

# Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

9 класс

17 ноября 2023 года

Варианты АЯ2390101

(письменная часть)

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 Spring Carnival will be happening on Saturday and Sunday –

- 1) from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
- 2) from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- 3) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ОТВЕТ:

**2** Sandy is definitely NOT going to be taken home by –

- 1) the school bus.
- 2) her mother.
- 3) her father.

ОТВЕТ:

**3** Julianna is going to spend her evening –

- 1) babysitting her little sister.
- 2) watching a basketball game.
- 3) at a party with her parents.

ОТВЕТ:

**4** The little black dot on the ceiling was –

- 1) some dirt.
- 2) a mosquito.
- 3) a spider.

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. **It's a bad alternative**
2. **It's boring**
3. **It's exciting**
4. **It's easy**
5. **It's a great alternative**
6. **It's difficult**

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Рубрика					

*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>	Jobs of the respondent's parents	_____
<b>7</b>	Age of the respondent's sister	_____ years old
<b>8</b>	Number of children in the respondent's family that go to college	_____
<b>9</b>	The love that the respondent shares with the other children in his/her family	_____
<b>10</b>	Sport the respondent plays with his/her friends	_____
<b>11</b>	Day of the week the respondent does volunteering	_____

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

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

1. What is the Neo-Russian style in architecture and how did it first appear?
  2. What are some of the most typical characteristics of the Neo-Russian style?
  3. When was traditional Russian architecture out of fashion in Russia?
  4. In which areas besides architecture was the Neo-Russian style used?
  5. Which architects were known for their work in the Neo-Russian style?
  6. Are there any Neo-Russian-style buildings now located outside of Russia?
  7. Were any buildings in Moscow built in the Neo-Russian style in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- A.** Victor Vasnetsov, the painter of “Alyonushka”, lived in Moscow in a traditional Russian ‘terem’. Built in 1894 by peasants from the Vladimir province according to Vasnetsov's design, this house is a perfect example of the Neo-Russian style: it combines the elements of old Russian architecture, such as multiple pointed roofs and carved woodwork, with Art Nouveau features such as asymmetry, curved lines and ceramic tiles.
- B.** Even though it is located in the centre of Moscow near the Polyanka metro station, the 1st Khvostov Lane does not have many notable buildings. However, there is one building that stands out. It has a richly decorated façade, arches, and a carved tower, that make it look like a historical Neo-Russian mansion from the turn of the 20th century. Surprisingly, it was built in 1997 as a business centre.
- C.** There are several 16-17th century houses in Moscow called ‘palaty’ – a Russian word related to the English ‘palace’. These are the surviving examples of old Russian architecture built before Peter the Great introduced European styles in art and architecture. Elements of Russian traditional architecture remained out of style for over a century until the emergence of the Neo-Russian style in the mid-19th century.

- D.** In the late 19th- early 20th century, there was a growing interest in traditional Russian art and architecture in Russia. Artists and architects realized how unique old Russian architecture was. They started using old Russian ornaments in their work but did it in a new way. All of a sudden, new 'terems' began appearing in Moscow! This was the start of the Neo-Russian style which had a strong influence on Russian 20th-century art.
- E.** The Neo-Russian style had a wide range of applications, including architecture, decorative art, furniture and interior design, book illustrations, and theatre sets. This style also introduced innovative techniques for interpreting ancient Russian imagery, which were reflected in the wooden design of temporary pavilions at exhibitions in Nizhny Novgorod (1896), Paris (1900) and Glasgow (1901).
- F.** The finest examples of Neo-Russian style architecture were created by representatives of the St. Petersburg school linked to the Academy of Arts (V. Pokrovsky, A. Shchusev, N. Vasiliev) and the Institute of Civil Engineers (A. Aplaksin, S. Krichinsky). The original version of the style took root in Moscow (S. Solovyov, A. Ostrogradsky, N. Kurdyukov). The Old Believers' buildings by I. Bondarenko also show great originality.

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.*

### Cliff Young

In 1983, the participants of the Melbourne Ultramarathon were surprised when 61-year-old Cliff Young appeared at the start line. At first, everyone thought he had come to watch the race, as he was dressed in work clothes and galoshes. But when Cliff walked up to the registration table, it was clear that he was going to run with everyone else.

In 1982, he had already tried to run 1,600 km but failed. However, this didn't stop him. He decided to take part in the Melbourne Ultramarathon.

