

# Тренировочная работа №3 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 класс

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Вариант АЯ2410301

(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 may seem a small achievement, but a lot went into it.
2. Don't burn your house to get rid of the mice!
3. I think I've made a wise financial decision.
4. A house with a history can be like a person.
5. Old age can be exciting!
6. Life is much harder for us than it was for them.
7. I may change my lifestyle in the future.

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. Josh and Peggy have just had their spring break.
- B. Josh thinks that the weather last November was better than during the spring break.
- C. Peggy visited the library during the spring break.
- D. Josh likes dressing up in a costume on Halloween.
- E. Peggy bought some books at the Comic Con.
- F. Peggy liked the Comic Con because there were so many teenagers there.
- G. It is possible that Josh will go to a Comic Con in a year.

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 Laura at the beginning of the interview?

- 1) She studies how AI affects environment.
- 2) She develops artificial intelligence systems.
- 3) She is a student at a university in Canada.

Ответ:

**4** Laura believes that using AI ...

- 1) as a friend can reduce the feeling of loneliness.
- 2) can improve your memory and concentration.
- 3) can make you less confident in making decisions.

Ответ:

**5** According to Laura, the way AI affects our planet ...

- 1) is not something people often think about.
- 2) needs to be the topic of scientific discussions.
- 3) can help save enormous amounts of energy.

Ответ:

**6** Laura uses examples with a kettle, refrigerator and cars to show ...

- 1) that AI is as important as any modern industry.
- 2) the amount of water and electricity AI requires.
- 3) that AI has become part of our everyday life.

Ответ:

**7** When the presenter says "That's insane!", he means ...

- 1) that people developing AI are crazy.
- 2) to show his shock and concern.
- 3) that he is positively impressed.

Ответ:

☐

**8** The presenter mentions big computers in his childhood to say that ...

- 1) AI data centers are not nearly as big as computers in his childhood were.
- 2) he still remembers the beginning of information technologies development.
- 3) sooner or later, AI will become more efficient and use less energy and water.

Ответ:

☐

**9** Laura's attitude towards people using AI is ...

- 1) we should only use it for important things.
- 2) AI should be quickly made more efficient.
- 3) AI needs to be used to stop climate change.

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.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1. A recreated literary symbol</b>       | <b>5. Old efforts still bring good results</b> |
| <b>2. The future of exhibitions</b>         | <b>6. Well-kept and further developed</b>      |
| <b>3. From Paris to Moscow</b>              | <b>7. Events that bring people together</b>    |
| <b>4. Giving ideas for future buildings</b> | <b>8. Wonders of Industrial Revolution</b>     |

- A.** World exhibitions, also called world's fairs, are large international events showcasing human achievements. The first official one, the Great Exhibition, was held in London in 1851, featuring inventions and cultural displays. Later fairs introduced iconic landmarks like the Eiffel Tower (Paris, France, 1889) and the Space Needle (Seattle, USA, 1962). These exhibitions continue today, promoting innovation, culture, and global cooperation.
- B.** The Great Exhibition of 1851 in London was organized by Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, to showcase industry and culture. It was held in the Crystal Palace, a stunning glass-and-iron structure built in Hyde Park. The event attracted millions of visitors and generated significant profit. Part of this money was used to support scientific and educational projects, while the rest was invested. The returns from these investments continue to fund scientific research and innovation in the UK through grants today.
- C.** The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Columbus's voyage. It featured grand neoclassical buildings, the first Ferris wheel, and dazzling electric lights, symbolizing progress and innovation. Seven years later, the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris highlighted France's cultural and technological achievements. The event introduced escalators, talking films, and Art Nouveau architecture. Both exhibitions attracted millions and left lasting marks on their cities.
- D.** The 1896 All-Russia Industrial and Art Exhibition in Nizhny Novgorod was a major showcase of Russian industry, technology, and culture. It featured over 70 pavilions, displaying innovations in engineering, manufacturing, and the arts. One of the highlights was Shukhov's hyperboloid rotunda, an early example of modern lightweight structures. More than a century later, the principle of Shukhov's design inspired the construction of The Gherkin - a famous skyscraper in London.

