

Диагностическая работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 класс

7 февраля 2023 года

Вариант АЯ2210201

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письменная речь»), включающих в себя 38 заданий.

На выполнение работы отводится 3 часа 10 минут (190 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 30–36 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 19–29 записываются в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Раздел 4 («Письменная речь») состоит из 2 заданий (37 и 38) и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание электронного личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения на основе таблицы/диаграммы). На чистом листе укажите номер задания и запишите ответ к нему.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. **Записи в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.**

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. New times bring new habits.
2. It is not worth it.
3. It's better to be on the safe side.
4. You don't know what you're missing.
5. I can only dream of it.
6. It is too good to be true.
7. It's truly good for all.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Patricia studies chemistry.
- B. Patricia and Winston are talking in the library.
- C. Winston lives on the second floor.
- D. Winston doesn't like the smell of bacon.
- E. Patricia cooks her own breakfast every morning.
- F. Patricia enjoys repairing damaged books.
- G. Winston feels shy around people.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 What do we learn about Dr. Laura Hopgood at the beginning of the interview?

- 1) She studied at the University of Denver.
- 2) Her first book became a best seller.
- 3) She is the author of several books.

Ответ:

4 The presenter finds it shocking that the Colorado River is dying because

- 1) it is so big and well-known.
- 2) its death will cause problems.
- 3) it's human activity that causes it.

Ответ:

5 The examples of "ambitious new developments" that Dr Hopgood gives are the examples of irresponsible use of water for

- 1) entertainment.
- 2) agriculture.
- 3) industry.

Ответ:

6 Dr. Hopgood believes that states that have deserts

- 1) should encourage economic growth.
- 2) have natural limitations to growth.
- 3) can use deserts for agricultural purposes.

Ответ:

7 According to Dr. Hopgood, ground water is NOT

- 1) used by farmers.
- 2) connected to rivers.
- 3) protected well enough.

Ответ:

8 Dr. Hopgood believes that to solve the problem of the Colorado River

- 1) people should use only as much water as they really need.
- 2) icebergs should be brought from the South and North Poles.
- 3) water can be redirected from bigger rivers like the Mississippi.

Ответ:

9 When saying good-bye to Dr. Hopgood, the presenter wants to express that he

- 1) is sad that they do not have more time for the interview.
- 2) would prefer the interview to end in a more joyful way.
- 3) doesn't like to make his listeners upset by his program.

Ответ:

Раздел 2. Чтение**10**

Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The train that left the station | 5. Loved but lost |
| 2. A new generation contest winner | 6. Also important |
| 3. Famous characters | 7. Old but still going strong |
| 4. A little journey goes a long way! | 8. Good for the environment |

- A.** The Industrial Revolution is often associated with the invention of a steam-engine, locomotives and trains. It is also known that in the 1840s most European countries were going through a ‘Railway Mania’ phase, when the first railways connecting big cities enabled passengers to move at a fast speed and much more comfortably than before. In this grand scale of things, it is easy to forget the little brother of the railway – the tram – that actually appeared first and faithfully served passengers within the limits of towns and cities.
- B.** The electric tram system in the early 1900s was gaining more and more popularity in the state of New York and around it. Not only did trams serve passengers inside towns and cities, but often took them to more distant suburbs and outskirts. Sometimes to go from one town to another all one had to do was to change from a tram belonging to one town’s tram system to the one from the other. At some point it was even possible to go from New York to Chicago by trams, changing them multiple times on the way.
- C.** The horse-drawn tram passenger system Konka (from the Russian word *kon’* for *horse*) started working in Moscow in 1872, nine years later than in St. Petersburg. Even though powered by horses, these trams used railways – which made them functional in any weather, their routes permanent, and schedules regular. In cities it was a lot safer and cleaner to use animal power for trams, rather than steam locomotives as in trains, considering that locomotives often suffered from boiler explosions, while burning coal added to the city air pollution.

