

ТРУДНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

ЕГЭ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ТРУДНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ЕГЭ

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Пособие предназначено для подготовки учащихся к итоговой аттестации в формате ЕГЭ. Издание содержит упражнения, направленные на отработку типичных ошибок в каждом разделе экзамена, а также комплексы упражнений, направленные на закрепление полученных знаний и проверку речевых умений выпускников в четырёх видах речевой деятельности.

В конце пособия содержатся ключи для самопроверки.

Пособие будет полезно тем, кто готовится к ЕГЭ и планирует получить высокий балл.

Аудиоприложение: <https://prosv.ru/audio-english-zadaniya-ege/>

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Дорогие друзья!

Это пособие поможет вам в кратчайшие строки отработать самые сложные моменты предстоящего Единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ). Оно построено таким образом, чтобы осуществлялась не механическая отработка заданий теста, а формировались стабильные навыки чтения, аудирования, говорения, письма, использования грамматики и лексики.

НЕОБХОДИМО ПОМНИТЬ, что задание считается выполненным верно, если ответ записан в соответствии с инструкцией по выполнению задания, каждый элемент ответа присутствует в ответе и стоит на своём месте. За каждое неверное указание элемента на соответствующей позиции ответа балл за ответ уменьшается на 1, но не может стать меньше 0. Если количество символов в ответе больше требуемого, выставляется 0 баллов вне зависимости от того, были ли указаны все необходимые символы. Поэтому рекомендуем во время отработки заданий экзамена писать в бланке, аналогичном бланку реального экзамена.

Согласно материалам Федерального института педагогических измерений (ФИПИ)¹, наиболее типичные ошибки учащихся **технического характера**, возникающие при заполнении бланков ответов, следующие:

1. Указывается неправильное количество цифр в заданиях 1, 2, 10, 11.
2. Внесение в бланк правильных ответов, но под другими номерами. **ПОМНИТЕ**, что ответы, указанные в черновике, не учитываются при проверке.
3. При обнаружении ошибки в ответе, внесённом в бланк, необходимо помнить, что исправления вносятся в специально отведённое для этого поле «Замена ошибочных ответов». **ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ**, что много ошибок встречается при внесении исправлений в раздел «Замена ошибочных ответов».
4. Случай, когда учащиеся забывают внести в бланк ответы на задания 30–36.
5. Внесение ответов на задания 19–29 с орфографическими ошибками.

Выполняя задания по аудированию и чтению, убедительная просьба не искать предложенным вариантам ответа прямых соответствий в тексте. Задания построены таким образом, чтобы проверить понимание текста и смысла прочитанного, а не конкретных слов и выражений. Поэтому лексика, используемая в вопросах и заданиях, является **синонимичной** лексике в тексте.

Выполнение заданий на чтение и аудирование условно можно поделить на 4 этапа:

1. Просмотрите задания и вопросы. В аудировании для этого целенаправленно отводится время.
2. Прослушайте или прочитайте текст в первый раз с целью понимания содержания.
3. Используйте второе прослушивание для выбора правильных ответов.

Развёрнутое письменное высказывание (задание 38)

Особенностью задания 38 является то, что требуется дать не только развёрнутый комментарий к статистическим данным по теме предполагаемого проекта, но также и рассуждения о возможных проблемах, связанных с основной темой предполагаемого проекта, и способах их решения.

В задании даётся чёткий и понятный план, в соответствии с которым необходимо выполнять данное задание. Важно учесть небольшие детали, которые являются важными элементами данного вида письменного высказывания.

Важно обратить внимание на оформление текста: корректное использовать линкеры и вводные слова, соблюдать формальный стиль повествования (отсутствие сокращённых форм (can't/don't – cannot/do not), отдавать предпочтение формальной лексике, не рекомендовано использовать личные местоимения, страдательные и безличные конструкции, следует придерживаться чёткого деления текста на абзацы. Вот ключевые

¹ <https://gotourl.ru/16206>

моменты в соблюдении норм оформления текста. Необходимо следить за количеством слов. Помните, что минимальное количество слов – 180, если слов 179 и меньше, то работа не проверяется. Максимальное количество слов – 275, если в работе 276 слов и больше, будут проверены только первые 250 слов работы. Соблюдая эти правила, Вы сможете получить максимальный балл за письменную часть ЕГЭ.

Предлагаем шаблон развёрнутого письменного высказывания, который Вы можете использовать во время написания работы:

Вступление

One can hardly imagine their life without I am doing a project on I have found some interesting data on the theme presented in a pie chart/diagram/table which I am going to consider further.

Абзац 1

As it can be seen from the pie chart/diagram/table, the majority of those surveyed ... (%), while ...% of the participants of the opinion poll Surprisingly, the least popular reason ... as only ...% of the pollees chose that option.

Абзац 2

There are a few interesting trends this data displays. It is obvious that ... is a more popular reason ... than ..., ...% and ...% of the respondents chose those options respectively. Evidently, ... appeals to people more as it has always excited much interest among the public.

Абзац 3

Although ... is an engaging process which develops one's creativity, imagination and critical thinking, problems associated with it are numerous. No doubt the main one is To avoid such situations, there is one effective solution

Заключение

In conclusion, I strongly believe that ... cannot be underestimated/is really important/crucial because .../as it allows one

Устная часть

Устная часть экзамена состоит из 4 заданий. На выполнение устной части экзаменационной работы отводится 17 минут, включая время для подготовки.

Задание 1. Чтение отрывка вслух. За это задание Вы можете получить максимально 1 балл и минимально 0 баллов. В процессе проверки Вашего ответа будут учитываться следующие ошибки:

1. Неправильная постановка ударения в многосложных словах.

Неправильное чтение слов:

– с непроизносимыми согласными: know, knowledge, honesty, climb, hour и т. д.;

– с заменой звука: restaurant, colonel и др.

Отсутствие «связующего r» (озвучивание конечной r/re в позиции перед гласной, если с гласной начинается следующее слово (например, where is/where are ..., there is/there are ...).

3. Неправильная интонация предложений (должна быть с нисходящим тоном в утвердительных предложениях и с восходящим в вопросительных).

4. Неправильная постановка логического ударения (оно должно падать на слова, несущие основной смысл в предложении, т. е. существительные, прилагательные, глаголы, наречия и др., в то время как предлоги, артикли и союзы находятся в безударном положении).

5. Неправильное деление простых и сложных предложений на смысловые группы.

Конечно, мы хотим, чтобы те, кто использует наше пособие для подготовки к ЕГЭ, сдали экзамен на максимальный балл, поэтому предлагаем Вам следующий алгоритм подготовки к экзаменам:

1. Выучите и повторите перед экзаменом основные правила чтения.

2. Читайте тексты ЕГЭ из открытого банка заданий ФИПИ, при этом записывая себя на диктофон или снимая на видео, используя возможности интернета для записи и прослушивания ответов. После этого прослушайте текст и проверьте себя по оригиналу.

3. Обязательно ведите словарь трудных для произношения слов. Используйте стикеры: наклейте их на стенку в местах, где Вы будете часто их видеть, и ежедневно тренируйте их чтение.

4. Старайтесь понять общий смысл текста. Это поможет Вам расставить логическое ударение правильно, а значит, избежать досадных ошибок.

5. Старайтесь не делать долгих пауз и остановок во время чтения. Если Вы ошибётесь в произношении слова, не переживайте: надо повторить его ещё раз правильно. Комиссия засчитает последний прозвучавший вариант.

6. Если Вы встретите незнакомое слово, вспомните, как читаются похожие слова, и старайтесь читать по аналогии.

7. Перед устной частью экзамена утром выполните один вариант дома.

Задание 2. Условный диалог-расспрос. Вам будет необходимо задать 4 вопроса. В ходе выполнения задания Вам надо будет обратить внимание на следующие моменты:

1. Прочитайте внимательно задание и определите, о каком месте идёт разговор в рекламном объявлении. Это могут быть магазин, салон, клуб, тренажёрный зал, кафетерий и т. п. Это важно, так как в первом вопросе должно прозвучать название места/организации и т. д., о котором будет идти речь. Запомните: в первом вопросе нельзя использовать местоимение *it*.

2. Помните, что если в одном из пунктов задания присутствует *if*, то нужно задать общий вопрос.

3. Вы можете задавать только общие и специальные вопросы.

4. Вам не стоит делать вступление. Ваша основная задача – правильно построить 4 прямых вопроса.

5. Не используйте местоимение *they*. Это противоречит заданной ситуации общения.

Задание 3. Условный диалог-интервью. В этом задании Вы должны дать развёрнутый (2–3 предложения) лексически и грамматически правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос. В ответе Вы можете использовать слова из вопроса и добавить ещё 1–2 предложения. Повтор лексики не оценивается. Не следует давать краткий, односложный ответ. На запрос информации, включающий 2–3 вопроса, следует давать ответ на все вопросы. Грамматическое время ответа на вопрос должно совпадать с временем, использованном в вопросе. Если Вы поняли, что дали неверный ответ, то можно исправить ошибку. Будет оцениваться последний ответ.

Задание 4. Монологическое высказывание. Выполняя данное задание, необходимо помнить, что надо не просто описать и сравнить две фотографии, а объяснить их соответствие теме проектной работы.

По условию задания Вы отправляете голосовое сообщение другу, который вместе с вами работает над проектом. Таким образом, в Вашем высказывании должны быть вступление и заключение, имитирующие начало и конец сообщения. Важно строго следовать предложенному плану при построении высказывания, стараясь произносить не менее 2–3 фраз (а в первом пункте и больше), чтобы раскрыть содержание каждого пункта.

Поскольку это задание высокого уровня, следует использовать разнообразную лексику. Удобно применять специальные фразы для описания того, что является

1) преимуществами для действий на обеих фотографиях;

2) недостатками для действий на обеих фотографиях.

Обратите внимание на временную форму вопроса в последнем пункте плана (*prefer/would prefer/preferred*) и раскрытие причин Вашего выбора (преференции).

Не забывайте о временном регламенте!!!

Желаем удачи!

Module 1

“Family and friendships
are two of the greatest facilitators of happiness.”
(John C. Maxwell)

Warm-up

Look at the pictures, think and choose the best caption for each photo.



A friend's eye is a good mirror.



A man is known by his friends.

In a united family, happiness
springs up of itself.

Every family has a goodness
of mercy.

Like mother, like daughter.



Every Jack has his Jill.



GRAMMAR

Task 1.

Put the nouns in brackets in the plural form. Mind the spelling rules.

1. This app is intended for booking _____ (ferry) and _____ (cruise).
2. Many _____ (bus) stop only on request here.
3. The documentary is based on the story of one of the most notorious art _____ (thief) of the 20th century.
4. The White _____ (cliff) of Dover have become an iconic landmark which is not only beautiful but also deeply symbolic.
5. The Dragon spacecraft can deliver various _____ (cargo) to the International Space Station.
6. Even mobile _____ (radio) were mute. Not a sound around.
7. When the cat's away, the _____ (mouse) will play.
8. Egyptians domesticated the migratory _____ (goose) wintering in the Nile delta.

Task 2.

Put the nouns in brackets in the plural form. Mind the spelling rules.

1. Many countries nowadays are experiencing increasingly unpredictable climatic _____ (phenomenon) like draughts, floods, tornadoes.
2. History shows that no great state is immune to economic and political _____ (crisis).
3. Our teacher makes a lot of interesting _____ (quiz) for us to memorize the information better.
4. A lot of endangered _____ (species) were saved due to the effort of enthusiastic environmental activists.
5. Roll the _____ (die) and make the next move.
6. You need to study the _____ (criterion) before you learn to do the writing task.
7. The company offers a wide range of private _____ (aircraft) for sale worldwide, including jets and helicopters.
8. The university has over 400,000 _____ (alumnus) worldwide.

Task 3.

Put the verbs in brackets in the necessary grammatical form.

1. The advice they gave me _____ (be) really helpful and it allowed me to become a success.
2. I was told that reading glasses _____ (be) for close work only.
3. By foreign news, they mean news that _____ (involve) multiple countries and their relationships, as opposed to local news that _____ (involve) only one state.
4. The furniture we bought last week _____ (be) amazing!
5. Our course "Money always _____ (make) money" offers strategies on generating income from property.
6. If styled well, such white trousers _____ (look) fantastic.
7. However, her progress now _____ (be) still rather slow and inconsistent.

Task 4.

Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

1. There has been a lot of researches on the problem recently.
2. Scientific evidence show that there is a direct link between stress and the level of aggression.
3. The new course received positive feedbacks from the first group of participants.
4. Please, don't leave your luggages unattended.
5. Look! Your new clothes become you as if it were made specially for you!

6. When we arrived, the cameraman had already set up his equipments.
7. The money we raised in July were enough to launch our startup.

Task
5.

Choose one of the options to complete each sentence.

1. What **a/-** sunny weather we had yesterday!
2. That's **a/-** great news, I'm really happy to hear that you've passed your exams!
3. I've just received **an/-** interesting information on the subject of our research.
4. He told me he would take only **a/-** bar of chocolate to the exam.
5. There is no need to look for **an/-** accommodation as the university provides the students with a dorm.
6. At first, I saw **a/-** dazzling lightning and then came **a/-** deafening clap of thunder.
7. I read **a/-** poetry based on that legend.
8. Let's get **a/-** paper and see what's on at the cinema tonight.
9. I had **a/-** work to do, so I didn't have **a/-** time to chat with him.

Task
6.

Choose one word to fill in each gap. Each word can be used only once.

cakes, memory, lights, times, rooms, memories, time, cake, light, room

1. She has been to Alaska several _____. She loves its wilderness.
2. They didn't reject our plan but noted that there was much _____ for improvement.
3. The bright _____ made me nearly blind. I could hardly see anything.
4. Can I have some more _____, please?
5. We didn't have enough _____ to visit all the sightseeing spots in Tokyo.
6. _____ are the most precious thing we have as they can tell you who you are.
7. They bought different _____ for the party yesterday.
8. To start living sustainably make sure you at least switch off the _____ whenever you leave the house.
9. There were 123 _____ in that old manor house, some had been locked long before we moved in.
10. There are numerous techniques to improve your _____ effectively.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–10.

1990s research 1 _____ that at the core of many successful consumer packaged 2 _____ companies is the system of brand management, which used to be a role model for other 3 _____. Recently, the picture 4 _____. New retail formats, new success 5 _____ and market changes lead to the idea of 6 _____ up a demand-driven supply chain. It will enable the industry 7 _____ its efficiency. This phenomenon 8 _____ as Efficient Consumer Response. Taking into account numerous economic 9 _____, suppliers and retailers have to focus on responding better and quicker on consumer demand as money 10 _____ but not chased.

SHOW
GOOD
INDUSTRY
CHANGE
CRITERION
BUILD
IMPROVE
KNOW
CRISIS
ATTRACT

USE OF ENGLISH

Task
1.

Word formation: negative prefixes. Put the words into the table according to the negative prefix they are used with: *de-*, *dis-*, *il-/im-/in-/ir-*, *mis-*, *un-*.

likes
reliable
certain
mobile
confident
secure
accurate
interpret
leading
perfect

comfort
regular
significant
activate
construct
official
possible
common
competent
legal

wise
agreement
comfortable
literate
legible
acceptable
responsible
encouraging
behave
dependence

<i>de-</i>	<i>dis-</i>	<i>il-</i>	<i>im-</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>ir-</i>	<i>mis-</i>	<i>un-</i>

Task
2.

Word formation: noun suffixes. Find nouns in the puzzle. Identify common noun suffixes. Words can go in any direction. Words can share letters as they cross over each other.

J G G Q T Q L M O D E R O B C
G U M N Q A B Q E K B L S X B
V I V A V C H I L D H O O D A
K T Y I C R I M I N A L G R U
D A R C M A L M O E F L T R H
S R E I O J A T C Y N I I W Z
A I M N D S V I Y Y S T L S D
M S P H G L O N U T E P R I T
I T L C N W R O A E T E R Y P
N E O E I G P V N I Q I R S S
I N Y T K W P I N X C E V M B
S X E X Z N A I C I T I L O P
T Y E F F R E E D O M R S G M
R E I N T E R V I E W E E U R
Y D O O H R U O B H G I E N M

Task
3.

Use the suffixes from Task 2 to form words to fill in the gaps.

-al -dom -hood -ist -ry -ee -cian

1. The _____ (boring) was so overwhelming that they couldn't even move.
2. One doesn't need the _____ (wise) of Solomon to understand who benefits from the situation.
3. Living separately from one's parents often indicates independence and _____ (adult).
4. Soon she decided to focus on _____ (mother) rather than acting.
5. She has been working here as a _____ (chemistry) for quite a while.
6. The book is a story of a mid-level _____ (magic) working for the Night Watch.
7. She studied to be a _____ (beauty) and opened her own business.
8. Participants can be particularly sensitive to _____ (approve) as you are the leader of the team.
9. Training based on simulation has proved to be effective in promoting _____ (train) development.
10. Look! There is something special for us from a nice little _____ (bake) downtown.

Task
4.

Choose the right option to fill in the gap.

At any age children want 1 _____ and relationships that support them and show them that they're valued human beings who make others feel happy. Positive 2 _____ and responses from 3 _____ help children imagine and realize how valued they are.

Children's inner 4 _____ develops over time due to positive, loving messages from parents and the family. A child can build up a healthy self-image only if they trust the world around you which is represented by the closest environment.

What makes childhood comfortable and safe is the 5 _____ that they acquire from responsive interaction with the parents. Your smile can reassure your child and help them overcome 6 _____ and fear.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 a) experiences | b) attitude | c) memory | d) behaviour |
| 2 a) consideration | b) regard | c) attention | d) awareness |
| 3 a) society | b) adults | c) grown-up | d) relative |
| 4 a) surveillance | b) bond | c) care | d) security |
| 5 a) confidence | b) firmness | c) disapproval | d) selfish |
| 6 a) uncomfot | b) uncertainty | c) happiness | d) certainty |

Task
5.

Find and correct mistakes in each sentence.

1. This trainers are top-notch! They looks terrific on you!
2. There was a lot of studies of this phenomenon 10 years ago. However, the results of re-search were forgotten as times went on.
3. Our university has been producing datum and instructions on how to live happier and longer for over 50 years.
4. The experiment confirmed that the previous figures were unaccurate. The survey results turned out to be irreliaible and subjective.

Task
6.

Form 8 nouns and 2 adjectives to fill in the gaps.

There's a strong 1 _____ among parents and adults in general, to take an authoritative position. This isn't 2 _____ to maintaining contact and 3 _____. Instead, get on the same level as your kid, just sitting next to him on the couch.

TEND
CONDUCT
INTERACT

Adults have to be aware that a feeling of 4 _____, 5 _____ and emotional 6 _____ can be provoked even by your steadfast gaze. That's why remember that some eye contact is good but it is 7 _____ to make it paramount to the 8 _____.

It's necessary to monitor your gestures as adults tend to use body language to show their 9 _____. Try using more positive and encouraging gestures, hand gestures where the palms are up and open toward the ceiling.

Consistent body language that stems from a heart issue will help you resist the 10 _____ to be distracted by the symptoms and go for the deeper issue.

ANXIOUS
COMFORT
REST
WISE
CONVERSE
SUPERIOR

TEMPT

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–14, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1 _____ between teenagers and their parents change a lot during 2 _____, but teens need family and 3 _____ love and cannot be 4 _____ by those who they trust the most.

The role of a teenager's parent differs a lot from what it used to be before. It would be 5 _____ to say that they need your 6 _____ or excessive care as there is more 7 _____ between parents and adolescents.

Care, emotional support and protection will ensure that your child will overcome 8 _____ and 9 _____. Besides, your child expects to get from you practical and 10 _____ help.

Your child still loves you and needs your 11 _____ in their lives, even though their 12 _____ can send a different message.

All families have some ups and downs during these years, but the situation usually becomes better as soon as children develop 13 _____ and 14 _____.

RELATION
ADOLESCENT
PARENT
ENCOURAGE

LEAD
GUIDE
EQUAL

SECURE
SAFE
FINANCE
INVOLVE
BEHAVIOUR

DEPEND
MATURE

LISTENING

Tips to prevent possible problems: listen for the key words to prove that the option you choose is correct.

Task
1.

Listen to a short text for the first time. Choose the best option (remember the key words).

1. The speaker remembers only going to an amusement park with her parents as she never had rows with her parents.
2. The speaker thinks that common trips helped their family understand each other and appreciate each other more.
3. The speaker urges parents to spend more time with their children.

Task
2.

Listen to the text for the second time. Choose the best option (remember the key words).

The girl sometimes had an impression that her parents

- 1) encouraged and motivated her too little.
- 2) took her to an amusement park to motivate her.
- 3) didn't always rely on her to let her be independent.
- 4) were always very supportive.

EXAM PRACTICE

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. The speaker's parent usually interferes to prevent or stop the children's conflicts and the speaker thinks it's the right thing to do.
2. The speaker gives a piece of advice to parents on how to build up interaction with their children.
3. The speaker's parents really care about safety issues and that's what the speaker appreciates a lot.
4. The speaker would prefer their parents to be a bit less involved, so that not to aggravate the situation.
5. The speaker appreciates their parents' understanding and support during a particularly difficult period at school.
6. The speaker particularly appreciates their parents' help with schoolwork and their emotional support.
7. The speaker recommends parents to support and help their children in their social life.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2. Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A–F 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. The meeting with the accent coach was on Monday.
- B. The accent coach is Jacky's school alumnus.
- C. The accent coach knows four English dialects.
- D. YouTube tutorials can help you improve your results.
- E. One can study pronunciation just like they study grammar and vocabulary.
- F. Paul applied for the same course as Jacky.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F
Соответствие диалогу						

READING

Tips to prevent possible problems: read the text and underline the key words to prove that the option you choose is correct.

Task
1.

1) Read the text and choose the best heading.

1. A warm and stirring confession
2. A heart-wrecking book about war
3. The best novel based on a psychological drama

If you are unlikely to pick up non-fiction books because you feel that they don't really have an impact on you, try to break out of your comfort zone by reading Anne Frank's remarkable diary which has become a world classic. It's a real diary of a teenage girl who had to hide from the Nazi with her family living in the "Secret Annexe" of an old office building. Her narration is thoughtful, moving, and surprisingly humorous, her account offers a fascinating record of human courage and evanescence. Anne draws a convincing self-portrait of a 13-year-old girl with her dreams, vivid impressions, innermost thoughts and rueful feelings. *The Diary of a Young Girl* is an unfolding psychological drama of a girl's growth, mingled with the physical danger her family faced. It is an eye-opening document of the human behaviour which everyone should read firsthand.

2) "Secret Annexe" was the name of

- 1) Anne Frank's diary.
- 2) Anne Frank's family house.
- 3) a shelter where the girl's family hid.
- 4) a drama based on Anne Frank's diary.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Установите соответствие между текстами А–F и заголовками 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. An all-time bestseller about the power of love and friendship
2. A spine-tingling story for those who relish challenging adventures in a fantasy world
3. A story with a cautionary message about technological progress
4. An emotional story about the healing power of a nurtured imagination and hope
5. One of the most delightful and enduring classics with a potent message
6. A coming-of-age tale of love, sisterhood and hardship
7. A story of a teenager who is reluctant to get mature

Best books for teenagers and their parents

- A. One of the most famous dystopian science fiction novels which is often called the most influential book of its time, *Fahrenheit 451*, is set in a bleak future where books are banned and a fireman, whose job is to burn books, begins to read in secret. He discovers that there is an underground movement committed to protecting literature in the world of technology. The novel was written in the 1950s by Ray Bradbury but is still eerily relevant. Published in 1953, it's a warning of what happens when people ignore books, to be more exact, the ideas in the books. The shockingly accurate picture of the "new" world imprints itself in the readers' minds prompting questions concerning the future of our society. The story is deep and complex, dynamic and involving at the same time, which makes it one of the most significant books in history.

- B. The book which came out in 1951, an all-time classic *The Catcher in the Rye* by J. D. Salinger is a story about a teenage boy, Holden Caulfield. He drops out of yet another school after failing almost every class and wanders around New York for two days thinking about his past. He doesn't anticipate anything from the future and just wants to hide from it. Characters from his past come and go and new characters emerge from the hotels, restaurants, movie theatres, and taxi cabs around him. Some of these characters are memorable but most of them look depressing and unattractive because of the way Caulfield interprets them. Holden seemed to be struggling with something, but his issues seem to be larger than adolescence. Growing up is the last thing he wants to do. He is looking for some meaning in his life and seeks sympathy and understanding from others but there is only his little sister Phoebe who is really supportive and sincerely loves him.
- C. *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott is a captivating and heart-warming story readers have enjoyed for generations since its first publication in 1868. *Little Women* is a story loosely based on Alcott's childhood and her experience with her three sisters. The novel tells of American girlhood and young womanhood in the second half of the 19th century as lived through the choices made by four sisters – Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. Remaining true to principles, independence and freedom, helping the community, creativity are only a few of the themes one can explore reading the book. As the girls grow up, their lives teach them lessons about modesty and gratitude, repentance and forgiveness, pride and a work-life balance. While the sisters are able to enjoy some of the pursuits of other young adults of the time, there is also the repeated threat of poverty, illness, damaged reputations and the constant pressure of hard work. But there are also new opportunities, for love, marriage, career and travel. The characters are so alive and inspiring that one can't but feels committed and follows them in a really believable interaction.
- D. *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* by Ransom Riggs came out in 2012. It introduced a new vision to the genre of children's literature. The plot features not only peculiar and comical characters but also a biographical story-line one immediately falls for as this book is a truly unforgettable and thrilling reading experience. The mixture of fiction and a collection of curious photographs makes up a convincing addition and really helps to tie the events described in the book. The fact that they are all real, unaltered photographs, adds to the story and the depth of the plot. The original characters and their life-stories coupled with the illustrations, make one have a niggling feeling that there might be such a house on a little island off the edge of Wales. The overall storytelling is dynamic and keeps you interested. It is a story about a classic hero-villain relationship which develops into unbelievable adventures.
- E. *Bridge to Terabithia* is an unforgettable story about friendship by an award-winning writer Katherine Paterson. The story features a boy and a girl, Jess Aarons and Leslie Burke, who become friends when Leslie moves to the neighbouring farm. Leslie is the only girl to beat Jess in a running race, she's clever and funny and not soppy at all. The thing that unites the two teenagers is a secret country on an island across the creek invented by Leslie. This imaginary world called Terabithia can be reached only by rope-swing and it becomes their common shelter where they can escape from family problems and bullying. Leslie and Jess are the invincible heroes of Terabithia, they share their stories and dreams until tragedy strikes. Jess has to cope with grief and anger saving their dreamland for the future finding the support he needed in his family, which he hadn't expected. This beautiful narrative is not a happily-ever-after fairy tale, but a realistic story which celebrates the idea of hope being "a yearning, rooted in reality". It makes the reader aware of true family values, genuine love, and the power of empathy.
- F. Frances Burnett's remarkable novel published in 1910 introduces us into the world of a 9-year-old Mary Lennox. Born to a wealthy family in India she is spoilt, bad-mannered, and surly. Mary is said to be a sickly child whose father was always busy and her nonchalant mother had not wanted a child. Suddenly orphaned Mary Lennox is sent to live at her uncle's mansion on the Yorkshire Moors. She finds it full of secrets. The great house has

nearly one hundred rooms, and her uncle keeps himself locked up. And at night, she hears somebody crying down one of the long corridors. The gardens surrounding the large property are Mary's only escape. Then, Mary discovers a secret garden, surrounded by walls and locked with a missing key. One day, with the help of two unexpected companions, she discovers a way in. Is everything in the garden dead, or can Mary bring it back to life? *The Secret Garden* is a simplistic but powerful story which has remained a firm favourite with children and parents all over the world ever since it made its first appearance. It teaches us great lessons manifesting the near-magical power of positive thinking.

A	B	C	D	E	F

2. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Family traditions are integral to how family members build their relationships and experience the world. They are not items to be dusted off their shelf, preserved in formaldehyde and never changing form. Traditions can transform and change over time. They allow us to feel secure and create a sense of belonging.

When you remember the happiest moments from your childhood, what immediately comes into your mind? For many of us, it will be a favourite family tradition. It's something we did together, continually, repeating it year after year. Car journeys to the seaside. New Year celebration. A fantastic birthday cake your granny always cooked.

Remembering those, we smile. And often we are not even aware of how important these traditions are. Family traditions help to establish a positive family culture adding warmth and nostalgia to our hectic routine. By passing them on from the old to the young, families are brought together, and fundamental family values and beliefs are reinforced. Traditions give comfort and support to family members who come to count on their regular presence in their lives. These are children who feel most attached to family traditions. In childhood we are anchored to these rituals and they help us know what to expect during times of change and adjustment providing the feeling of confidence and security. So many of our early memories revolve around these important family events because they felt especially meaningful at the time. These memories help preserve the culture and history of a family that would otherwise be lost over time.

Family traditions can be also created (and maintained), however, it requires deliberate planning. First, think about something your family already loves to do together, and then build from there! You can consider family traditions from your childhood that you want to pass on to your children, or you can start new ones that are unique to your family.

Family traditions also do not need to focus only around the holidays. While the holiday season is certainly a great time for family traditions, it's not the only time! You can create family traditions around anything that feels meaningful to you at any time of the year. There is nothing good or bad when it comes to family traditions. Nevertheless, there are a few tips on how to find what works for your family.

You are less likely to continue a tradition if it's elaborate, pricey or requires a lot of props or supplies. The simplest traditions are still the best and the easiest to keep them going! Eating together, playing board games, going cycling in the park, nothing can be better than such simple rituals. They have that special magic that makes a family feel connected.

Traditions are not fixed, they are flexible, they develop and change over time. And sometimes you get rid of some of them altogether.

And all this is normal if there is no reason to keep doing it. If a tradition is too overwhelming and nobody in the family really enjoys it, be open to changing it or trying new things. Sometimes, the best traditions happen by accident, so don't keep yourself locked up!

Your tradition has to be relevant to you, then you are more likely to enjoy it and keep it in the family. Think about what really matters to you and what values you would like to teach your kids.

Above all, let's remember that each family is unique and so are family traditions. Your family traditions don't need to look like anyone else's, but they do need to be meaningful for you and then they will bond the family together and will give your children a sense of identity and comfort.

1. Which statement is true according to the text?

- 1) Family traditions tend to never change like items preserved in formaldehyde.
- 2) Family traditions are too old to keep them going.
- 3) Family traditions are the only thing which gives us the feeling of comfort and security.
- 4) Family traditions tend to evolve.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

2. Why are family traditions so valuable for children?

- 1) They reflect children's dreams.
- 2) They help children understand fundamental family values.
- 3) They allow children to learn about their family history.
- 4) They give children a feeling of safety and consistency making the future more predictable.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

3. What does the author think about setting up new family traditions?

- 1) They can be as good as the old traditions if they are meaningful for the family.
- 2) They are likely to last long unless they are meaningful for the family.
- 3) They are unlikely to be centered around holidays.
- 4) They can be unique and reflect the new social trends.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4. Which of these factors is NOT mentioned in the text in connection to the new family traditions?

- 1) Ease of the ritual.
- 2) Doing some common activities together.
- 3) Special family gatherings.
- 4) The money spent on keeping a tradition going.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5. Why is it normal to change or get rid of some traditions?

- 1) They are too old and maintaining them costs a lot.
- 2) They require too much effort and time.
- 3) They do not appeal to family members any longer.
- 4) They appeared accidentally and became meaningless then.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6. The author believes that family traditions are

- 1) easy to be followed.
- 2) the only bonds that keep a family together.
- 3) are essential as they teach children family history.
- 4) unique to every family.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7. The aim of the article is
- 1) to provide instructions on how to establish new family traditions.
 - 2) to draw the readers' attention to the significance of family traditions for promoting family bonds.
 - 3) to show how important traditions are not to lose connection between generations.
 - 4) to prove that traditions are constantly changing adapting to the changing reality.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

WRITING

Tips to prevent possible problems: when doing the writing task, use linkers to connect sentences correctly. To introduce a few ideas use linkers that denote enumeration:
To begin with, ... Besides, ... Finally, ... First of all, ... Second of all, ... Firstly, ... Secondly, ... Lastly, ...

