

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1 Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–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. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

- 1 I believe many people misunderstand fashion.
- 2 I must have enough clothes to choose from.
- 3 Clothes make you look your best.
- 4 Thinking about fashion is a waste of time.
- 5 I'm sure clothes should be practical.
- 6 You and people around you should feel good about what you wear.
- 7 Parents often criticize fashion choices of their children.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2 Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений А–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). Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A Michael isn't enjoying his studies.
- B Jane is free on Saturday evening.
- C Shops in Bath are less expensive than shops in Clifton.
- D Michael's favourite actor is Michael Douglas.
- E Jane agrees to go to the cinema.
- F There're several good restaurants in the new shopping mall in Bath.
- G Michael and Jane will go to Bath by car.

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 Why does Mariela think that the first question is easy?

- 1) She has her personal favourite.
- 2) The answer depends on her mood.
- 3) The choice of films is limited.

4 Why does Mariela name 'American Beauty' the best film?

- 1) Because it's mainstream.
- 2) Because of its plain plot.
- 3) Because of the acting.

5 Why is 'Gladiator' NOT Mariela's favourite film?

- 1) For her it's a usual film.
- 2) It's not exciting.
- 3) It's too mysterious.

6 Mariela thinks that 'The Sixth Sense' was...

- 1) the most unanticipated success.
- 2) made to frighten people.
- 3) made by the best director.

7 According to Mariela, what is good about 'All about my Mother'?

- 1) There are more positive feelings in it.
- 2) It can touch anybody's feelings.
- 3) It has a lovely beginning and sad ending.

8 What does Mariela say about John Travolta in 'Pulp fiction'?

- 1) He's the best as a bad guy.
- 2) His role was not typical of him.
- 3) He could play any part in it.

9 What does Mariela think about 'Chicago'?

- 1) The choice of the actors determined its success.
- 2) This musical is not for the cinema.
- 3) It's the best musical ever.

Раздел 2. Чтение

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. Good for kings | 5. It worked! |
| 2. A picturesque location | 6. Unseen treasures |
| 3. A northern influence | 7. Dance with the devil |
| 4. Nights are for sleeping | 8. Hungry for in-person events |

A. Every third Saturday in May, museums in many countries around the world remain open until midnight or even later, some of them until the early morning hours. This international cultural event is known as the Long Night of Museums or the Night of Museums and has already become a tradition. The main reason for the event is to attract more people to museums, especially young people, and to show what museums have to offer. This policy has proved effective: in 2021, almost 2 million people visited museums that night.

B. The first Long Night of Museums took place in Berlin in 1997. One of the inspirations for its creation was the annual White Nights Festival of classical music that is held every year in St. Petersburg, Russia, from June 12 to July 2 – the time when the northern skies of Russia’s ‘second capital’ never reach complete darkness. The second place that took up the idea of the Long Night of Museums was Paris, where this cultural event first took place in 2002 and included performing arts.

C. The first Night of Museums in Russia was held in 2002 in Krasnoyarsk. St. Petersburg and Saratov joined the new tradition in 2006, while Moscow and Ekaterinburg joined it in 2007. Later, the event became very popular in Russia, and in addition to museums, some of the embassies in Moscow opened their doors for the visitors. Embassies in Moscow often occupy beautiful 19th century mansions that are famous for both their architecture and interior design. This was the first time they were open to the public.

D. In 2021, in addition to the Night of Museums, and perhaps, to make up for the year 2020, when only online tours were possible because of COVID, the City of Moscow held Days of Historic and Cultural Heritage from April 18 to May 31, when as many as 18 embassies welcomed tourists. Among these were the British and American Ambassador’s residences, the embassies of France, Italy, Norway and other countries. To be able to see these legendary buildings people had to sign up well in advance.