Some people thought he was a crazy old man; others were afraid that he would die before he reached the finish line. But Cliff proved them all wrong.

The distance of this marathon was 875 kilometers and was designed to take approximately 5 days from start to finish. Most of the participants were world-class athletes under 30 years old specially trained for this type of competition.

When Cliff lined up with the other athletes, the TV crew decided to do a short interview with him. They pointed the camera at Cliff and asked:

- Who are you and what are you doing?
- I'm Cliff Young. I'm from a large farm where we raise sheep outside of Melbourne.
- Are you really going to run in this race?
- Yes. I grew up on a farm where we couldn't afford horses or a car. We had 2,000 sheep that grazed on 2,000 acres. Sometimes I had to run after the sheep for two or three days. It wasn't easy, but I always caught them. I believe I can run this race; it is only two more days. Five days. I've run sheep for three.

When the marathon started, Cliff in his galoshes was left far behind. The crowds laughed at him because he didn't even run correctly.

Each participant knew that it would take about 5 days to complete the distance and that it required 18 hours of running and 6 hours of sleep each day. Cliff Young had never even heard of any of this. The day after the start everyone was surprised to

find out that he had not slept but continued running all night. However, even without stopping to sleep, Cliff was far behind the others.

When he reached the town of Albury, Cliff was asked about his tactics for the rest of the race. He replied that he would simply run across the finish line.

And this was what he did. Each night he got closer to the leaders of the race. And on the last night, he overtook them all. By the morning of the last day, he was well ahead. Not only did Cliff run one of the hardest marathons in the world at the age of 61 without dying on the way, but he won it, breaking the race record by 9 hours and becoming a national hero! Not knowing that competitors were allowed to sleep at night, he kept running almost non-stop, imagining a sheep running away from the flock and trying to catch it.

**13** Cliff Young ran the Melbourne Ultramarathon wearing sports clothes.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**14** Before the Ultramarathon Cliff Young had some experience running long distances.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**15** The TV crew did not take Cliff Young seriously.

- 1) True                                      2) False                                      3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

**16** Already after the first night of running Cliff Young managed to catch up with the other marathon participants.

- 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** Jamaka lived in a little town in Arizona. He was a sophomore – a \_\_\_\_\_-year student – at the local high school, and his favourite class was art. **TWO**
- 21** When he was 12, Jamaka’s parents took him to the Phoenix Art Museum in the capital of Arizona. It was when he \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a painting by a modern Mexican artist, that Jamaka realized how much he wanted to paint. **STAND**
- 22** He bought some paints that \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum shop, and as soon as he came home, started painting. **SELL**
- 23** He painted the dry Arizonian desert and animals that were the colour of sand, but somehow in his pictures they came out fantastically colourful and yet looked \_\_\_\_\_ than in real life. **REAL**
- 24** Once his art teacher asked him: “Have you ever thought of applying for the art show in \_\_\_\_\_ town library?” This library was the only place in Jamaka’s town that held art exhibitions. **WE**
- 25** Every month there was a new show by a local artist. “Do you think they \_\_\_\_\_ my pictures for a show?” he asked. **ACCEPT**
- 26** “I don’t know”, said his teacher. “But we’ll never find out if you \_\_\_\_\_”. At home, Jamaka took photos of his three best pictures and applied for the show on the library’s website. **NOT TRY**
- 27** In a month he received an answer and \_\_\_\_\_ believe it. They accepted him! **NOT CAN**
- 28** All the teachers and \_\_\_\_\_ from Jamaka’s school came to the opening night. Everyone was happy for Jamaka. **CHILD**

*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** There was a medical check-up at Linda's school. The nurse noticed that Linda was \_\_\_\_\_ to see objects that were far away. So, she suggested that Linda should get her vision checked. **ABLE**
- Linda took the nurse's report home and showed it to her parents. "It looks like we should make an \_\_\_\_\_ for you with an eye doctor," her dad said. **APPOINT**
- 31** "I think so too," her mother agreed. "We need to make sure that you can see \_\_\_\_\_." **CLEAR**
- 32** "The nurse told me that eye exams are not \_\_\_\_\_," Linda said. **PAIN**
- 33** "She's right," her dad told her. "And if you need glasses, you will get to choose frames that you like. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ styles, so you will have plenty of options." **VARY**
- 34** When Linda got her new glasses, she was happy that she could now see everything that she had found \_\_\_\_\_ to see before. **POSSIBLE**

**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.usa**

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

**Subject: Parent-teacher meetings**

*... Today my mother went to my school for the parent-teacher meetings. She talked to all of my teachers and said that she really enjoyed it!*

*... How often does your school organize parent-teacher meetings? Which one of your parents usually goes to these meetings? What do they usually tell you when they come back? ...*

Write a message to Andy and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

# Тренировочная работа №1 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

9 класс

17 ноября 2023 года

Варианты АЯ2390102

(письменная часть)

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 Spring Carnival will take place –

- 1) on the school playground.
- 2) at the Summer Day Camp.
- 3) inside the school building.

