

# Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 класс

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Вариант АЯ2310101

(письменная часть)

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

## Инструкция по выполнению работы

Тренировочная 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. It's not "either – or" anymore!
2. The atmosphere is important.
3. I love being at peace with myself.
4. Old wisdom is what I'm looking for!
5. It's worth it!
6. I find it difficult to believe.
7. It's a challenge even for me!

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. Hannah and Zack go to the same school.
- B. Zack works in a shop that sells T-shirts.
- C. Zack is unhappy with his summer job.
- D. Hannah always buys bubble tea before work.
- E. Hannah makes more money than Zack.
- F. Hannah is an artist.
- G. At the end of the dialogue Zack is thanking Hannah for buying him a tea.

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 Caroline Stockwell at the beginning of the interview?

- 1) She studies music at the university.
- 2) She was born in Michigan, USA.
- 3) She teaches music at the university.

ОТВЕТ:

**4** According to Caroline, counselors at Blue Lake Music Summer Camp...

- 1) help campers choose their career.
- 2) make the life of campers enjoyable.
- 3) provide music tutoring after lessons.

ОТВЕТ:

**5** What inspired Caroline to become a camp counselor?

- 1) Her college major in psychology.
- 2) Her experiences as a child at camp.
- 3) Her passion for teaching music.

ОТВЕТ:

**6** According to Caroline, what is a common difficulty that young campers face?

- 1) Lack of practice rooms with pianos.
- 2) Too much work and no time to relax.
- 3) Missing their homes and families.

ОТВЕТ:

**7** Caroline wanted the presenter to give a definition of sports because she wanted to...

- 1) make sure that she understood correctly what the presenter meant.
- 2) explain that there was nothing about sports that music didn't offer.
- 3) show that children who do music get too tired to do sports as well.

Ответ:

**8** What important etiquette rule do campers learn at Blue Lake Summer Camp?

- 1) The audience should clap after each part of a musical piece.
- 2) It is forbidden to shout and cheer in a classical music concert.
- 3) It is considered rude to clap between parts of a musical piece.

Ответ:

**9** The audience at the concert laughed and clapped loudly because they...

- 1) found the situation funny and took the performer's words as a kind joke.
- 2) were glad that finally the concert was over, and they were allowed to clap.
- 3) were happy that they were not scolded for clapping at the wrong place.

Ответ:

## Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Like a Fish Out of Water      | 5. Not True Russian Folklore         |
| 2. First Among Equals            | 6. A Traditional Setting for a Story |
| 3. Like a Pretty Cage for a Bird | 7. When Money Creates a Fairy Tale   |
| 4. The True Spirit of Friendship | 8. The Origin of a New Trend         |

- A.** Russian folklore, as well as poems and tales by Russian writers often mention a beautiful house called the “terem”. It is sometimes described as a tall tower where a beautiful girl lives and needs to be rescued from. A folk song states: “My beloved lives in a tall terem, which no one can enter”. The word “terem” can also refer to a luxurious ornate house. In Pushkin's “Tale of a Fisherman and a Fish”, when the old woman becomes an aristocrat, she is found by her poor husband in a “tall terem”.
- B.** The Russian word “terem” is derived from the Greek “teremnon”, which means house or home. In Russian, “terem” has two meanings: it refers to the upper floors of a rich house, often with a decorated pointed roof, as well as a part of a rich family's house where only women lived. Interestingly, the Russian word for prison – “tjurma” – has the same origin as “terem”, and in fact, for many aristocratic women in old Russia, the beautiful terem was a sort of a prison – they were not allowed to leave it!
- C.** The Terem Palace of the Moscow Kremlin is often referred to as “the main Terem of Moscow”. It was constructed in 1635-1636 by the best architects of the time, including Larion Ushakov, Bazhen Ogurtsov, and Trefil Sharutin. The palace was originally built for Mikhail Fedorovich, the first Tsar of the Romanov dynasty. Nowadays, the Terem Palace is a part of the Grand Kremlin Palace and functions as the official residence of the Russian President.
- D.** Moscow is a modern city that has a history of being ravaged by fires. As a result, there are very few wooden structures left. Pogodin's Izba, built in 1856 as a gift for historian Mikhail Pogodin by wealthy businessman Vasily Kokorev, is a rare example of a traditional Russian wooden folk style that has survived. Designed by architect Nikolai Nikitin as a “teremok”, this hut served as a source of inspiration for the development of the Neo-Russian architectural style in the 19th century.