- E.** VDNH is an iconic exhibition centre in Moscow, opened in 1939. It was designed to showcase the achievements of the Soviet Union in various industries, including agriculture, science, and technology. In recent years, the complex has undergone extensive restoration and modernization, preserving its historical elements while adding new features. Today, VDNH is a major cultural and recreational hub in Moscow, attracting millions of visitors each year. It is a place where history meets modernity, offering a unique look at Russia's past and present.
- F.** The *Worker and Kolkhoz Woman* is a famous sculpture created by artist Vera Mukhina for the 1937 World's Fair in Paris. The towering sculpture depicts a man and a woman, symbolizing the unity of workers and farmers. After the fair, it was brought back to Moscow and placed at the entrance of VDNH, becoming an iconic symbol of Soviet art and the country's industrial progress. The sculpture remains an important cultural landmark in Moscow today and is a symbol of Mosfilm, Russian film studio.
- G.** The "Stone Flower" fountain at VDNH is inspired by the famous Ural fairy tale by Pavel Bazhov. Opened in 1954, the fountain is an artistic tribute to the mystical story of the "Stone Flower," which symbolizes the richness and beauty of the Ural Mountains. The design of the fountain features intricate mosaics and sculptures depicting the region's natural resources, like precious stones and flowers, reflecting the magical world of Bazhov's tales. The fountain continues to be a significant cultural and artistic attraction at VDNH.

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.

### Aurora Borealis

The Northern Lights, or Aurora Borealis, are one of nature's most amazing phenomena. They can be seen in areas close to the Arctic Circle. The lights appear in the sky as beautiful waves of green, purple, and pink light A \_\_\_\_\_. They are caused by particles from the sun hitting the Earth's atmosphere and creating light. These particles travel through space and are pulled towards the magnetic poles of the Earth, which is why the Northern Lights are often seen in places B \_\_\_\_\_.

The best time to see the Northern Lights in Canada is during the winter months, from late September to early April. The nights are long and dark, C \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. However, the weather has to be clear, and the skies free of clouds, so it's not guaranteed D \_\_\_\_\_. Many people travel to remote areas to get a better view of the lights, and some even camp out under the stars E \_\_\_\_\_.

People who have seen the Northern Lights often describe them as magical. The lights seem to dance across the sky, F \_\_\_\_\_. It is a memory that stays with you forever, as few natural events are as breathtaking as the Aurora Borealis. If you ever get the chance, witnessing the Northern Lights is an unforgettable experience!

1. that you will see them
2. that move and change shape
3. to catch a glimpse
4. when they are not visible to the naked eye
5. like Russia, Canada, Greenland and Scandinavia
6. creating a peaceful and surreal atmosphere
7. which makes it easier to see the bright colors

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.

### Sunflowers: History and Cultural Importance

Sunflowers are bright, cheerful flowers that have been admired by people for centuries. Their golden petals and large, round heads make them stand out in gardens and fields. But sunflowers are not just beautiful—they have played an important role in history, culture, and agriculture.

Sunflowers originated in North America, where Indigenous peoples cultivated them as early as 3000 BC. Archaeological findings suggest that they were among the first domesticated crops in what is now the United States, even before corn reached the region. Indigenous communities used sunflower seeds as food, ground them into flour, and extracted oil from them. Over generations, they selectively bred sunflowers for larger seeds and improved oil production. The plant also had medicinal uses, and some tribes incorporated sunflowers into ceremonies. When Spanish explorers arrived in the Americas in the 16th century, they took sunflower seeds back to Europe, where the plant quickly gained popularity.