Ответ:

**2** Before hearing the voice message, Sandy thought she would –

- 1) take the school bus to get home.
- 2) be taken home by her father.
- 3) walk home from school.

Ответ:

**3** Ethan is eating lunch that –

- 1) he bought at school.
- 2) his mother made.
- 3) his granny made.

Ответ:

**4** The problem that Vivien has is that –

- 1) she is afraid of spiders.
- 2) mosquitoes bite her.
- 3) her eyesight is bad.

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. **It's easy**
2. **It's a bad alternative**
3. **It's boring**
4. **It's a great alternative**
5. **It's exciting**
6. **It's difficult**

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Рубрика					

*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>	The respondent is selling	_____ eggs
<b>7</b>	Age of the respondent	_____ years old
<b>8</b>	Number of children in the respondent's family	_____
<b>9</b>	The respondent's desired future career	_____
<b>10</b>	The respondent's skill that can help him/her in the future career	_____
<b>11</b>	Kind of organization the respondent does volunteering for	_____



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

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

1. What is the Art Nouveau style and how did it appear?
  2. Why are there two terms used for the Art Nouveau style?
  3. How was the Art Nouveau style in Russia different from other countries?
  4. What was the first building in Moscow built in the Art Nouveau style?
  5. Which Russian architects are known for their work in the Art Nouveau style?
  6. What is the most famous Art Nouveau style building in Moscow?
  7. In which areas besides architecture was the Art Nouveau style used?
- A.** ‘Russian Music Publishing’ was founded in Moscow by Russian musician Sergey Koussevitzky and his wife Natalia in 1909. The idea was to publish new and high-quality Russian music. To achieve that, a special Council was created, headed by Sergey Rachmaninov and comprised of other outstanding musicians. The Council gathered in the Koussevitzkys’ house in Denezhny Lane, which was the first building in Moscow constructed in the Art Nouveau style.
- B.** The new art style had its roots in Britain, in the floral designs of William Morris who was the founder of the Arts and Crafts movement. It was also strongly influenced by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood – a group of painters that William Morris was close to. Art Nouveau is inspired by the natural forms of plants and flowers. It is also characterized by asymmetry and curved lines.
- C.** It is hard to think of a person who contributed more to the development of Art Nouveau in Russia than Princess Maria Tenisheva. In her estate at Talashkino village in Smolensk Region, she organized an art center where painters, architects, sculptors and composers worked in the new style. A church and a ‘Terem’ in the Russian Art Nouveau style can still be seen at Talashkino. Princess Tenisheva was a prominent artist herself – she made enamels.

- D.** In 1881, a journal "L'Art Moderne" was created in Belgium. It featured articles about 'Les XX' – a group of twenty artists who wanted to bring change to art. The term 'Art Nouveau' was first used in these articles. It became better known when the 'Maison de l'Art Nouveau' gallery opened in Paris in 1895. This was how the new style in art that had already existed for several years got its two names. It is known as 'Art Nouveau' in some countries and 'Modern Style' in others.
- E.** Among the best examples of Russian Art Nouveau style in Moscow are industrial buildings (Levinson's printing house, architect F. Shechtel), railway stations (Yaroslavsky station, architect F. Shechtel; Kazan station, architect A. Shchusev), and religious buildings (church in Abramtsevo, architect V. Vasnetsov, cathedral of Marfo-Mariinsky monastery, architect A. Shchusev).
- F.** In Russia, this art movement is most frequently referred to as the Modern Style. While it shared many features with its Western European counterpart, such as curved lines and plant motifs, it also had a unique national character. Russian artists drew inspiration from various sources, including folk art, domestic handicrafts, Russia's historical past, myths and legends, as well as mysticism.

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.*

### **Grandma Moses**

There once lived a woman named Anna Mary Robertson Moses. She was born in 1860 in a small town in the state of New York. Her family was very poor. She never studied anywhere, married a poor man, raised five children, and worked hard on a farm all her life.