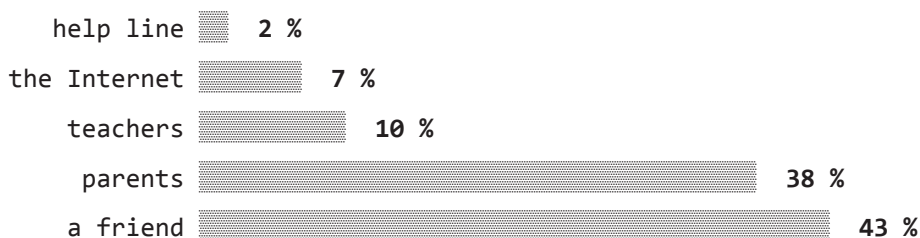
Task
1.

Which linker in the paragraph below is used incorrectly? Correct the wrong linker.

A Firstly, the diagram shows that 45% of teenagers in Zetland prefer to spend their free time with their friends. **B Second of all**, 30% of teenagers like doing sports and other hobbies in their free time. **C Finally**, reading books is the least popular pastime activity among the participants of the survey.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **where teenagers in Zetland seek help for their everyday personal and emotional problems from**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below). **Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write **200–250 words**. Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with the teenagers' discussion of their problems with parents;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of having emotional support from the family.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Talk for a minute: describe a person you really look up to. Mention the following:

- the person's looks;
- the person's personality;
- what makes this person so important for you.

Task
2.

Discussion. Parents and children: how to overcome the generation gap. Be ready to share your opinion on the problems that might arise. Please, put down the notes on what problems can arise between parents and children and what are the best ways to overcome them during the discussion.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Although preparing and having family meals together is time-consuming and we often neglect these events due to our busy life, if you can manage it, they are worth the effort. Regular family meals are great to **catch up, connect and communicate with each other** no matter whether these are late dinners or traditional Sunday brunches. They can be particularly important for busy teenagers. Thus, children learn not only about family traditions, it also helps to promote healthy eating habits and encourages picky eaters to try new foods. Psychologists also recommend to use family meals to **model the behaviour parents want to see** when the whole family comes together. It's also about things like taking turns to talk and listening while others share their news. Family meals can be a really heart-warming tradition and can serve the basis for sincere and open relationships within the family.

2. Study the advertisement.



Welcome
to our Dance Studio!

You are considering going to the dance studio and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location;
- 2) special outfit;
- 3) number of people in a group;
- 4) performance opportunities.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Family celebrations”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news.

Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two types of family celebrations;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of family celebrations;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which of the family celebrations you prefer and why.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Module 2

“ *The secret of your future is hidden in your daily routine.*
(Mike Murdock) ”

Warm-up

Look at the following quotations which can help you make each day count. Choose the one you like best and explain it to your classmates.

1. We are what we repeatedly do.
(Aristotle)
2. My daily routine is to make every day the best day. (David Wolfe)
3. Schedules are meant to help, not hinder. Create them with your lifestyle in mind. (Chrissy Halton)
4. Just one small positive thought in the morning can change your whole day. (Dalai Lama)
5. Every day of our lives, we are on the verge of making those slight changes that would make all the difference. (Mignon McLaughlin)

GRAMMAR

Task
1.

Put the verb *to be* in the grammatically correct form.

1. There _____ many rumors around that story but they never found out who was right.
2. There _____ a question I would like to ask right away but I think there _____ no answer to it.
3. He said there _____ construction workers, engineers and even a man from the city council at the meeting that day.
4. There _____ so many people in the room that one could hardly move around.
5. There _____ no objections to your proposal if you follow the instructions I've given to you.
6. There _____ heavy rain all day since morning.
7. There _____ little information that we managed to find yesterday, that's definitely not enough to come up with the right solution.

Task
2.

Read the sentences. Identify the difference in the use of *it* and *there*. Choose the necessary option in each sentence.

1. **There/It** is really lovely to have some time to relax after a hard day.
2. **There/It** is some additional information on the subject of our project in that folder.
3. **There/It** is his resilience that helped him become so successful.
4. **There/It** the first time I have ever spoken in public!
5. **There/It** was so much anxiety and stress before the exams but now there/it is over.
6. **There/It** tends to be a lot of rain in September and October here.
7. **There/It** is nothing for us to talk about, so let's finish this fruitless discussion.
8. **There/It** was plenty of delicious food and good music at the party.
9. **There/It** is the sports car I told you about yesterday in front of our office again!
10. **There/It** is believed that only discipline and hard work can bring talent to life.

Task
3.

Write questions to the underlined part of the sentences.

1. You can get to the new public space in Paveletskaya Square by metro.
How _____
2. New Holland Island with all its facilities and green areas is only a five-minute walk from our hotel.
How _____
3. Zaryadye Park built according to the principles of wild urbanism is open 24/7 and is one of Moscow's major attractions.
What _____
4. Sevcabelport is one of the most remarkable projects of modern St. Petersburg.
What _____
5. What a cute dog, it's smiling! It's Anne's akita!
Whose _____
6. The skating-rink is located not far from our place in the park and is open today.
Where _____
7. The Leadership Club offers several interesting meetings with famous people which are due in October.
What _____

8. I enjoyed reading the text about fashion and trends more than the one about sports and healthy eating.

Which _____

9. Dan is going to be upset with me as I can't come to his party on Saturday.

Why _____

Task

4.

Find mistakes and rewrite the questions.

1. How do you think about the problem of distribution of household chores in the family?

2. Did you tell your mum about what were you asked to do at school yesterday?

3. Which is the name of that book about positive habits you've mentioned today?

4. What involvement means?

5. Where did put you the timetable?

6. How much times did I ask you to load the washing machine?

Task

5.

Make up questions to interview your friend about their routines. Make use of the words given in each point. There can be more than one correct option.

1. wake up

2. your usual breakfast

3. morning exercise

4. leave for school

5. help around the house

6. homework

7. meet your friends

8. extracurricular activities

9. go to bed

Task

6.

Put the verbs in a grammatically correct form.

The results of a 20-year study by the University of Minnesota
1 _____ 5 years ago 2 _____ that involving children in
household chores 3 _____ the development of a sense of responsibility, competence, self-reliance, and self-worth which stays with them
throughout their life. The data 4 _____ for over 25 years

PUBLISH
CONFIRM
PROMOTE

COLLECT

5 _____ whether asking children to help with household chores (starting at age 3 or 4) was instrumental in ensuring children's success later. The study 6 _____ that it was. The researchers 7 _____ that children who 8 _____ to participate in doing household tasks at an early age learned values and empathy as well as responsibility.

FIND

PROVE
DISCOVER
EXPECT

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–9, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

Acquiring time management skills 1 _____ our efficiency. Few, if any, of us ever have enough time 2 _____ everything that 3 _____ from us, or that we want to do. Usually, time management 4 _____ as having control over and using your time productively. However, what if you 5 _____ as productively as possible but the output still 6 _____ much to be desired? Then you'd better think of time management as an ability to combine 7 _____ productively and 8 _____ your time.

In other words, if you are good at time management, you 9 _____ time effectively, distinguish between the minor and major tasks and concentrate on the latter.

ENHANCE
REALIZE
EXPECT
DEFINE
WORK
LEAVE
WORK
PRIORITIZE

DISTRIBUTE

USE OF ENGLISH

Task
1.

Find verbs in the puzzle. Identify common verb suffixes. Words can go in any direction. Words can share letters as they cross over each other.

```

A P O L O G I Z E U E O Q K N
E T A R T S U L L I T P I E Y
E N C V V X S J Y T A Z K F I
L T L E Q H D E H P R A I A M
N E A A R B Q F L O E T M V C
E N X R R T X D E W N O K O E
H J D D G G I Y G E E B M N N
T S U H Y E E F D I G M J W A
G P X K J F T I Y C U O T W B
N E D A O R B N M N Y D S O L
E C Y F I T O N I Y H X N X E
R I J Z Q E N C O U R A G E F
T F R B W P A T H R E A T E N
S Y Z Z Z T D E M O L I S H J
D E M M E H S I L P M O C C A

```

Task
2.

Make use of the verbs from the puzzle in the sentences below.

1. We've become a team that can _____ any task.
2. Warm colours visually _____ the objects and make them seem closer.
3. Write a report on what you did during the project and use diagrams to _____ the results.
4. Further trade tensions can _____ the company and lead it to bankruptcy.
5. He didn't _____ what exactly disagreements they were discussing.
6. One cannot be a leader if they cannot _____ their ideas to the audience properly.
7. Companies that _____ these social networks are sure to win big.
8. The new platform _____ two or more groups to interact with each other.

Task
3.

Choose the best option for each gap.

1. He **told/said/spoke** to the audience about the problems of deforestation and loss of natural habitats.
2. They always **tell/say/talk** the truth, they never lie.
3. My Granny **told/said/spoke** she wanted to show us her old house.
4. My brother has never **said/talked/told** to me about his work.
5. **Look/Watch/See** at me carefully, don't you look/watch/see how tired I am?
6. I'll **watch/see/look** you outside the office on Friday at 2 pm.
7. I'd love to binge **look/see/watch** some series at the weekend.

Task
4.

Use the verbs from the frame in the necessary grammatical form in the sentences below. There are 6 verbs which you won't need.

*cooperate, delegate, motivate, brighten, threaten, clarify,
simplify, characterize, emphasize, advertise, deliver, consider*

1. _____ yourself is never easy, it needs a lot of self-discipline.
2. Your misbehaviour _____ the reputation of our class, you need to change your attitude to studies.
3. Let's stop _____ the problem. It's complicated and we should find a specialist to help us solve it.
4. I've already _____ my point of view, there is nothing more to discuss.
5. As a leader he has _____ responsibilities and monitor the work of the whole group.
6. I just wanted _____ that I completely agree with you and look forward to having another interesting discussion next week.

Task
5.

Use the verbs from the box in the necessary lexical form in the sentences below. There are 6 verbs which you won't need.

*cooperate, delegate, motivate, brighten, threaten, clarify,
simplify, characterize, emphasize, advertise, deliver, consider*

1. The _____ service we often use works really fast and is reliable.
2. _____ is based on trust and requires to see eye to eye with your partners.
3. If you put down all his distinguishing _____, you will definitely include perseverance and grit first and foremost.
4. The problem under _____ is far from being common and causes a lot of dispute.
5. I've just seen an _____ of the best kitchen appliance I've ever heard of!

6. _____ by frequent visits of his grandchildren, his life in Oxford seemed a happy one.

Task
6.

Match collocations for success listed below (sometimes more than one option is possible).

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) achieve | a) the benefits |
| 2) acquire | b) a task |
| 3) earn | c) a dream |
| 4) accomplish | d) a reputation |
| 5) produce | e) one's ambition |
| 6) score | f) success |
| 7) fulfil | g) one's respect |
| 8) reap | h) results |

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Our first guest today is Lindsey Grant, a blogger, a podcaster, a writer. She has been writing all her life and by the age of 20 she had **1** _____ a great success as one of the most well-known media personalities. Her blog devoted to teenage-parent relationships **2** _____ her a reputation of a thoughtful and intelligent representative of a new generation. Lindsey **3** _____ respect of her peers and their parents holding open and honest discussions of some really burning problems on her channel. She wanted **4** _____ her dream and make peace between the old and the young at least within her blog and she **5** _____ the task brilliantly as among her 4 million subscribers there are people of all ages who enjoy watching her videos and listening to her podcast. Lindsey could **6** _____ the benefits of her “influencer” status but that’s not the ambition she wants **7** _____. Lindsey is a second-year student of London University and currently she is studying psychology as she decided to pursue a career in science.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 1) learnt | 2) found | 3) scored | 4) made |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 2 1) achieved | 2) gained | 3) obtained | 4) held |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 3 1) earned | 2) obtained | 3) gave | 4) produced |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 4 1) to make | 2) to understand | 3) to keep | 4) to fulfil |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 5 1) gained | 2) acquired | 3) reaped | 4) accomplished |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 6 1) get | 2) require | 3) reap | 4) demand |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 7 1) to make | 2) to win | 3) to succeed | 4) to achieve |
| Ответ: <input type="text"/> | | | |

LISTENING

Tips to prevent possible problems: listen for the key words to prove that the option you choose is correct.

Task
1.

1) Listen to the text for the first time. Choose the best option.

According to the text, daily routines help us

- 1) eat better and on a more regular basis.
- 2) avoid health problems caused by irregular sleeping schedules.
- 3) feel more secure as thus we gain more control over the situation.
- 4) stop being in low spirits.

2) Listen to the text for the second time. Choose the best option: true, false or not stated.

1. According to the text, stress leads to constant life changes.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

2. According to the text, a person's productivity is directly connected to one's mood.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 1–7 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. Rebecca has been a speechwriter for

- 1) less than 7 years.
- 2) for 6 years.
- 3) for 7 years.
- 4) for more than 7 years.

Ответ:

2. Rebecca recommends to develop one's

- 1) hard skills.
- 2) language skills.
- 3) communication skills.
- 4) social media and digital marketing skills.

Ответ:

3. Rebecca has no experience in

- 1) teaching.
- 2) journalism.
- 3) psychology.
- 4) editing.

Ответ:

4. Presenter suggests that

- 1) any public figure can gain the necessary level of expertise to write a speech.
- 2) any public figure needs a speechwriter to write a speech.
- 3) any public figure can write a speech.
- 4) any public figure has a speechwriter.

Ответ:

5. Rebecca thinks that one has to have their speech written because it requires

- 1) communication skills.
- 2) language skills.
- 3) marketing skills.
- 4) digital skills.

Ответ:

6. According to the guest, the job of a speechwriter is
- 1) to help make the speech sound beautiful.
 - 2) intelligible for the audience.
 - 3) compelling.
 - 4) motivational.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7. Rebecca thinks that speeches played a big role in
- 1) the development of social media.
 - 2) many historical events.
 - 3) the development of mass media.
 - 4) scientific progress.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

READING

Tips to prevent possible problems: read the text and underline the key words to prove that the option you choose is correct.

Task
1.

1) Read the text and choose the best heading.

1. Positive change depends on you
2. Good habits at a glance
3. Tips for healthier and more productive you!

Being creatures of habit, we are aware of the fact that some habits are good and some are plain bad. Our habits shape our mode of living and reflect who we actually are. Our bad habits directly affect not only us, but also those around us ... family, friends, classmates. Setting up good habits leads to lifestyle changes, which is always difficult. It requires a lot of self-awareness and self-discipline. However, you can reinvent yourself without professional assistance. Taking responsibility for your own health and wellness will dramatically improve your quality of life.

2) Read the text for the second time and choose the best option.

The author is convinced that

- 1) habits are determined by our lifestyle.
- 2) we get good and bad habits under the influence of our family and friends.
- 3) getting rid of bad habits requires a lot of self-discipline.
- 4) it's possible to improve one's life quality without professional help.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

It might seem unbelievable but daily routines do really contribute to our success. Not only do they shape our character and reflect our approach to dealing with problems but give more room for our creative aspirations and even make us healthier. The more organized and regular our daily routines are, the higher is the chance of achieving our goals. The most successful people have certain habits in their daily routines because they realize that future depends on what you do today. For better or worse, but your daily actions create your future. They allow us to work out strategy and plan our actions efficiently with clear vision of possible

benefits and pitfalls. However, any ambitious visionary plot can be gridlocked by lack of organization and consistency. The sooner you will find a daily routine that works for you, the sooner you will achieve your goals. Think big but don't forget about the small details which make all the difference.

Focusing on your daily habits rather than on the goal itself and arranging your schedule in a convenient and effective way, you are also more likely to enjoy life and avoid stress. If we focus solely on the goal, we postpone our happiness and our success. We think we will be happy once we finally attain a certain goal or outcome. But what happens then when the goal is achieved? Or what if you don't attain the goal at all? Goals change and this process can be painful. But if we focus on the system, then we take more pride and joy in the process. And thus, find more happiness today. These are daily routines that encourage us to move toward the goals and outcomes we long for. But, in the end, the goals themselves don't matter nearly as much as the process and the journey.

Here are the 3 steps to forming and sticking to your daily habits.

1. Plan your day beforehand.

They say that *every minute spent in planning saves 10 minutes in execution*. The night before sit down and write down everything that you need to do the next day. If for any reason you don't do this, it should be the first thing you do every morning. When you write a list of things to do, you run the day as you have already got the track to run on. Besides, making a list allows you to think and imagine your goals more clearly. Your output will increase by 25% each day if you start working from a to-do list.

2. Identify priorities before you start the day.

"Most people overestimate what they can get done in a year and underestimate what they can do in a decade." These words, commonly attributed to Bill Gates, also hold true over shorter time spans. The 80/20 rule is a great way to work on your to-do list. Suppose you have 10 points on your list of things to do, two will be more important than all of the other items put together. So look through the list and spot the most essential tasks you need to accomplish and do them first thing you wake up in the morning. This productivity method is also called *Eat the Frog* where the most challenging task is "the frog" and "eating" it is accomplishing the task. It is perfect for those who struggle with procrastination or is overwhelmed with their to-do lists.

3. Complete the most important daily tasks first.

Begin immediately on your most important task and "eat the frog". Concentrate single-mindedly on completing only one task at a time, it will increase your productivity dramatically. This method is called "single handling" which is perhaps the most powerful of all time management techniques. True success comes from plan completion and living a life of good habits will help you to do so.

Creating and following daily routines takes a lot of work, and it never comes easy. Celebrate every minor daily win, don't ignore them. Remember, only action can bring clarity and motivation, not the other way around, that's why, act now.

1. According to the first paragraph, daily routines allow us to

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) take better care of our health. | 3) successfully compete with peers. |
| 2) achieve bigger goals. | 4) take up more creative activities. |

OTBET: ☐

2. According to the text, daily routines enable us to

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) foresee possible problems. | 3) change the world. |
| 2) set more ambitious goals. | 4) avoid all pitfalls. |

OTBET: ☐

3. If one focuses only on the goal, they

- 1) achieve success faster.
- 2) work out effective daily habits.
- 3) avoid stress.
- 4) put off their happiness.

OTBET: ☐

4. What motivates us to keep on going towards our goal according to the article is

- 1) the changes that we undergo.
- 2) the outcomes we strive for.
- 3) the daily routines we form.
- 4) the minor tasks we accomplish every day.

OTBET: ☐

5. Your output will increase by 25% provided you

- 1) start your day accomplishing the most important tasks.
- 2) begin to work from the list of the things you need to do.
- 3) write your to-do list the night before.
- 4) set your goals more clearly.

OTBET: ☐

6. If procrastinators stick to “Eat the Frog” method, they will

- 1) be unable to work.
- 2) be less productive.
- 3) benefit from this effective hack.
- 4) be overwhelmed with their to-do list.

OTBET: ☐

7. “Single handling” is a technique that allows you to

- 1) raise your productivity.
- 2) improve your working skills.
- 3) control and distribute your time effectively.
- 4) find motivation in everyday things.

OTBET: ☐

WRITING

Tips to prevent possible problems: in paragraph 3 of writing task 38 we are to provide on 1–2 comparisons based on the data from the table/diagram mentioning the figures in percent.

Task
1.

Find a mistake in the way data is presented in the paragraph below and suggest ways to write it correctly.

According to the table, the career of a doctor is a more popular option among teenagers in Zetland in comparison with the career of a physicist (15%, 4%). At the same time, the most popular career path among the surveyed is a job in IT sphere (43%).

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **chore preferences among 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.**

Favourite types of cleaning

Chores	Number of survey participants in %
doing the laundry	40%
vacuuming	32%
cleaning the kitchen	11%
dusting bedrooms	10%
taking the rubbish out	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 the distribution of chores in the family;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of involving children in helping around the house.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Talk for a minute – tell about a typical day of a famous person.

Task
2.

Interview 7–10 of your classmates and write 9 sentences on your classmates' daily routines and what makes their day successful. Make use of some phrases given in the frame.

*the majority of ..., fewer people ..., the least number of my classmates ...,
few of the interviewees ..., about half of those interviewed ...,
almost all of my classmates ..., almost no one ...,
hardly anyone ..., a few of the questioned ...*

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

In today's world, the most important elements of apartment living in modern cities are sustainable designs and eco-friendly amenities. Sustainable living has become a trend under the influence of such issues as climate change and rising energy costs.

To encourage developers to turn traditional apartments into eco-friendly living spaces, there are a few tips from environmentally conscious construction companies. To avoid inflict-

ing environmental damage, it's a good idea to incorporate materials like brick and recycled or reused wood to complete construction projects. Increasing the size and number of windows helps boost the use of natural light, which is also beneficial for the residents' physical and mental health. Having so called cool roofs which reflect sunlight and absorb less solar energy has proved to be cost-effective in hot areas.

2. Study the advertisement.

Welcome
to our Store!

You are considering going to the home décor store and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) working hours;
- 2) metro station nearby;
- 3) birthday discounts;
- 4) delivery service.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences).

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Family outings”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news.

Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two types of family outings;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of family outings;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which of the family outings you prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Module 3

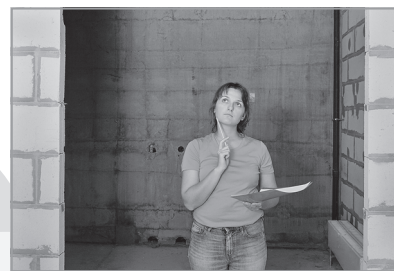
“ You are only young once,
and if you work it right, once is enough.
(Joe E. Lewis) ”

Warm-up

Speak about the jobs presented in the pictures. Name 1–2 advantages and 1–2 disadvantages of each occupation.



a doctor



an engineer

an interior designer

an IT specialist

a scientist



GRAMMAR

Task 1.

Put the verb in brackets in the grammatically correct form.

I'm sure that now when final exams and graduation celebrations 1 _____ (pass), thousands of fresh graduates 2 _____ (set off) for their first full-time jobs. If you 3 _____ (be) one of them, you're lucky. Recent studies 4 _____ (show) that 50% of college graduates stay unemployed or underemployed. When asked about their plans, my students usually say that they 5 _____ (look for) part-time jobs while struggling to get a permanent job. I believe that if you 6 _____ (consider) it a stepping stone for a more lucrative long-term career, this new position 7 _____ (be) a great learning experience.

Naturally, for some of you, it 8 _____ (become) your first experience in a competitive business environment. Many of you (if not all of you) 9 _____ (feel) completely lost, uncertain and constantly falling behind your more experienced co-workers. However, if you 10 _____ (prepare) to learn from the challenges you 11 _____ (face), it 12 _____ (make for) a really worthwhile experience for you.

Task 2.

Put the verbs in brackets in the grammatically correct form. Explain the difference in meanings of constructions we use to speak about the future.

1. It's really cold in here. I _____ (close) the window.
2. We _____ (to collect) some information for our research but haven't decided which website to use.
3. They _____ (come) to us next Sunday, we have already agreed on the time.
4. It's hard to predict the outcome of the game but I reckon "The Eagles" _____ (win).
5. Our band _____ (perform) at the concert on Friday.
6. I _____ (discuss) the situation with the teacher but I don't know where to find her.
7. I've finally made up my mind. I _____ (apply) to HSE when I graduate.
8. Sorry, I can't meet you tomorrow, I _____ (meet) my friend who has just come back from China.
9. I don't know what to do with my free time this summer. Wait, I know! I _____ (take up) a course in web design.
10. What _____ (do) you when you finish university?

Task 3.

Fill in the table with the adjectives formed from the words in the box.

knowledge, wash, Canada, worth, politics, suit, nation, home, season, crime, Austria, success, care, hope (x2), effort, peace, danger, norm, generosity, repeat, India, comfort, manage, form, response, vision, cheer, imagination, product, delicacy, fame, meaning (x2), power, credit, face, geography, habit, joy, Italy, Australia, attraction, use (x2)

Suffixes forming adjectives	Examples
-able, -ible	
-al	
-ful	
-ian	
-ive	

Suffixes forming adjectives	Examples
<i>-less</i>	
<i>-ous</i>	

Task
4.

Match the suffixes and their meanings (some of the suffixes can be used differently).

Meaning	Suffixes forming adjectives
able to be done alone, capable of being	<i>-ian</i>
relating to	<i>-able, -ible</i>
having the characteristic of	<i>-ive</i>
relating to nationalities	<i>-al</i>
something that is	<i>-ous</i>
without	<i>-less</i>
having the characteristic	<i>-ful</i>

Task
5.

Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) They saw a wonderful house 2) This was an ideal city with all modern facilities 3) Urban areas need a lot of public spaces 4) Brighton is a seaside resort town 5) The Altai Mountains are especially beautiful in summer | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) where people love coming for a beach break. b) when thousands of tourists come there to discover the intact nature. c) where both, the old and the young, felt secure and comfortable. d) which they immediately fell in love with. e) which would be available for all residents. |
|--|---|

Task
6.

Join 2 sentences, use *when/where/that/which/etc.*

1. They live in a small modern apartment. The apartment is cozy and beautifully decorated.
2. We live in central Moscow. There are a lot of historical sights.
3. St. Petersburg was founded on May 16, 1703. It was then that Peter the Great ordered to develop there a fortress and a seaport.
4. The bell tower of John the Baptist Church, Yaroslavl, is one of the most beautiful leaning towers in Russia. The 1,000-ruble banknote depicts it.
5. Nizhny Novgorod was founded in 1221 by Prince Yuri Vsevolodovich. His aim was to protect Russian borders.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–14, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–13.

Lizzy Grant 1 _____ like a typical young artist, singing her heart out in the hope that one day she 2 _____. However, she was a flop and success never 3 _____ to her until Lana Del Rey 4 _____ on stage. If you currently see Del Rey's video, you 5 _____ that she 6 _____ nothing in common with that shy, casually 7 _____ blonde girl wearing a green T-shirt and jeans 8 _____ alone on stage at a New York music show called *The Variety Box*. The new star's voice which 9 _____ millions of fans is also different from that of Lizzy Grant. Del Rey's vocals are naturally bright and diverse, her voice, sometimes raspy, often 10 _____ icy and indifferent, which 11 _____ her the reputation of a self-styled, mysterious stage persona. "She is just a gorgeous creature," said Noah Levy, senior news editor at *In Touch Weekly* magazine. Although many argue that Del Rey looks artificial, she has a lot of defenders. "I think Lana Del Rey 12 _____. But when Lizzy Grant 13 _____ out with music it failed. So she 14 _____ herself and it worked," said Levy.

LOOK
NOTICE
COME
APPEAR
REALIZE
HAVE
DRESS
SING
WIN

SOUND
GAIN

MANUFACTURE
COME
REINVENT

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

Choose the best option for each sentence, change the grammar form of the verb if necessary. Explain the difference between the two verbs.

- To sit / to seat
 - He usually _____ beside me in class.
 - This conference hall _____ 540 people.
- To lie / to lay
 - He _____ on the ground watching the sky for a long time.
 - The children _____ the table and ran away to play.
- To rise / to raise
 - The prices _____ every month and we don't know if we'll be able to pay the bills.
 - The government _____ monthly payments for doctors and nurses last month.
- To adopt / to adapt
 - Let's _____ a more flexible approach, otherwise we won't reach a compromise.
 - He tends _____ to a new environment in no time.

Task 2.

Use the words from the box to fill in the gaps.

except, was sitting, affects, lose, immigrated, loose, accept, set, emigrated, effects

- The negative _____ of constant sleep are obvious. It _____ not only the academic performance but also one's physical and psychological state.
- If you _____ more weight, your _____-fitting hoodies will be too big for you.
- I had to _____ all their conditions _____ for working from office 5 days a week. They finally allowed me to work remotely on Mondays and Fridays.
- Their family _____ from China 30 years ago and settled in France. Later they _____ to Australia.
- The audience _____ in silence watching the performance _____ in ancient Greece.

Task
3.

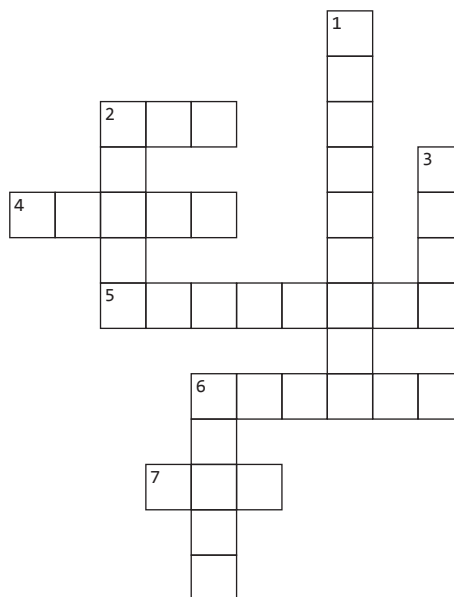
Do the crossword, use the definitions of the words from Tasks 3, 4 as keys.

ACROSS

2. to be in a horizontal position
4. to take up a new attitude
5. leave your country to live in another country
6. to agree to take something
7. put something somewhere in a neat way

DOWN

1. to come to live in another country
2. not fitting closely
3. not to know where something is
6. to adjust to something



Task
4.

Change the form of the words on the right to fit the context of the sentences on the left.

1. You are _____ for everything you do.
2. There is a tradition at our school to wear only _____ clothes on Friday.
3. My brother is the most _____ and positive person I know.
4. The new method that they've recently adopted has proved to be _____.
5. He said something _____, I couldn't understand a word, and left
6. If you want to stay _____ until the end of the term, you need to sleep at least 7 hour a day.
7. The talk had a really _____ message confirming that nothing ensures your success better than hard work.

RESPOND
FORMAL

CHEER

EFFECT
MEANING
PRODUCT

POWER

Task
5.

Choose the correct option to form an opposite to the adjective given on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| un-/im-/dis- | 1) acceptable _____ |
| un-/im-/in- | 2) interested _____ |
| un-/in-/dis- | 3) comfortable _____ |
| un-/im-/in- | 4) accurate _____ |
| un-/in-/dis- | 5) important _____ |
| un-/im-/in- | 6) prepared _____ |
| un-/in-/dis- | 7) loyal _____ |
| un-/im-/in- | 8) fortunate _____ |

Task
6.

Use the adjectives from Task 5 in the sentences below. Use each word only once.

1. One shouldn't dismiss friendship issues as _____.
2. He seemed to be completely _____ for the exam but managed to get the maximum score.
3. This situation is clearly dangerous and _____. We can't put up with it any longer.
4. If you finish the test too early, it can lead to _____ results.

5. Even though I'm flattered by your offer, I'm _____, sorry.
6. Most people are afraid of any changes and take them as risky, annoying and _____.
7. One of the _____ participants simply lost his way during the race through the city.
8. The employee is said to be _____ to the company, he does not share its values and principles.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.

Procrastination isn't 1 _____ among students. Around 50% of college students admit that they procrastinate in a consistent and often 2 _____ manner. It can cause a variety of issues which might seem 3 _____ at first but it 4 _____ their time management, academic performance, and 5 _____ well-being. Young people feel 6 _____ and bored. Experts say that students procrastinate because exhaustion and anxiety outweigh their self-control and motivation. However, there are strategies to target the causes of procrastination and overcome this 7 _____ state.

COMMON

ACCEPT
IMPORTANT
EFFECT
EMOTION
INTEREST

COMFORT

LISTENING

Tips to prevent possible problems: listen for the key words to prove that the option you choose is correct.

Task
1.

1) Listen to the text for the first time and choose the best option.

1. The speaker aims at giving a few tips on how to fight procrastination.
2. The speaker's message is that understanding the cause of procrastination is essential to reduce its level.
3. The speaker's message is to encourage adults to help teenagers with procrastination issues.

2) Listen to the text for the second time. Choose the best option: true, false or not stated.