- D.** The first electric tram route was opened in Moscow in 1899. Electric trams were faster than horse-drawn, and owners of Konka started losing money to their competitors. Electric trams were city-owned, and the Moscow government soon bought Konka to gradually transform it into a tram system, while using the same railways. This way people who used to work for Konka didn't lose their jobs but learned how to use the new technology. Konka was used in Moscow until 1912, when it was completely replaced by electric trams.
- E.** The first electric tram circular route in Moscow was opened in 1911 under the letter "A" instead of a number. It encompassed the Boulevard Ring and a couple of embankments along the way. Muscovites soon started calling it *Annushka*, giving it a diminutive form of a girl's name. Even though *Annushka's* route has been changed many times during its lifetime, it still exists, being the only tram line in the very center of Moscow, having survived for over 110 years!
- F.** Another circular tram route, this time along the Garden Ring, was opened in 1912 under the letter "B". At that time the Boulevard Ring was known as "Ring A", while the Garden Ring was called "Ring B". Similar to tram "A", the route received an endearing name from the Muscovites – *Bukashka*. When a trolley bus replaced the tram on this route in 1937, it inherited the name as well. In 2017, to the great sadness of Muscovites, *Bukashka* trolley buses were replaced by buses.
- G.** There are two major novels in world literature that feature trams as an important part of the plot. Bulgakov's *Master and Margarita* is one of them, with the tram's dramatic if not tragic mission in the opening pages of the book. James Joyce's *Ulysses* is the other. The tramway system in Dublin reached the peak in its development around 1904 – the year described in the famous novel. Joyce wanted 'to give a picture of Dublin so complete' ... that 'it could be reconstructed out of' his book, if necessary, and the tram system is not an exception.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

La Salle

When Europeans first arrived in North America, they had no idea what the land looked like or how big it was. For this reason, explorers travelled across the continent in all directions **A** _____ and discover what resources were available. One of the most famous of these European explorers was René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, **B** _____.

La Salle was born in France in 1643, but his desire for adventure took him west across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1666, La Salle settled in the eastern part of Canada, **C** _____, and established himself as a fur trader. During his first years in North America, La Salle explored areas closer to his home, but by 1678 he was ready for a substantial journey.

La Salle prepared his ship, called Le Griffon, **D** _____. By the time La Salle returned, he had explored Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan. He also established forts for France along the way.

La Salle's next adventure, **E** _____, was a trip down the Mississippi River. Although the river had been used for centuries by the indigenous people of the area, La Salle became the first European to travel its entire length. Aided by Native American guides, La Salle canoed south until reaching the Mississippi Delta, the area where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico. To honor his home country, La Salle named the region Louisiana after King Louis XIV of France.

In 1683, La Salle returned to France and was named viceroy of North America **F** _____.

1. controlled by France at that time
2. and the one he might be best known for
3. in recognition of his accomplishments
4. to sail around the Great Lakes
5. because of bad conditions during the journey
6. more simply known as La Salle
7. trying to map the territory

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Friendship in a Social-Networked World

“What is a friend? A single soul dwelling in two bodies.” This quote is attributed to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle who wrote extensively about the notion and importance of true friendship as a determinant of *meaningful* living.

Aristotle’s view on this matter stands in sharp contrast to what we all experience these days in various social networks. While witnessing all the publicly exposed feelings ranging from heart emojis to hate texts shared between “friends” one cannot help wondering what the definition of “friend” is in this kind of social networking context.

The notion of “friend”, of course, is used rather loosely in the online world. However, the question arises: what is happening to true friendship? Is it dying away? Or are the various social media platforms simply redefining or transforming our modern-day notion of friendship? How might the social media advances influence the nature of friendships between people and the human quest for meaning?

A recent article by Mark Vernon, a research fellow at Birkbeck College in London, addressed the issue of the social media’s influence and concluded, “Just as our daily lives are becoming more technologically connected, we’re losing our more meaningful relationships. Yes, we’re losing our friends.” In other words, the joys of real human contact are being replaced by *shallow* friendships, that is, “social connections” rather than the kinds of true friendships described by Aristotle. In our post-modern society, there is evidence while we have plenty of acquaintances, more and more of us have few individuals to whom we can turn and share our authentic selves, our deep intimacies.

Moreover, according to research published in the *American Sociological Review*, the average American has only two close friends and some twenty-five percent don’t have any friends! We are **effectively** *living alone* in the midst of a socially-networked world! Now how ironic is that?

In his classical work *Ethics*, Aristotle also offered ageless wisdom: “The desire for friendship comes quickly. Friendship does not.” It takes time and effort to build true friendships; relationships through which you are able and willing to disclose your authentic self – close thoughts, intimate feelings, and sensitive vulnerabilities including fears. While a social connection on a social network may be only a click away, cultivating a true friendship is not that easy or straightforward if you believe in and take Aristotle’s advice.