E. The British Ambassador’s residence is located across the Moskva River from the Kremlin, in Sofiyevskaya Embankment. The building was built in the early 1890-s by Russia’s biggest sugar manufacturer Pavel Kharitonenko. The gothic interior design by architect Schechel makes it one of the most beautiful buildings in Moscow. The building was given to the British Embassy in 1929. During their official visits to Moscow Queen Elizabeth II in 1994, Princess Diana in 1995 and Princess Royal Anne in 2014 stayed in this building.

F. Spaso House, the residence of the American Ambassador in Moscow, is located in Spasopeskovskaya Square near Arbat street, close to the location depicted in Vasily Polenov’s famous painting ‘Moscow Courtyard’. The building was built in 1913 and until 1917 belonged to the textile industrialist Nikolay Vtorov. It has been the residence of the US Ambassador since 1933. Concerts and art exhibitions are often held at Spaso House, but none of them can compare with the Spring Festival of 1935.

G. In April, 1935, the US Ambassador Bullitt decided to throw an extraordinary party at his residence. Trees and flowers were ordered for the decorations, birds and animals were borrowed from the Moscow Zoo, including parakeets, pheasants, goats and even a baby bear! Soviet ministers and generals were among the 400 guests, as well as the writer Mikhail Bulgakov. The Spring Festival lasted all night, and later Bulgakov used this setting for the Spring Ball of the Full Moon, aka Satan’s Ball, in his novel *The Master and Margarita*.

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.

Ray Wallace's Bigfoot Hoax

For decades, people have heard about sightings of a gigantic creature called Bigfoot in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. **A** _____, the creature always left huge footprints. A logger **B** _____ helped popularize these stories about Bigfoot.

In 1958, one of Wallace's workers reported to a newspaper that he had spotted the creature's tracks. Wallace explained that his workers were scared of the beast. The story spread, and some people connected the creature to other legendary monsters, especially the Abominable Snowman, or Yeti, **C** _____. Wallace had pictures and film footage of a huge, furry primate **D** _____. He also tried to sell castings of giant footprints and recordings of the creature's cries.

But in 2002, after Ray Wallace died, his family members had their own story to tell. They said that Wallace was a prankster and made the giant footprints himself. Wallace's wife admitted dressing up in a Bigfoot costume **E** _____. Apparently, Ray Wallace enjoyed fooling people. He told his Bigfoot stories for decades. However, Wallace certainly was not responsible for all the other reported sightings of Bigfoot. In fact, some people continue to report seeing the monster. Nonetheless, **F** _____, his own son said, "Bigfoot is dead."

1. to back up his story
2. named Ray Wallace
3. when Ray Wallace passed away
4. being one of them
5. according to the stories
6. as part of the hoax
7. said to live in the mountains of Nepal

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 pros and cons of digital tools for the classroom

Today's kids are spending more time looking at screens than reading books. There are a lot of digital tools. Modern teachers must figure out the degree to which they want to incorporate them into their teaching practice. It is not an easy task to find a balance with using technology in the classroom. So what do experts think on this issue?

In some classrooms, **edutainment** using digital resources is seen as a way to keep kids engaged in learning. But some teachers argue that in the real world, learning is not all fun and games. They worry that students' reliance on technology may decrease their ability to concentrate.

Some people think that video games have a negative impact on kids. But some people disagree. John Velez is a professor of journalism at Texas Tech. He insists that even video games like *Fortnite Battle Royale*, a popular free-to-play game, can have social benefits. This game requires players to work together toward a shared goal.

Many teachers see *Minecraft*, a computer game heavily focused on player creativity, as a useful educational tool. Joel Leven is a computer teacher in New York. He uses *Minecraft* in his classroom because it is open-ended and his students must follow the lesson plan he lays out for them. He says that *Minecraft* teaches kids to share resources, take turns, work together, and be nice to each other.

Some teachers have adopted gamification strategies for their classrooms. They use game-design strategies to engage kids in classroom lessons. Instead of grades, students get game points for reaching goals. Simply engaging with students' interest in digital media, even if you are not allowing them to play games in the classroom, can be the key to capturing their interest. Rebecca Young is a middle school teacher in California. She told *Education Week* how she reacted when her students started coming to class tired and without their homework because they were staying up late playing *Fortnite*. She led a class discussion about the similarities between *Fortnite* and *The Giver*, a novel the class was reading. Young said that relating classwork to what kids are doing outside of school makes kids more interested in her lessons.