1. According to the text, it's necessary to understand the cause of procrastination and only then a solution can be found.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. A student needs a teacher's or a parent's help to identify the cause of procrastination.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Вы услышите 7 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Г и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–8. 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. The major change in the speaker's attitude to time-management was leaving more space for the unexpected.
2. The speaker is sure that modern devices can hardly make you more efficient.
3. The speaker feels that some of the popular time-management techniques don't work for around one third of employees.
4. The speaker thinks that to become a helpful tool, time-management skills need to be taught at school.
5. Multitasking can result in making a lot of mistakes and losing time.
6. The speaker warns against using popular recommendations on time-management without giving it a thought.
7. The speaker believes that distributing tasks according to their importance doesn't contribute to spending less time on them.
8. The speaker claims that time-management techniques are myths.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Утверждение							

2. Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A–F 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. Polly has just taken a kitten from a cat shelter.
- B. Jane has 4 cats and one of them is still a kitten.
- C. One of the reasons why cats purr is that they calm themselves down by means of that soft rumble.
- D. Cats are recommended at hospitals as therapy-pets.
- E. Jane's cats love swimming.
- F. Jane says that cats hate water because it smells chemicals.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F
Соответствие диалогу						

READING

Tips to prevent possible problems: read the text and underline the key words to prove that the option you choose is correct.

Task
1.

1) Read the text and choose the best heading.

1. Positive change depends on you
2. Good habits at a glance
3. Tips for healthier and more productive you!

Being creatures of habit, we are aware of the fact that some habits are good and some are plain bad. Our habits shape our mode of living and reflect who we actually are. Our personality develops within the habits that we have. Our bad habits directly affect not only us, but also those around us ... family, friends, classmates. Setting up good habits leads to lifestyle changes, which is always difficult. It requires a lot of self-awareness and self-discipline as we change

from the inside and sometimes, we need professional advice and supervision. However, you can reinvent yourself independent of professional assistance. Taking responsibility for your own health and wellness will dramatically improve your quality of life. Start cycling in the morning and eating healthier food, for example, eating fruit instead of sweets.

2) Read the text for the second time and choose the best option.

The author is convinced that

- 1) habits are determined by our lifestyle.
- 2) we get good and bad habits under the influence of our family and friends.
- 3) getting rid of bad habits requires a lot of self-discipline.
- 4) it's possible to improve one's life quality without professional help.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. 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.

There is no doubt that for every teenager choosing a career is a life turning point. Work occupies a significant amount of our future life. They say that one needs to find a job they will enjoy, **A** _____. What can a teenager do to make the right career choice?

First and foremost, you need to know yourself. Assess your interests and values, set your priorities. Consider the range of your skills and knowledge **B** _____. Awareness of the skills you already possess also **C** _____. If you evaluate your skills and knowledge honestly, **D** _____.

To identify your strengths and weaknesses, you can take psychometric tests, **E** _____. Knowing where you are now and where you want to be, **F** _____. This information won't be enough to take the final decision on which career to pursue but it will take you one step closer to your successful future.

1. which will help teenagers understand what skills they need to develop
2. which will allow them to stay motivated and enthusiastic and avoid disappointments and failures
3. it will prove useful when you narrow down the options you will be choosing from
4. enables you to see where there is room for improvement
5. they will help to bring your best traits to light
6. you can plan how you can fulfil your career aspirations
7. so you could understand if they are a good fit for the job you would like to take up

A	B	C	D	E	F

WRITING

Tips to prevent possible problems: in conclusion it is important to express your own opinion on the problem stated in the 5th point of the plan. Don't forget about the requirements of the formal style: no contracted forms, neutral or formal vocabulary, no rhetorical questions, the use of linkers and connectors.

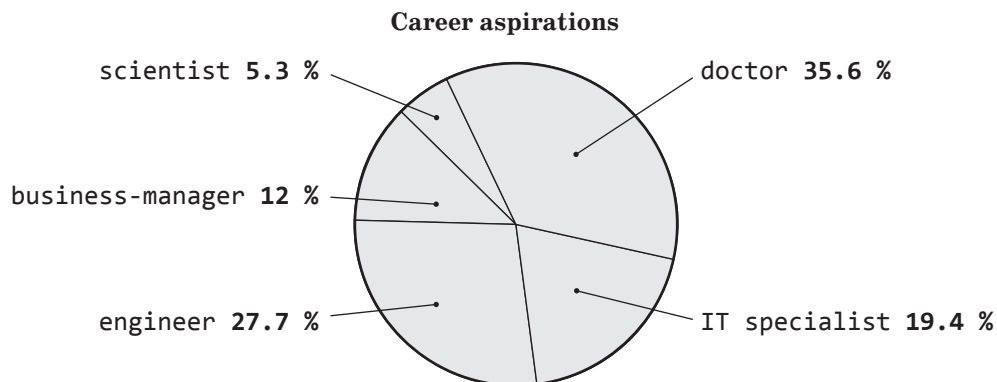
Task
1.

What is wrong with the paragraph below? Rewrite it correcting mistakes. Conclude by giving your opinion on what you can do to help the environment.

In conclusion, the problems connected to environmental protection are vital for teenagers. It's possible for people to save water and electricity, buy reusable bags and use less paper working with electronic documents.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **career aspirations among teenagers in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below). **Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write **200–250 words**. Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with the choice of a career;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of choosing one's career at teenage.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Talk for a minute – imagine you have a company of your own, tell others about your company, its goals and what sphere you would like to work in.

Task
2.

Imagine you have to interview people to employ them. Think of 7 questions you will ask them. Be ready to interview your partner.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Every young person is eager to find a dream job which would be meaningful, enjoyable and satisfying, but what does that actually mean? Some people imagine that a dream job is the one which you are passionate about. You need to really love what you do, then you'll be happy. Others think that their dream job is to be easy and highly paid. However, over two decades of research into what makes life and career satisfying, haven't found much evidence for these views. Instead, six major factors of a dream job were identified. Unexpectedly, they don't in-

clude income, but at the same time they aren't as simple as "just follow your passion". According to the result of research, only work that you find helpful to other people, enjoyable and meaningful can make you feel really happy.

2. Study the advertisement.

Welcome to the Student Career Centre!

You are considering going to the student career centre and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) working hours;
- 2) location;
- 3) personal career advice;
- 4) meetings with employers.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Working from office or working from home". You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two types of working modes;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of working modes;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which type of the working modes you would prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1

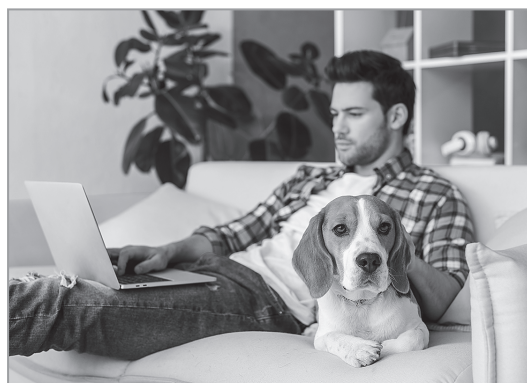


Photo 2

Module 4

“ *East or West – home is best.* ”

Warm-up

Look at different types of accommodation in the pictures, choose the one that appeals to you and describe it, explain what makes this house attractive to you.



GRAMMAR

Task 1.

Put the verbs in brackets in the grammatically correct form. Identify 2 types of conditional sentences referring to the present and the future.

1. If my sister _____ (want) to find some appealing and original designs, she always _____ (look for) them on Pinterest.
2. As long as I _____ (need) some illustrations for our report which is due next week, I _____ (ask) you to help me.
3. In case there _____ (be) an opportunity to visit Melnikov House in Moscow tomorrow, we _____ (jump) at it. It's amazing!
4. If I _____ (decide) to organize an excursion for my classmates, I _____ (take) them to see the most unusual Moscow buildings.
5. In case you _____ (think) that traditional Russian houses look alike, you _____ (surprise) at the variety of styles presented at our open-air museum.

Task 2.

Put the verbs in brackets in the grammatically correct form. Identify 2 types of conditional sentences referring to imaginary present and imaginary past.

1. A special contest among the young architects and designers _____ (hold) if the city council _____ (support) our idea to set up a new public space in the central park last year.
2. It _____ (be) great if I _____ (find) some time today to see my friend's new apartment but I'm really busy.
3. Major trends in interior design _____ (discuss) after the excursion, if we _____ (not get stuck) in a traffic jam on our way back.
4. If I _____ (not make) up my mind to build a house of our own 4 years ago, we _____ (buy) an apartment in the city centre then.
5. If its building _____ (be) so beautiful, I _____ (go) to that museum yesterday.

Task 3.

Fill in the gaps with the necessary personal pronoun.

1. The novel was written by Checkhov _____.
2. They went to the sea on _____ own.
3. I share the room with my sister. She keeps _____ clothes on the top two shelves, and I keep _____ on the bottom two shelves.
4. I'm not sure if Tom is going to finish _____ project on time.
5. Our car is almost the same as our neighbours' car. _____ is blue and _____ is black.

Task 4.

Correct mistakes in pronouns if there are any.

1. Helen has only her to blame for the mistakes she made in the test.
2. Their little daughter can make pancakes herself.
3. The children arranged theirs own party in the garden.
4. My brother brought a friend of him from Sweden to my birthday yesterday.
5. Our dog always brings us it's favourite toy when it wants to play.
6. Me and my friend are carrying out research on the evolution of the English language.

Task 5.

Choose one verb that would collocate with all the expressions in the group.

make, come, catch, pay, take, save, keep

- 1) _____ attention
interest
someone a compliment
someone a visit
- 2) _____ electricity
money
time
someone a seat
- 3) _____ into view
to terms with
to a compromise
to an end
- 4) _____ an effort
progress
room
a difference
- 5) _____ in touch
a promise
a secret
a diary
- 6) _____ a cold
sight of
a taxi
someone's attention
- 7) _____ a picture
a chance
a look
care

**Task
6.**

Make use of the expressions from Task 5 in the sentences below.

1. Please, take a _____ at these sentences. Don't you see a mistake?
2. I'm afraid to catch a _____, that's why I don't open the windows and always wear warm socks.
3. It's a shame he didn't keep his _____ to come to the party. All our classmates would be happy to see their maths teacher.
4. You are making great _____ and your language skills are improving. I'm so very proud of you!
5. We finally came to a _____ and finished our discussion on friendly terms. It was really interesting after all.
6. Saving _____ we save _____ which we'll spend on the necessary stationery.
7. It is not that I'm paying you a _____, your achievements are truly impressive.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–8, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–8.

If you 1 _____ conditional sentences now, you 2 _____ later happy you did it at school. Many people struggle with conditional sentences as they don't understand them. If they 3 _____ more effort when at school, they 4 _____ any problems understanding conditional sentences then. So, not to regret it later, do it now. So, first of all, learn the rules. If you 5 _____ the rules properly, you 6 _____ that they are simple. If you speak about a situation in the future, then in the main sentence you use *will/can/might* while in the conditional clause you use one of the present tenses. Here is an example: If one 7 _____ English for 1 hour a day, their progress 8 _____ tangible in a couple of weeks.

LEARN
BE
PUT

NOT HAVE

STUDY
SEE

PRACTISE
BECOME

USE OF ENGLISH

Task
1.

Form nouns from the following words and fill in the crossword.

ACROSS

3. violin

8. supervise

9. vegetarian

10. similar

11. leader

14. curious

15. reside

DOWN

1. train

2. criticize

4. assist

5. forgive

6. partner

7. populate

12. enjoy

13. train

Task
2.

Come up with one preposition common for all adjectives in each group.

ashamed, aware, capable, conscious, fond, full, jealous	
angry (a person), annoyed (a person), bored, connected, happy, pleased	
angry (a person), annoyed (a person), be bad, be good, surprised	
addicted, attentive, grateful, kind, immune, indifferent, married, prone	
early, famous, late, ready, responsible, sorry	

Task
3.

Make use of the set word combinations from Task 2 in the sentences below.

1. I'm afraid, I'm not very good _____ coding. I know only some basics.
2. Many actors become addicted _____ being on stage and can't do without the public's attention and admiration.
3. I know what you are capable _____, that's why you've been invited to participate in our project.
4. All this boredom and apathy that one might experience are connected _____ the constant stress we are all prone _____.
5. He was extremely jealous _____ other's success and tried to win in any competition he joined.
6. I'm really grateful _____ you for being so kind _____ our children and never getting annoyed _____ them.
7. I'm really ashamed _____ what I've done. It was impolite to stay indifferent _____ your request.

Task
4.

Match the words, so that they would collocate.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) tree-lined | a) hills |
| 2) residential | b) facilities |
| 3) local | c) streets |
| 4) within easy | d) reach of |
| 5) recycling | e) amenities |
| 6) off-road | f) views |
| 7) cobbled | g) areas |
| 8) rolling | h) streets |
| 9) breathtaking | i) parking |

Task
5.

Put the words in bold in correct places in the text. The collocations from Task 4 will be of help.

It is a **residential** town, deep in the **cobbled** of the countryside is thought to be one of the most English towns which keeps its traditions in its **heart** streets and **little** lanes. It's worth a visit as the scenery is splendid and the grazing cows and sheep in emerald-green fields and **breathtaking** hills add to the one-of-a-kind atmosphere of England. The journey itself is a pleasure driving through a **rolling** and friendly-looking landscape of genuine England and the views are **nice**. Have tea in a café located in the **tree-lined** area full of tiny houses with luscious rose bushes in front of them.

Task
6.

Find a match: a phrasal verb and its definition.

- 1) smarten up
- 2) put up
- 3) straightened up
- 4) settling in
- 5) mop up
- 6) part with
- 7) pull up
- 8) wash down

- a) clean a liquid with a cloth
- b) give up, relinquish
- c) become used to living in a new place
- d) make the place look tidier
- e) move (a chair) closer to someone or something
- f) fix something to a wall
- g) put in good order or make tidy
- h) wash something from top to bottom

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–8. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–8, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

We had just 1 _____ to a new place which was a nice spacious apartment. It was located in a quiet residential 2 _____. There were so many things to straighten 3 _____ in the first few days. We had to 4 _____ with much of our old furniture and 5 _____ just a few cupboards and bookshelves in the rooms and put away all our things. The rooms were light and not cluttered with furniture and we decided not to buy any unnecessary furniture to have more space and air. We 6 _____ up the kitchen with a coat of light-blue paint and were absolutely happy 7 _____ the new colour. The neighbourhood looked pretty friendly. Its tree-lined streets and a lot of local amenities within 8 _____ reach made our new residence almost a perfect place to live in.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) set on | 2) settle in | 3) settle for | 4) settle down |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1) space | 2) place | 3) area | 4) address |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|------|
| 1) up | 2) down | 3) on | 4) – |
|-------|---------|-------|------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1) do | 2) get rid | 3) part | 4) deal |
|-------|------------|---------|---------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1) put off | 2) put on | 3) put down | 4) put up |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| 1) smarten | 2) dye | 3) paint | 4) redecorate |
|------------|--------|----------|---------------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| 1) at | 2) with | 3) as | 4) because |
|-------|---------|-------|------------|

Ответ:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| 1) plain | 2) simple | 3) easy | 4) effortless |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|

Ответ:

2. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–8, слова так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–8.

The Rusakov House of Culture 1 _____ by a famous Russian architect Konstantin Melnikov in 1929. Even now it visually 2 _____ out from the rest of the city. Its extraordinary introverted plan 3 _____ on three main auditoriums organized around a central space. The layout of the halls was revolutionary at the time as it 4 _____ as a single space seating 1,200 people, otherwise, it could be subdivided into 6 separate rooms with the help of mechanized panels. With a number of relatively small spaces inside, from the outside the building 5 _____ monumental. This masterpiece of Melnikov 6 _____ by the dynamism of a tensed muscle though Constructivists 7 _____ Melnikov's symbolism of the human body as too formal.

However, we can't but admire the three massive buildings 8 _____ a perfect synthesis between form and function.

COMPLETE
STAND

BASE

USE

LOOK
INSPIRE
CRITICIZE

REPRESENT

LISTENING

Tips to prevent possible problems: read the task. Listen to the conversation carefully. Pay attention to the key words and whether the fact was mentioned in the text at all.

Task
1.

Listen to the conversation and decide which of the statements below is true, false or not stated.

- Cath has to do a project about home.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- Steve suggests to write a story about their home and neighbourhood.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- Cath says that home is more than just the house she lives in.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- Steve believes that home is the building where one lives.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Вы услышите 7 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–G и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–8. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

- This royal residence was never used by its owner.
- This building was designed to impress.
- This one-of-a-kind estate is inaccessible to the wide public.
- This building represents conceptual art reincarnated in architecture.
- This masterpiece was intended to become a popular construction for sustainable living.
- This magnificent manor-house serves the most peaceful aims.
- This modern mall has had an eventful history.
- This old construction has been converted into a modern venue.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

READING

Tips to prevent possible problems: read the task. Highlight the key words to make the right choice, pay particular attention to coordination of the tenses and Subject-Verb coordination within one sentence.

Task
1.

1) Read the text. Fill in the gaps with the most suitable option.

1. with its white façade and no sharp edges
2. while around the other side there is a slide
3. to be not only their home but also their playground

An unusual Slide House was built in Japan for a family with 3 kids **A** _____, a fun place that would create happy childhood memories. It has a rectangular shape and looks modern **B** _____. There is a staircase that goes all the way around one side of the house and connects all three floors **C** _____. The corridors, the slide and the stairs make it possible to literally run around the house: up the stairs, along the corridor and down the slide to make a full circle by the outer wall. It's an attraction for children who are sure to have the best lifelong memories of their home. One spacious bedroom shared by all members of the family occupies the whole 3rd floor. The house is full of light and air and is functional despite its tricky architecture.

2) Read the text above for the second time and choose the best option to complete the statements below.

1. The Slide House is
 - 1) a hotel.
 - 2) a holiday rental.
 - 3) a house for a particular family.
 - 4) an attraction.
2. The house has
 - 1) one common bedroom for the whole family.
 - 2) two bedrooms: for parents and for children.
 - 3) five bedrooms in the basement.
 - 4) 3 bedrooms on the 3rd floor.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. 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 Pole House, Australia, is 689 square feet, it can accommodate 2 guests to present them with a holiday experience like no other: living 40 metres above Fairhaven Beach enjoying breathtaking views of the ocean, stunning landscapes and the Great Ocean Road. It is one of Australia's most iconic homes **A** _____ which are part of the room. You can watch sunsets and sunrises, listen to the rumbling ocean, **B** _____. The house was built on a steep hillside **C** _____. A concrete platform on a 13-metre-high pylon with a house on top was built **D** _____. However, there came a second challenge as the house had to be comfortably accessed. A narrow concrete bridge linking the house to the hillside was created to solve this problem. The house was built by Frank Dixon in the 1970s **E** _____ but it

became a legendary manmade natural attraction in no time. People stopped to take photos of this landmark **F** _____. Recently renovated, the Pole House is still not about accommodation, nor is it about the comforts or amenities, it is about the unforgettable experience.

1. when social networks and the internet didn't exist
2. which combines a luxurious modern interior with the sky and the ocean
3. to put an emphasis on the views
4. and admire the constantly changing fusion of colour, wave, sunshine and cloud
5. which made the architects come up with the most sophisticated solution
6. which seemed to be a shared part of the landscape
7. which is as spectacular as the landscape around

A	B	C	D	E	F

WRITING

Tips to prevent possible problems: read the task. In the email it is necessary to ask 3 questions on the subject given in the task. The easiest way to avoid mistakes is to use the object/event/fact/person you are asking about as the subject in each question.

Task
1.

Ask 3 question about your dad's birthday party.

Which of these questions are not about the party?

1. Did you like the party?
2. Was the party noisy?
3. How long did the party last?
4. Where was the party held?
5. Was it a family party?
6. How many people were there at the party?

EXAM PRACTICE

1. You have received an email message from your English-speaking friend Sandra.

From: sandra@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject:
... My final school year has just begun and we are doing a project on an ideal home. Could you help me by answering a few questions? What is your ideal home like? Where would you like to live? Would you like your ideal home to be equipped with a smart-home system? My parents bought new furniture for my bedroom ...

Write an email to Sandra. In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about Sandra's bedroom.

Write **100–140** words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Talk for a minute – describe an ideal place for you to live in. Explain why you'd prefer to live in such a place, what facilities do you think would be the most essential ones and what your ideal neighbourhood would be like.

Task
2.

Discussion “Living in the metropolis vs living in a small town”. Think of pros and cons of living in a big modern city and a small town. Be ready to give at least 4 advantages and 4 disadvantages of living in those types of urban areas. List the key problems of living in a modern city/town, think of ways of solving those problems. Discuss the points above with your classmates.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

The Internet of Things allows us to use modern Home Automation systems, often called “Smart-Home Technology”. In simple terms, the *Internet of Things* is the digitally connected universe of smart devices. Smart-Home Technology enables you to control practically every aspect of your home life. It is hard to explain how this technology works because there isn't one universally accepted protocol. All of such systems are really complicated. To put it simple, they use electricity, radio waves and wireless technology to send messages to and from devices. Smart-Home Technology can vary, for example, App-based Smart-Home technology uses your home network to communicate with the Cloud and home devices via Wi-Fi. Cloud technology is an essential part of the Internet of Things. Those devices are controlled by you through apps on your smart device.

2. Study the advertisement.

Welcome
to the Student
Accommodation.com!

You are considering using the service of the website offering student accommodation and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) if there is a possibility to rent a room near the university;
- 2) location of student accommodation;
- 3) types of accommodation offered;
- 4) shared flats availability.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “My ideal home”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news.

Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two types of homes;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of homes;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which type of home would you prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Module 5



“ We won’t have a society
if we destroy the environment.
(Margaret Mead) ”

Warm-up

Look at the photos of 3 technogenic catastrophes. Describe their causes and consequences using the following expressions: *man-made, outbreak of lung diseases, traffic jams, vehicles, iodine, rush hour, damaging factor, exposure to danger, chemical/gas emissions, nuclear power station, oil derrick, fuel tanks, poisonous leak, toxic waste, oil products, worn-out equipment, negligence, carelessness, safety measures, radiation exposure, radiation sickness, pollution, physical deformities, oil slick, spillage, damage, loss, endangered species.*



GRAMMAR

Task
1.

Divide the given words into groups: *one, four, second, a third, a half, two, three, sixth, five, third, first, nine, fourth, a fifth, a quarter.*

Task
2.

Match the numbers.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1) 100 | a) thirty-seven |
| 2) 14 | b) sixty-one |
| 3) 52 | c) a hundred |
| 4) 48 | d) one hundred and eighty-one |
| 5) 37 | e) four hundred and thirty-three |
| 6) 61 | f) fifty-two |
| 7) 50 | g) fourteen |
| 8) 181 | h) fifty |
| 9) 433 | i) one thousand five hundred and forty-nine |
| 10) 1549 | j) forty-eight |

Task
3.

Listen and write the phrases with numbers.

Task
4.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I wish I _____ (have) enough money to buy this dress.
- If only we _____ (can) afford a cruise holiday this year!
- I wish he _____ (not come) to the party tonight.
- This gadget is useless. I should _____ (not follow) the assistant's advice while buying it.
- I think we should _____ (listen) to this singer. She gave a wonderful concert.
- I wish I _____ (not spend) so much money yesterday.
- If only we _____ (attend) this lecture last week!
- I wish he _____ (be) more careful in the street!
- I wish I _____ (see) this film – everybody is talking about it now!
- I think we should _____ (leave) the dog at home, it is travel-sick.

Task
5.

Read the letter and choose the correct variant.

Dear Mum,

I feel really unhappy! I wish I 1 _____ this job. If only I 2 _____ to you before I made the decision to come here. I wish the people here 3 _____ so unfriendly. I don't like it at all! If only I 4 _____ longer breaks!

Looking at a computer screen all day is tiring; I wish my computer 5 _____! And I wish my boss 6 _____ yelling at me all the time. He's always in a bad mood. It's so annoying! Also, I wish there 7 _____ someone here I could talk to but there is no one I can talk to. I haven't made any friends. If only I 8 _____ some friends when I arrived here, but meeting new people is very difficult. I wish you 9 _____ nearer to me. If only I 10 _____ you more often!
Please write soon. I miss you!

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a) didn't accept | b) wouldn't accept | c) hadn't accepted |
| 2 a) had listened | b) listened | c) would listen |
| 3 a) weren't | b) wouldn't be | c) hadn't been |
| 4 a) had had | b) had | c) would have |
| 5 a) explode | b) will explode | c) would explode |
| 6 a) would stop | b) stopped | c) had stopped |
| 7 a) would be | b) had been | c) were |
| 8 a) would have made | b) had made | c) made |
| 9 a) lived | b) would live | c) had lived |
| 10 a) could have seen | b) could see | c) would see |

**Task
6.**

Read the text and write sentences beginning with "Laura wishes her roommate would/wouldn't ..."

It's a pure disaster having to share a room with Sophy. She borrows my phone without asking. She never washes her coffee mug which she leaves on my writing table or on the windowsill. She is such a mess! She drops her clothes everywhere (on all the chairs and beds including mine). The room's so untidy I can't work. And she comes in late in the evening and doesn't remember I go to sleep early. Then she lies in bed and starts scrolling the mobile phone and giggling at stupid videos. I can't stand it! I'm going to look for a room on my own.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–6.

The thing is, I should 1 _____ there for my dad when he needed me. Years went by and I started to feel guilty. I really wanted to have him back but I had let the relationship 2 _____ to the extent that we were practically strangers.

When he gave me the news, he looked as if he was truly sorry. He told me that it was his fault that we 3 _____ apart. He said he wished he 4 _____ hard enough to make our relationship work. I couldn't believe how he could feel guilty when I was the one 5 _____.

Since that day I have always regretted 6 _____ more time with my dad before.

BE

WORSEN

GROW

FIGHT

BLAME

NOT SPEND

USE OF ENGLISH

**Task
1.**

Put the words in the box into groups according to which prepositions they are followed by. Some verbs can be followed by more than one preposition.

apologize, accuse, charge, look, talk, believe, run, laugh, insist, think, listen, succeed, worry, agree, arrive, send, tell, remind, refer, warn, care, rely, depend, belong, meet, fill, cover, share

for	of	in	to	about	at	on	with

Task
2.

Match the words to make compound nouns.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) carbon | a) blanket |
| 2) nature | b) area |
| 3) greenhouse | c) layer |
| 4) safety | d) warming |
| 5) global | e) rains |
| 6) conservation | f) effect |
| 7) sustainable | g) net |
| 8) thermal | h) development |
| 9) ozone | i) reserve |
| 10) acid | j) footprint |

Task
3.

Complete with the right plural of the compound nouns.

- The elderly spend most of their time looking at the **passers-bys/passers-by**.
- Does this hotel allow early **checks-in/check-ins**?
- The association planted some **apples tree/apple trees**.
- The relationship between women and their **mother-in-laws/mothers-in-law** is often fraught.
- Are there any **shoe shops/shoes shop** nearby?
- Take two **spoonfuls/spoonsful** of honey before you go to bed.
- I have two **pen-friends/pens-friend** from the UK.
- Get off after two **bus stops/buses stop**.
- She bought two **tools box/tool boxes**.
- They are **goods-for-nothing/good-for-nothings** who never take responsibility for their lives.

Task
4.

Read the text and fill the gaps with the components of the compound nouns.

The destruction of the 1 _____ forest is very worrying. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the natural 2 _____ of many animals are being destroyed. As a result, many species are in danger of 3 _____. This, in turn, threatens the traditional way of 4 _____ of many of the indigenous 5 _____ who live in some of the most remote areas of our planet. As with most environmental 6 _____, we need to think more about long-7 _____ effects and realize that everything we do has implications for 8 _____ generations. If we want to hand on our world to our children and grandchildren, we simply can't continue to misuse the world's natural 9 _____ as we are at the moment.

Task
5.

Choose the right variant of the phrasal verb.

- The truth finally _____ me. (dawned on/dawned about)
- He _____ as if nothing had happened. (carried on/carried through)
- He _____ all struggle. (gave up/gave out)
- _____ the light, please. (Switch on/Switch for)

5. She _____ her mother. (takes in/takes after)
6. Children _____ whatever they hear. (blurt out/blurt about)
7. All the tickets of the Barcelona Cup have been _____. (sold away/sold out)
8. Why are you _____? (looking around/looking for)
9. You can _____ this deficiency. (make out/make up)
10. All the fruit in the basket has _____. (gone off/gone out)

**Task
6.**

Read the text and fill in the gaps with a, b, c or d.

My busy day

When I set off for work this morning, my car broke **1** _____, so I ended up taking the bus. As soon as I got off, I **2** _____ into an old schoolmate, Mark. While we were talking, he brought up something I had already **3** _____ out from some mutual friends – that he had come into some money and had set up his own business. He told me that there was a lot to sort **4** _____, and offered to take me on, but I **5** _____ him down straight away.

When I clocked in, my boss had **6** _____ at me, telling me off in front of everyone. When I got over the initial shock, I told her I'd make up for being late, but it turned out that she had **7** _____ up over a deal that had fallen through, after a client of mine had pulled out of a contract. She told me that I wouldn't get **8** _____ with it, that I'd let everybody down, and just went on and on...

Eventually, I ran out of patience and **9** _____ back – I said I was not going to put up with it anymore, and if she wanted to lay me off, she should **10** _____ ahead. Anyway, to cut a long story short, I stormed out, phoned Mark's secretary, who put me **11** _____ to him. I told Mark I'd like to take him up on his offer. So, in the end, everything worked out perfectly!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 a) on | b) down | c) up | d) with |
| 2 a) bumped | b) came | c) met | d) crashed |
| 3 a) learnt | b) found | c) turned | d) come |
| 4 a) off | b) in | c) out | d) away |
| 5 a) calmed | b) let | c) broke | d) turned |
| 6 a) a go | b) a try | c) a show | d) a shout |
| 7 a) burst | b) blown | c) flown | d) exploded |
| 8 a) on | b) up | c) away | d) back |
| 9 a) answered | b) cried | c) wrote | d) returned |
| 10 a) be | b) go | c) say | d) lie |
| 11 a) across | b) down | c) through | d) back |

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–5, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

Speed Flatmating

When you are looking for rental accommodation in a shared house, you have to think not only about the **1** _____ and your budget, but also about who you are sharing with, as your **2** _____ can make the difference between a successful or an unhappy house-share.

There is a perfect way to find the ideal house or flat. Events, organised by the website speedflatmating.co.uk, are mainly held in Lon-

LOCATE
HOUSE

don and other British towns and cities. At these events, people looking for accommodation can meet people with 3 _____ rooms, or other people on the lookout for accommodation who they can rent a place with.

On 4 _____ at a Speed Flatmating event, guests are given a sticker to wear. White stickers indicate that you have a spare room. Pink stickers are for people who are looking for a room. On white stickers, people write their name, the rental cost of the room and its nearest tube station. On pink stickers, people write their name, their budget and the area where they want to live.

5 _____ enjoy Speed Flatmating for various reasons. Firstly, it cuts out the long, boring process of advertising and showing people around a flat. Also, potential flatmates can get to meet each other in a relaxed, social setting and find out whether they would be a good match for a flatshare or not.

AVAILABILITY

ARRIVE

USE

2. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

In April 2010 thousands of people were stuck in airports around the world because of an eruption of the Icelandic volcano Eyjafjallajökull. The volcanic cloud covered half of Europe and didn't dissipate for 15 days. During that time more than 100,000 flights worldwide were called 1 _____. Weather forecasters were powerless: it was almost impossible to predict the volcanic eruption, moreover none of them could figure 2 _____ an exact date when the cloud would dissipate. This meant that people would have to survive without 3 _____ travel. In the end, it all worked 4 _____.

After 2 weeks in the airport we finally got on the plane. Once we were in the air, high above the mountains, the plane started to make a strange noise. We were hoping nothing was going to go wrong but I was definitely thinking that the mechanics should 5 _____ down the source of the noise; because the entire flight I was thinking over all of the horrible things that might happen to the airplane.

About halfway through the flight, I was feeling run 6 _____ after so much time travelling. Just as I was about to fall asleep, a little girl started crying. Although I'm complaining about the flight and the plane, I'm not trying to criticize the airline. The plane 7 _____ were really friendly and after all, we did arrive safely.