In today’s busy, fast-paced world, many people are more likely to tell their hopes and troubles to bartenders, taxi drivers, hair stylists, and therapists than they are to the people who are regularly in their lives. Many people seem to have drifted away from true friendships and a sense of “community” and are now living very private, even lonely, lives. It’s time to resurrect the meaning and value of authentic

relationships with others. It's time to refocus on and allow friendships to flourish in *meaningful* ways, both in our personal and work lives. "A friend is another self," Aristotle also told us. True friendships are not simply a manifestation of what is being called "social connectivity" in social networking parlance. No, true friendships are the key to a flourishing, meaningful life, well-being, and a truly-connected society and world.

12 According to the article, the way the word 'friend' is used in social networks

- 1) illustrates Aristotle's understanding of friendship.
- 2) is the opposite of Aristotle's ideas on friendship.
- 3) corresponds to its common dictionary meaning.
- 4) has created a new meaning of the word 'friend'.

ОТВЕТ:

13 According to the article, advance of electronic technology

- 1) helps us find true friends and start new deep relationships.
- 2) gives one a chance to share problems with more people.
- 3) helps people to better understand their own personalities.
- 4) results in knowing more people but losing close friends.

ОТВЕТ:

14 The word *effectively* in the 5th paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) in actual fact.
- 2) for an effect.
- 3) with a result.
- 4) successfully.

ОТВЕТ:

15 According to the article, social networking makes people

- 1) sociable.
- 2) lonely.
- 3) popular.
- 4) ironic.

Ответ:

16 According to the article, today people tend to share their problems with

- 1) people they hardly know.
- 2) members of their families.
- 3) friends on social networks.
- 4) their colleagues at work.

Ответ:

17 There are 3 quotes from Aristotle used in the text. Which of the following ideas is NOT expressed in them?

- 1) Friends are two spiritually similar people.
- 2) It is easy and natural to want to have a friend.
- 3) Friends come quickly when help is needed.
- 4) Making a true friend requires time and work.

Ответ:

18 The goal of the author of the article is to

- 1) analyze Aristotle's ideas about friends.
- 2) analyze the principles of social networks.
- 3) convince readers to have true friends again.
- 4) convince readers to use social networks less.

Ответ:

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–24.

The Great Dane

19 The Great Dane is a dog breed known as "the gentle giant". They are gentle with _____ and make good family pets. CHILD

20 They are one of the largest breeds of dog in the world. Originally, they _____ for hunting, but now they are mainly pets. USE

21 Males are between 54 and 91 kilograms, while females are 45 to 59 kilograms. _____ ears are naturally floppy, but they are sometimes cropped so they stand up to a point. THEY

Solar Energy

Today, many people are interested in taking care of the environment, and their answer is solar energy. Unlike traditional energy sources, solar energy _____ any pollution. NOT PRODUCE

23 It is a clean, renewable resource, which means it _____ for a long time – as long as the sun shines! LAST

24 Solar panels are quite expensive to install, but they are getting _____ every year, and besides, users save a lot of money later – once the equipment has been installed, there is no operating cost because sunlight is free. EXPENSIVE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 25–29, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 25–29.

Snowboarding

When Leo moved to Utah, he saw snowboarders for the first time.

25 He _____ wanted to learn how to snowboard too. He asked his mom about the equipment. "That stuff is expensive!" she exclaimed, but she let him take lessons. IMMEDIATE

26 As the oldest student among other _____ in his class, he sometimes felt embarrassed, but he never gave up. He made new friends. BEGIN

27 He fell down over and over, and each time he felt like he was at the beginning. Leo read articles online that were written by _____ snowboarders to learn the moves. Most of all, he wanted to do a flip. PROFESSION

28 Between lessons and studying, he was working very hard. After several lessons, he finally had a clean run down the mountain. To him this seemed _____. BELIEVABLE

29 "This is awesome!" he yelled as he enjoyed his amazing _____. ACCOMPLISH

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30–36. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30–36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The Art of the Elephants

If your cat walked across something you were painting and left footprints behind, would you consider your cat an artist? What if your bird could **30** _____ a coloured pencil in its beak and make marks on a piece of paper? It may sound like a joke, but some people have been taking animal art seriously.