Education Week surveyed more than 500 school administrators regarding students' use of digital devices. Ninety-five percent said they thought students spent too much time on screens and not enough time interacting with people face-to-face. And a Gallup poll of 500 teachers found that only 41 percent believed digital devices to be helpful to education.

Michelle Harmon is a seventh grade English teacher in Washington. She thinks that kids are a lot more anxious now because of easy access to smartphones and tablets. Harmon says that the biggest change she sees in her students is how much

trouble they have thinking through problems. She says that everything is so **instantaneous** to modern kids, and they expect answers to questions right away.

Andrew Lindsay is an assistant principal in Michigan. He says that the problem might not just be with students. He says that teachers are analog natives at this stage of the game, and our students are all digital natives. In his opinion, the learning curve for use of technology is all at the teacher level.

Maybe so, but even teachers adept at using digital tools in the classroom may worry about substituting technology for face-to-face interactions. As for me, I use video clips and YouTube. My students use the computer for research and writing. And I just started using *Seesaw* as a digital portfolio for student work. But what really matters to my kids is not the tech, it is that I know them and I care about them.

12 What does the word *edutainment* in Paragraph 2 (“... edutainment using digital resources ...”) mean?

- 1) Educating and entertaining students at the same time.
- 2) Teaching students at school without using digital tools.
- 3) Entertaining students with the use of digital devices.
- 4) Incorporating new methods of teaching at school.

Ответ:

13 Joel Leven believes that ...

- 1) *Minecraft* has a positive effect on his students' grades.
- 2) using a computer game in his lessons helps him to teach students collaboration.
- 3) *Minecraft* is a useless educational tool for his lessons.
- 4) computer games can decrease his students' creativity.

Ответ:

14 In order to make her students more engaged in the educational process Rebecca Young ...

- 1) asked her students to prepare a report on the most popular computer games.
- 2) discussed all consequences that they can have because of staying up late.
- 3) let her students play their favourite computer games in the classroom.
- 4) organised a discussion on the topic connected with their life outside school.

Ответ:

15 The survey conducted by *Education Week* showed that most school administrators think that students ...

- 1) spend more time on digital devices than on real communication.
- 2) use digital devices to learn how to interact with each other.
- 3) find a lot of benefits in using digital devices in the lessons.
- 4) can improve their grades with the help of digital devices.

Ответ:

16 The word *instantaneous* in Paragraph 7 (“instantaneous to modern kids ...”) means ...

- 1) eventual.
- 2) delayed.
- 3) interesting.
- 4) immediate.

Ответ:

17 We may conclude from the last paragraph that the author of the article ...

- 1) avoids using popular digital tools and modern methods in her lessons.
- 2) worries about teachers' abilities to keep up with modern technologies.
- 3) disapproves of using digital tools and modern technologies in the classroom.
- 4) finds real interaction with students more important than using technologies.

Ответ:

18 What is the main aim of the article?

- 1) To persuade the reader that digital tools can do a lot of harm to students.
- 2) To inform the reader about the results of several surveys on using digital tools.
- 3) To present different points of view on the issue of using digital tools in class.
- 4) To give the reader clear instructions on how to use digital tools in class efficiently.

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

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 из группы 19–24.

A negative form

- 19** A professor was lecturing his class one day. He wanted to focus on negation one more time. 'The _____ example is English', he said, 'In English a double negative forms a positive. In some languages, though, such as Russian, a double negative is still a negative. ONE
- 20** However, there _____ a language wherein a double positive can form a negative.' NOT BE
A loud voice from the back piped up, 'Yeah, right.'