In many cultures, sunflowers symbolize happiness, warmth, and loyalty. In China, they represent long life and good fortune. In Greek mythology, there is a story about a water nymph named Clytie, who fell in love with the sun god, Apollo. When he ignored her, she transformed into a flower, always turning toward the sun. This myth is often linked to the sunflower, but originally, the plant in the story was *heliotropion* (*heliotrope*), a different flower whose name means "sun-turning" in Greek. However, after sunflowers were introduced from America and became widely known in Europe, people reinterpreted the myth, assuming that the sunflower was the flower described in the legend.

In the 18th century, Russia became one of the world's largest sunflower producers. During periods of religious fasting, the Russian Orthodox Church restricted the consumption of rich foods, including butter and some vegetable oils. However, because sunflower oil was not widely used at the time, it was not included in these restrictions. This made it a popular alternative, especially during Lent before Easter, earning it the nickname *postnoe maslo*, meaning "Lent oil." As demand grew, Russian farmers began cultivating sunflowers on a large scale.

In the late 19th century, Russian immigrants brought sunflower cultivation back to North and South America. While sunflowers had originally been domesticated by American Indigenous peoples thousands of years earlier, **their** use as a major oilseed crop was largely influenced by Russian agricultural practices. Thanks to this, Argentina grew into one of the world's leading producers of sunflower oil.

Today, sunflowers are grown all over the world for various reasons. Their seeds are used for snacks and cooking oil, while sunflower oil remains a key ingredient in food and cosmetics. Sunflowers also benefit the environment by

absorbing harmful chemicals from soil and providing nectar for bees and other pollinators, as well as seeds for birds and other wildlife.

Beyond their agricultural and ecological importance, sunflowers have left **an indelible imprint** on art and culture. The famous Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh created a series of sunflower paintings that are cherished worldwide. Sunflowers are also popular in decorations, festivals, and as symbols of hope.

Whether in history, agriculture, or art, sunflowers continue to be meaningful.

**12** Which of the following is true?

- 1) The natural large size of sunflower seeds remained the same over centuries.
- 2) The main use of sunflowers in North America was for religious purposes.
- 3) The Spanish explorers valued sunflowers for their medicinal properties.
- 4) Sunflower plants were grown in North America earlier than corn was.

Ответ:

☐

**13** Heliotropion is ...

- 1) a native Greek plant that botanically is the same as the American sunflower.
- 2) a plant from a Greek myth that turns its flowers to the sun like sunflowers.
- 3) an alternative name that Greeks use for Apollo, the Greek god of sun.
- 4) what sunflowers have been called in Greek since the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Ответ:

☐

**14** What conclusion can we make from the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?

- 1) Myths can change over time as new discoveries are made.
- 2) Myths reflect the cultural significance of plants and animals.
- 3) Sunflowers were a significant part of Greek mythology.
- 4) Ancient myths remain unchanged since their creation.

Ответ:

☐

**15** Sunflower oil became popular in 18<sup>th</sup>-century Russia because ...

- 1) it was cheaper than other oils, and both the rich and the poor used it.
- 2) it was a new kind of oil, and so, people were curious about it.
- 3) it was not on the list of fats that were banned during Lent.
- 4) Russia was one of the largest producers of sunflowers.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

**16** The word ***their*** in paragraph 5 refers to ...

- 1) sunflowers.
- 2) Indigenous peoples.
- 3) thousands.
- 4) years.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

**17** The expression ***an indelible imprint*** in the 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to ...

- 1) a famous work of art.
- 2) a permanent influence.
- 3) an original contribution.
- 4) a fashionable trend.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

**18** Which of the following is NOT the reason why sunflowers are good for the environment?

- 1) They absorb chemicals from the air.
- 2) Their seeds are food for animals.
- 3) They attract and feed pollinators.
- 4) They help clean polluted soil.

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 текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–24.