At the age of 67, she was too old to continue working on her farm, and quickly found a hobby – embroidery. However, even that became too difficult when she turned 77. Anna Moses was suffering from arthritis, which made it painful to hold a needle.

But this didn't stop Anna. At the age of 78, she began to paint. She painted scenes of village life from her childhood. She gave her paintings to friends, one of whom was a local pharmacist. He put her colourful gifts in the windows of his drugstore for all passers-by to see. In 1938, an art collector from New York was passing by that drugstore. His name was Louis Caldor. He couldn't understand what it was in the paintings in the drug store windows that touched his heart, but he knew he wanted them all. Caldor not only bought all the pictures from the surprised pharmacist but also became good friends with Anna. He decided that the work of this provincial old lady artist had to be known to the public.

After two years of no success, finally, three of Anna's paintings were included in New York's Museum of Modern Art exhibition "Contemporary Unknown American Painters", and the next year, in 1940, she had her first solo exhibition "What a Farm Wife Painted". It was about that time that she received the nickname "Grandma Moses" from a reviewer at New York's newspaper *Herald Tribune*. From that time onwards, Grandma Moses' fame grew fast. She was invited to come to New York and speak at a press conference, which she did. It was a true sensation – people fell in love with this small charming old lady who had lively eyes and wore a simple black dress and a Victorian hat. Grandma Moses became a superstar.

Cinderella-like stories of young girls who made their way from poverty to the heights of wealth and fame have always touched the hearts of millions. But Grandma Moses broke all records – fame came to her when she was 80 years old!



**18** Together with her paintings, Grandma Moses traveled all over Europe.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

Ответ:

**19** Grandma Moses lived longer than a century.

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** Jimmie and his family had just moved to a new town, and it was his \_\_\_\_\_ day in the fifth grade at school. **ONE**
- 21** He was happy. While he \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth, he looked in the mirror and for the first time in years did not cringe from the reflection of his heavy glasses. He was now wearing contact lenses! **BRUSH**
- 22** At school, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ friendly. He even made two friends! **BE**
- On his way back, Jimmie walked past a library and decided to go inside. The lady at the front desk was nice. After he \_\_\_\_\_ for a library card, he spent a whole hour looking at books. **23 REGISTER**
- 24** There were tall, long \_\_\_\_\_ of books everywhere. Finally, Jimmie chose three books. The same lady at the front desk showed him how to check out the books. **SHELF**
- Jimmy was about to leave when she asked him: “Did you remember to take your glasses?” He froze and looked at the lady in horror, wondering how she knew about his glasses. Was she making fun of \_\_\_\_\_? “Eclipse glasses?” she asked again. **25 HE**
- 26** “The sun eclipse is next Saturday at noon. You \_\_\_\_\_ it with regular sunglasses. We are giving away special eclipse glasses for it. All free! **NOT SEE**
- 27** Every library member \_\_\_\_\_ to take one pair for the whole family. Would you like one?” A smile slowly returned to Jimmie’s face. How foolish he was! “Oh! Sure!” he said. **ALLOW**
- 28** The next Saturday, Jimmie shared his eclipse glasses with his parents. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ thing he had ever seen. **MAGICAL**

*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> | When you go to sleep at night, you probably think that you are not doing much. Your body is _____, your eyes are closed, and you don't talk to people.  | MOTION  |
| <b>30</b> | But your body is doing more than you think it is! _____ have used special machines to study the way people sleep.   | SCIENCE |
| <b>31</b> | They have found that your brain is _____ very busy when you sleep. There are several stages in a sleep cycle.   | ACTUAL  |
| <b>32</b> | You go through the sleep cycle several times each night. Your brain's _____ level can vary.   | ACTIVE  |
| <b>33</b> | It depends on the stages of sleep. In each stage it can be a little different, even if you are _____ to feel it.  | ABLE    |
| <b>34</b> | The final stage of the cycle is called rapid eye _____ (REM) sleep. During REM, your eyes are moving even though you are asleep. That is how this stage got its name. Most of your dreams occur during REM sleep. | MOVE    |

**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 Baylie.

**From: Baylie@mail.usa**

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

**Subject: Baking**

*... Last week I learnt how to bake a big apple pie. It turned out really tasty, and we ate it very quickly.*

*... What is your favourite kind of pie? Which member of your family is best at baking? How often do you eat pies and cakes?...*

Write a message to Baylie and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.