A boot on the wrong foot

- 21** Willy asked his teacher to help him get his shoes on at the end of a busy day. After quite a struggle, Tessa finally got them on. 'They're on the wrong _____, Miss,' mumbled Willy. Staying calm she swapped them over for him. FOOT
- 22** 'They're not my shoes, Miss,' Willy murmurs again. Tessa _____ hard to keep her cool and asked Willy why he hadn't told her before. FIGHT
- 23** She then kneeled down again and helped him pull the shoes off. 'These aren't my shoes, they're my brother's and Mum told _____ not to tell anyone.' I
- 24** Tessa helped him back into his shoes, got him into his coat, wrapped his scarf round his neck. When he _____, she asked, 'Where are your gloves, Willy?' 'Oh, Miss, I always put them in my shoes!' DRESS

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.

Cryptography

- 25 The first form of cryptography was actually the simple writing of a message. Do you know why? Because most people were unable to read or write. In fact, the very word cryptography comes from the Greek words 'kryptos', which mean 'hidden', and 'graphein', which means 'writing'. Cryptography, by its very nature, implies secrecy and _____ DIRECTNESS
- 26 Early cryptography included transforming messages into _____ figures to protect the content of a message while it was carried from one correspondent to another. READABLE
- 27 Nowadays, cryptography has evolved _____ and today it includes such things as digital signatures, authentication of a sender or receiver and many more. GREAT
- 28 People wanted to conceal messages since they moved out of caves and started living in groups. The earliest forms of cryptography were found in the cradle of _____, Egypt, Greece and Rome. CIVILIZE
- 29 The Greeks, for example, wrapped a tape around a stick, and then wrote the message on the wound tape. Unwinding the tape made the writing _____. The receiver of the message had a stick of the same diameter and used it to decipher the message. MEANING

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.

Paul

There was a firm gap on the front door. Paul **30** _____ his watch: 7.20 p.m. Who could it possibly be? He hadn't invited anyone for dinner, and he didn't have to **31** _____ to the House of Lords to hear the closing speeches until nine.

A second gap was equally firm, and it occurred to him that it was the housekeeper's night off. He placed yesterday's copy of *the Times* on the side table, pushed himself up out of his chair and was heading towards the corridor when there was a third gap.

"Hold your horses," Paul said. He pulled open the door to find the last person he would have **32** _____ standing on his doorstep in Green Square. "Jenny?" he said, unable to mask his surprise.

"It's a relief to discover you still **33** _____ my name," said his sister as she stepped inside.

Paul tried to think of an equally sharp rejoinder, but as he hadn't been in touch with his sister for a long time, he had to **34** _____ that her sarcastic remark was justified. To **35** _____ the truth, he hadn't been in contact with any of the family since his wife had stomped out of the courtroom and left him standing on the pavement outside.

"What brings you to London, Jenny?" he asked rather feebly, as he led his sister down the corridor and into the drawing room.

"You," she replied. "If Mohammed, etcetera."

"Would you like a cup of tea?" he asked, still wondering what she could possibly want, unless...

"Thanks, it would be nice after that ghastly train **36** _____."

- 30** 1) tested 2) tried 3) checked 4) looked

Ответ:

- 31** 1) return 2) revisit 3) restore 4) replace

Ответ:

- 32** 1) required 2) demanded 3) expected 4) insisted

Ответ:

- 33** 1) remind 2) remember 3) revise 4) review

Ответ:

- 34** 1) assume 2) adopt 3) admit 4) adapt

Ответ:

- 35** 1) speak 2) tell 3) say 4) talk

Ответ:

- 36** 1) voyage 2) tour 3) travel 4) journey

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–36 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 19–29 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.

Раздел 4. Письменная речь

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте бланк ответов № 2. 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 в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. 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. Укажите номер задания 37 в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.

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

From: Philip@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Movies

*...I've just seen the new screen version of "Romeo and Juliet" and was amazed by the perspective of the true love shown there. What movie did you see last? What impressed you most? What role would you like to play in that movie and why?
My friend and I took part in a chess tournament last month...*

Write an email to Philip.

In your message:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3** questions about the chess tournament.

Write **100–140** words.

Remember the rules of email writing.