In 1995, two Russian-American artists, Vitaly Komar and Alex Melamid, heard about the troubled elephants of Thailand. Elephants were used for hundreds of years in Thailand's logging industry to haul timber from forests. When the forests in Thailand began to disappear, the government put a stop to logging. All of a sudden, there were many elephants who no longer had a way to **31** _____ a living. Some elephants were abused. Others couldn't find enough to eat. Komar and Melamid knew that something had to be done to help the elephants. Then, they came **32** _____ with an idea.

Komar and Melamid visited elephant camps in Thailand and began to show the *mahouts*, or elephant trainers, how to teach the elephants to paint. At first, the *mahouts* had to guide the elephants' trunks. Later the elephants became more **33** _____ doing this - with practice and lots of sweet snacks! Finally, the elephants started to paint **34** _____ their own. The strange idea that Komar and Melamid had to save the elephants began to work! Today, people buy elephants' artwork from galleries all around the world.

Some people compare the cheerful, brightly-coloured artwork to the paintings of Pollock and Kandinsky, and are **35** _____ to pay over \$2,000 for the work of the elephant artists. Others are just happy to buy art that is so unique and to support such a good **36** _____.

- 30** 1) keep 2) hold 3) stay 4) remain

Ответ:

- 31** 1) make 2) work 3) do 4) labour

Ответ:

32

- 1) over 2) through 3) out 4) up

Ответ:

33

- 1) comfortable 2) effortless 3) convinced 4) convenient

Ответ:

34

- 1) of 2) off 3) on 4) for

Ответ:

35

- 1) wishing 2) wanting 3) longing 4) willing

Ответ:

36

- 1) case 2) cause 3) reason 4) beginning

Ответ:

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте чистый лист. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 37 и 38 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (37, 38), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

- 37** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Colin:

From: Colin@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Bad weather

... Today as soon as I left home to go to school, such a horrible thunderstorm began! It became as dark as night, and the rain was pouring. The lightning was scary, and the water in the puddles reached to my ankles. By the time I got on the bus I was soaking wet. The worst thing is that some of my books and notebooks got wet, too. What was the worst weather you had to go to school in? In what weather are Russian schools closed? How many times have you missed school because of bad weather?

By the way, I've bought ice-skates! I'm hoping for a cold, frosty winter!...

Write a letter to Colin.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his ice-skates.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2), укажите его номер на чистом листе и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

- 38.1** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of drinks parents in Zetland consider best for children**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).
Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

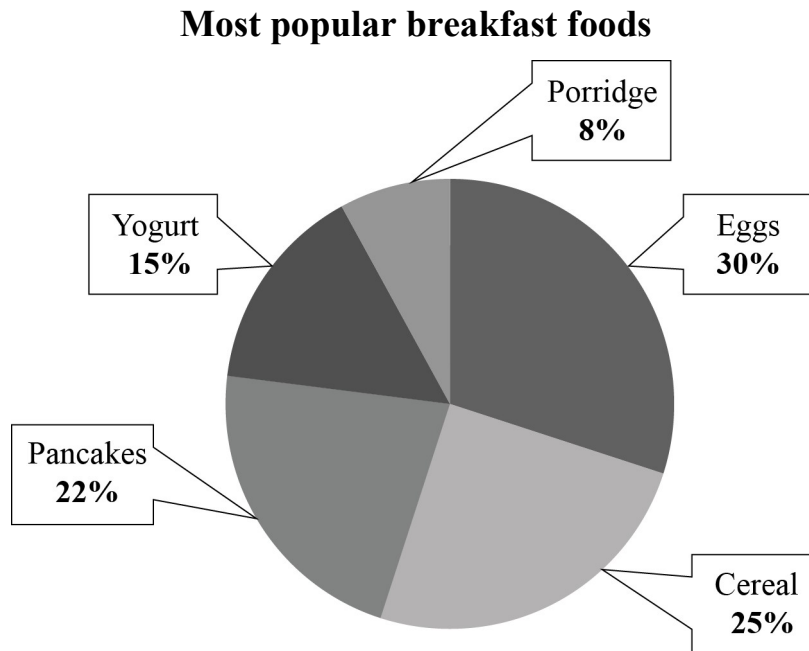
Drinks	Number of respondents (%)
Water	57
Juice	20
Milk	18
Tea	4
Soda	1

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise when choosing drinks and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of drinking healthy liquids.

- 38.2** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what teenagers in Zetland enjoy eating for breakfast**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below). **Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem related to eating breakfast that one can face and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of a nutritious breakfast for teenagers.