- E.** At the turn of the 20th century, when the Neo-Russian style became popular, wealthy merchants hired the most talented architects to build houses shaped like fairy-tale “terems” in Moscow. Some of these buildings still exist today and continue to fascinate onlookers with the incredible imagination of their creators. Several of these terems are now museums, the most iconic ones being the Tretyakov Gallery and the Timiryazev State Biology Museum at Malaya Gruzinskaya street.
- F.** “Teremok” is a Russian folk tale about a fly that builds herself a home – a “teremok” – to protect herself from the dangers of the world. Soon she is joined by a flea, a mosquito, a mouse, a frog, a hare, a fox and a wolf, who are in need of shelter. Instead of turning them away, the kind-hearted fly welcomes them all. Miraculously, the terem grows together with its growing family. It is a tale of cooperation and the importance of helping others in times of need.
- G.** Few people know that the Russian Matryoshka doll was first designed by Sergey Maliutin in the 1890s and was inspired by traditional Japanese nesting dolls. One of such dolls was brought from Japan by Elizaveta Mamontova whose husband Savva Mamontov was Maliutin's friend. Maliutin was a prominent artist known for promoting the Neo-Russian style and designing some of the most iconic buildings, including “Teremok” in Talashkino village, and Pertsov’s house in Moscow.

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.

### The Coral Reef

A coral reef is built from the skeletons of tiny animals called corals. Corals live in clean, warm saltwater **A**\_\_\_\_\_. They look like plants, but they are actually animals that use their tentacles to catch and eat tiny sea creatures. Corals usually live together in large groups called colonies. Over thousands of years the skeletons of dead corals build up on top of one another **B**\_\_\_\_\_.

The beautiful colors we see in reefs are **C**\_\_\_\_\_. All kinds of animals live in coral reefs, including such creatures as sea slugs, giant blue clams, strawberry shrimp, lionfish, angelfish, star coral and sea fans. Coral reefs are home **D**\_\_\_\_\_. New species are being discovered in coral reefs all the time.

These beautiful and fragile reefs of coral exist in the waters of 109 countries around the world. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is 1,240 miles long, **E**\_\_\_\_\_. Sixty percent of coral reefs are in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, twenty-five percent are in the Pacific Ocean, and fifteen percent are in the Caribbean Sea.

Pollution, fishing, shell collecting, diving and boating have damaged many reefs. We can all help protect the coral reefs by not polluting the water, by recycling and by being careful **F**\_\_\_\_\_ if we have the chance to visit a beautiful living coral reef.

1. the largest in the world
2. to follow the rules
3. to thousands of species of marine plants and animals
4. to form a coral reef
5. to understand their structure
6. that allows sunlight to reach them
7. those of the living coral on top

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.*

### **The Albatross**

S. T. Coleridge, the famous English romantic poet of the Lake School, is known for his ballads, one of which is called “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”. This is a story of an old sailor, ‘the mariner’, who once had a mystical experience on board a ship. During the voyage, the ship was caught in a storm which drove it too far south, pushing it into the icy waters of the Antarctic. While the sailors searched for a way out, a large bird, the albatross, appeared and led them out to safety. However, the mariner killed the bird with his crossbow, for no reason. This cruel act led to a series of inexplicable deadly misfortunes for the ship and its crew.