#### The Flatiron Building

The Flatiron Building in New York City is one of the most recognizable landmarks in the world. This iconic skyscraper \_\_\_\_\_ by architect Daniel Burnham. Its unique, triangular shape, resembling an old-fashioned iron, gave it the name “Flatiron”.

DESIGN

19

The Flatiron Building stands at the intersection of \_\_\_\_\_ Avenue and Broadway, in the Manhattan neighborhood of the city.

FIVE

20

Being 22 \_\_\_\_\_ tall, the building was one of the tallest in New York when it was completed.

STORY

21

In the early 20th century, the Flatiron Building was considered a technological marvel. It used modern steel-frame construction, which allowed it to rise \_\_\_\_\_ than traditional brick buildings.

HIGH

22

Since its construction in 1902, the Flatiron Building \_\_\_\_\_ a role in many aspects of New York City life. It was the site of one of the first outdoor photo shoots by famed photographer Edward Weston.

PLAY

23

Today, the building \_\_\_\_\_ to attract visitors from around the world, who come to admire its architectural beauty and the history it represents.

CONTINUE

24

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.

### Serval, the Wild Cat

25 If you ever see a serval, the first thing you might notice is its ears. These \_\_\_\_\_ wild cats have enormous ears, much larger in proportion to their heads than those of a regular house cat. A serval is also about twice the size of a domestic cat. AFRICA

26 Another feature that makes servals stand out is their \_\_\_\_\_ long legs. BELIEVABLE

27 These long limbs, combined with their huge ears, make them excellent \_\_\_\_\_. HUNT

28 Servals rely on their extraordinary \_\_\_\_\_ to locate prey. Their ears are so sensitive that they can hear the faintest sounds, even detecting mice moving underground. HEAR

Servals prefer to hunt in areas with tall grass, such as savannas. Their long legs give them a height advantage, allowing them to see over the grass and spot potential prey. When they attack, servals use their \_\_\_\_\_ legs to leap with incredible speed and precision. POWER

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.

### Cockney

Cockney is a traditional working-class accent from London, especially from the East End. It has a strong identity and is famous for its unique pronunciation and *rhyming slang*. People with a Cockney accent often drop the *h* at the beginning of words, so "house" sounds like "ouse." They also [30] \_\_\_\_\_ *th* with *f* or *v*, so "think" sounds like "fink" and "brother" sounds like "bruvver."

One of the most interesting parts of Cockney is its *rhyming slang*. This means that people use phrases that rhyme with the real word. For example, [31] \_\_\_\_\_ saying "stairs," a Cockney might say "apples and pears." Sometimes, they shorten it, so "apples" alone means "stairs." Other examples [32] \_\_\_\_\_ "trouble and strife" for "wife" and "dog and bone" for "phone."

Cockney is strongly connected to London's history. In the past, people thought of it as a lower-class accent, but today, many people [33] \_\_\_\_\_ it as an important part of London's culture. [34] \_\_\_\_\_ famous Cockneys are actor Michael Caine and musician David Bowie.

[35] \_\_\_\_\_ Cockney is less common today because of the influence of other accents, some elements, like *rhyming slang*, still survive. Whether you hear it in old movies or on the streets of East London, Cockney [36] \_\_\_\_\_ a fascinating part of English language history!

- [30] 1) replace                      2) change                      3) turn                      4) transform

Ответ:

- [31] 1) instead                      2) instead of                      3) rather                      4) as for

Ответ:

- [32] 1) involve                      2) integrate                      3) install                      4) include

Ответ:

**33**

- 1) see                      2) watch                      3) look                      4) glance

Ответ:

**34**

- 1) Amidst                      2) Inside                      3) Within                      4) Among

Ответ:

**35**

- 1) Nevertheless                      2) However                      3) Although                      4) No matter

Ответ:

**36**

- 1) resists                      2) remains                      3) restarts                      4) reacts

Ответ:

### Раздел 4. Письменная речь

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 Kendra:

**From: Kendra@mail.uk**

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

**Subject: Sports**

*... I have decided to start taking volleyball classes. All of my friends enjoy playing it in the summer. What kind of sports do you play for pleasure, if any? What is your favourite sport that you play in your PE class and why? Why do you think people enjoy being fans of sports teams?*

*By the way, last Sunday I went to the opera...*

Write a letter to Kendra.