1 1) off 2) out 3) from 4) up

Ответ:

2 1) up 2) out 3) in 4) by

Ответ:

3 1) land 2) air 3) sea 4) road

Ответ:

4 1) past 2) up 3) in 4) out

Ответ:

5 1) notice 2) trace 3) track 4) single

Ответ:

6 1) out 2) down 3) over 4) up

Ответ: ☐

7 1) crew 2) stuff 3) team 4) personal

Ответ: ☐

LISTENING

Task
1.

Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps.

Acid rain is a form of 1 _____. When automobiles, 2 _____ plants, and factories burn different fuels like coal or gas, they release 3 _____ into the air. These gases combine with the oxygen and water in the air. When such water comes down as rain or snow, it carries with it all 4 _____ and becomes acid rain. Acid rain is very damaging to all life forms. Acid rain can pollute lakes and rivers, killing 5 _____ that live in them. Acid rain also damages various kinds of 6 _____, including farm crops and trees. Moreover, acid rain corrupts surfaces of buildings. By the early 1990s tens of thousands of lakes had been 7 _____ by acid rain in Norway, Sweden, and Canada. Despite much discussion between many countries, there is still no 8 _____ to the problem. The chief reason is that it is 9 _____ to control the pollution. However, since the damage from acid rain to the environment is 10 _____, the environmental costs are greater.

Task
2.

Listen to the information on the fires and fill in the table.

2010 place: _____ what burnt: _____ problems caused: _____ consequences: _____ _____	2019 place: _____ what burnt: _____ problems caused: _____ consequences: _____ _____
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EXAM PRACTICE

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.

- The speaker is talking about the lessons the natural disaster taught.
- The speaker is talking about the spontaneous character of natural disasters.
- The speaker is talking about unexpected variations of winter precipitation.
- The speaker is talking about the casualties caused by the natural disaster.
- The speaker is talking about the combined effect of two natural disasters.
- The speaker is talking about the influence of extreme temperatures on people's well-being.
- The speaker is talking about the most known type of disasters.

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. Anna read an article about celebrities who survived natural disasters.
- B. The rescue operation in Thailand happened in the 21st century.
- C. The group of boys and their coach got lost in the underground cave.
- D. Before being found they had to live only on water.
- E. The rescue operation went fast.
- F. Diving through the flooded passageways was dangerous for the rescuers.
- G. The rescued boys were treated as heroes.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

3. Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 1–7 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. What inspired Sergey to write a book about Anatoli Boukreev?

- 1) His love for mountaineering.
- 2) An article in a magazine.
- 3) His scientific research.
- 4) His work experiences.

Ответ:

2. Why did Anatoli Boukreev serve in the army in Alma-Ata?

- 1) Because of his interest in mountain climbing.
- 2) Because of his poor health.
- 3) Because of professional work.
- 4) Because of his relatives' invitation.

Ответ:

3. Sergey's disease

- 1) prevented his mountaineering career.
- 2) formed his interest in cross-country skiing.
- 3) inspired him to write books.
- 4) was not an obstacle for his dreams.

Ответ:

4. What was NOT Sergey's peculiarity as a climber?

- 1) He never used oxygen.
- 2) He demonstrated phenomenal endurance.
- 3) He charted his own route to the top.
- 4) He had incredible climbing speed.

Ответ:

5. After the collapse of the Soviet Union Sergey stayed at Kazakhstan because

- 1) there were better mountaineering schools there.
- 2) it was closer to Nepal.
- 3) it was the only country he liked to work in.
- 4) he initiated his own commercial mountaineering business there.

Ответ:

6. Sergey became world famous when he
- 1) rescued three climbers from Everest.
 - 2) published his book about the Everest tragedy.
 - 3) was the first to reach the top of Everest.
 - 4) climbed four peaks just in 80 days.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7. Anatoli Boukreev treated mountains

- 1) with respect.
- 2) with carelessness.
- 3) with hatred.
- 4) with fear.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

READING

Task
1.

Look at the illustration to the article. What will the text be about?

- 1) Now read the article and underline the main idea (key words) in every part of the text.

- A. Plastic is criticized for its short lifespan. If we evaluate the life cycle of the material, the environmental costs of plastic are four times lower than those of metal, cardboard, or paper. The main problem is not how the world uses plastic, but where it goes from the trash containers. Every year about 3 million tons of plastic waste is produced in Russia. Specialists from the Higher School of Economics analyzed the data in 2017 and concluded that only 10–12% of this amount is sent for recycling. The system of separate waste collection in Russia does not yet allow full utilization of specialized enterprises for plastic recycling. Domestic companies are forced to buy plastic waste abroad. Thus, in 2018 imports amounted to \$20 million.
- B. Instead of benefiting society and the environment, plastic products end up in landfills and dumps. The synthetic material begins to decompose under the influence of sunlight. In the process, harmful substances such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, phosgene, and hydrogen bromide are released. It is difficult to calculate the rate of decomposition of plastic. Several factors influence the process: the type of material, humidity, and temperature. For example, a disposable diaper and toothbrush will only disappear in 500 years, and a cup of coffee bought in a coffee shop before work will lie in a landfill for at least 30 years.
- C. Environmental organizations and activists have been urging society for years not just to reduce consumption, but to turn toward recycling. This will help conserve the non-renewable fuel, oil; reduce energy consumption; reduce the amount of waste in landfills; reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. In Russia, private companies and the government have already joined forces to create a mutually beneficial model of cooperation.



Businesses are interested in creating new industries and technologies, while the authorities are creating a suitable infrastructure.

- D. A breakthrough was the “garbage” reform, which began in 2019. We are talking about the Federal Law-89 “On Waste Production and Consumption”. The law first appeared in 1998. But over 23 years it has undergone a number of changes. Important amendments to the law were made in 2014. It was then that they first started talking about the need to reduce the volume of landfills and increase recycling. After the “May” decrees of the president of Russia in 2018, a new goal appeared in the national project “Environment”: to increase the percentage of recycling waste to 36% by 2024. Now no more than 7% is sent for recycling.
- E. Putting plastic back into production is an effective step for businesses and the environment. Recycling a ton of polymers requires, on average, 10% of the energy and water costs of primary production. If we add unlimited number of recycling cycles to savings, then polymers turn out to be a profitable material as well. Russian companies successfully use recycled plastic to create new types of goods. For example, the company Smart Environment in Kaliningrad produces benches, urns and benches of high strength from this material. In Yekaterinburg, the Uraltermoplast plant uses the plastic to process it into a polymer profile. The resulting coloured boards become playgrounds, fences, and even garden furniture in the future. The Moscow firm Aksion Rus has offered an alternative to wooden sleepers. The company now makes them from recycled plastic. It takes 170 tons of material to make 1 km of sleepers. Axion Rus gets the raw material from the partner companies all over the country.
- F. Experts believe that the recycling industry has enormous development potential. Due to the inflow of a larger volume of raw materials and the need on the part of processors the growth is possible at least twice in the next 5–10 years. According to the estimates of Technonikol, the capacity of the secondary pellet market of ₮80 billion is not the limit. Currently, the capacity is ₮35–40 billion which is a step towards environmental improvement and a major incentive for the development of small and medium business in the sphere of recycling and sorting of solid waste.
- G. By 2024 there will be 210 waste recycling plants in Russia. These are the plans shared by Russian authorities. According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation, now there are about 80 plants for recycling plastics in the country. In the next few years, the owners of these enterprises are going to increase their workload. Alexei Popovichev, the executive director of RusBrand, explained that so far the lack of raw materials keeps production from increasing. The largest corporations in the world also joined the fight against plastic pollution. For example, in Russia in 2018 an association of producers of products in packaging “RusPRO” appeared. The enterprises united in order to jointly develop the concept of extended producer responsibility.

2) Thinking about the underlined ideas, match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (A–G).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cheap material | 5. Recycling benefits |
| 2. Decomposition period | 6. Recycling enterprises |
| 3. Developmental prospects | 7. State requirements |
| 4. New forms of second life | |

EXAM PRACTICE

1. 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. A blow to biodiversity
2. Potential risks and benefits
3. Natural cataclysms
4. Rise in sea levels

5. Water shortages, famine and epidemics
6. Unwelcome changes
7. Uninhabitable areas
8. Consequences for our country

- A. Scientists say that climatic belts will shift, so weather changes will become more abrupt. The frequency and severity of abnormal events such as droughts and floods will increase. The connection between climate change and occurrence of natural disasters was proved by American scientists who found traces of warming while studying tropical cyclones in the Pacific Ocean, unusually high summer temperatures in Europe, China, South Korea and Argentina as well as forest fires in the American state of California, drought in Africa and the Middle East, snowstorms in Nepal and torrential downpours that caused floods in Canada and New Zealand.
- B. Some countries due to rising humidity and high average temperature by 2100 may become uninhabitable. According to the study of American scientists, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE and other countries of the Middle East fall into the risk group. According to the calculations of climatologists, with the current growth rate of emissions of greenhouse gases by 2070 the average air temperature in the countries of the Persian Gulf may reach 74–77° C. This will make the areas uninhabitable for people. The exception may be large metropolitan areas with developed air conditioning systems. But even in them, people will be able to leave their homes only at night.
- C. According to some scientists, we are in the middle of the sixth mass extinction in the history of the Earth. And this time the process is caused by human actions. If the climate warming is not stopped, many ecosystems, the species of living beings that are part of them, will become less diverse, less saturated. There are predictions that up to 30–40% of plant and animal species will disappear as their habitat will change faster than they can adapt to these changes.
- D. UN experts warn that warming will drastically affect crop yields, especially in underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, leading to food problems. According to scientists, by 2080 the number of people facing the threat of famine may increase by 600 million. Another important consequence of climate change can become a lack of drinking water. In regions with an arid climate (Central Asia, the Mediterranean, South Africa, Australia, etc.) the situation will become even worse due to a decrease in precipitation. Hunger, water shortages, and the migration of insects can lead to increased epidemics and the spread of tropical diseases such as malaria and fever in northern areas.
- E. One of the most tangible consequences of a warming climate is likely to be melting glaciers and rising sea levels. Millions of people on the coast will die from frequent floods or will be forced to relocate. According to the expert community, the sea level rise in the 21st century will be up to 1 m (in the 20th century — 0.1–0.2 m). In this case, the most vulnerable will be lowlands, coastal areas and small islands, such as the Netherlands, Bangladesh and small island states, like the Bahamas and the Maldives. Significant territories could be flooded in countries such as Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Iraq, Thailand, and Vietnam. Serious damage threatens China, where about 140 million people could lose their homes, and Japan, where more than 30 million people, a fourth of the country's population, could be flooded.
- F. The climate in Russia is also changing noticeably. Abrupt changes in weather, abnormally high and abnormally low temperatures are observed more often. According to the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, between 1990 and 2010 the number of natural disasters such as floods, mudslides and hurricanes in our country increased nearly fourfold and continues to increase by about 6–7% per year. Environmentalists predict that the number could double over the next ten years. According to Roshydromet calculations, the average annual temperature in Russia is increasing 2.5 times faster than worldwide. The warming is most active in the northern regions of Russia. By the middle of the 21st century, the average winter temperature throughout Russia may rise by 2–5° C.

- G. Alexandra Frolova, head of Roshydromet, believes that for Russia climate warming poses not only risks, but also benefits. Among the threats associated with warming she mentions increased frequency, intensity, and duration of droughts in some regions, extreme flooding and soil overwatering in other regions; increased fire danger in forests and peat bogs; disruption of the customary way of life of indigenous peoples of the North; displacement of some biological species by others. However, she also singles out potential positive changes. Warming in the Arctic will increase the length of navigation along the Northern Sea Route and make it easier to develop offshore oil and gas fields. The heating season will be shortened and, consequently, energy consumption will be reduced. The agricultural areas will be shifted to the North, especially in Western Siberia and the Urals.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2. 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 Aral Sea disaster

According to historical documents, in the 20th century, the Aral Sea was the world's fourth-largest inland water body, with an approximate area of 68 000 sq. km. Moreover, the rivers that fed the lake also offered water to nearby towns, A _____. However, in the 1960s the Soviet government decided to convert the dry region B _____.

The Aral Sea's water was supplied by two major rivers in Central Asia, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. According to the plan, the rivers were diverted to form the irrigation system C _____. Engineers built 20,000 miles of canals, 45 dams, and more than 80 reservoirs to redirect the water to irrigate the fields. Uzbekistan did become one of the world's top cotton-growing regions, D _____. Without constant water supply the Aral Sea began shrinking rapidly. Over the course of four decades, the basin decreased to a tenth of its original size.

The disappearance of the Aral Sea influenced negatively once flourishing fishing industry, E _____. The lake is surrounded by a vast expanse of barren soil, with sand and salt transported by the wind together with dangerous chemical substances F _____, thus contaminating the whole region.

1. into one of the world's largest cotton plantations
2. but the cost for the environment was drastic
3. thus destroying the environment
4. giving birth to the historic Silk Route
5. which affected the local population
6. necessary to sustain the growing cotton industry
7. used to fertilize the cotton plantations

A	B	C	D	E	F

3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Being eco-friendly today

What does the concept of "eco-friendliness" mean and how to introduce healthy habits into your life? Olga Stepchenko, the general director of the Garden of Memory, a member of the federal headquarters of the Clean Arctic project and an expert on ecology and sustainable

development, told Izvestia about the philosophy of careful consumption and the right attitude to nature. The expert cited the data of the World Economic Forum, according to which in 2020 human activity caused death of 83% of all wild mammals and half of all plants. Despite the fact that people realize the scale of the problem and are actively inventing ways to solve it, not enough is being done to protect nature, she notes.

Eco-friendly is a philosophy of environmental friendliness, which includes conscious behaviour of people, companies and even entire states in relation to natural resources. The main goal of the adherents of such a lifestyle is to minimize or eliminate the harm to nature.

At the same time activists recommend not to change your life drastically. You can start by adopting one habit in your life, for example, refusing to take packages and drinks in disposable containers, gradually introducing the care for nature into your habitual existence.

The “eco-friendly” philosophy includes such practices as, for example, separate garbage collection. “Many products of garbage decomposition are toxic – getting into the environment, they directly affect human health. In addition, much waste consists of non-degradable or long-degradable materials such as plastic and glass. If we don’t dispose of our trash properly, our planet could soon become one big landfill. Sorting waste into categories may solve this problem, but the issue must be addressed at a global level,” Stepchenko said. So, you can start with studying food labels, and giving preference to environmentally friendly packaging, using Eco bags and packaging many times and delivering waste to recycling sites.

Conscious consumption is also an integral part of the philosophy. “While a washing machine on one side of the globe wastes liters of water to wash one thing, on the other side of the Earth the problem of clean water shortage leads to a real catastrophe. Conscious consumption applies to all areas of life: saving electricity and water, not buying unnecessary, giving away unwanted clothes to collection points or swapping them with friends are simple rules that will help make a significant contribution to the environmental movement and simply reduce costs,” added the expert.

It is also important to choose local products, because transporting goods causes significant damage to the environment, and in addition, the composition of products changes – to stay fresh longer, they must contain preservatives. By choosing local products, you can be more confident in their composition, as well as support local production in your city. On store shelves, it is worth paying attention to products with eco-labels and choosing a manufacturer that does not harm the environment.

Transport is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions, the expert stresses. Most of these emissions come from cars (11.9%), followed by airplanes and ships (1.9% and 1.7% respectively) and trains (0.4%). Emissions have a negative impact on the climate, so a partial renunciation of transport – where possible, will benefit the nature.

On June 19, 2022 Russian Deputy Prime Minister Victoria Abramchenko said that Russia will begin to gradually abandon single-use goods made of plastic and packaging in 2025. She noted that packaging, which cannot be recycled, and such products, as plastic tubes, which are difficult to extract from the volume of accumulated municipal solid waste, will be replaced by more environmentally friendly. Up to 49% of packaging is expected to be made from recycled resources.

1. According to the author, the concept of “eco-friendliness” does NOT include

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) careful consumption. | 3) animal protection. |
| 2) carpooling. | 4) recycling. |

Ответ: ☐

2. To become eco-friendly it is NOT necessary

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to minimize packages. | 3) to save electricity. |
| 2) to sort out garbage. | 4) to become a vegetarian. |

Ответ: ☐

3. According to the article, separate garbage collection

1) will stop creating landfills.

3) will make garbage less toxic.

2) will give new materials.

4) will stop using plastic.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

4. An example of conscious consumption is

1) buying goods at discounts.

3) not eating animal fats.

2) giving unwanted clothes to friends.

4) not using aerosol sprays.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

5. According to the philosophy of eco-friendliness, buying local products

1) develops the community economy.

3) reduces the pollution of the environment.

2) means eating quality food.

4) helps local competition.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

6. The largest source of greenhouse gas emissions comes from

1) cars.

3) ships.

2) planes.

4) trains.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

7. According to the article, by 2025 plastic packaging in Russia

1) will be forbidden.

3) will be replaced by other materials.

2) will be recycled.

4) will be enlarged.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

WRITING

Task
1.

Learn how to pronounce email addresses.

The email address is Peter.Jacks_red@gmail.com.

You say it like this: Peter Full Stop Jacks Underscore red At gmail Dot com.

Remember that when the “.” is before the @, you always say “full stop” and when it is after the @, it’s always “dot”.

Now pronounce the following addresses.

info@example.co.uk

john.smith@example.com

john_smith@example.com

john-smith@example.com

pro.gamer_boy-89@gmail.com

Tell your email to the groupmates.

Task
2.

Complete the sentences with *although*, *in spite of*, *because*, *because of*.

1. _____ it rained a lot we enjoyed our holidays.

2. _____ all our careful planning, a lot of things went wrong.

3. _____ we had planned everything carefully, many things went wrong.

4. I went home early _____ I was not feeling well.
5. I went to work the next day _____ I was feeling unwell.
6. She only accepted the job _____ the salary, which was very high.
7. She accepted the job _____ the salary, which was rather low.
8. I managed to get some sleep _____ there was a lot of noise.
9. I couldn't get to sleep _____ the noise.
10. He passed the exam _____ he hadn't studied very much.
11. I ate a lot _____ my stomach ache.
12. _____ what I said yesterday, I still love you.
13. We didn't go out _____ it was raining.
14. We had to stay at the airport _____ the controllers' strike.
15. I didn't get the job _____ I had all the necessary qualifications.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Camilla.

From: Camilla @mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: eco-friendly lifestyle
<p><i>... I am excited to follow an eco-friendly way of life. I'm taking my first steps to solve environmental problems of today. Do you consider yourself eco-friendly? What steps do you take to preserve natural resources in Russia? Is recycling spread among Russian households?</i></p> <p><i>My mum has given me a ticket to the fire show as a birthday present!</i></p>

Write an email to Camilla. In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the fire show.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

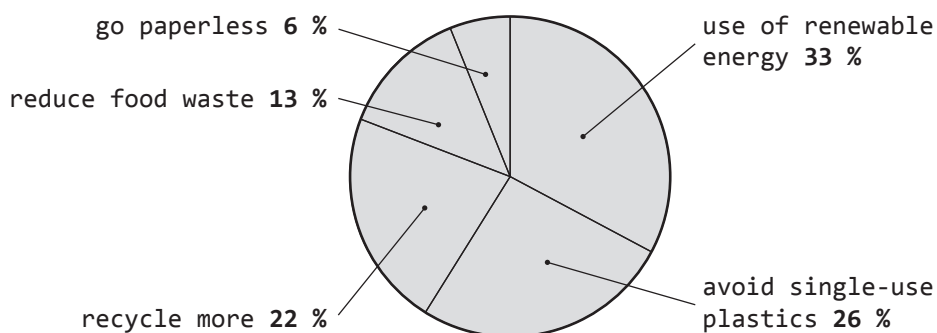
2. 1) Imagine that you are doing a project on **what steps teenagers in Zetland take to fight environmental problems**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Steps	Number of respondents (%)
cut back on car usage	38
recycle their stuff	26
turning things off when not in use	17
avoid using plastic	14
plant trees	5

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 following an eco-friendly lifestyle and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of fighting environmental problems in our lives.

2) Imagine that you are doing a project on **how people in Zetland should fight natural resource depletion**. 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 one can face saving natural resources and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of environmental protection today.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Read the following words paying attention to pronunciation. Make up your own sentences using the words.

loss of biodiversity, natural habitat, on the edge of extinction, combat climate change, be rich in natural resources, be eco-friendly, ozone layer, greenhouse effect, fossil fuels, deforestation, reduce toxic emissions

Task
2.

Answer the following questions.

1. How is the environment around you? Is it clean?
2. What kind of pollution personally bothers you most?
3. Do you recycle? If so, what kinds of things do you recycle?
4. What do you do to conserve energy? For example, do you turn the lights off when you leave the room?
5. Have you ever donated your time or money to an environmental organization? Which organization did you help? What is their focus?

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Biodiversity loss is the disappearance of plant and animal species worldwide. Healthy ecosystems provide us with many essentials that we often take for granted, such as clean air, fresh water, good quality soil, and plentiful harvest. However, as a result of human activity a great number of species are going extinct 1,000 times faster than natural rates. Since living organisms interact in dynamic ecosystems, the disappearance of just one species can have a far-reaching impact on the food chain.

Some of the major threats to biodiversity today are population increase, deforestation, over exploitation of natural resources, etc. If we're not careful, future generations might not get to enjoy the diverse plant and animal wildlife. Imagine a world without the splendid beauty and novelty of songbirds, majestic giraffes, wildflowers, thrilling sharks, or exuberant rainforests.

2. Study the advertisement.



Welcome
to our handicraft workshop!

You are considering attending a handicraft workshop and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) duration; | 3) number of seats available; |
| 2) materials used; | 4) payment options. |

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Saving natural resources". You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two ways of saving resources;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two ways of saving resources;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which way of solving the environmental problem you use and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Module 6

“ Choose a job you love,
and you will never have to work a day in your life.
(Confucius) ”

Warm-up

With technology moving at an increasingly fast pace, numerous jobs have either become automated or obsolete. By 2030, the number is expected to rise even further. Look at the list of jobs that are about to come out of use and explain possible reasons for such a tendency.

travel agent, cashier, fast food cook, mail carrier, bank teller, telemarketer, printing press operator, sports referee, retail jewellery, dispatcher, lumberjack, fisher, assembler

GRAMMAR

Task
1.

Answer the questions. What grammar rule is used in them? Name the tenses used and how they are formed.

1. Are teenagers given too much freedom these days? Do they need to be controlled?
2. Has your stress-resistance ability been tested lately? How was it tested?
3. What professional traditions are kept in your country?
4. What should be done about youth unemployment?
5. What jobs are usually offered for school-leavers in your country?

Task
2.

Make up sentences using the words given.

1. light bulb / invent (Thomas Edison)
2. glass / make (sand)
3. *Romeo and Juliet* / write (William Shakespeare)
4. *Shape of You* / sing (Ed Sheeran)
5. clothes / make (cotton)

Check your knowledge. Make up your own phrases using the passive voice about the following things:

Doctor Zhivago, psychoanalysis, the Black Square, penicillin, Baikal, the theory of relativity, *The Field of Wonders*, *Titanic*, the Milky Way, *The Nutcracker*, the International Space Station

Task
3.

Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I clean my room every day. | 6. They will teach French at school. |
| 2. Tom bought a nice present yesterday. | 7. They grow strawberries every year. |
| 3. Ann will sing a beautiful song. | 8. Tim sent an SMS to his friend. |
| 4. My sister is making a tasty cake now. | 9. She has written a test today. |
| 5. We have bought tickets to the concert. | 10. I am watching a football match now. |

Task
4.

Complete the table with the correct form of the adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
safe		
	larger	
miserable		
	sadder	
narrow		
		the luckiest
wonderful		
	heavier	
tired		
	better	
colourful		
		the most dangerous
	more expensive	
	nicer	
		the oldest/eldest
far		

Task
5.

Pick up two professions from the list and compare them using the given adjective: *stressful, challenging, interesting, rewarding, repetitive, tedious, high-fly-ing, dead-end, varied, glamorous, permanent/temporary, well/badly-paid, creative, flexible.*

1. A **graphic designer** uses art and technology to communicate ideas through designing elements to achieve artistic or decorative effects. They develop the overall layout and production design for advertisements, brochures, magazines, and corporate reports.
2. An **accountant** is responsible for preparing company financial statements, auditing a client's financial statements, or helping clients with their unique accounting issues.
3. A **barista** is someone who is specially trained in preparing and serving espresso-based coffee drinks, primarily in coffee shops.
4. A **cardiologist** is a physician who specializes in finding, treating, and preventing heart diseases.
5. A **crocodile wrangler** does a variety of things, from studying and saving crocodiles to performing in front of a live audience. Some wranglers are also called in to people's properties to remove a crocodile or alligator from a backyard or a pool.
6. An **event planner** is someone who coordinates all aspects of professional meetings and events, so they choose meeting locations, arrange transportation, and coordinate many other details.
7. **Hairdressers** specialize in cutting, trimming, colouring, and styling hair in order to enhance or maintain a customer's appearance basing on the client's physical features, type of hair, and lifestyle.
8. A **music promoter** publicizes and promotes upcoming local or national live events and concerts. He or she will also organize the events, book the band or bands, and advertise in a way to bring in as many people as possible.

Task
6.

What qualities are necessary for a profession of your dream? How are these qualities developed in you?

action-oriented, alert, caring, charismatic, compassionate, considerate, creative, dedicated, demonstrable, devoted, discerning, dynamic, inspiring, mindful, nurturing, self-motivated, sensitive, sympathetic, thoughtful, unconventional, watchful, witty

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–6.

A.

An island caretaker

Paradise pleasure is one of the 1 _____ associations when thinking about life on an island. And if there is a dream, there is no point in giving it up. Especially since it can 2 _____ without even spending all the money to buy an island. If you happen to not know, there is quite an interesting job: private island caretaker – one of the 3 _____ jobs on remote islands.

As an island caretaker, you 4 _____ to completely change your routine and find out whether you really like island life. The island caretaker's 5 _____ often include hard physical work, but you will also have plenty of time 6 _____ more

ONE

REALIZE

GOOD

CAN

RESPONSIBILITY

LEARN

about life on an island. So, you can take photos, draw, explore, do your favourite stuff and earn money...

B.

Today, recruiters and HR department leaders at 1 _____ every company will take the time to research candidates online, on social media platforms, prior to 2 _____ whether or not they want to invite them for an interview.

This means you have to ensure your social 3 _____ accounts are private or remove pictures, videos, and/or comments that may lead a 4 _____ manager to turn you down in favour of a much 5 _____ applicant. After all, the last thing you'd want is for the HR manager at your dream company to disregard your experience due to something they find on 6 _____ profile on social networks.

VIRTUAL
DETERMINE
MEDIUM
HIRE
LUCKY
YOU

USE OF ENGLISH

**Task
1.**

Put the words in the box into groups according to which prepositions they are followed by. Some words can be followed by more than one preposition.

annoyed, ashamed, anxious, aware, bored, excited, certain, good, angry, addicted, baffled, sorry, deficient, married, liable, immune, detained, experienced, responsible, surprised, incompatible, prone, irrespective, obsessed, eligible

for	of	in	to	about	at	by	with

**Task
2.**

Complete the gaps in the sentences.

- Writing a detailed resume is important _____ your potential employment.
- Be brave in life. Don't be afraid _____ saying what you think.
- I'm quite bad _____ remembering people's name.
- I felt ashamed _____ myself the day I called my boss the wrong name.
- My employer gets angry _____ me when it takes me long to answer phone calls.
- You shouldn't be disappointed _____ your result – it's really very good.
- Angela is excited _____ going on a business trip to Spain.
- Pete was furious _____ his colleague because he took his papers without permission.
- I can't understand top managers who are cruel _____ those in attendance.
- Our head of the department is satisfied _____ our progress.
- As managing director, she is responsible _____ the whole of this factory.
- Liverpool is famous _____ being the home of the Beatles.

13. Bob seems quite serious _____ his plans to study medicine.
14. My project design seems similar _____ Ann's, but it has a different colour pattern.
15. He's really great _____ dealing with difficult clients. Why don't you ask him to help you?
16. Sandy loves overreacting. She's been involved _____ several unpleasant scenes in the office.

**Task
3.**

Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. The meeting didn't _____ until late.
a) end up b) break up c) come about d) fall through
2. In the end it all _____ a question of trust.
a) gets round to b) adds up to c) feel up to d) comes down to
3. The hotel didn't _____ my expectations.
a) come up to b) get up to c) come down to d) get down to
4. At first Sasha insisted he was right, but then began to _____.
a) back down b) follow up c) drop off d) break up
5. It's no good pretending, you've got to _____ reality.
a) bargain for b) come up against c) face up to d) get down to
6. What were you two _____ just now in the garden?
a) bringing about b) getting up to c) coming up with d) getting round with
7. You should always have an alternative plan to _____.
a) bring about b) ask after c) feel up to d) fall back on
8. When I took over the business, I got more than I _____.
a) asked after b) bargained for c) drew up d) came in for

**Task
4.**

Read the text and fill the gaps with the necessary linkers.

Dear Olga,

It's wonderful to hear from you. Of course, I remember you, (1) **although/because/so/even** it's been over ten years since our last meeting. It was great to learn a bit about you and your family. You asked what I'm doing at the moment, (2) **but/although/so/however** here's some of my news.

First of all I got married to Ivan! I know you never liked him very much, (3) **however/because/so/then** you'll probably be pleased to hear that we're now divorced. (4) **Although/However/So/When**, we still see each other a lot (5) **although/because/while/but** we have two children. The twins are now six and they're good boys, (6) **but/however/although/while** of course, they're sometimes a bit difficult to handle.

We moved from Moscow (7) **because/although/so/however** I didn't want the boys to grow up in a big city. Now, we live in an ancient Russian town. It's really beautiful here (8) **so/but/because/while** it's sometimes a bit lonely to be away from hectic urban life. (9) **But/So/However/As** Ivan still lives in the capital, he often visits and the boys always spend part of their holidays with him.

I know you're busy (10) **however/because/so/but** I'd love to see you again. Maybe you can come over and meet my new husband. Yes, I'm married again. Do you remember Slava Ognev? (11) **When/Although/So/Even** I could never get on with him when we were young, we somehow fell in love. We got married a year ago.

I can't wait to hear more of your news, (12) **so/because/but/then** write very soon.
With love,
Zhenya

Task
5.

Complete the words in bold with prefixes to make a story.

A challenging project

I have decided to write my _____ **biography**! Now you would say that at 18 I'm too _____ **mature** to start such an ambitious project, but I insist that age is completely _____ **relevant**. I'm quite sure that my literary skills will help me to _____ **come** any obstacles. I guess it may be written as a _____ **logue** in which I tell the world about the most _____ **credible** things that have happened to me. I am also planning to clarify some _____ **understood**, _____ **logical** or _____ **moral** episodes of my life in order to avoid any possible _____ **interpretation**. I hope my friend will support my project, otherwise it will be absolutely _____ **loyal** of them.

Task
6.

Read the text and fill in the gaps with one of the connectives from the box.

although, as a result, at least, however, in case, including, in other words, in the meantime, on one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary, otherwise, therefore

1. Sea levels will probably rise in the next few decades _____ of global warming.
2. I hope he drives carefully, _____ he may have problems on such a slippery road.
3. The president was not a very popular leader. _____, his resignation did not come as a surprise.
4. Our economy will not improve this year. _____, all predictions show that it will get worse.
5. The couple broke up a few days ago. _____, they are still living together because of the children.
6. _____ it was a wonderful place to go skiing, not many tourists found their way there.
7. The scientist studied the behaviour of various animals, _____ whales and dolphins.
8. _____ we have to fight against environmental problems, but _____ we need more and more energy every day.
9. I think he's asleep. _____ his eyes are closed.
10. The candidate didn't quite meet the necessary requirements. _____ he failed.
11. Please take some warm clothes with you, just _____ it gets cold at night.
12. The report will be finished soon. _____, let's get some coffee.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–5, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–5.