The inspiration for this ballad might have come from various sources that surrounded Coleridge. His tutor, William Wales, an astronomer on Captain Cook's ship, likely regaled him with seafaring tales. Strolls with his poet friend William Wordsworth when they discussed pirate voyages, might have ignited Coleridge's imagination. Moreover, the legendary ghost ship, “The Flying Dutchman”, was a well-known maritime myth during Coleridge's era. Yet, the most profound influence on Coleridge's vivid imagination was likely the sailors' superstitions about the albatross.

According to those superstitions, killing this majestic bird unleashed terrible luck upon both ship and crew. Some sailors relied on the albatross's behaviour to predict bad weather: birds flying low over the water or congregating in large numbers were seen as signs of approaching storms. In some traditions, albatrosses were believed to embody the souls of sailors lost at sea, protecting and guiding their living comrades through perilous waters. Conversely, sighting an albatross could be interpreted as a warning of danger, prompting sailors to alter their course.

The **plethora** of superstitions surrounding the albatross is hardly surprising considering what an amazing bird it is. Albatrosses have the longest wingspan of any living bird, reaching up to 3.7 meters. These feathered giants can fly almost 1,000 km in a single day without flapping their wings. To do that, they use two tricks. First, they can lock elbow and shoulder joints when their wings are fully extended, which allows them to stretch their wings without any muscular effort. Second, they can use the power of the wind during flight, spending their own energy only when they take off the ground.

Once young albatrosses leave the nest, they spend most of their time in the air, rarely touching the water to evade sharks. It is not proven but some even believe that albatrosses can sleep while flying.

Albatrosses can live for over 50 years. Wisdom, an albatross banded in 1956 on Midway Atoll, returned to her nesting grounds for over five decades, raising numerous chicks and still doing so at the age of 70 in 2021! Albatrosses form unbreakable lifelong partnerships and boast one of the lowest “divorce rates” in the bird kingdom.



Today, albatrosses face significant threats in the wild. Their greatest challenges include getting entangled in the fishing lines and nets; battling invasive predators like cats and rats on their nesting grounds; and accidentally eating plastic trash in the ocean. Scientists and conservationists are working with governments and fishermen to find solutions to these threats and secure a brighter future for these magnificent birds.

**12** How can the voyage in Coleridge's ballad be best described?

- 1) inspirational
- 2) successful
- 3) entertaining.
- 4) supernatural.

Ответ:

**13** According to the article, these are the four most likely sources where Coleridge got the idea for "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner":

- 1) William Wales, William Wordsworth, James Cook, or Flying Dutchman.
- 2) a captain, a poet, an astronomer, or popular myths and legends.
- 3) an astronomer, a poet, a popular legend, or sailors' folklore.
- 4) a friend, a teacher, an astronomer, or a poet.

Ответ:

**14** Which of the following is NOT one of the sailors' superstitions about albatrosses?

- 1) albatrosses may have human souls.
- 2) albatrosses can change the weather.
- 3) albatrosses' killers are always punished.
- 4) albatrosses help sailors avoid trouble.

Ответ:

**15** The word *plethora* in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to...

- 1) number.
- 2) atmosphere.
- 3) nature.
- 4) darkness.

Ответ:

**16** According to the article, albatrosses can fly long distances nonstop because they...

- 1) have long and powerful wings.
- 2) have strong, well-trained muscles.
- 3) don't spend energy while flying.
- 4) can sleep and fly at the same time.

Ответ:

**17** It is believed that albatrosses land only in order to...

- 1) rest.
- 2) eat.
- 3) sleep.
- 4) nest.

Ответ:

**18** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a threat to albatrosses?

- 1) human hunters.
- 2) other animals.
- 3) ocean pollution.
- 4) fishing equipment.

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.*

#### A Special Holiday

19 Juneteenth is a holiday in Texas. It \_\_\_\_\_ in other CELEBRATE western states as well. California is another one of them.

This holiday can be traced back to the time Union troops arrived in Texas on June 19, 1865. They brought news that the Civil War \_\_\_\_\_ and that all the slaves were free.