In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the opera she went to.

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 в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.*

- 38.1** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what teenagers in Zetland value most in their schools**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the table below).  
**Comment on the survey data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

The survey question: What is the most important thing in school?	
Aspects	Number of respondents (%)
Quality of education	46
Good teachers	30
Friends	15
Modern equipment	5
Extracurricular activities	4

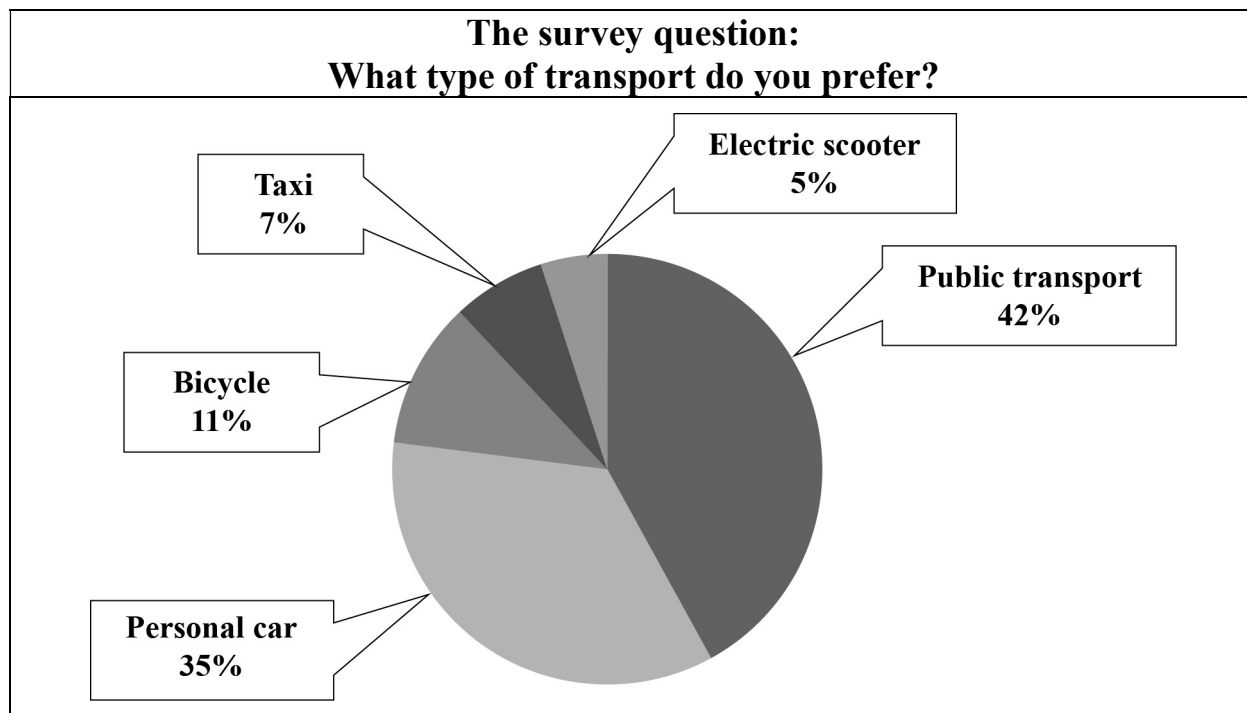
Write **200–250 words**.

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 one can face when choosing a good school;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of a good school for teenagers.

**38.2** Imagine that you are doing a project on **the most popular types of transport in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the pie chart below).

**Comment on the survey 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 can arise when getting around a big city;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of a good public transport system.