A mascot

A mascot is part of a company's marketing strategy to increase brand 1 _____ and build the company's identity. A person who wears the company's mascot costume appears in 2 _____ videos, attends special events, and gains the attention of the surrounding audience. They are generally expected to dance, make 3 _____ movements, and interact with audiences to entertain and make people smile.

AWARE
PROMOTE

EXAGGERATE

A mascot may also work for a sports team. They pump up audiences together with 4 _____ and the players themselves. Unlike company mascots, mascots for a sports team may be expected to perform complicated tricks and stunts to 5 _____ the audience.

CHEER

ENERGY

2. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Adolescence is a difficult period of time when carefree children transform into 1 _____ adults. Teenagers aim 2 _____ developing into mature, productive members of the community. One of the ways to facilitate this transition is getting a part-time 3 _____. By the age of 12 about 50 percent of American teenagers find informal jobs, such as babysitting or lawn-mowing. By the age of 15, nearly two thirds of American teens have had some kind of employment. By the time they graduate from high school, 80% will have held some work experience. The average high school student works 20 hours per week, and about 10% work full time (35 hours or more).

There are many 4 _____ to teens obtaining employment. The first is finding ways to 5 _____ to work if it is far from home and parents can't give a lift. The second is fighting age stereotypes that 6 _____ may have about teenagers, including opinions about their poor attitudes or lack of skills.

Teens want to work for a 7 _____ of reasons, but more than half report their involvement in work is motivated by the desire to buy things. Typically, teens spend their money on car expenses, recreational expenses, clothing, educational expenses, saving for college, and helping their families with living expenses (e.g. rent, groceries).

1 1) responsible 2) sociable 3) remarkable 4) incredible

Ответ:

2 1) to 2) at 3) in 4) for

Ответ:

3 1) work 2) career 3) employment 4) job

Ответ:

4 1) steps 2) obstacles 3) problems 4) barriers

Ответ:

5 1) arrive 2) leave 3) get 4) reach

Ответ:

6 1) employers 2) employees 3) trainees 4) trainers

Ответ:

7 1) diversity 2) choice 3) range 4) variety

Ответ:

LISTENING

Task
1.

Listen to the recording and fill in the table.

	Clara	David
Occupation		
Place of work		
Responsibilities		
Number of working hours		
Education		
Necessary skills		

Task
2.

Listen to the information on the vacancies in the centre and mark the statements as true or false.

1. The courses at the centre focus on literacy development. _____
2. Primary courses deal with children under 5. _____
3. A special educational needs teacher will work with pupils who have problems with expressing their emotions. _____
4. The vacancy is available only for specialized teachers. _____
5. A teaching assistant takes part in the lesson process. _____
6. A teaching assistant can teach basic subjects. _____
7. The knowledge of math and English should be exemplary for the position of a teaching assistant. _____

EXAM PRACTICE

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. The speaker is talking about career development opportunities of a workplace.
2. The speaker is talking about the role of teamwork at a workplace.
3. The speaker is talking about the importance of open communication in the workplace.
4. The speaker is talking about the financial side of the ideal work.
5. The speaker is talking about people who work better or worse at different times.
6. The speaker is talking about the role of good leadership at work.
7. The speaker is talking about the importance of receiving appreciation for hard work.

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. Irina chose Konstantin Ivlev because of his TV popularity.
- B. Ivlev knows how to serve dishes right.
- C. Ivlev was expelled from school for his poor grades.
- D. Ivlev started his cooking career in an ordinary catering facility.
- E. The restaurant business values the quality and speed of serving clients
- F. In 2000 Ivlev got an international cooking award as the best chef.
- G. Ivlev aims at integrating foreign recipes into Russian cuisine.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

3. Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 1–7 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. What is Alexander Pushnoy mainly famous for?

- 1) His career as a KVN player.
- 2) His career as a radio presenter.
- 3) His career as a TV host.
- 4) His career as a musician.

Ответ:

2. Why was “Galileo Show” so popular with teenagers?

- 1) Because it was an adaptation of a German product.
- 2) Because it was shown on the STS channel.
- 3) Because it was created by Pushnoy.
- 4) Because it presented science in a visual form.

Ответ:

3. Alexander’s interest in science is connected with

- 1) his parents’ professional activities.
- 2) his life in Akademgorodok.
- 3) his study in Novosibirsk State University.
- 4) his practice in the laboratory of the Earth’s seismic activity.

Ответ:

4. What was NOT Alexander’s achievement in KVN?

- 1) He was a performer of the university team.
- 2) He took part in the team “Siberian Siberians”.
- 3) He helped the team to win the final cup.
- 4) He left the KVN career for TV.

Ответ:

5. What did participants of the TV show “Good Jokes” NEVER do?

- 1) Celebrities competed with ordinary people.
- 2) They took part in humorous contests.
- 3) They tried to guess the song on the “inverted” soundtrack.
- 4) They listened to the voice changed with a helium balloon.

Ответ:

6. Alexander considers the programme “Who’s Smarter Than a Fifth-grader?” instructive because

- 1) it tested the school programme.
- 2) it revealed gaps in participants’ knowledge.

- 3) it simplified education for elementary school students.
- 4) it showed the ignorance of celebrity participants.

OTBET: ☐

7. Alexander's musical career is based on

- 1) humorous songs.
- 2) strange cover versions.
- 3) foreign musical hits.
- 4) national musical hits.

OTBET: ☐

READING

Task
1.

Look at the title of the text. What will the text be about?

A job burnout is just around the corner

1) Brainstorm a list of symptoms that your career is in stagnation. Which are most alarming ones? Why?

2) Match the beginning and the end of the sentence paying attention to the linking elements.

- 1) While feelings of increased stress can happen at work occasionally,
- 2) By taking the time to review various ways to identify burnout at work,
- 3) If you are experiencing burnout,
- 4) Burnout affects everyone differently,
- 5) Burnout can manifest itself in other ways,
- 6) When you're stressed, your attention may centre on negative thoughts rather than the task at hand,
- 7) When you experience repeated stress at work or don't feel appreciated for your contributions or achievements,
- 8) There are five common stages of burnout to consider

- a) you likely feel both mentally and physically drained.
- b) such as moving more slowly than usual, waking up tired even if you go to bed early and taking longer to get ready in the morning.
- c) you may become anxious or more stressed.
- d) sometimes prolonged stress can be a sign that you're experiencing job burnout.
- e) if you're feeling burned out at work.
- f) so it can have different warning signs depending on the situation and individual.
- g) which can cause forgetfulness and distractions.
- h) you can take measures to prevent it.

Task
2.

Complete the gaps with the linkers from the box.

as long as, because, despite, due to, even though, however, in case, in spite, nevertheless, therefore

1. Take your camera with you, just _____ mine doesn't work.
2. _____ having muscle problems, the defender was able to play.
3. Skiing is a safe sport _____ you obey the rules on the slope.
4. All flights to and from London have been cancelled _____ fog.

5. I like travelling by underground, _____ it gets pretty crowded during rush hours.
6. She has been living in the country her whole life. _____, she has decided she wants a change and plans on moving to the city.
7. We had a wonderful time in Barcelona. _____, transport workers were on strike so we couldn't use the underground.
8. _____ of the low temperatures during the winter, Moscow is always worth visiting.
9. I can't come now _____ the children are ill, and I have to look after them.
10. The economy collapsed, _____ the government had to resign.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. 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. You are taken by surprise
2. You're working harder than ever
3. You are getting realistic
4. You feel disinterested at work
5. You are being talked up
6. You have been investing in yourself
7. You are revaluing your career
8. You are curious about your boss' job

- A. If we understand a breakthrough as a sudden, sometimes dramatic, possibly important discovery or development, we must accept the possibility of having a career breakthrough. In this sense it may be anything from a promotion, project, or opportunity at work which becomes the starting point of your successful career path as it brings some positive changes. The list of breakthroughs is spontaneous as it may include significant events like a key conversation, a pay raise, a new project or unexpected responsibilities you take on.
- B. One of the signs of necessary changes is the feeling of boredom at your workplace. Most often it means that your potential is not being utilized fully. It's time to take on a challenging project, which might be the necessary step that will lead to your promotion. Or your employer might notice that the work is too easy for you, so you're likely to earn more responsibilities. Boredom will lend you a sense of urgency and a newfound resourcefulness to finally figure out your next big move.
- C. You find yourself asking your boss about their day-to-day routine or realise that you are interested in all the ins and outs of their role. To your surprise, you start admiring their work ethic and feel inspired by their management skills and communication. This doesn't mean you want to take their job. On the contrary, it's more a sign that you are interested in a higher position. All this inquisitiveness is a reflection of your drive, which your boss is sure to notice too.
- D. All of a sudden, you're taking extra hours, staying late and the first to seize any projects that need extra help. You constantly make yourself available to co-workers and you're the first one to turn up in the office each morning. Your over motivation these days and desire to take on any challenges that come your way are also a sign that you're subconsciously moving forward towards something big. So that is why your boss has probably trusted you with more tasks or is asking you first for your opinion and ideas.
- E. When your employer develops a habit of mentioning your name in a meeting or frequently refers to your work or ideas, it's definitely a sign that a promotion or pay raise is on your way. Reference to you is a symbol of belonging to your boss' team, he will discuss you with any higher-ups because they already know a specific role or project that's about to open up for you. Being talked about at work is more likely a good sign than a bad one. So, try to

focus on the positive side here: if everyone is buzzing about your work, it means you are standing out.

- F.** It is difficult to achieve work-life balance. But if you feel you are getting close to a solid balance, it may mean you're close to a breakthrough. You've been working hard, but you've also been taking the time to invest in yourself either through additional classes or simply taking the time you need to recharge. That awareness is a sign that you know what you're doing with your life, or have been moving closer and closer to your biggest dream.
- G.** At the moment of needing career changes, you may start realizing that you see yourself as someone you are not. Career breakthrough gives a chance to get real with yourself. It teaches you to be open-minded enough to hold yourself accountable for your weaknesses or faults and learn from them instead of making excuses. At the same time accepting your disadvantages may also help you discover you're more impressive than you thought.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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

The main goal of any employer is to save money and maintain a healthier, more productive workforce by creating a work environment that prioritizes work-life balance, **A** _____. It is quite useful to know the difference in opinions among the different generations – Baby Boomers, Generation X, and Millennials.

The main goal of Baby Boomers, born between 1945 and 1960, was to make a decent living. They craved stability in the workplace and valued the opportunity for employment, **B** _____. Baby Boomers stayed at certain companies for longer periods of time than the following generations.

Gen X representatives are the children of Baby Boomers, who were typically born around the years of 1960 and 1980. Gen X grew up observing the hard hours and poor work-life balance of their parents. That's why they put more emphasis on **C** _____. The employees of Generation X prioritize spending time with their relatives and tend to think about work-life balance as a prerequisite to employment that is connected with various perks **D** _____.

Millennials, born between the years of 1980 and 2000, have come with their fair share of stereotypes. One of the most essential priorities for them is to find stable employment to pay for higher education and **E** _____. In order to satisfy the desires of Millennials, many employers add special benefits, game rooms, free coffee, or beanbags to spruce up the work environment. However, many millennials say that they even don't care about these types of perks **F** _____ that will support their lifestyle.

1. creating work-life balance in their own lives
2. dealing with soaring housing costs
3. the approach to which has been constantly evolving
4. where they can earn more money
5. such as adequate vacation time, telecommuting, or extended maternity/paternity time
6. they only care about finding a career path
7. that is why the work-life balance wasn't a key priority

A	B	C	D	E	F

3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

School career counselling

Career counselling has always been important but only recently got the public recognition the profession deserves. Earlier, people sought out such specialists only after they got a job, felt unhappy about it and wanted a change in careers. Nowadays people recognize the potential of handling all the aspects of a career choice professionally.

It doesn't take much time to understand that people applying for professional advice are those who were never convinced in the choice of a career they should take. Such a decision usually stems from school. Many students make career choices based on the most popular career options among their peers. They don't, for once, consider what they like until it's too late.

Picking up a career usually comes after selecting a study course. If a student doesn't pick the right course, it would inadvertently affect their career choice. A recent study showed that 1 out of 3 students are unhappy about the course that they have taken up. That is nearly half a million of dissatisfied university students! Such figures only point out the importance of career guidance in schools.

To find the right career, there needs to be true understanding of what course to take and whether capabilities match interests. A student might want to get into architecture thinking he's good at math and that drawing a building isn't too difficult. In reality, there is much more in architecture than that and there is a high possibility of a student wishing to pursue another vocation already at the end of the first year.

Career counselling in schools ensures the right kind of help to overcome such a careless attitude thus stopping students from making such mistakes. Many students take a psychometric test in order to avoid making mistakes and their efforts are commendable, although the results of the test might leave them more confused than before. Why? The psychometric test basically outlines the strengths and weaknesses of students and highlights their aptitudes and interests. The catch is, their aptitudes and interests don't necessarily have to match. It means they can be good at maths but have an interest in arts. So which career option should they pick up?

An established career counsellor will, firstly, be able to analyze the entire survey, tell about the perks and disadvantages of pursuing both interests and aptitudes, and clarify the process of taking the right decisions. This is absolutely necessary, especially when students are prone to taking advice from different inexperienced sources.

Students tend to take advice from anyone they think has life experience. Following the trodden path of their seemingly successful peers might not help them to reach the same destination, their adult role models may have gone through failures themselves which they don't want to admit or they might be unaware of the latest industry demands. To make sure that students have clarity of thought, career counsellors must be accessible at school at any time, so that the students may receive the right and latest advice.

Although most governmental authorities have made it compulsory for schools to have counsellors, still a clear distinction should be made as to what kind of counsellors are required. Many of the counsellors already present are life skills counsellors and although life skills are important, the number of college advisors (counsellors) are low. Ultimately, college advisors are what students need most to be successful in future. To highlight the urgent requirement for career counsellors the latest recent statistics show a horrible figure of 92% students who don't get any career-related guidance from their schools.

Decisions made in high school often make or break a student's career. Experienced career counsellors are trained to understand students' way of thinking and their potential. Once a student's potential is understood, the counsellor is able to guide the student to the best career suitable to him/her and help them make the decisions that will ensure career success.

Students want to be successful and they don't mind getting help. They may feel shy at first or think it's weak to take help, but it is our responsibility to help them build strong ca-

reers. Having a career counselling unit in schools is the first step in doing that. It is a great first step indeed!

1. According to the author, in the past career counsellors were necessary for

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) school graduates. | 3) practising specialists. |
| 2) college graduates. | 4) retired specialists. |

OTBET: ☐

2. The text does NOT mention this way of making mistakes while choosing a career at school.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Following peers' advice. | 3) Choosing popular careers. |
| 2) Choosing a study course. | 4) Following parents' advice. |

OTBET: ☐

3. According to the text, a psychometric test does not help in career choice because

- 1) abilities and interests are not supposed to match.
- 2) it is based on subjective interpretations.
- 3) this method of testing has become obsolete.
- 4) this method can't reveal true aptitudes.

OTBET: ☐

4. What is NOT included in the duties of a career counsellor is

- 1) to analyze the results of the test.
- 2) to present the positive and negative sides of pursuing both interests and aptitudes.
- 3) to clarify the process of taking the right decisions.
- 4) to discuss the results with a graduate's parents.

OTBET: ☐

5. Other people's experience won't help because

- 1) they are not aware of the latest changes at the labour market.
- 2) they are too competitive to share their success story.
- 3) they can mislead.
- 4) they have forgotten all the details.

OTBET: ☐

6. According to the text, schools need

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) life skills counsellors. | 3) work skills counsellors. |
| 2) school counsellors. | 4) college counsellors. |

OTBET: ☐

7. According to the text, experienced career counsellors

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) predetermine a student's success. | 3) predetermine a student's failure. |
| 2) work with a student's abilities. | 4) justify the choice of a college. |

OTBET: ☐

WRITING

Task
1.

1) Complete the email writing one word in a gap.

Hi Andrew,

It is my 18th birthday on August 1st. We are going to have a picnic in the forest near the lake. It is going to be 1 _____ interesting there than at the cafe. Would you like to

come? My elder sister is going to give us a 2 _____ and she says I can invite some 3 _____ my friends.

Kate has already said she can come, and I'm also inviting Pavel and you. You don't 4 _____ to bring anything to eat or drink because my mum is to prepare all the food. 5 _____ it's warm and sunny we will go for a swim in the lake, so don't forget 6 _____ bring your swimming trunks.

See you soon,
Sonya

2) Write an informal email inviting your friends to a party.

Task 2.

Complete the sentences with *for example, in conclusion, is often said that, after, for this reason, even though, however, due to the fact*.

Many school-leavers have the choice of going to university in the autumn 1 _____ they have passed their exams, or taking a year to see the world before starting their degrees. 2 _____, it is not always easy to decide which to do.

Some young people are keen to complete their university studies as quickly as possible, so that they can start earning a living. 3 _____, they often decide to go straight to university after leaving school. 4 _____ this seems a sensible decision, it may be better for them to take a year off before starting their studies. This is 5 _____ that many school-leavers may have limited life experiences. A gap year travelling will help them mature, which as a result will help them be better students at university – and have more of the skills that employers want. 6 _____, they have probably always lived at home. A gap year teaches them how to be more independent, which is a useful skill at university.

7 _____, school-leavers should consider taking a gap year. It 8 _____ travel broadens the mind. Therefore, it can provide them with the necessary skills to cope with their university life.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Suzan.

From: Suzan @mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: gap year
<i>... I am excited to pass my final exams and to start preparing for a gap year in Latin America. Do Russian school-leavers take a year off before going to college? What skills do you need to spend so much time away from family? Would you take a gap year? Why/Why not? I'm going to buy a new tablet for my trip!</i>

Write an email to Suzan. In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about the tablet.

Write 100–140 words. Remember the rules of email writing.

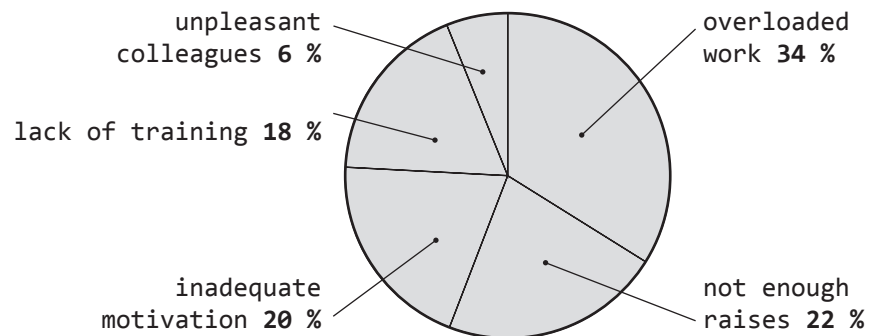
2. 1) Imagine that you are doing a project on **what things cause job burnout in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Factors	Number of respondents (%)
unclear requirements at work	29
constant busy periods	26
poor communication with colleagues	17
lack of work/life balance	15
poor leadership	13

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 getting burnout at work and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of preventing burnouts in our lives.

2) Imagine that you are doing a project on **what problems young people in Zetland face in their early employment**. 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 one can face having difficulties in the workplace and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of pleasant work environment.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Read the following words paying attention to pronunciation. Make up your own sentences using the words to describe jobs.

rewarding, demeaning, challenging, prestigious, competitive, monotonous, repetitive, satisfying, stimulating, varied, tedious, demanding, insecure, irregular

Task
2.

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of jobs would you like to have?
2. Are there many good job vacancies for you in your country?
3. What is your dream job?
4. Are there jobs that are only for women or only for men?
5. Are there any jobs you would refuse to do regardless of the pay?

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

To become a model on the catwalk is a cherished dream of many teenagers. However, not everyone realizes how demanding and challenging this job can be. Models promote, advertise, and showcase clothing, footwear, and other products. They participate in photoshoots, fashion shows, commercials, trade shows, and conventions as well as pose for sculptors, artists, and painters. The model's responsibilities are various and include keeping good working relationships with photographers, directors, fashion coordinators, and other models, holding various poses for extended periods of time under different weather conditions, and performing quick outfit changes during fashion shows without damaging outfits and accessories. To be successful as a model, you should be able to communicate effectively with clients and comply with all instructions and directives. Ultimately, an outstanding model should demonstrate exceptional customer service skills and maintain a high level of professionalism at all times.

2. Study the advertisement.

Welcome
to our cooking master class!

You are considering attending a cooking master class and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location;
- 2) duration;
- 3) necessary cooking utensils;
- 4) payment options.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Looking for a job". You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two ways of looking for a job;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two ways of looking for a job;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which way of finding a job would you use and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

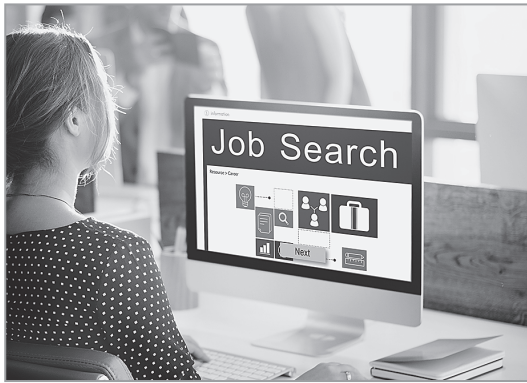


Photo 1



Photo 2

Module 7

“Education is the most powerful weapon
which you can use to change the world.
(Nelson Mandela)”

Warm-up

Study the information chart on the school educational system in the UK. Is it the same or different in our country? Justify your opinion.

Stage	Preschool education	Primary education	Secondary education	High school
Age	From 2–3 till 5	Key stage 1: ages 5 to 7, grades 1–2 Key stage 2: ages 7 to 11, grades 3–6	Key stage 3: ages 11 to 14, grades 7–9 Key stage 4: ages 14 to 16, grades 10–11	Key stage 5: ages 16–18
Classes	Play, draw, sculpt from clay, learn songs, and do exercises	Learn English, mathematics, science, art and design, geography, history, music, and physical education, a foreign language in 3rd grade	Compulsory subjects (core curriculum): mathematics, English, biology, chemistry, and physics. Optional subjects (optional curriculum): geography, humanities, art and design, dance, music, theatre, and technology-related subjects. Extended programme (extension curriculum): these are additional subjects that are unique to each school	Receive university-level knowledge, reducing the length of their undergraduate studies to 3 years (3–5 disciplines)
Final testing	No	Take standardized SATs. After 2nd grade: tests in reading and mathematics, after 6th – in reading, mathematics, grammar, punctuation, and spelling	General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). It tests all of the subjects studied by the student and officially confirms graduation from high school	A-level exams: for admission to universities. A student usually needs to pass 3 exams in specialized subjects

GRAMMAR

Task 1.

Subdivide the given verbs into those that need the infinitive (+ to-V) and those that need the gerund (+ Ving). Make up your own sentences.

agree, appear, appreciate, arrange, attempt, avoid, be worth, can/can't, afford, can't help, can't wait, choose, consider, decide, delay, demand, deserve, determine, dislike, enjoy, expect, fail fancy, feel like, finish, get, give up, guarantee, hope, keep (on), learn, manage, mind, miss, offer, pay, plan, postpone, practise, prepare, pretend, prevent, promise, prove, put off, refuse, resist, risk, seem, strive, struggle, suggest, tend, threaten, understand, want, would like

Verbs + to-V	Verbs + Ving

**Task
2.**

Complete the sentences putting the verb in brackets into the correct form.

- They told me that my old car isn't worth _____. (repair)
- My mother's birthday was yesterday and I forgot _____ her. (call)
- I don't feel like _____ to the concert tonight. (go)
- I wouldn't be so angry if he had apologized for _____ my notebook. (take)
- At first she refused, but then, after a while, I persuaded her _____ me a look into her diary. (give)
- These suitcases are heavy. Would you mind _____ them. (carry)
- When we were children, our mother used _____ stories to us. (read)
- She spoke so quickly that I had difficulty _____ her. (understand)
- It was a wonderful evening. I really enjoyed _____ to his friends. (talk)
- We thought we were going to arrive late, but somehow we managed _____ there in time. (get)
- If I were you, I'd give up _____. (smoke)
- When Johnny is finished with his studies, he intends _____ in a vocational course. (enroll)
- My sister advised me _____ to the doctor and have myself examined. (go)
- I simply can't afford _____ such an expensive car. (buy)

**Task
3.**

Match the parts to make logical sentences.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. He offered _____ a bag for me. | a) to get |
| 2. I've given up _____ to lose weight. | b) to carry |
| 3. They arranged _____ at 9 o'clock. | c) taking |
| 4. She promised _____ anyone. | d) not to tell |
| 5. We managed _____ to the airport in time. | e) making |
| 6. Please stop _____ that noise. | f) ordering |
| 7. I'd like to learn _____ chess. | g) to walk |
| 8. He denied _____ the money from the man. | h) to meet |
| 9. Lisa suggested _____ a pizza. | i) to play |
| 10. He agreed _____ the dog in the mornings. | j) trying |

**Task
4.**

Match the educational collocations and their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) to do an assignment | a) делать проект |
| 2) to take/sit an exam | b) писать эссе |
| 3) to get a diploma | c) читать лекцию |

- 4) to take a course
- 5) to take a subject
- 6) to attend classes
- 7) to give a lecture
- 8) to complete the course
- 9) to carry out research
- 10) to write an essay
- 11) to hand in test papers
- 12) to get an A grade
- 13) to play truant
- 14) to do a project
- 15) to fall behind in a subject
- 16) to do a degree
- 17) to get an education

- d) сдавать экзамен
- e) получить отличную оценку
- f) отставать по предмету
- g) проходить какой-то предмет
- h) сдать контрольные работы
- i) прогуливать
- j) проводить исследование
- k) получить образование
- l) получать степень
- m) делать задание
- n) посещать занятия
- o) завершить курс
- p) проходить курс
- q) получить диплом

**Task
5.**

Answer the questions using educational collocations.

1. Have you ever played truant? Why/Why not?
2. Have you ever fallen behind in any school subject? How did you catch up?
3. How often do you write test papers at school?
4. What marks in Russia are equal to A/B/C/D grades?
5. Do you carry out any research at school? In what subjects?
6. Have you ever taken any educational course outside school? Why?
7. What document do you get after finishing school? After graduating from university?

**Task
6.**

In pairs, make a list of school behaviour recommendations for foreign teenagers who are planning to study in your country. Use the verbs in the box. Compare your list of rules with other groupmates' ones.

avoid, demand, expect, learn, try, suggest, practise, prevent, appreciate, enjoy, justify

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–6.

A.

The Unified State Examination (EGE) is a 1 _____ conducted exam in the Russian Federation. Since 2009 it 2 _____ both as the final exam from the school and the entrance examination to universities and colleges. When carrying out the exam throughout the territory of Russia, the same tasks and uniform methods of assessing the quality of work performance 3 _____.

After passing the exam, all participants are given certificates of the results of the USE that help 4 _____ the points received in the subjects. For those who have failed the exam there is the possibility of 5 _____ the USE in subsequent years.

The EGE 6 _____ in such subject as in the Russian language, mathematics, foreign languages (English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese), physics, chemistry, biology, geography, literature, history, social studies, computer science.

**CENTRAL
SERVE**

APPLY

PROVE

**REPASS
CONDUCT**

B.

Research papers are popular 1 _____ in educational systems all over the world. It is a scientific term that 2 _____ to essays where students share what they've learned after 3 _____ researching one specific topic.

Writing a well-structured and organized research paper is key to 4 _____ students how to make critical connections, express understanding, summarize 5 _____, and communicate findings. However, many students struggle with finding the right research topics. They understand that a good topic may help them transform the boring project into a much 6 _____ activity.

ASSIGNMENT
REFER
THOROUGH

TEACH
DATUM

CAPTIVATING

USE OF ENGLISH

Task
1.

Subdivide the given idiomatic expressions from the box into the thematic groups. Give their Russian translations.

*against all the odds; at a push; child's play; don't have a clue; do the trick;
get the wrong end of the stick; give one's all; give food for thought;
go through the motions; have a go; have a familiar ring; have second thoughts;
learn one's lesson; no prizes for guessing; on the off-chance; out of touch;
put two and two together; take for granted; touch-and-go; work like magic*

Understanding smth	Gaining experience	Being lucky	Giving efforts

Task
2.

Answer the questions using the idioms.

1. Have you ever got the wrong end of the stick?
2. What is a child's play for you.
3. What can help in cooking to work like magic?
4. What can you do against all the odds?
5. What have you given your all to?
6. Have you ever learnt your lesson?
7. Why do you have to do at a push?
8. Have you ever gone through the motions at school?
9. How do you do your trick in studying English?
10. What professions would you like to have a go at?

Task
3.

Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. He asked me _____ tonight.
a) in b) for c) out d) back
2. He asked _____ questions of his survey.
a) about b) around c) for d) out
3. The manager didn't back me _____ in the argument.
a) up b) for c) about d) along
4. We were shocked to see the bus break _____ on the way.
a) down b) up c) off d) through
5. She has an irritating habit to call _____ me early in the morning.
a) back b) up c) on d) for
6. After the disease it was difficult to catch _____ with the group.
a) about b) up c) back d) round
7. Despite the public expectations the actors came _____.
a) forward b) down c) across d) apart
8. His poor academic results made him drop _____.
a) in b) off c) out d) back

Task
4.

Match the idioms with their meanings. Make up your own sentences using the idioms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) come up against a brick wall | a) зажат в угол, в невыгодном положении |
| 2) face the music | b) попробовать, рискнуть |
| 3) dig one's into a hole | c) проще сказать, чем сделать |
| 4) over a barrel | d) дело в шляпе |
| 5) fact of life | e) докопаться до истинной причины |
| 6) easier said than done | f) устранить недочёты |
| 7) give it a shot | g) принять ответственность за последствия |
| 8) come to grips with | h) вернуться к нормальной жизни (после трагедии или решения большой проблемы) |
| 9) get to the bottom of | i) упереться в стену (в решении чего-либо) |
| 10) in the bag | j) реалии жизни |
| 11) tie up (some/a few) loose ends | k) осознать ситуацию и решить проблему |
| 12) pick up the pieces | l) закопать себя (усугубить своё трудное или унижительное положение) |

Task
5.

Think of the linker that best suits the sentences.

1. I decided to pack up early _____ I had enough time to go to the airport by bus.
2. You must always use lots of sun cream _____ get sunburn.

3. Some people believe in ghosts and supernatural phenomena _____ others are skeptical about all that.
4. She didn't get the job _____ her brilliant qualifications.
5. "That book you've been reading must be very interesting." – "_____ it's dead boring but I have to read it for school."
6. I'm not going to speak to her _____ she begs me pardon.
7. _____ the risks thousands of people climb the Everest every year.
8. _____ I'm thinking of buying a new car. _____ the old one still works, so I could still use it for a couple of years.
9. The ad was excellent. _____, the product didn't sell very well.
10. _____ the weather wasn't really good, the holidays were great!

**Task
6.**

Read the text and fill in the gaps with one of the connectives showing the order of argumentation.

There are many reasons why girls should be sent to school. **1** _____, a girl's intelligence is not lower than that of a boy's. A girl has as much chance of doing well in schoolwork as a boy does. **2** _____, not all girls want to stay at home and become housewives and mothers. Some girls do not like housework and will not be happy staying at home all the time. **3** _____, even though a girl might want nothing more than to be a wife and mother, she may not find anyone she would like to marry. **4** _____, it must be stressed that girls are people with feelings too and should be given a choice to decide on their own future.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–5, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

All schools must record details of pupils' **1** _____ and absence in the classroom. They do this at the **2** _____ of morning and afternoon sessions.

If your child is going to be absent from school, for example for an **3** _____ appointment, then you should let the school know as soon as possible. If your child has been absent due to an **4** _____ event such as illness, then you must also let the school know on the first day of absence.

If you fail to tell the school as to why your child has not been present, then the school may record that period of absence as being **5** _____. School administration have access to information about each pupil's presence at school and if your child is missing it without good reason, schools can inquire directly why.