20 \_\_\_\_\_ END

This put an end to slavery in Texas. Juneteenth got \_\_\_\_\_ name from some people in Texas who had their own way to say "June 19<sup>th</sup>." Their way stuck!

21 \_\_\_\_\_ IT

#### Silly Competitions

There are all kinds of contests. Have you ever heard of the Apple Seed Popping contest? It is held on the \_\_\_\_\_ weekend in October in Lincoln, Nebraska.

22 \_\_\_\_\_ ONE

How does it work? Line up with everybody else. Take a fresh apple and squeeze it hard in your fist till it seeds pop out. If your apple seeds fly the \_\_\_\_\_, you're a winner.

23 \_\_\_\_\_ FAR

In Albany, Oregon, anyone between the ages of 5 and 12 can enter the Bubble Gum Blowing Contest. You'll win some books if you \_\_\_\_\_ the biggest bubble or the bubble that lasts the longest.

24 \_\_\_\_\_ BLOW

*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.*

### **Highway Problems**

Highways have changed the way Americans live. While highways may have improved travel in some ways, they have also caused many problems. Highways are bad for the environment. Today, more than 244 million cars travel on highways and burn gasoline, which creates air pollution.

- |           |  |         |
|-----------|--|---------|
| <b>25</b> | Highways are always _____ . Cars often travel at high speeds on highways. It is easy for accidents to happen..   | DANGER  |
| <b>26</b> | There is a special _____ Highway Service that studies problems on highways.  | NATION  |
| <b>27</b> | Their _____ explain that highway traffic gives drivers little room or time to react to mistakes.   | SPECIAL |
| <b>28</b> | They also point out that many highways have _____ road surfaces and don't have proper safety signs. This causes accidents.   | EVEN    |
| <b>29</b> | Highways are also _____ and upsetting. When there is a lot of traffic, cars start honking and flashing their lights. This can give you a headache. Highways are good only when they are empty. | NOISE   |

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.

### A Terrible Flood

The newspaper headlines claimed that the recent flood was a once-in-a-lifetime event. People in the soggy farm town in Iowa certainly hoped that was true. The Mississippi River knew no banks for two weeks in August. The mess that was left **30** \_\_\_\_\_ would take an incredible amount of time, money, and energy to clean.

When Dawn and Greg arrived on the bus **31** \_\_\_\_\_ their grandmother's farm town, they didn't recognize much. They **32** \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of rubbish, including parts of homes, pieces of furniture, piles of sandbags, and acres of slimy mud. **33** \_\_\_\_\_ they could even see dead fish that had remained in the mud when the waters receded.

Grandmother was anxious to greet Dawn and Greg and get back to the house to continue the cleaning. Her car had been ruined in the flood, so they **34** \_\_\_\_\_ the mile to the house.

"Grandma, how badly **35** \_\_\_\_\_ was your house?" asked Dawn as they slopped through the mud.

"Well, the house is still standing, but it is covered with the same kind of slimy mud we're walking in," replied Grandma.

"You mean this mud came through the doors and windows?" asked Greg **36** \_\_\_\_\_.

"I'm afraid the force of the water and mud broke through the basement windows and filled the house up to the second story with river water, silt and fish," said Grandma sadly.

**30**

- 1) before                      2) behind                      3) beneath                      4) besides

Ответ:

**31**

- 1) to                              2) in                              3) at                              4) on

Ответ:

**32**

- 1) saw                      2) watched                      3) looked                      4) gazed

Ответ:

**33**

- 1) Safe and sound    2) Here and there    3) Back and forth    4) Sooner or later

Ответ:

**34**

- 1) traveled                      2) came                      3) went                      4) walked

Ответ:

**35**

- 1) damaged                      2) injured                      3) hurt                      4) harmed

Ответ:

**36**

- 1) unbelievably    2) uncertainly    3) incredibly    4) incredulously

Ответ:

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте чистый лист. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями или 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. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Соблюдайте нормы письменной речи, записывайте ответы аккуратно и разборчиво.

Укажите номер задания 37 на чистом листе и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.

