scientists still do not understand why the botos' skin is pink or why they can be so different in colour. Some scientists believe that it all depends on how much time the dolphin spends in the sun or how physically active it is. The one thing scientists do know for sure is that the young botos are blue-gray in colour and do not become completely pink until they are adults.

The unusual colouring of pink dolphins is not the only thing that makes them different from their more common cousins. Botos also have long, thin noses that help them catch fish in places where it is difficult to move around. They are the only kind of dolphins that can turn their heads 180 degrees. They can do it because of the way the small bones of their neck are connected to each other. This allows botos to move around easily, which is another advantage when they are swimming in rivers.

In the low-lying river areas of South America, the forests often get flooded during the long rainy season. The water actually becomes deep enough that botos are able to swim through the forests, using their natural flexibility to make their way in between trees! The flooded forests turn into lakes full of fish, and botos feel safe there: even though people also like fishing, they cannot use nets in a forest!

Those who are worried about ecology in general, are especially worried about the future of botos in South America. Usually, people do not hunt dolphins because there are many myths and legends surrounding these animals. However, the dolphins do compete with fishermen for food. Botos can get in fishermen's nets and hurt themselves or even die. There is also a growing problem with pollution in the rivers where the dolphins live – every year there is less and less space where botos can live safely and where they can find enough food to eat.

In 2018 botos were listed on the Red list of endangered animals. Many people are doing their best to make sure that these friendly pink creatures remain safe and protected in the warm waters of South American rivers.

**13** *Botos* are the kind of dolphins that don't live in the sea.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**14** The colour of the botos depends on what they eat.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**15** Baby botos are pink when they are just born.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**16** The climate around the Amazon river is hot and dry.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**17** Sometimes it is possible for botos to live in forests.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**18** People in South America traditionally eat botos.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**19** Botos can be dangerous to people.

- 1) True    2) False    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.*

- When Tommy's parents told him that they were going to buy a summer house in the woods, he was not happy. The idea was to spend all their vacations there. Tommy had his own plans for his vacations. "Let \_\_\_\_\_ guess", he said to his dad. I
- 20**
- "The Internet connection isn't the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world there." FAST
- 21**
- "Practically no Internet at all!" answered his dad happily. "The place is in the middle of nowhere! But there's a lake nearby. Don't you like \_\_\_\_\_?" Tommy hated it. In fact, he hated everything about this new house. FISH
- 22**
- "But it's so beautiful!" said his mom. "It \_\_\_\_\_ of such pretty wood! MAKE
- 23**
- And you will have a rather large room of your own on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor. You can spend there all day playing video games!" TWO
- 24**
- Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ to play video games all on his own. He wanted friends to play them with. NOT WANT
- 25**
- "I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ think of something!" he thought. CAN
- 26**
- He \_\_\_\_\_ past McDonald's when an idea came to him. WALK
- 27**
- "I \_\_\_\_\_ already old enough to work!" he thought. BE
- 28**
- "Maybe if I tell them that I want to have a summer job, they will let me stay in town." Things were beginning to look better.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 29–34.*

- |           |   |          |
|-----------|---|----------|
| <b>29</b> | We all know what ancient Greek and Roman statues look like. All _____ museums around the world have them.   | FAME     |
| <b>30</b> | What we may not know, though, is that when they were created, they were very _____ from the ones we are used to now.  | DIFFER   |
| <b>31</b> | They were never white or gray. Ancient Greek and Roman _____ painted them!  | ART      |
| <b>32</b> | The statues were very _____!  | COLOUR   |
| <b>33</b> | The reason none of them are painted today is because old paint was very weak and _____ with age.  | APPEARED |
| <b>34</b> | Can you imagine Venus de Milo with bright red lips, dark hair and pink cheeks? “_____!” you would probably say. But this is most likely what she used to look like! | POSSIBLE |

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**Раздел 4 (задание по письму)**

Для ответа на задание 35 используйте отдельный чистый лист. При выполнении задания 35 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема электронного письма. Письмо недостаточного объема, а также часть текста электронного письма, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются.

**35** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Polly.

**From:** Polly@mail.uk

**To:** Russian-friend@oge.ru

**Subject:** Cooking

... Yesterday was my sister's birthday. I made a beautiful carrot cake for her – her favourite. Everybody loved it ...

... Who is the best at cooking in your family? What kinds of desserts do you like making? What do parents think of your cooking?...

Write her a message to Polly and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100–120 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**From:** Russian-friend@oge.ru

**To:** Polly@mail.uk

**Subject:** Cooking