ATTEND
BEGIN

AVOID
EXPECT

AUTHORITY

2. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Private tuition today is an important phenomenon of education when private tutors offer many benefits **1** _____ the education provided in schools and other academic establishments. They **2** _____ at consolidating or deepening knowledge and skills first learned in schools. There are a number of inner causes of private tutoring popularity today.

The main practical reason for the recent increase in private tuition can be explained by the personalized character of courses offered to a single individual. They involve the transfer

of knowledge and skills from one teacher to a 3 _____ student allowing the given educator share the extent of knowledge and experience, accumulated over the course of years.

Until very recently, only very few could 4 _____ to pay for private lessons. For this reason, they only became a real force in education in the second half of the twentieth century, when schoolchildren realized that they can increase their chances of getting grades they want with a tutor's assistance. Parents also contribute to the boost of demand 5 _____ qualified tutors, as they are increasingly concerned about the kind of future their children can expect. As they are 6 _____ of potential mass unemployment parents often look to private lessons as tools for a successful life. Unfortunately, one of the reasons for private tuition prosperity is the decreasing confidence in formal educational systems. Many people doubt the ability of the school system to 7 _____ the requirements of the present lifestyles and to deliver an effective and high-quality education. Finally, the impressive development of private lessons over the past few years can be connected with their diverse character. Nowadays private lessons are not restricted to school subjects. You can take such lessons in yoga, sports, piano, violin, guitar, cooking, coaching and more. The spread of IT and communication services only simplifies the process of organizing private tuition.

1 1) backing down 2) backing up 3) backing off 4) backing across

OTBET: ☐

2 1) aim 2) focus 3) centre 4) goal

OTBET: ☐

3 1) alone 2) lonely 3) single 4) singular

OTBET: ☐

4 1) let 2) donate 3) afford 4) allow

OTBET: ☐

5 1) for 2) in 3) after 4) on

OTBET: ☐

6 1) proud 2) fond 3) worried 4) aware

OTBET: ☐

7 1) conform 2) meet 3) remove 4) comply

OTBET: ☐

LISTENING

Task
1.

Look at the picture. What are these people? Where are they? What are they doing? Brainstorm words connected with the place shown in the photo.



Task
2.

Listen to the recording and fill in the missing information in the table.

Russian school education system			
	Primary general education	Basic general education	Complete general education
Length of study	1 _____	5 years	10 _____
Aim	to give a minimum set of 2 _____	to give 5 _____ of the main fields of sciences	to give 11 _____ according to the students' needs and aptitudes
Specialize in	reading, writing, elementary math, 3 _____		possible training profiles are determined by 12 _____
Teachers	One teacher is responsible for the form	One teacher is responsible for 6 _____	
Peculiarity	All lessons are held in 4 _____	A form goes 7 _____	
Number of classes	Less than 4 lessons a day		Up to 7 lessons a day
Final testing		OGE in mathematics, Russian language and two more 8 _____ subjects	13 _____ in Russian, mathematics and voluntary subjects.
After graduating	Go to the 5th grade	Go to high school or 9 _____	Go to 14 _____

EXAM PRACTICE

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.

- The speaker is talking about the ability of higher education to foresee the future.
- The speaker is talking about the influence of higher education on self-confidence.
- The speaker is talking about the role of higher education in realizing one's professional responsibilities.
- The speaker is talking about practical benefits of a higher education.
- The speaker is talking about career specialization in higher education.
- The speaker is talking about the influence of higher education on communication skills.
- The speaker is talking about the role of higher education in self-development.

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. Graduation parties are a recent innovation.
- B. Female participation transformed graduation parties.
- C. Graduates of 1941 left the graduation parties for the front.
- D. The show of Scarlet Sails has been a graduation tradition since 1968.
- E. The show in St. Petersburg is based on a literary episode.
- F. Moscow graduation parties take schoolchildren's interests into consideration.
- G. Graduation parties are doomed to transform into online ones.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

3. Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 1–7 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. Alexander Novikov hasn't had any star sickness because
- 1) his popularity isn't so big.
 - 2) he is an extremely shy person.
 - 3) his parents prevent him from any socializing with fans.
 - 4) his upbringing doesn't allow such behaviour.

Ответ:

2. Alexander uses his father's help with the *Truth or Dare* show because
- 1) they work better together.
 - 2) they have no creative writers on the team.
 - 3) Alexander distrusts his team.
 - 4) his father is a professional showman.

Ответ:

3. Alexander first signed up for social networks
- 1) to comment on latest releases.
 - 2) to communicate with celebrities.
 - 3) to share personal moments.
 - 4) to practise his photography skills.

Ответ:

4. Alexander started his social networking
- 1) with his family.
 - 2) with professional bloggers.
 - 3) with his friends.
 - 4) on his own.

Ответ:

5. What does the blogger enjoy in social networks?
- 1) Following weird algorithms on the platform.
 - 2) Putting up with social net community rules.

- 3) Having to tone down the content.
- 4) Having the feeling of total freedom.

OTBET: ☐

6. Alexander makes video content for social networks
 - 1) just for fun.
 - 2) to get views.
 - 3) to get new subscribers.
 - 4) to get promoted.

OTBET: ☐

7. Alexander's professional ambition is connected with
 - 1) movie industry.
 - 2) television.
 - 3) blogging.
 - 4) fishing.

OTBET: ☐

READING

Task
1.

1) Look at the title of the text. What will the text be about?

Cheating in school

2) Read the text. Give main points of the text. Extract the central idea of the text.

Cheating in school and the ways to fight it are some of the issues of the public concern. Educators admit that there have always been kids that choose to cheat in school, but today's tech gadgets have made it easier and more common than before. The fact that the majority of teens and tweens are proud possessors of their own cell phones has made the possibility of spreading answers to test questions around a classroom in minutes a mere reality. The typical examples of cheating with technology at school include:

- Kids have answer sheets programmed into their iPods and play them back during exams.
- Students text-message or picture-message test questions to friends outside the classroom.
- While doing an essay, some students simply cut and paste text from websites directly into their papers.
- Students buy term papers from a growing number of online "paper mills".

The research of 2014 in the US showed that out of 18,000 students at 61 middle and high schools 66% admitted cheating at exams, 80% said they had let someone copy their homework, and 58% said they had committed plagiarism.

The problem is that society seems to promote competition, when a child is expected to do whatever it takes to win or succeed. As it is acceptable to step on others as you climb ahead, children find ways of avoiding losing. Some parents also add pressure on children, insisting on academic excellence and ignoring such positive values as honesty, doing your best, and integrity. Some parents instil an innate fear that their child won't have a good job or life if they don't get to the best college, which requires the best grades. Nearly one third of teens and 25% of tweens say that their parents push them too hard academically. Additionally, when kids see other kids cheating and not getting caught, it makes them question the importance of honesty. If cheaters get better grades, an honest kid can feel frustrated.

Find the synonyms from the box to the words in bold and paraphrase the sentences.

habitual, holder, fail, in the studies, mobile, spread, device, fright, press on, treat unfairly

1. Today's tech **gadgets** have made it easier and more common than before to cheat in schools.
2. The majority of teens and tweens are proud **possessor** of their own **cell phones**.
3. As it is acceptable to **step on** others as you climb ahead children find ways of avoiding **losing**.
4. Some parents **instil** an innate **fear** that their child won't have a good job or life.
5. Their parents **push** them too hard **academically**.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. 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. Mysterious brain teleports
2. Ritual breakers
3. Sacred student places
4. Unrealizable procedure

5. The worse you look the better
6. Mysterious student helper
7. Teachers' assistance
8. Helpful food

- A. According to one popular superstition, students are advised not to wash their heads ahead of exams, as otherwise their knowledge will be washed off. The tradition also insists that for the best effect students should avoid cutting their hair or even shaving ahead of exams. Some go as far as continue wearing the same clothes all through the exam period, which can last a couple of weeks. You can imagine that some of them may look slightly unpresentable, but they like to think that profound knowledge is a sufficient compensation for shabby appearance.
- B. There are different superstitious ways to stabilize knowledge. One says that keeping an open textbook under the pillow on the night before the exam is the most effective way of information retention. Apparently, students expect data flow from the book straight into their brains via sublime metaphysical channels. If the exams are in winter, a related superstition advises to decorate the Christmas tree with notes taken during the lessons.
- C. Breakfast meal before the exam may be also quite helpful in theory. The superstition recommends having a portion of oatmeal porridge with blackberry jam (no other berries are allowed). Not to break the tradition in any other unthinkable ways a student is supposed to put his or her face straight into their porridge and then eat whatever remains in the bowl before washing their face. Obviously, vitamins should help you not only from inside, but from outside too.
- D. Students have a range of sights that are supposed to give them superpowers before the exam. One of such places is a statue of a border guard and his dog at the Revolution Square subway station in Moscow. The superstition recommends rubbing the belt of the border guard's rifle or the nose of his dog. This step is believed to bring copious amounts of good luck at the exams. Judging from the polished yellow sheen of the statue parts this place has been visited by generations of student pilgrims.
- E. The belief in indolence as a virtue makes students rely on the "catch the 'halyava'" method. Halyava is a fairly popular concept that is essentially connected with getting something for nothing. At midnight before the exams, Russian students can sometimes be found waving an open exam record book (known as "zachotka" in Russian) and shouting, "Halyava, come here!" In dorms the ritual is often complicated by the presence of rival halyava-catchers, who yell "No halyava for you tonight!" from their own windows.

- F.** There are very strict rules about the examination procedures. After dangling the open zachotka from the window, students are required to close it in a rapid movement as if trapping the halyava inside. The record book must then be kept closed until the exam. The first person to open it must be the examiner, otherwise halyava will escape. Uncooperative examiners often require the students to open their zachotkas themselves and place them on the desk wide open thus ruining all the preparations.
- G.** Once the exams are over, all the notes taken during the lessons are supposed to be piled into a big heap and set aside as a potential bonfire. The students are recommended to jump over the bonfire to increase their chances at the next exams. Still many careful students doubt the efficacy of this procedure as they prefer to take their notes using laptops or iPads. Gadgets are not paper and can hardly be so easily sacrificed, even for the sake of a good exam mark.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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

Researchers have different definitions of the term “blended learning”. In general, **A** _____ that combines a variety of formats of face-to-face and distance interaction between students, educators, and educational resources.

In most cases, this means that students spend part of their time in the classroom or lecture hall and the other part online. However, sometimes blended learning also includes practices **B** _____, while digital resources, such as LMSs, are used to shape curriculum and communication. Distance learning, **C** _____, is also referred to as blended learning. This term should not be confused with hybrid learning, although they are often used synonymously. Hybrid learning is synchronous, **D** _____ and only some of them are present in the classroom in person, and some – remotely online.

In blended learning, however, activities can be both synchronous and asynchronous. For example, the whole group attends a lecture in the classroom first, and **E** _____. But, of course, in practice hybrid and mixed approaches can be combined.

Blended learning is a perfect process where more traditional methods for training (in-class, instructor-led) are combined with e-learning content to create a more flexible user experience. Blended learning is the best of both worlds, giving learners the guidance and interaction of an in-class experience **F** _____.

1. that is the entire group of students is studying at the same time together
2. where the course is delivered entirely in a traditional format
3. along with dynamic and flexible learning opportunities outside of the classroom
4. what is particularly appreciated by millennials
5. which uses both synchronous and asynchronous formats
6. it is an approach
7. then students take an electronic test or perform tasks on an online platform to reinforce the material

A	B	C	D	E	F

3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Higher education in Russia

Higher education is a part of professional education, which aims to provide training of highly qualified personnel in all major areas of life. The history of its development in Russia has covered four centuries.

The first Russian institution of higher education was the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy, established in 1687 in Moscow. The academy created special spiritually intellectual environment to train both secular students and clerks for the Orthodox Church. During the period of Peter the Great his reform policies required new professionals for the country. It encouraged opening various educational institutions including School of Mathematical and Navigational Sciences (1701), Artillery and Engineering School, Medical School (1707), Naval Academy (1715), Engineering School (1719). 1724 was marked by the opening of the first classical university in Russia – the Academic University, and the foundation of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. In 1755 the first Russian academician Mikhail Lomonosov initiated the start of the University of Moscow, based on new principles of educational training.

The appearance of first higher technical institutions is connected with the demand for engineering professions. The opening of a mining engineering college in 1773 became the birth of all higher technical education in Russia. Under the University Charter in 1804, universities were opened in Kazan (1804) and Kharkov (1805), thus becoming large centres of education and science.

The 19th century witnessed the spread of pedagogical institutes for training potential teachers. An independent Pedagogical Institute in Petersburg (1804) became the basis of St. Petersburg University (now St. Petersburg State University), one of the largest in the country. Due to the rapid development of its own industry, science, and engineering, there were 48 universities in Russia in 1892, 56 in 1899 and 65 in 1917. Most universities were located in St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Moscow, Kiev and other cities in the European part of the country.

During the Soviet period, the development of higher education changed radically. The sphere of education became a tool of great changes in society. The nationalization of large industries caused a demand for qualified specialists. Naturally, under these conditions, the elimination of illiteracy became of paramount importance. In 1919 by the decree, the entire population of Russia was obliged to learn to read and write in their native language or in Russian. In order to attract students from the workers' and peasants' classes, entrance exams and tuition fees were abolished, and scholarships were established for students from the proletarian strata. The so-called workers' faculties, and general educational institutions were created. The education in Higher Technical Institutions lasted for 3 years and was conducted on the basis of practical study of production processes at enterprises.

During the Second World War years higher education was severely damaged. Many universities were destroyed and had to be rebuilt practically from scratch. In the 1960s and 1980s, all higher education in the USSR was free of charge. According to the unified rules of admission for full-time education the universities accepted people under the age of 35, who had completed secondary education. Since the 1990s, there has been a reform in Russian education. Its main directions were focused on the development of students' personality, formation of their knowledge, abilities and skills. The main efforts were connected with education standardizing through continuity of educational programmes and introduction of a unified state examination (as a form of combining school graduation exams and entrance exams to higher education institutions).

At the current stage of higher education development, there is an impressive increase in the number of educational institutions. In order to develop the system of higher professional education and the efficiency of regional educational structures federal universities were established in Russia, which helped to improve links between theoretical training and practical needs of the economic and social spheres of the country. According to the UNESCO, in the next 30 years, more people will receive a university education than in the entire previous history of civilization.

1. According to the article, the first higher educational institution in Russia
- 1) dealt with preparing for religious services.
 - 2) concentrated on the secular education.
 - 3) appeared during the reign of Peter the Great.
 - 4) was founded in Moscow.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

2. Mikhail Lomonosov
- 1) encouraged opening of the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy.
 - 2) introduced new principles of educational training at universities.
 - 3) opened the first classical university in Russia.
 - 4) founded the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

3. According to the text, in the 19th century the centres of technical education in Russia were
- 1) Kazan.
 - 2) Moscow.
 - 3) Leningrad.
 - 4) St. Petersburg.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

4. By the October Revolution the number of higher educational institutions in Russia
- 1) remained the same.
 - 2) was doubled.
 - 3) increased.
 - 4) decreased.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

5. This was NOT a feature of the Soviet higher education before WWII.
- 1) It focused on fighting illiteracy.
 - 2) It attracted students from the workers' and peasants' classes.
 - 3) There were no entrance exams.
 - 4) All students got scholarships.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

6. According to the text, higher education in the USSR
- 1) was free of charge.
 - 2) had no age limitations.
 - 3) was only full-time.
 - 4) was based on primary education.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

7. According to the text, federal universities were introduced
- 1) to standardize educational process in the regions.
 - 2) to test unified state exams.
 - 3) to bridge the gap between theory and practice.
 - 4) to increase the number of educational institutions.

ОТБЕТ: ☐

WRITING

Task 1.

1) Complete the email writing one word in a gap.

Hi Andrew,

It is my 18th birthday on August 1st. We are going to have a picnic in the forest near the lake. It is going to be 1 _____ interesting there than at the café. Would you like to come? My elder sister is going to give us a 2 _____ and she says I can invite some 3 _____ my friends.

Kate has already said she can come, and I'm also inviting Pavel and you. You don't 4 _____ to bring anything to eat or drink because my mum is to prepare all the food. 5 _____ it's warm and sunny we will go for a swim in the lake, so don't forget 6 _____ bring your swimming trunks.

See you soon,
Sonya

2) Write an informal email inviting your friends to a party.

Task 2.

Complete the sentences with *for example, in conclusion, is often said that, after, for this reason, even though, however, due to the fact*.

Many school-leavers have the choice of going to university in the autumn 1 _____ they have passed their exams, or taking a year to see the world before starting their degrees. 2 _____, it is not always easy to decide which to do.

Some young people are keen to complete their university studies as quickly as possible, so that they can start earning a living. 3 _____, they often decide to go straight to university after leaving school. 4 _____ this seems a sensible decision, it may be better for them to take a year off before starting their studies. This is 5 _____ that many school-leavers may have limited life experiences. A gap year travelling will help them mature, which as a result will help them be better students at university – and have more of the skills that employers want. 6 _____, they have probably always lived at home. A gap year teaches them how to be more independent, which is a useful skill at university.

7 _____, school-leavers should consider taking a gap year. It 8 _____ travel broadens the mind. Therefore, it can provide them with the necessary skills to cope with their university life.

EXAM PRACTICE

1. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Lydia.

From: Lydia @mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: exams
... I am so nervous before my GCSE this may, I can hardly pull my thoughts together. Are Russian students concerned about the results of their school-leaving exams? How do they usually prepare for them? What exams are you going to take? I'm going to buy a fantastic dress for my prom!

Write an email to Lydia. In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about the prom.

Write 100–140 words. Remember the rules of email writing.

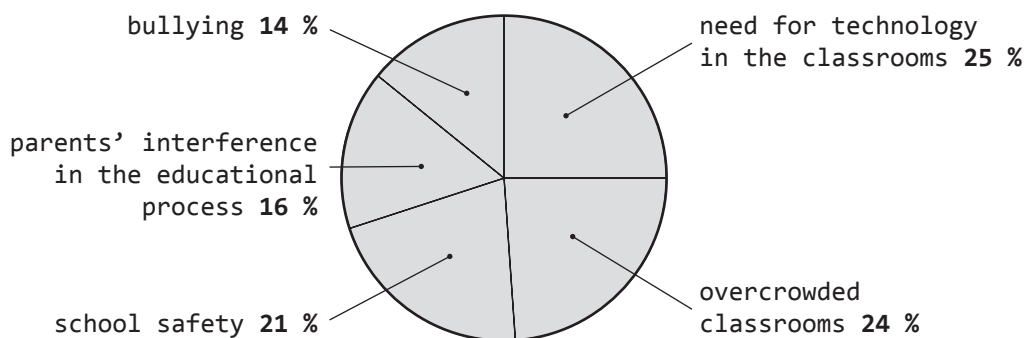
2. 1) Imagine that you are doing a project on **what things make teenagers in Zetland cheat at exams**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Factors	Number of respondents (%)
focus on the final result over mastery	27
heavy workloads	20
difficulty to catch up with the rest of the class	23
no proper plagiarism-related education	18
highly competitive academic and social environment	12

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 cheating at an educational institution and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of avoiding cheating in our lives.

2) Imagine that you are doing a project on **what problems teachers face in education in Zetland**. 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 one can face having such difficulties in education and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of an efficient education system for the society.

SPEAKING

Task
1.

Read the following tongue twisters paying attention to pronunciation.

1. I thought a thought,
But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.
If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought,
I wouldn't have thought so much.
2. All I want is a proper cup of coffee.
Made in a proper copper coffee pot.
You can believe it or not.
But I want a cup of coffee from a proper copper pot.
Tin coffee pots or iron coffee pots, they're not good to me.
If I can't have a proper cup of coffee from a proper copper coffee pot, I'll just have tea.
All I want is a proper cup of coffee.
Made in a proper copper coffee pot.
You can believe it or not.
But I want a cup of coffee from a proper copper pot.

Task
2.

Answer the following questions.

1. Should tablets replace textbooks in school?
2. Who should choose the career of a child – parents or children?
3. Should kids with special needs go to a separate school?
4. Should school uniforms be mandatory?
5. What school subjects should be reduced? Why?

EXAM PRACTICE

1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

English comes from the 5th century when the Germanic tribes cross the sea to conquer the British Isles, where they start using different Celtic dialects. Old English and Early Middle English look very different from the English we speak today. In Late Middle English the language begins to shift and change, which is probably thanks to Latin and French mostly spoken and used by the royalty, the wealthy class, and the church. Only in Early Modern English of the 17th century with William Caxton's printing press, the English Bible, and William Shakespeare, English becomes an important national language. At the time of Late Modern English, the period of the Industrial Revolution and the colonialism of the British Empire, English is widely influenced by different languages of the world. Now it is a global language that's spoken by millions of people around the world, but with very illogical pronunciation rules!

2. Study the advertisement.

Reading contest!

You are considering taking part in a reading contest and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) topics for discussion;
- 2) qualification of the jury;
- 3) electronic library availability;
- 4) participation fees.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Uniforms at school”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two ways of being dressed at school;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two ways of being dressed at school;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which way of being dressed at school you prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

ВАРИАНТ 1

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

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.

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. The speaker is thinking of starting a family with the partner.
2. The speaker knows how to keep in contact with the friend.
3. The speaker fell out with the partner because of different lifestyles.
4. The speaker admits that the first impression was wrong.
5. The speaker knows the value of harmonious relationship.
6. The speaker distrusts love at first sight.
7. The speaker has to work at their relationship.

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. Zina was the youngest Hero of the Soviet Union.
- B. The pioneering movement got wide recognition in the country.
- C. Zina was recognized for activities in the pioneer movement.
- D. The fascists forced the girl to leave her grandparent.
- E. The “Young Avengers” had their own programme of partisan fighting.
- F. The girl was recognized as heroine after poisoning the German officers.
- G. Zina managed to escape from the fascists.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

What helped Lauren to write a book about fashion industry?

- 1) Her love for shopping.
- 2) An article in a fashion magazine.
- 3) Her family's business.
- 4) Her work experiences.

Ответ:

4

Why is Anna Wintour considered the most powerful woman in fashion?

- 1) Because of her style of dressing up.
- 2) Because of her reputation of the most impossible boss.
- 3) Because of the position in the fashion magazine.
- 4) Because of her design ideas.

Ответ:

5

Lauren's "boss from hell" story is based on

- 1) her imagination.
- 2) her friends' stories.
- 3) real life stories.
- 4) both fictional and real stories

Ответ:

6

What's Lauren's relation with fashion industry?

- 1) She is an active fashionista.
- 2) She hates fashion tendencies.
- 3) She doesn't care about fashion trends.
- 4) avoids fashion.

Ответ:

7

What was the public response to the book?

- 1) Readers criticized the book
- 2) Readers were satisfied with the book
- 3) Readers ignored the book
- 4) Readers were surprised by the book

Ответ:

8

Lauren's favourite jeans have to be

- 1) fitting.
- 2) brand new.
- 3) comfortable.
- 4) expensive.

Ответ:

9

Right now the author is thinking about

- 1) writing a travel book.
- 2) earning a lot of money.
- 3) starting a next book.
- 4) going to Russia.

Ответ: ☐

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. One family's discoveries
2. Traces of apes in modern people
3. The origin of the ancient man's name
4. The causes of anatomical traits

5. The first smart ancient men
6. Ways of information exchange
7. The study of historical remnants
8. The primary peculiarity of the species

- A. People have always been interested in how the first ancient man appeared, what he did, what he ate, where he lived, what he loved, or what he was afraid of. Different scientists may offer different approach to studying this problem; however archaeologists are the ones who take a serious interest in the ancient man's material way of life. Through meticulous examination of archeological finds from the excavation they identify items, analyze and date them and then draw very interesting conclusions. They gain expertise through working with historical documents and artifacts.
- B. Our first distant ancestor was Australopithecus, who lived about five or two million years ago. The first traces of his existence were found not in Australia, as one might think from the name, but in South Africa. An important discovery was made in 1924 by Professor Raymond Dart, who found a small skull while excavating at Taunga. He thought it was the skull of a baby ape, but later found out that it was of an ancient child of about six. Still because of the skull's resemblance to the monkey's, the professor called the first ancient man *the African Australopithecus*, which means "the southern African monkey".
- C. Since 1935, the Leakeys, a family of British archaeologists, were engaged in the study of the remains of the first ancient man. They played a key role in the search for the remains of the oldest man in East Africa. Leakey's most important African discovery was the skull of a Miocene hominoid in 1948, which was named *Proconsul africanus*. This ape-like creature is believed to have lived from 23 to 14 million years ago and is likely to have been a common ancestor of both humans and other primate species
- D. In general Australopithecines did not differ much from monkeys, but still there was one considerable difference between them. They walked on two legs, though much hunched over, their arms dangling well below the knees. The gait was rather clumsy, and the legs were half-bent when walking, so they moved not so confidently. At every opportunity, ancient people stooped on all four limbs, and they became much more dexterous in trees, where they spent most of their time.
- E. Scientists have established that Australopithecines lived in an area between the rainforest and savannah. Their habit of upright walking helped them to cross open spaces. Our ancestors were not very tall, up to 140 cm, and weighed about 30–40 kg. They looked a bit like upright chimps with flat nasal openings. Their diet included fruit, insects, seeds,

roots, and possibly some meat. The form of their massive jaws muscles and back teeth suggests that they consumed low-quality foods requiring heavy chewing.

- F. In the 1960s the Leakey family found the remains of an ancient man with a brain the volume of which was already 680 cubic centimeters. So, they decided to give him the name of “an able man” or “Homo habilis”. This is how, since 1964, the first official scientific “name” of ancient man appeared, from which, in the process of evolution, Homo sapiens originated. Leakey believed that Homo habilis were contemporaries with Australopithecus in East Africa and represented a more advanced species that was on the direct evolutionary line to Homo sapiens.
- G. Australopithecines were bipedal (walked upright) but with relatively small brains. Some scientists noted that they were a good example of ‘mosaic evolution’ when the body of a creature had evolved toward the human condition considerably sooner than its brain did. These ape-like ancient people were probably capable of communicating their identity, location, emotional state, and probable intentions. But they did it through gestures as they lacked a vocal apparatus as well as a brain structure which could control speech. So, there is no evidence that the australopithecines were physically capable of spoken language.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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

Daisy was a new girl at our school, A _____. Because of its size the new girl still got a bit lost sometimes. The very first day she couldn’t find the girls’ toilets B _____. But then Emily found her and took to the toilets herself. Daisy liked Emily so much and wished she could be her best friend C _____.

Most of Daisy’s classmates were friendly, D _____. Having Chloe as a friend was hard work, E _____. So, when Chloe announced the great sleepover challenge, Daisy was desperate to take part.

“Guess what!” said Amy. “It’s my birthday next week and my mum says I can invite all my special friends for a sleepover party.”

Daisy wasn’t sure F _____, but she just smiled hopefully. She didn’t think much of Chloe, but she always wanted to be part of a special secret club, at least during a sleepover. It was almost as good as having a best friend.

1. if she had a chance.
2. but having her as an enemy would be far worse.
3. that was quite old, with winding stairs, long polished corridors, spacious classrooms and a lively playground.
4. but always wanted to be part of a special secret club.
5. and went hopping round all playtime, getting desperate.
6. except for bossy, stuck-up Chloe.
7. if she was one of Amy’s special friends

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.

Teen brains research

Relationships matter a lot during the teen years, as it's a time when teenage brains are changing rapidly. In most cases surging hormones are blamed for adolescent anxieties. However, more and more scientists are understanding that important changes also happen in the brain during these years.

Spurts in brain development may help explain why kids start caring about different things, acting in new ways, and taking risks during their transition to adulthood. The experiment conducted since 1991 in Giedd's lab analyzed the interrelation between details of brain structure, scanned by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines, and mental health.

At first, Giedd examined only the brains of healthy children to see if he could find evidence of physical brain changes in kids who later developed mental illnesses. Initial results, he says, were disappointing. Brains seemed to develop early and quickly, as by the first grade, the brain is already about 90 percent of its adult size. However, even though the size of the brain doesn't change much, a closer look shows that the size of its parts does change a lot.

In 1996, Giedd's team announced that the amount of gray matter (the type of brain tissue that processes information) increases until about the age of 11 in girls and of 13 in boys. After that, gray matter decreases, while the amount of white matter goes up and up. White matter connects areas of gray matter and helps brain cells communicate with each other.

What these results mean, for one thing, is that girls' brains tend to mature more quickly than boys' brains do. The results also suggest the best age for children to learn how to play musical instruments or to do sports and to develop other skills is between 7 and 11. Once gray matter starts to go down, skills can be perfected, but it's harder to learn new ones.

At the same time during the teen years brains also experience development of the frontal lobe. That's the part of the brain that controls social activity. It's not surprising that in adolescence kids start to care more about friends and what other people think of them.

Among the most interesting things that Giedd and his coworkers have found is that brains don't stop developing until people are in their mid-20s. This fact gives much more time and space for educational and developmental programmes.

It took 10 years for the lab researchers to map the patterns and timing of brain development. Now, they're trying to figure out how changes in the brain contribute to changes in behaviour. They also want to know whether school, music, sports, diet, video games, parenting, TV-watching, medicine, or other factors influence those changes during adolescence. What are the benefits of the research results?

One goal is to learn what teachers can do to take advantage of the time when their students' brains change the most. If some parts of the brain develop sooner than others, for example, perhaps school subjects should be taught in a different order. "Maybe the parts of the brain doing geometry are different from the parts doing algebra," Giedd says. "We haven't had solid links like this, but that's what we're shooting for."

Knowing what their brains are going through might also motivate teenagers to change their own priorities as their present behaviour may have good and bad implications for the rest of their life.

Eventually, brain studies might help resolve conflicts at home. Teenagers are capable of learning a lot, but the parts of their brains related to emotions and decision-making are still in the works. As their brains undergo development, teenagers are particularly vulnerable to risky behaviour, such as drinking and driving too fast.

Brain development is no excuse for breaking curfew or taking big risks. Understanding what's going on in there, however, can make the situation more manageable for everyone.

12

Teenage worries can be the result of

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) relationship anxieties. | 3) lack of hormones. |
| 2) changes in brain tissue. | 4) new impressions. |

Ответ: ☐

13

What was NOT included into Giedd's lab research?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Kids' MRI results. | 3) Kids' medical records. |
| 2) Kids' interviews. | 4) Kids' academic progress. |

Ответ: ☐

14

The peak of the brain's total change happens

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) at kindergarten. | 3) at secondary school. |
| 2) at primary school. | 4) at high school. |

Ответ: ☐

15

The boys and girls become equal in mental capacities

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1) at 7. | 3) at 13. |
| 2) at 11. | 4) at 20. |

Ответ: ☐

16

Which is easier to do in one's late 30s?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) To learn a new language. | 3) To start to drive. |
| 2) To ignore public criticism. | 4) To take up football. |

Ответ: ☐

17

The experiment may help schools

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) to arrange sequence of subjects. | 3) to improve students' behaviour. |
| 2) to change list of subjects. | 4) to order more facilities. |

Ответ: ☐

18

Adolescence is a risky period because of

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) lack of parental support. | 3) lack of intellectual maturity. |
| 2) emotional instability. | 4) dependence on parents' decisions. |

Ответ: ☐

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. 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 из группы 19–24.

An inquisitive guest

19

At the end of the day, he wanted to see the garden again, this time
_____. In the tennis court, he asked how large the grounds

THOROUGH

20
21
22
23

_____ to the house were. Miss Rose _____, for she didn't know. In a moment he _____ the tennis court with his paces, the length and the width. When he _____ the number of square metres in his head, he reflected a bit and blurted it out. He compared the size of the tennis court with the size of the garden and also with the size of the meadow, made a shrewd face, and told us how big the lot was. Miss Rosa was overwhelmed, the visit, which I so _____, was a triumph.

BELONG
EMBARRASS
MEASURE
COUNT

24

FEAR

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.

25

Miss Jane was the only _____ present. She was leaning over the rail, peering into the rain like she was trying to see right across the playing field.