**37**

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Sammy:

**From: Sammy@mail.uk**

**To: Russian\_friend@ege.ru**

**Subject: Healthy Lifestyle**

*... I have decided to start leading a healthier lifestyle and eating healthier food like fruits and vegetables. What do you like to do to keep healthy? What kind of healthy food do you eat? How do your family members support you in this?*

*By the way, I've just started attending the new school I transferred to ...*

Write a letter to Sammy.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his new school.

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 **the favourite school subjects of teenagers in Zetland**. 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.**

<b>The opinion poll question: What is your favourite subject at school?</b>	
<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Number of respondents (%)</b>
Mathematics	40
Literature	23
History	21
Chemistry	9
Physics	7

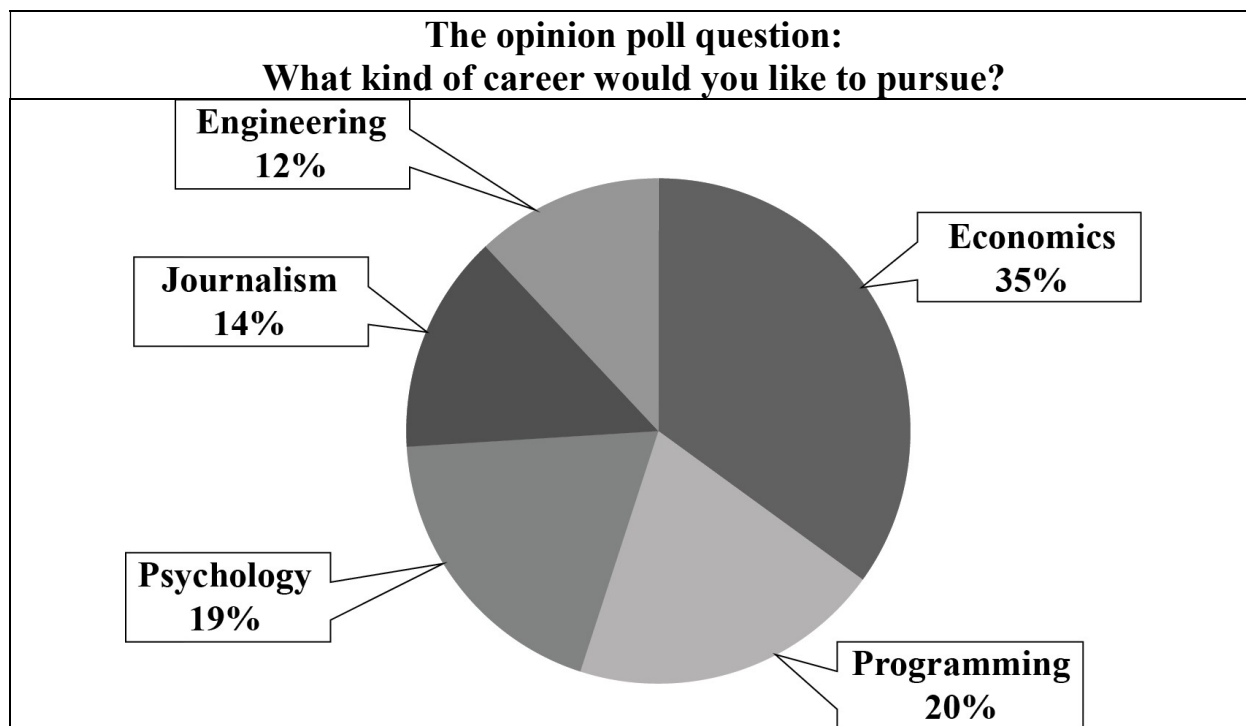
Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with studying some of the school subjects and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of studying a wide variety of school subjects.



- 38.2** Imagine that you are doing a project on **the kinds of careers teenagers in Zetland are thinking of pursuing**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the pie chart below). **Comment on the data in the pie chart 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 that teenagers can face when choosing a career and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of choosing a career early.