GUARD

26

I was watching her as _____ as ever in those days, and even as I was laughing at Kate, I was stealing glances at Miss Jane's back. I remember wondering if there wasn't something a bit odd about her _____,

CARE

27

the way her head was bent down just a little too far so she looked like a crouching animal waiting to pounce. And the way she was leaning forward over the rail meant drops from the _____ gutter were only just missing her – but she seemed to show no sign of caring. I remember persuading myself there was nothing unusual in all this – that she was simply _____ for the rain to stop – and turning my attention back to what Kate was saying. Then a few minutes later I suddenly realized things had gone quiet around us, and that Miss Jane was speaking.

POST

28

HANG

29

ANXIETY

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.

It was dark by the time I [30] _____ to Bonn, and I forced myself not to repeat mechanical actions which had [31] _____ hold of me in five years of travelling back and forth: down and up the station steps, put down my suitcase, take my ticket [32] _____ my coat pocket, pick up my suitcase, hand [33] _____ my ticket, cross over to the newsstand, buy the evening papers, go outside, and signal for a taxi. Almost every day for five years I had left for somewhere and arrived somewhere; in the morning I had gone up station steps and down again, in the afternoon down the steps and up again, signaled for a taxi, felt in my pockets for money to pay for my ticket, bought evening papers at kiosks, and enjoyed [34] _____ a corner of my mind the studied casualness of these mechanical actions. Since Marie has left me I have sometimes slipped out of the rhythm and [35] _____ the hotel with the station, I would start looking [36] _____ my ticket as I approached the hotel porter or ask the ticket collector at the station for my room number, something — fate perhaps — must have made me remember my profession and my situation.

30

1) got 2) reached 3) arrived 4) escaped

ОТВЕТ:

31

1) taken

2) left

3) lost

4) grabbed

ОТВЕТ: ☐

32

1) from

2) off

3) in

4) out of

ОТВЕТ: ☐

33

1) in

2) out

3) up

4) back

ОТВЕТ: ☐

34

1) at

2) behind

3) on

4) in

ОТВЕТ: ☐

35

1) bewildered

2) disturbed

3) confused

4) mixed

ОТВЕТ: ☐

36

1) at

2) forward

3) up

4) for

ОТВЕТ: ☐

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

37

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend John.

From: John@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: family
<p><i>... I am so happy that my brother has returned from his expedition and we are going to spend a lot of time together again. Do you have any siblings? How do you get on? What do you get from your communication with close relatives?</i></p> <p><i>My cousin is coming to visit us next week ...</i></p>

Write an email to John. In your message:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his cousin's visit.

Write **100–140 words**. Remember the rules of email writing.

38.1

Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers in Zetland spend their free time with the whole family**. 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.**

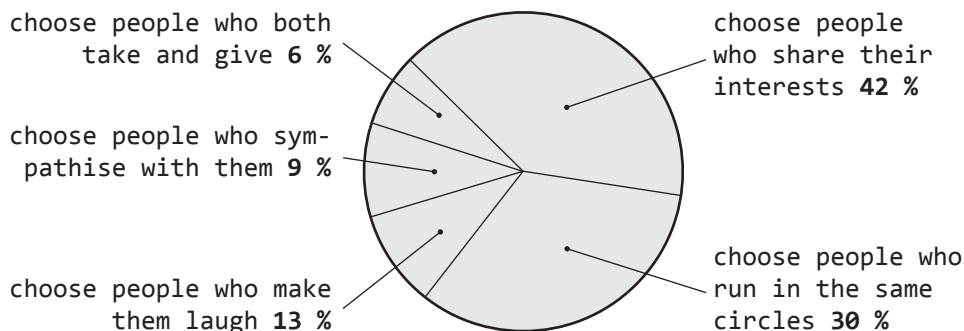
Ways	Number of respondents (%)
watching a family-friendly movie	35
having a picnic	30
playing a favourite game or activity	15
cooking a special meal together	15
going for a bike ride	5

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 having a family time together and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of family mutual activities in our lives.

38.2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers in Zetland choose friend**. 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 one can face choosing a friend and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of friendship in teenage life.

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Sibling rivalry is a type of competition involving jealousy and hostility among brothers and sisters within a family. It results from a quite predictable natural reaction of an older child to the birth of a new brother or sister, and happens because the older child feels threatened by the arrival of a new family member. Sibling relationships help develop skills for living in an adult world of diversity. Though born of the same parents, siblings often differ from each other in temperament, personality, tastes, preferences, talents. Learning to solve these differences provides training in tolerance, compassion, and forgiveness. However, failing to overcome such disputes may destroy the harmony of the family, create a toxic social environment, and when unchecked may lead to violence and tragedy. With the parents' help, a child can transform resentful feelings into cooperation and genuine sympathy.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Join our sports club now!

You are considering joining a sports club and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location;
- 2) membership fee;
- 3) coaches' qualification;
- 4) available equipment.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences).

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4

Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Children in the family”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the families with one child and two or more children;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the families with one child and two or more children;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which kind of family you would prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

ВАРИАНТ 2

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

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.

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. The speaker mentions a period of sleep in the middle of the day.
2. The speaker feels bad traffic kills some time on the roads.
3. The speaker mentions new popular physical activities.
4. The speaker disapproves many popular TV programmes.
5. The speaker sacrifices a lot of pleasant things in life.
6. The speaker doesn't have to quit any hobbies because of study.
7. The speaker disapproves the present lifestyle.

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. Rick wants to be a millionaire like Bill Gates.
B. Microsoft Windows were inferior to Apple operating systems.
C. It was difficult for teachers to keep Bill's interest at school.
D. Bill's parents kept him engaged with computer programming.
E. Lakeside school specialized in IT.
F. Bill Gates' company deals only with operating systems.
G. Bill Gates' success is based on his professional education.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях **3–9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- 3** Ray MacBrien became a stuntman because
 1) he loved movies with Steve McQueen. 3) he loved cars.
 2) he wanted to drive cars like an actor in the movie. 4) he wished to work in Hollywood.
 Ответ: ☐
- 4** Ray's automotive stunts do NOT include
 1) high-speed driving. 3) riding on two wheels.,
 2) car crashes. 4) roof jumping.
 Ответ: ☐
- 5** Zip lining, rock climbing, trampoline flipping help Ray to develop
 1) stamina. 3) coordination.
 2) cooperation. 4) flexibility.
 Ответ: ☐
- 6** Ray took up flying as a hobby
 1) to get rid of stress. 3) to develop mental health.
 2) to travel the world. 4) to change his lifestyle.
 Ответ: ☐
- 7** Ray's daughter finds his profession
 1) ordinary. 3) dangerous.
 2) exciting. 4) adventurous.
 Ответ: ☐
- 8** Superhero shows Ray is working on involve stunts based on
 1) jumping. 3) fighting.
 2) shooting. 4) driving.
 Ответ: ☐
- 9** Most of all in his profession Ray enjoys
 1) fame. 3) money.
 2) danger. 4) privacy.
 Ответ: ☐

ЧТЕНИЕ И ЛЕКСИКА

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. Medieval protection equipment
2. Possible escape
3. Courageous experiments
4. The origin of the name

5. Modern results
6. The black death in Europe
7. Useless remedies
8. The disease development

- A. The bubonic plague, or “black death”, had been afflicting the inhabitants of Europe for 300 years. The plague was first reported in 1346 and it subsided only in 1666. During its “reign” the disease killed 25 million people, about one third of the entire population of Europe. At the time of the epidemic, the bubonic plague was called the “great misery” and the “death of Italy”. In Latin, the disease sounds like *Ara Mors*, which can be translated as “terrible pestilence”. But sixteenth-century scholars got the translation wrong and dubbed the bubonic plague the “black death”.
- B. There are several types of plague, but the most terrible was the bubonic one, with a mortality rate of up to 75%. The western and eastern parts of the globe were under the domination of this terrible disease in the Middle Ages. People could not treat it with the help of usual remedies, so many tried to flee from places where the “black death” raged most violently. New towns were built, people banded together and went to live in the mountains, and as a result communities were organized.
- C. During the Middle Ages, the entire population of Europe lived in constant fear of a new outbreak of this deadly disease. And it happened, despite the best efforts of the doctors of that time. As bubonic plague is transmitted from person to person by airborne droplets, it was almost impossible to avoid the infection while communicating with a sick person. Death from the plague was excruciating: the infected person was in pain, his throat bled, his body was covered with blisters, and within three days the unfortunate person passed away.
- D. The pandemic of bubonic plague began in 1346 and ravaged Europe for 7 long years. Historians still don’t know where this terrible disease came from in Western Europe. It is believed that it came from China. People at that time had no idea that rodents, mainly rats, were the main source of the disease spreading. In 1348 the “black death” reached the inhabitants of Crimea. Then it spread to Poland and reached Russia. In 1664 a bubonic plague epidemic occurred in London, killing a fifth of the city’s population.
- E. Survival instinct forced people to seek new remedies, but unfortunately, this could not be done at the time. However, there were doctors called plague healers who helped the infected and tried to ease their pain and sufferings. Such doctors wore special protective suits and masks resembling a bird’s beak that they never took off while working and moving around the city. In order to reduce the risk of catching infection from patients their masks were filled with herbs. Another peculiar attribute of the plague healer was a long cane to poke at patients to see if they were alive or already dead.
- F. The spread of the infection was finally brought under control thanks to the Russian-French scientist Waldemar Haffkine. In 1897 he created a vaccine against the plague, which he tested on himself. Haffkine first injected himself with a lethal dose of the substances that caused the plague. Then he waited some time until the first signs of the disease appeared. And then he injected himself with the created vaccine. Thus, with the help of the vaccine, the scientist was able to defeat the third outbreak of the plague, which broke out in India, in which about 6 million people died.
- G. Modern scientists cannot say with certainty that the bubonic plague was completely defeated. However, by the 1930s plague epidemics were a thing of the past with some outbreaks in China and Africa. Since 1947, when streptomycin was invented, plague epidemics have practically ceased. With this medicine, it became possible to suppress the disease at its very beginning. Today the plague epidemics are a reminder of the social as well as medical impact of epidemics in the past. They led to important developments in infectious disease control many of which we still use.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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.

Around the war memorial are roses, A _____. that they suffocate the grass. Their blooms are white, rolled tight like paper. Dawn is breaking. Soon it will be day. Every morning, B _____, William counts the day. In front of the war memorial he counts the years. By the first poplar tree beyond it, where he always hits the same pot hole, he counts the days. And in the evening, C _____, he counts the years and the days once again.

He can see the small white roses, the war memorial and the poplar tree from far away. And when it is foggy, the white of the roses and the white of the stone is close in front of him as he rides.

Every day D _____, he thinks, "The end is here." Since he made the decision to emigrate, he sees the end everywhere in the village. And time standing still for those who want to stay.

After William has counted two hundred and twenty-one days and the pot hole has jolted him, E _____. He leans the bicycle against the poplar tree. His steps are loud. Wild pigeons flutter out of the churchyard. They are as grey as the light. Only the noise makes them different.

William shivers. He looks down the street. F _____, the grass beats into the village. A man is walking at the end of the street. The man is a black thread walking into the field. The waves of grass lift him above the ground.

1. as he cycles alone along the road to the mill
2. why he stops
3. where it ends
4. that are so overgrown
5. when William is jolted by the pot hole
6. he gets off for the first time
7. when William locks up the mill

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.

Allergy hazards

A huge number of people all over the world have serious allergies that may cause severe complications, if not death. Among the latest types there are allergies to peanuts, ragweed, mosses, molds, cats, dogs, and shellfish. As more and more people develop this condition, researchers are trying to understand what causes allergic reactions. Their hope is to find better ways of treating and preventing such unpleasant, sometimes life-threatening reactions.

Many details remain mysterious, however. It's not clear, for example, why different people react to different things, even within the same family.

An allergy begins when the body encounters a foreign object, such as pollen, nut proteins, or bee venom. At first exposure, the body's immune system reacts as if the object were a germ or parasite. It produces proteins called antibodies, which fight the intruder, or allergen. After your body creates the type of antibodies that trigger allergies, they stay in your blood-

stream as a sort of memory of the incident. After that, if you're prone to allergies, repeated exposure to the same allergen can cause your immune system to react.

That's exactly what happened to me. I had been stung by plenty of bees in the past. On those occasions, the area around the bite swelled up like a marshmallow in a microwave. Last time, though, as soon as the bee venom entered my bloodstream, antibodies latched onto cells in my blood. These cells then released chemicals called histamines, which caused the swelling, itching, wheezing, and other symptoms. Severe reactions like mine are called anaphylaxis. Now that the antibodies in my blood are primed to react to bee venom, every sting I get in the future will probably cause an even worse reaction. No matter how horrible it sounds, in some ways, though, I feel lucky. At least, I'm not allergic to peanuts.

People with supersensitive peanut allergies can have anaphylactic reactions just from being in the same room as peanut dust. More than 1.5 million Americans are allergic to peanuts. This number is growing, but nobody knows why. One possible cause is that pregnant women and nursing mothers may be eating peanuts before their babies have strong enough immune systems to cope with peanut proteins.

Peanut butter might be another big problem, suggests one recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The United States lags behind China and India in peanut butter production. But people in the U.S. have more peanut allergies. That might be because U.S. producers dry roast peanuts instead of boiling them, the new study suggests. Dry roasting appears to change the peanut protein into a form that triggers a more powerful allergic reaction.

Some scientists have been working to develop new strains of peanuts that are less likely to provoke an allergic attack. Other researchers are searching for new vaccines to prevent allergies from developing in the first place.

For now, awareness and preparation are the best weapons. Some schools are banning peanut butter and jelly sandwiches in their lunchrooms. Allergic people are encouraged to carry special shot dispensers called EpiPens with them at all times.

Even if you've never had an allergic reaction, it's worth knowing how to recognize the signs. Allergies can pop up at any time. Allergy-causing ingredients can get into foods without warning, especially if factories or restaurants reuse dishes or utensils. You might even be able to save the life of one of your friends. Allergic kids, teenagers, and college students rarely carry EpiPens or tell their roommates or friends about their allergies. If you know what to look for, you can run for help in case of emergency.

12

The latest types of allergic reactions

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) are easy to trace. | 3) don't have complications. |
| 2) need special research. | 4) are 100% lethal. |

OTBET: ☐

13

Most allergies

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1) come from genetically modified products. | 3) can hardly be explained. |
| 2) inherited from parents. | 4) come from food. |

OTBET: ☐

14

Any allergy is the reaction of

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) the immune system. | 3) antibodies. |
| 2) the bloodstream. | 4) the parasites. |

OTBET: ☐

15

Histamines do NOT cause

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) swelling. | 3) wheezing. |
| 2) itching. | 4) hiccupping. |

OTBET: ☐

16

If you have once had a severe allergic reaction, your next encounter with the allergen will

- 1) pass without any symptoms.
- 2) be more dramatic.
- 3) intensify the allergy.
- 4) show new symptoms.

Ответ: ☐

17

The widely-spread allergy of Americans to peanuts is connected with

- 1) the popularity of peanut butter sandwiches at schools.
- 2) low consumption of nut products by pregnant women.
- 3) quality of peanuts imported from China and India.
- 4) way of producing peanut butter.

Ответ: ☐

18

According to the author, the best way to fight allergies is

- 1) to carry EpiPens with you.
- 2) not to eat unknown products.
- 3) to learn allergy symptoms.
- 4) to ban allergic dishes in lunchrooms.

Ответ: ☐

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. 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 из группы 19–24.

New school

19

It was her _____ day at Cedars International School.

ONE

20

Sheila was in the 2nd grade. She _____ her old school and was quite sure that she _____ this new place.

MISS

21

HATE

22

At lunch break Junie and Pam, _____ from her class, introduced themselves to her. They took her to a tree that stood at the _____ corner of the playground.

CHILD

23

FAR

24

“Would you like to come to the Hole of Mysteries with us?” Pam asked her.

“Hole of Mysteries! Where’s that?” Sheila asked _____.

ASTONISH

Near the tree was a hole, covered with hay and sticks. “This is the Hole of Mysteries,” said Junie. Holding each other’s hands, Pam, Sheila and Junie jumped inside. The hole became darker as they went deeper and deeper.

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.

Arrival

25

I was _____ enough not to tell him about Yalta problems, but he insisted on visiting me there and announced his arrival. Mary wasn't at home, so Rosa received him. She took him through the house and the garden, he was interested in everything and asked

CAUTION

26

_____ questions. He asked about the girls who lived here, their names, backgrounds, and ages. He counted them up, there were nine, and he said that more could be put up in the house. Rosa answered that almost each one had her own room, and now he wanted to see the rooms. She, carried away by his _____ and his questions, _____ took him into each room. The girls were

COUNT

27

28

in town or in the hall, so the hostess saw nothing wrong with showing him the empty bedrooms, which I had never seen. He admired the view and tested the beds. He _____ the size of each room and felt that a second bed could easily be added. He had learnt the countries of the girls and he wanted to know where the French girl, the Dutch girl, the Brazilian girl, and especially the two Swedish girls slept. Finally he asked about the sparrow's nest, Mary's studio.

ENTHUSE
INNOCENCE

29

APPRECIATION

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

The hottest day of the summer was drawing to a **30** _____ and a drowsy silence **31** _____ over the large, square houses of the street. Cars that were usually **32** _____ stood dusty in their drives and lawns that were once emerald green were parched and yellowing — as the use of hosepipes had been banned due to **33** _____. **34** _____ of their usual car-washing and lawn-mowing pursuits, the **35** _____ of the street had retreated into the shade of their cool houses. The only person **36** _____ outdoors was a teenage boy who was lying flat on his back in a flowerbed outside number four.

30

- 1) head 2) conclusion 3) save 4) close

ОТВЕТ: ☐

31

- 1) lay 2) laid 3) lost 4) lied

ОТВЕТ: ☐

32

- 1) glowing 2) gleaming 3) flickering 4) twinkling

ОТВЕТ: ☐

33

- 1) flood 2) draught 3) drought 4) famine

ОТВЕТ: ☐

34

- 1) Taken 2) Deprived 3) Denied 4) Stolen

ОТВЕТ: ☐

35

- 1) inhabitants 2) neighbours 3) citizens 4) dwellers

ОТВЕТ: ☐

36

1) stayed

2) remained

3) left

4) kept

Ответ:

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

37

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Mary.

From: Mary@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: weekend
<p><i>...at last this difficult working week is over and we can enjoy a long weekend. How does your daily routine at weekends differ from week days? How do you spend your free time? What are your plans for the nearest weekend?</i></p> <p><i>My mum is organizing a surprise party for my dad's anniversary next week...</i></p>

Write an email to Mary. In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the surprise party.

Write **100–140 words**. Remember the rules of email writing.

38.1

Imagine that you are doing a project on **household activities that teenagers usually do 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.**

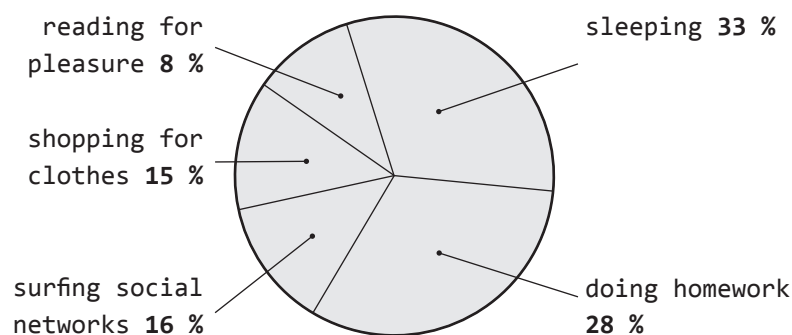
Activities	Number of respondents (%)
take out the trash	35
sweep and vacuum	35
do the laundry	13
take care of the pets	12
cook meals for the family	5

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 teenagers doing household chores and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of learning to do household chores for future adult life.

38.2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what teenagers in Zetland most spend their free time**. 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 one can face choosing a free-time activity and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of prioritizing free-time activities.

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Sleeping well affects directly both your mental and physical health. Sleep shortage may take a serious toll on your daytime energy, productivity and emotional balance. Still a lot of people regularly toss and turn at night, struggling to get the sleep they need. When you're wide awake after midnight, a good night's sleep may seem an impossible goal, but you need to learn to have more control over the quality of your sleep. The cure for sleep difficulties can often be found in your daily routine. Unhealthy daytime habits and lifestyle choices can leave you tossing and turning at night and harm your brain and heart health, immune system, creativity, vitality, and weight. But by following some advice you can enjoy better sleep at night, boost your health, and improve how you think and feel during the day.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Order flowers online!

You are considering going to order a bouquet in an online flower shop and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) price range for a bouquet; | 3) delivery; |
| 2) variety of flowers; | 4) necessity of feedback. |

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences).

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4

Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Household chores”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two ways of doing chores;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two ways of doing chores;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which way you would prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

ВАРИАНТ 3

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

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.

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. The speaker criticizes the behaviour of the young.
2. The speaker respects how the young deal with problems.
3. The speaker prefers not to stop the young.
4. The speaker doesn't approve some of the activities of the young.
5. The speaker notices sociability of the young generation.
6. The speaker tries to change the young.
7. The speaker doesn't understand the young.

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. Sveta followed Maria's advice while choosing a book.
B. Oprah Winfrey won an Oscar for the movie *The Color Purple*.
C. Oprah's career was greatly supported by her parents and grandma.
D. Oprah got to university thanks to her radio show interviews.
E. She became the youngest African-American news anchor in Nashville history.
F. Oprah's work improved the position of the Chicago show.
G. Oprah's activities changed lives of many poor people.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях **3–9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

The main problem of Jessica Nought now is

- 1) lack of sleep.
- 2) necessity to face fans.

- 3) school studies.
- 4) too much attention.

Ответ: ☐

4

When Jessica's parents couldn't afford something,

- 1) the girl just lost interest in this thing.
- 2) their sponsor helped them.

- 3) the girl worked to save money.
- 4) they sold some parts of property.

Ответ: ☐

5

Maggie is greatly concerned about:

- 1) Jessica's physical form.
- 2) Jessica's education.

- 3) Jessica's creativity block.
- 4) Jessica's security.

Ответ: ☐

6

Jessica's social life with childhood friends

- 1) has intensified now.
- 2) has been reduced for security reasons.

- 3) has become more adult-like.
- 4) has stopped.

Ответ: ☐

7

Jessica's parents are strict about

- 1) her school results.
- 2) the company she keeps.

- 3) playing hardcore music.
- 4) returning home time.

Ответ: ☐

8

Jessica's relationship with her brother is

- 1) tense.
- 2) competitive.

- 3) cooperative.
- 4) aggressive.

Ответ: ☐

9

Jessica's mother is sacrificing her career now because

- 1) she has no acting offers.
- 2) she distrusts Jessica's team.
- 3) she needs to protect Jessica's interests.
- 4) she is the only person whom Jessica trusts.

Ответ: ☐

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. Strange naming
2. The historical prejudices
3. The important difference
4. Naming as a sign of respect

5. Parents' help
6. Legal protection of children
7. Bizarre opposition
8. Unwanted benefits

- A. Some demands of the school authorities are absolutely ridiculous. It is stupid to insist that professional educators should call all school children students. Does it mean that there is no difference between the words “pupil” and “student”? I think the word “student” should be reserved for those in high school and above. The younger ones are “pupils.” The idea of a “kindergarten student” looks absolutely absurd.
- B. Under the new Affordable Care Act, also publicly known as Obamacare, children are defined as up to 26 years old for the purpose of coverage under their parents’ health insurance. I’m not so sure this was adopted to cover college age students (really? 26-year-old college students?!) as the lawmakers claim, but to cover the kids who already have kids but no spouse. All laws have a basis in reason, right?
- C. I think that the new Affordable Care Act uses the word “children” in the most absurd way. If a health insurance plan covers children, they can be added to or kept on a parent’s health insurance policy until they turn 26 years old. So, children can join or remain on a parent’s plan **EVEN IF** they are married, not living with their parents, attending school, not financially dependent on their parents. It’s even more absurd to define such categories of grown-ups “children”.
- D. So many writers and speakers refuse to use the words “boy” and “girl”. They refer to a group of youths as “children” or “kids”. I am convinced that students in college should be referred to as “college men” and “college women” and **NOT** as “kids”. I think that somehow those writers and speakers believe that the words “boy” and “girl” date back to the age of slavery. Well, that isn’t so. Back then, the uses of “boy” and “girl” were misuses, and it is fair to dispose of those misuses.
- E. I agree that females over 18 should be referred to as “women” and not “girls”. Males over 18 aren’t referred to as “boys”. I also find it irritating myself when 18- and 19-year-old women and men are referred to as “teenagers” on news broadcasts and newspaper articles. I think that at 18 they are adults and should be referred to as “men” or “women”. If someone can vote and serve in the military, she should be given the respect of being called a “woman” and not a “girl.”
- F. The term “young lady” sometimes makes me cringe. “Lady” isn’t even the true equivalent to “man” but the counterpart of “gentleman”. To my ears, calling a girl or young woman “young lady” sounds too genteel and snobby. I am sure that the continual use of “lady” in contexts where man is just “man” suggests that people find the word “woman” rude or sounding derogatory in certain contexts.
- G. I think that the term “children” has nothing to do with age. Even at my advanced age I recognize that I’m the child of my parents who are both still living. Aren’t we both so lucky! So here comes the expression “adult children”. I doubt any necessity for an adult child (able to be married, able to have children of their own, financially able to live and work independently, etc.) to use health and safety benefits of their parents’ medical insurance.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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

Today schools are called upon to educate the young generation smart, healthy, intelligent, monitoring the health of children, preserving the national heritage in education, honoring traditions and customs. The teacher’s duty **A** _____, to be responsible for their

health. We must not forget that the future of an independent country is in the hands of growing youth, and only a healthy generation will have ideas **B** _____.

It is known that the core of any national culture, **C** _____, is the tradition. And traditions are transmitted through generations. Indeed, the education of young people on the basis of national cultural ideas creates the necessary conditions for **D** _____. Thus, the role of national education in shaping the future generation as a multifaceted personality will be significant.

The main wealth of man is health. Building a healthy lifestyle is important for children's health. The young generation, **E** _____, will be able to reach the highest peaks and serve people only if they are healthy.

Thus, the main activity of teachers in the formation of a healthy lifestyle of students **F** _____ to their health and the health of others, strengthening the culture of behaviour and health-saving activities.

1. that will support our independent state in future
2. regarded as the basis of the national spirit
3. should be focused on the creation of conscious attitude
4. the cultural and social development of our independent country
5. that will be implemented for the prosperity of our country
6. is to teach the student to care about their health
7. without causing any harm

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.

Although he was a poet, Denis was a wild and brutal man who treated severely his family, in particular his daughters. His family respected him, but they all feared him. In the presence of her father, Maria would hardly have dared to sit down close to her dear fiancé Peter. According to the custom of engaged couples, she kept a distance from him, as a result she only charmed him more, being irresistible with the swift graceful movements of her body and the shining of her green, almond-shaped eyes.

It was Christmas Eve, an unusually gray day, dimmed but mild since an eastern wind was blowing, carrying the warmth of distant deserts and a humid scent of the sea. The country sounded from the ringing of feast; people crowded streets and houses, gathering to celebrate the birth of Christ. Families exchanged their gifts: roasted pigs, lambs, sweets, cakes, and dried fruit. Shepherds brought to their masters the first milk of their calves, and the housewives returned the containers to the shepherds, filled with vegetables or other things, having first carefully emptied it in order not to bring down ruin on the cattle.

Towards evening, Peter came to the house of his fiancée's and pressed his young lady's hand. She blushed, radiant with joy, and withdrew her hand from his grip; but in her palm, hot from the tender squeeze, she found a gold coin concealed. In the next moment, she went about the house discreetly showing Peter's beautiful present. Outside the bells chimed joyfully, and the east wind spread the metallic sound in the tepid damp of the dusk.

Peter wore the splendid national costume of medieval origin. His long black hair covered his ears and was carefully combed and greased with olive oil; and since he had already had some wine, his black eyes beamed, and his red lips burned in his black beard. He was as sound and handsome as a rural god.

"Let us go to church," Denis said. "When we get back, we will enjoy a good supper, and then we shall sing!"

"We can sing before, too, if you want."

"Not now!" Denis cried, striking his cane on the stones of the floor. "As long as the holy eve lasts, it must be respected. Our Lady suffers the pains of delivery, and we may not eat meat, nor may we sing."

The young lady served her fiancé; and when she bent beside him to give him the glass, he became drunk with her smile and her looks.

Two old relatives arrived, two brothers who had never married because they did not want to divide their inheritance. They looked like two patriarchs with their long hair curled over the large white beards.

One of the old brothers took Maria around the waist, pushed her towards the fiancé, and said, "What's the matter with you, little lambs of my heart? Why are you as distant from each other as the stars of heaven? Hold your hands, embrace..."

The two young people regarded each other, blushing with embarrassment; but Denis shouted in a thundering voice: "Leave them in peace! They do not need your counsels."

"I know, and neither do they need yours! They will find ways to be their own masters."

"If that were to happen," the father said, "I would have to drive away that young man as the wasps are driven away. Fill up, Maria!"

The young woman stepped away from the arms of the old man, a bit offended.

Smiling and adjusting his woolen cap, Peter said, "Well, thus we may neither eat nor sing nor do anything else... but drink?"

And so they drank – and how heavily!

12

Denis was known for his

- 1) romantic behaviour.
- 2) rude behaviour.

- 3) reclusive character.
- 4) unpredictable character.

OTBET: ☐

13

The customs of the village didn't allow the young

- 1) to see each other.
- 2) to talk to each other.

- 3) to touch each other.
- 4) to give presents to each other.

OTBET: ☐

14

Typical Christmas presents of the villagers did NOT include

- 1) meat.
- 2) dairy products.

- 3) vegetables.
- 4) wine.

OTBET: ☐

15

Having got her present Maria felt

- 1) proud.
- 2) confused.

- 3) embarrassed.
- 4) bewildered.

OTBET: ☐

16

Peter's national costume showed

- 1) his interest in history.
- 2) his financial status.

- 3) his desire to attract his fiancée.
- 4) his usual way of dressing.

OTBET: ☐

17

Denis wanted to sing after the ceremony

- 1) because of his religious beliefs.
- 2) because they were in a hurry.
- 3) because he was a vegetarian.
- 4) because he didn't like his family's musical talents.

OTBET: ☐

18

Denis's views on behaviour

- 1) were shared by all members of the family.
2) were ignored by his daughter.

- 3) were insulting his daughter.
4) were greeted with laughter.

Ответ:

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. 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 из группы 19–24.

19

In Scandinavia there _____ a number of kindergartens where the kids spend all day out in the nature, in the woods, or at the seaside. These children have far _____ motor skills, ability to concentrate, they observe visually _____, which makes them safer along the roads. Children's health conditions also _____ with having to walk to school every day. Only primary school pupils _____ more than 4 kilometres away from school _____ to bus transportation.

BE

GOOD
EFFICIENT
CONNECT
LIVE
ENTITLE

20

21

22

23

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.

25

26

Formation of a healthy lifestyle in teaching youth requires _____ and continuous _____ of health-saving technologies. This allows teachers to create health-saving spaces, achieve positive changes in the health status of students and form healthy lifestyles. The _____ of multimedia technology in the educational process contributes to the _____ of an effective learning environment and improves academic _____.

SUSTAIN
IMPLEMENT

27

28

29

INTRODUCE
DEVELOP
PERFORM

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.

Sleep is extremely important in the functioning of all body systems. Scientists have found a distinct **30** _____ between our ability to learn and our sleeping habits. Studies show too little sleep can **31** _____ to many physical and mental health issues, including poor ability to learn, depression, mood swings, low self-esteem, aggressive behaviour, high blood pressure or serious disease.

For all of us, memory and learning are consolidated during sleep. Before exams students often try to cram for the next day. Unfortunately, this is often counterproductive as the teen

brain doesn't get enough time to **32** _____ what they've studied the night before. Sleep also has the ability to **33** _____ memories by organizing them according to their emotional importance. As a result, the more you learn, the more you need to sleep which is why a good sleep is **34** _____ in achieving academic success.

Without adequate sleep our focus and attention **35** _____ making it harder to receive information. When we are sleep-deprived we lose our ability to **36** _____ previously learned information.

30

- 1) cooperation 2) correlation 3) coordination 4) relation

ОТВЕТ: ☐

31

- 1) help 2) cause 3) devote 4) contribute

ОТВЕТ: ☐

32

- 1) lie down 2) lay down 3) laid down 4) lain down

ОТВЕТ: ☐

33

- 1) prioritize 2) simplify 3) justify 4) recognize

ОТВЕТ: ☐

34

- 1) dramatical 2) obvious 3) critical 4) difficult

ОТВЕТ: ☐

35

- 1) drift 2) float 3) swim 4) run

ОТВЕТ: ☐

36

- 1) get 2) approach 3) reach 4) access

ОТВЕТ: ☐

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

37

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Diana.

From: Diana@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: weekend

*... I was lucky to win a literary prize for my essay on bad habits of the young. What's the most harmful habit in Russia in your opinion? Are there any bad habits spread among your friends? How can you help your friend fight unpleasant habits?
My brother Mike is going to organize a surprise party for our mom's birthday?...*

Write an email to Diana. In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the birthday party.

Write **100–140 words**. Remember the rules of email writing

38.1

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what things teenagers worry about most 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.**

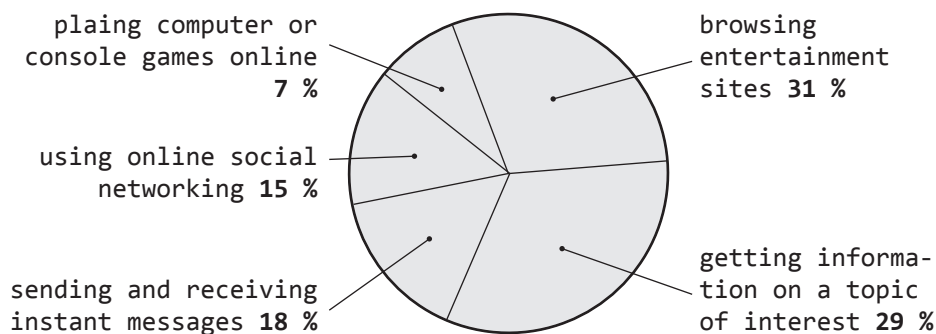
Worries	Number of respondents (%)
negative body image	29
lack of supportive and accepting communities beyond family	24
pressure from parents to conform to expectations	19
lack of good mentors or role models	16
online and offline bullying	12

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 teenagers' worries and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of solving teenage problems in time.

38.2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers in Zetland use online technologies**. 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 one can face doing online activities and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of online technologies in modern life.

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

With so many restrictions on where you can smoke these days when many restaurants and places of business have banned cigarette smoking, the expense and the well-advertised consequences to your health, I was surprised to read that so many teens would even bother to smoke. However, at my college, a considerable proportion of kids are smoking. I became aware of this at orientation. The head of student life asked how many smokers there were for dorm selection. Many hands shot up and then they all went outside to smoke. I wondered why so many kids were smoking. The best answer I could come up with was that some people are born with addictive personalities. They are more prone to forming addictions, and after trying those first few 'cool' cigarettes, they are hooked. It's amazing how easy it is for one to destroy their life and there's no limit to how early or how cheaply it can begin.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

Rock concert! Live rock music!

You are considering going to a rock concert and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) range of prices; | 3) security measures; |
| 2) discounts for students; | 4) minimum age. |

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4

Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Life of the young". You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;

- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two types of lifestyle;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of lifestyle;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which lifestyle you prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

ВАРИАНТ 4

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

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.*

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. The speaker talks about tips for travelling inexpensively.
2. The speaker talks about negative effects of travelling
3. The speaker talks about admiring cultural places.
4. The speaker talks about cultural ignorance.
5. The speakers talks about the necessity of expenses.
6. The speaker talks about security issues of travelling.
7. The speaker talks about short-term vacations

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

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. Fedor Konyukhov is famous for 5 records.
- B. Fedor Konyukhov conquered only one mountain – Mount Everest.
- C. Fedor Konyukhov is a professional sailor.
- D. Fedor Konyukhov prepared for his voyages much in advance.
- E. Fedor Konyukhov didn't care about challenge level of his travels.
- F. Fedor Konyukhov specializes only in maritime expeditions.
- G. Fedor Konyukhov is concerned about climate change issues.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

The countries Vladislav has visited are situated

- 1) in South America. 3) in the Middle East.
2) in Southeast Asia. 4) in the Far East.

Ответ:

The main means of travelling Vladislav uses is

- 1) hitchhiking.
2) hiking.
- 3) camping.
4) caravanning.

Ответ:

Vladislav isn't afraid to go backpacking because

- 1) he never stays alone.
- 2) his backpack can be used as a heavy protection weapon.
- 3) he travels with a company.
- 4) he is protected by security officers.

Ответ:

Vladislav overcomes the language barrier by

- 1) memorizing basic phrases.
- 2) hiring local interpreters.
- 3) speaking only with Russians.
- 4) using sign language.

Ответ:

Most of all in travelling Vladislav enjoys

- 1) sights.
2) people.
- 3) food.
4) nature.

Ответ:

8

The problem which Vladislav does NOT experience is

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) lack of food. | 3) lack of communication. |
| 2) lack of heating. | 4) lack of security. |

Ответ: ☐

9

Vladislav is planning to specialize in

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) language learning. | 3) project management. |
| 2) travel-blogging. | 4) photojournalism. |

Ответ: ☐

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. Dangerous pastime
2. Almost an abyss
3. Folklore stories
4. Natural records

5. Precious aqua reservoir
6. Space discovery
7. Unique aquatic fauna
8. Strange creation

- A. The maximum depth of lake Baikal is 1,642 metres, which makes it possible to compare the lake to five Eiffel Towers. Despite the fact that the water surface of the lake is at 456 metres above sea level, the lowest point of the basin lies at 1187 metres below sea level. The average depth of the lake is also very high – 744.4 metres. It exceeds the maximum depths of many very deep lakes. Besides Baikal, only two lakes on Earth are more than 1,000 metres deep: the Tanganyika (1,470 m) and the Caspian Sea (1,025 m).
- B. There is a misconception that Baikal is the largest lake on the planet, but in terms of water surface area Baikal is only the seventh largest lake in the world. However, its water reserves are gigantic – 23 615,39 km³ (about 19% of 123 thousand km³ of all fresh-water lakes in the world). There is more water in Baikal than in all five Great Lakes of North America taken together (Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Guron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario), and 25 times more than in Lake Ladoga.
- C. Throughout its history both Baikal itself and its zoological organisms have undergone complicated evolution. Because of this, the lake is inhabited both by very ancient varieties of organisms that originated in a small lake pre-dating Baikal and younger ones that originated in Baikal itself. Now there are about 2,600 species and subspecies of aquatic animals in Baikal, more than half of them are endemics, which means that they live only in this water body. The most famous endemic of the lake is a fresh-water seal, locally called *nerpa*.
- D. During the freeze-up (on average, from January 9 to May 4) Baikal freezes over the whole territory, except for a small area of 15–20 km, which is located at the source of Angara. Ice on Baikal is about 1 metre thick, which makes the lake very popular for ice fishing. However, when the frost is hard, the cracks, locally called “stanovye slots”, break the ice into separate fields. The length of such cracks is 10–30 km, and their width is 2–3 m. So, fishermen have to be very careful on the ice.
- E. About 336 rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal, but only one, the Angara, flows out. There’s a legend that father Baikal had 336 son-rivers and one daughter, the Angara, all

of them flowed into her father to replenish his waters, but his daughter fell in love with the Yenisei and started carrying her father's waters to her beloved. In response, father Baikal threw a huge rock at his daughter and cursed her. This rock, called Shaman-stone, is at the source of the Angara River and is considered its beginning.

- F. Baikal's water is unusually clear and transparent. The white disk of Secchi, used to determine transparency, is visible in Baikal to a depth of 40 metres, while the transparency of the waters of the Caspian Sea does not exceed 25 metres. Even alpine lakes are inferior to Baikal in transparency. Baikal is notable for a large total duration of sunshine. In Bolshoye Goloustnoye village situated on the lakeshore it reaches 2524 hours, which is more than at the Black Sea resorts.
- G. In 2009 the crew of the International Space Station noticed large rings appearing on the frozen surface of the lake. These circles were up to 4.4 kilometres in diameter and had no obvious cause. Investigations proved them to have a completely natural cause as they were due to the presence of methane gas released from the lake floor. Exploration of the lake by the MIR diving vessels in 2008 discovered the existence of gas hydrates at the lake floor. This has never been found in any other freshwater lake.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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

Children are more subjected to homesickness than adults, **A** _____. So, at the moment that safety net is taken away, **B** _____, children do feel insecure.

Physical symptoms of homesickness may include ulcers, cramps, diarrhea, headaches, tense muscles, tears, vomiting, crying and withdrawal.

Homesickness should be taken seriously. **C** _____, it is best to tell them that they are bound to miss home and that it is normal to feel like that. Everyday call will persuade them **D** _____.

A very effective way is to distract the child's attention from homesickness and keep them busy. In order to develop the skill of separation parents should arrange some practice time away from home, for instance with grandparents or aunts and uncles, **E** _____. By starting with a day away and increasing the days as they get used to being away parents help children overcome unpleasant emotions. Until that, they should not be sent to places **F** _____. Homesickness is normal and every child goes through it.

1. that you are not too far away
2. as their life is centered around their family
3. before you send your children off
4. where a family member cannot get them in a hurry
5. like being away with the grandparents, camp movements, spending the night with anyone other than with your immediate family
6. because they need attention
7. when children are young

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.

Hitchhiking in Russia

On my 10-week trip through Russia I had many interesting adventures. Once stepping out of the ferry in Vladivostok, my Russian companion Olga, a 23-year-old graduate whom I'd met on the mainland, and I realized that we had missed the only bus that could take us from the ferry terminal to our destination. Fearing the prospects of long waiting I offered Olga to hitchhike. The suggestion didn't take the girl by surprise, as she was a hitchhiking pro. Olga'd hitchhiked alone from her home town, St Petersburg, to Vladivostok, covering about 4,000 miles in three months.

As it turned out there are many young Russians for whom hitchhiking is just another form of public transport. Unlike us, the Russians don't fear it as some kind of torture trap. They believe in the ideas of hospitality and compassion. As one person said: "All that you used to buy before, you will get for free while hitchhiking. Complete strangers will offer you money and food even without you asking. You will always find what you need!" I was keen to put Russian-style hitchhiking to the test.

They say that the average daytime speed of hitchhiking in Russia is about 35 mph. In Vladivostok three cars passed us in half an hour, at quite unsociable speeds. On hearing the next distant rumble, Olga, with quiet resolve, calmly stepped out into the road to show her impressively persuasive car-stopping strategy. When an old navy pick-up truck approached us, Olga held her palm out in the international sign language of "Stop". Then she raised and lowered her arm, signifying: "Slow down! Now!"

Spellbound, the driver duly obeyed. As he pulled over, I peered in to find an unsmiling, sinister-looking man dressed from head to toe in civilian camouflage. Quite worried, I followed Olga into the cab and our driver sped off into the unknown... My instincts were not happy, but in company, I was kind of agitated.

On the way I carefully asked Olga about her previous experience of hitchhiking. Surprisingly, she insisted that there were no horrible memories or unpleasant incidents. "It's easy for a girl because people want to care for you. Sometimes, Russian men say, 'Where are you staying?' When I say I don't know, they offer me to stay in their house, or if they can't, they call their friend."

Was she naive? Maybe, but there are plenty more, equally passionate hitchhiking fans. In Novosibirsk, Russia's third biggest city, I once met a junior doctor named Ruslan, who had hitchhiked around Central Asia. Ruslan's impression about hitchhiking adventures also seemed to be only positive: "When you hitchhike, everyone is happy to see you," he said enthusiastically. "It's better not just pass places, but to explore them," he said, optimistically. "The world is so hospitable."

Okay, so his world is not our world. But I could see another difference in attitudes. The Russian hitchhiker does not fret over "poor me" issues, he enjoys the process and result.

Well, it sounds admirable in theory, but what about my test? The sinister-looking, camo-wearing Russki in the navy pick-up truck didn't cut me up into little pieces for that evening's stroganoff. In fact, he didn't do much at all, except answer all questions when asked. He simply drove us past Russky Island's cream-painted neoclassical military academy, past the rows and rows of charmingly rusted sheet-iron garages and the surly Soviet apartment blocks they served. He'd lived on Russky Island all his life, and his job was to cart sand around construction sites. To him, we seemed to be just another assignment. He dropped us off, thoroughly untraumatised, at the gleaming bay on the other side of the island, where Olga and I had a picnic of dried calamari and watched little girls hopping off little rocks into the liquid-silver sea. The journey turned out to be remarkable in its unremarkableness.

12

The first impressions from Vladivostok were unpleasant as

- 1) they had to change plans.
- 2) they were late for their appointment.
- 3) they could waste a lot of time.
- 4) they had to communicate with Russians.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

13

When offered to hitch, Olga was

- 1) anxious.
- 2) nonplussed.
- 3) shocked.
- 4) tranquil.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

14

According to Russian hitchhiking enthusiasts, hitchhiking is

- 1) expensive.
- 2) dangerous.
- 3) convenient.
- 4) comfortable.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

15

Olga's way of stopping the car was

- 1) traditional.
- 2) original.
- 3) aggressive.
- 4) frightening.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

16

Seeing the driver the narrator felt

- 1) apprehensive.
- 2) spellbound.
- 3) sinister.
- 4) comfortable.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

17

Russian hitchhikers believe that

- 1) girls should be taken care of.
- 2) nobody can refuse a person asking for a lift.
- 3) everybody likes hitchhikers.
- 4) people's hospitality makes travelling easier.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

18

The Russian driver was

- 1) helpful.
- 2) indifferent.
- 3) untraumatized.
- 4) unremarkable.

ОТВЕТ: ☐

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. 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 из группы 19–24.

Peterhof is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. But what makes it world-famous is not just the palaces and parks, but the outstandingly huge network of 147 _____ fountains.

19

20

21

RUN
BEGIN
OUTMATCH

Construction _____ in 1712 upon Peter the Great's decree. The Emperor dreamed of a summer residence that _____ the beauty, splendour, and pomp of Versailles! It took centuries to finish and renovate the place, adding more parks, structures, and fountains every time. During the Siege of Leningrad, the complex _____ by the Germans, which nearly destroyed it. Post-war restorations _____ still in progress!

22

23

OCCUPY
BE

The Lower Park with its fountain cascades is perhaps the best-known part of the place. Here you'll find the Samson Tearing the Lion's Jaws, a few popular fizzig fountains, and a sea canal that _____ from the Great Peterhof Palace to the Gulf of Finland. Five million tourists come here every year!

24

GO

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.

25

Komi Republic's _____ to the Seven Wonders of Russia is its natural rock formations. The geological monument is located in the Northern Urals and sits upon a plateau that's _____ named Manpupuner. The word means "small mount of idols" in Mansi. The locals believe the seven idols towering above the plateau are _____ turned stone.

CONTRIBUTE

26

MYSTERY

27

CRIME

The attendance here is surprisingly low: less than a thousand tourists a year. Manpupuner is located in the hardest-to-reach part of the Pechora-Ilych Reserve. In summer, only a helicopter can take you there. In winter, you can snowmobile. Well, travel agencies may recommend something more _____ for transportation. Bear in mind this is a natural reserve that requires entry permit which is _____ only to groups, not individuals.

28

29

COMFORT
ISSUE

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.

Couchsurfing

The term "couchsurfing" [30] _____ to staying with hosts while you travel. Over 4 million couchsurfers a year turn to Couchsurfing.com for a safe way to find free [31] _____. It's a social site for helping [32] _____ travellers and backpackers meet potential hosts all over the world.

Some hosts are former travellers themselves or expats who [33] _____ to another country. They enjoy [34] _____ in touch with the travel world. In other cases, hosts are locals interested in meeting friends from other countries and practising languages. All agree to open their homes to strangers for [35] _____. The interaction often develops into long lasting friendships!

“Couch surfing” is a catchy phrase, but the truth is that you won’t always have to sleep on couches. Many hosts have spare beds or even bedrooms. On some glorious **36** _____, guest cottages are available!

30

- 1) refers 2) means 3) relates 4) translates

ОТВЕТ: ☐

31

- 1) hotel 2) house 3) accommodation 4) bedroom

ОТВЕТ: ☐

32

- 1) economy 2) budget 3) poor 4) business

ОТВЕТ: ☐

33

- 1) moved 2) passed 3) arrived 4) removed

ОТВЕТ: ☐

34

- 1) leaving 2) remaining 3) getting 4) staying

ОТВЕТ: ☐

35

- 1) tea 2) free 3) fee 4) board

ОТВЕТ: ☐

36

- 1) cases 2) occasions 3) events 4) incidents

ОТВЕТ: ☐

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

37

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Clive.

From: Clive@mail.uk

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Holiday trip

... I am excited to spend the next week in Italy with my classmates. We're going to have a terrific time there. What trip have you enjoyed most of all? Do you like travelling with family? What places would you like to see on holiday? Why? My brother has got a kitten as a birthday gift ...

Write an email to Clive. In your message:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his brother’s gift.

Write **100–140 words**. Remember the rules of email writing.

38.1

Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers choose places to visit on vacation 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.**

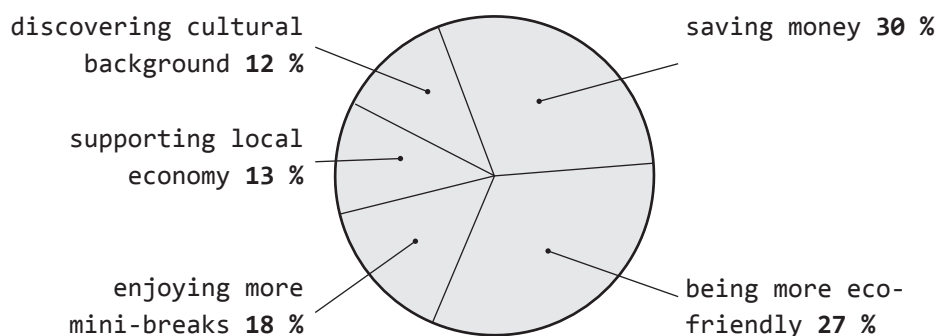
Ways	Number of respondents (%)
considering their interests	37
taking special events into account	25
evaluating their budget	20
thinking about safety of the place	13
following the travel agent's recommendations	5

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 choosing a holiday destination and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of travelling in our lives.

38.2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people in Zetland should explore their native land**. 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 one can face travelling locally and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of knowing your homeland.

УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА

1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Everybody wants to explore the whole world and to visit every inch of land on Earth. Travelling allows a person to come out of their daily routine and experience an all-new life. It is also beneficial in the sense that it gives the opportunity to grow mentally and spiritually. However, frequently people experience some kinds of sickness during or after the trip, which stops them from living their life to the full.

If such sicknesses are ignored and left untreated, there are likely chances of them developing into serious health issues. Thus, it becomes important to identify and cure them at the earliest. Basic categories of sickness connected with travel are motion sickness, food poisoning, and postural defects. They can happen even on short trips, but can be easily avoided with the help of simple tips or tricks. All that is required is to stay a little attentive to your symptoms and take preventative steps.

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

The best boat trips in London!

You are considering going on a boat excursion and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask 4 direct questions to find out about the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) travel time; | 3) Russian audio guides; |
| 2) meeting place; | 4) family discounts. |

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

3

Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer 5 questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

4

Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Travelling locally”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1–2) of the two types of travelling;
- mention the disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of travelling;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which way of travelling you prefer and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



Photo 1



Photo 2

KEYS

MODULE 1

GRAMMAR

Task 1. 1. ferries, cruises 2. buses 3. thieves 4. cliffs 5. cargoes 6. radios 7. mice 8. geese

Task 2. 1. phenomena 2. crises 3. quizzes 4. species 5. dice 6. criteria 7. aircraft 8. alumni

Task 3. 1. was 2. were/are 3. involves/involves 4. is 5. makes 6. look 7. is

Task 4. 1. research 2. shows 3. feedback 4. luggage 5. they 6. equipment 7. was

Task 5. 1. – 2. – 3. – 4. a 5. – 6. –, a 7. – 8. a 9. –, –

Task 6. 1. times 2. room 3. light 4. cake 5. time 6. memories 7. cakes 8. lights 9. rooms 10. memory

Exam Practice

1. 1 showed 2 goods 3 industries 4 has changed 5 criteria 6 building 7 to improve 8 is known 9 crises 10 is attracted

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

<i>de-</i>	<i>dis-</i>	<i>il-</i>	<i>im-</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>ir-</i>	<i>mis-</i>	<i>un-</i>
deactivate	dislikes	illegal	impossible	inaccurate	irresponsible	misleading	unofficial
deconstruct	disagreement	illiterate	immobile	incompetent	irregular	misinterpret	unwise
	discouraging	illegible	imperfect	insignificant		misbehave	uncomfortable
	discomfort			insecure			unreliable
				independence			uncertain
							unacceptable
							unconfident
							uncommon

Task 2.

Noun suffixes:

-al, -dom, -hood, -ist, -ry, -ee, -cian

J G G Q T Q L M O D E R O B C
 G U M N Q A B Q E K B L S X B
 V I V A V C H I L D H O O D A
 K T Y I C R I M I N A L G R U
 D A R C M A L M O E F L T R H
 S R E I O J A T C Y N I I W Z
 A I M N D S V I Y Y S T L S D
 M S P H G L O N U T E P R I T
 I T L C N W R O A E T E R Y P
 N E O E I G P V N I Q I R S S
 I N Y T K W P I N X C E V M B
 S X E X Z N A I C I T I L O P
 T Y E F F R E E D O M R S G M
 R E I N T E R V I E W E E U R
 Y D O O H R U O B H G I E N M

Task 3. 1. boredom 2. wisdom 3. adulthood 4. motherhood 5. chemist 6. magician 7. beautician 8. approval/disapproval 9. trainee 10. bakery

Task 4. 1 a) 2 c) 3 b) 4 d) 5 a) 6 b)

Task 5. 1. these, look 2. were, time 3. data 4. inaccurate, unreliable

Task 6. 1 tendency 2 conductive 3 interaction 4 anxiety 5 discomfort 6 unrest 7 unwise 8 conversation 9 superiority 10 temptation

Exam Practice

1. 1 relationships 2 adolescence 3 parental 4 discouraged 5 misleading 6 guidance 7 equality 8 insecurity 9 unsafety 10 financial 11 involvement 12 misbehaviour 13 independence 14 maturity

LISTENING

Task 1. 2 (“But at such moments of family outings, we were really close, it helped us understand each other.”)

Task 2. 3 (“... it seemed like they were nagging at me and did not trust me enough to act on my own.”)

Exam Practice

1.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	3	1	5	6	7	6

2.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F
Соответствие диалогу	2	1	3	1	2	3

READING

Task 1. 1) 2 (“... innermost thoughts ...”)

Task 1. 2) 3 (“... a teenage girl who had to hide from the Nazi with her family living in the “Secret Annexe” of an old office building.”)

Exam Practice

1.

A	B	C	D	E	F
3	7	6	2	4	5

2. 1. d) 2. d) 3. a) 4. c) 5. c) 6. d) 7. b)

WRITING

Task 1. B is wrong, the correct answer is SECONDLY.

MODULE 2

GRAMMAR

Task 1. 1. were 2. is/will be 3. were 4. were 5. will be 6. has been 7. is

Task 2. 1. It 2. There 3. It 4. It 5. There/It 6. There 7. There 8. There 9. There 10. It

Task 3. 1. How can I get to the new public space in Paveletskaya Square? 2. How far is New Holland Island with all its facilities and green areas from our hotel? 3. What are the opening hours of Zaryadye Park? 4. What is one of the most remarkable projects of modern St Petersburg? 5. Whose dog is it? 6. Where is the skating-rink located? 7. When are several interesting meetings with famous people offered by the Leadership Club due? 8. Which text did you enjoy reading? 9. Why is Dan going to be upset with me?

Task 4. 1. What do you think about the problem of distribution of household chores in the family? 2. Did you tell your mum about what you were asked to do at school yesterday? 3. What is the name of that book about positive habits you’ve mentioned today? 4. What does

involvement mean? 5. Where did you put the timetable? 6. How many times did I ask you to load the washing machine?

Task 5. 1. What time (When) do you wake up? 2. What is your usual breakfast like? 3. Do you do morning exercise? 4. What time (When) do you leave for school? 5. Do you help around the house? What do you do to help around the house? 6. How much time do you do your homework? 7. Do you meet your friends every day? Do you have enough time to meet your friends every day? 8. What extracurricular activities do you have at school? 9. What time do you go to bed?

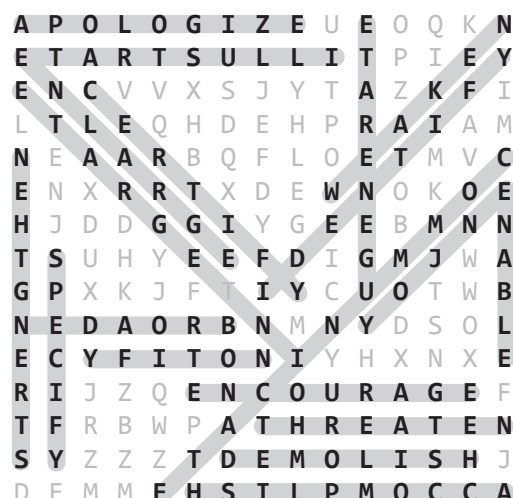
Task 6. 1 published 2 confirmed 3 promotes 4 was collected 5 to find 6 proved 7 discovered 8 were expected

Exam Practice

1. 1 enhances 2 to realize 3 is expected 4 is defined 5 work/are working 6 leaves 7 working 8 prioritizing 9 will distribute/distribute

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.



Task 2. 1. accomplish 2. enlarge 3. illustrate 4. weaken 5. specify 6. communicate 7 integrate 8. enable

Task 3. 1. spoke 2. tell 3. said 4. talked 5. look, see 6. see 7. watch

Task 4. 1. motivating 2. threatens 3. simplifying 4. clarified 5. to delegate 6. to emphasize

Task 5. 1. delivery 2. cooperation 3. characteristics 4. consideration 5. advertisement 6. brightened

Task 6.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) achieve | e) one's ambition |
| 2) acquire | d) a reputation |
| 3) earn | g) one's respect |
| 4) accomplish | b) a task |
| 5) produce | h) results |
| 6) score | f) success |
| 7) fulfill | c) a dream |
| 8) reap | a) the benefits |

Exam Practice

1. 1 – 3) 2 – 2) 3 – 1) 4 – 4) 5 – 4) 6 – 3) 7 – 4)

LISTENING

Task 1. 1) 3 (“...feel more grounded ... as the situation appears more controllable...”)

Task 1. 2) 1. False (“...constant stress caused by endless life changes...”) 2. Not stated (no evidence in the text)

Exam Practice

1. 1. – 1) 2. – 3) 3. – 4) 4. – 3) 5. – 2) 6. – 2) 7. – 2)

READING

Task 1. 1

Task 2. 4) (“However, you can reinvent yourself independent of professional assistance. Taking responsibility for your own health and wellness will dramatically improve your quality of life.”)

Exam Practice

1. 1. – 1) 2. – 1) 3. – 4) 4. – 3) 5. – 2) 6. – 3) 7. – 3)

WRITING

Task 1. According to the table, the career of a doctor is a more popular option among teenagers in Zetland in comparison with the career of a physicist, 15% and 4% chose those options respectively. According to the table, the career of a doctor is a more popular option among teenagers in Zetland (15%) in comparison with the career of a physicist (4%).

MODULE 3

GRAMMAR

Task 1. 1 have passed **2** will set off **3** are **4** show/have shown **5** are going to look for/will look for/will be looking for **6** consider **7** will be **8** will become/is going to become **9** will feel/will be feeling **10** prepare **11** will face/are going to face **12** will make for

Task 2. 1. will close **2.** are going to collect **3.** are coming **4.** will win **5.** is performing **6.** am going to discuss **7.** will apply **8.** am meeting **9.** will take up **10.** are going to do

Task 3.

Suffixes forming adjectives	Examples
<i>-able, -ible</i>	visible, credible, responsible, manageable, comfortable, washable, suitable, knowledgeable
<i>-al</i>	national, informal, political, seasonal, criminal, facial, geographical, habitual
<i>-ful</i>	successful, joyful, cheerful, meaningful, powerful, wonderful, careful, peaceful, hopeful, useful
<i>-ian</i>	Italian, Australian, Canadian, Indian, Austrian
<i>-ive</i>	attractive, effective, imaginative, productive, repetitive
<i>-less</i>	homeless, worthless, hopeless, effortless, meaningless, useless
<i>-ous</i>	delicious, famous, dangerous, enormous, generous

Task 4.

Meaning	Suffixes forming adjectives
able to be done alone, capable of being	<i>-able, -ible</i>
relating to	<i>-al</i>
having the characteristic of	<i>-ful</i>
relating to nationalities	<i>-ian</i>
something that is	<i>-ive</i>
without	<i>-less</i>
having the characteristic	<i>-ous</i>

Task 5. 1) – d) 2) – c) 3) – e) 4) – a) 5) – b)

Task 6. 1. They live in a small modern apartment which/that is cozy and beautifully decorated. 2. We live in central Moscow where there are a lot of historical sights. 3. St. Petersburg was founded on May 16, 1703 when Peter the Great ordered to develop there a fortress and a sea port. 4. Bell tower of John the Baptist Church, Yaroslavl, which is depicted on a 1,000-ruble banknote, is one of the most beautiful leaning towers in Russia. 5. Nizhny Novgorod was founded in 1221 by Prince Yuri Vsevolodovich whose aim was to protect Russian borders.

Exam Practice

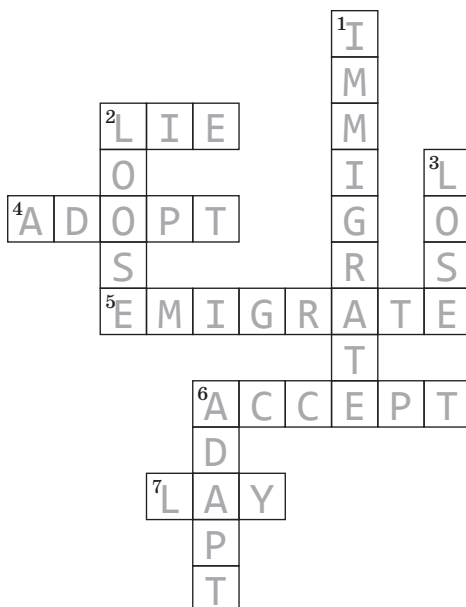
1. 1 looked 2 would notice 3 came 4 appeared 5 will realize 6 has 7 dressed 8 singing 9 has won 10 sounds 11 has gained 12 is manufactured/has been manufactured 13 came 14 reinvented

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. 1. a) sits b) seats 2. a) was lying/lay b) laid 3. a) rise b) raised 4. a) adopt b) to adapt

Task 2. 1. effects, affects 2. lose, loose 3. accept, except 4. emigrated, immigrated 5. was sitting, set

Task 3.



Task 4. 1. responsible 2. informal 3. cheerful 4. effective/efficient 5. meaningless 6. productive 7. powerful

Task 5. 1) unacceptable 2) uninterested 3) uncomfortable 4) inaccurate 5) unimportant 6) unprepared 7) disloyal 8) unfortunate

Task 6. 1. unimportant 2. unprepared 3. unacceptable 4. inaccurate 5. uninterested 6. uncomfortable 7. unfortunate 8. disloyal

Exam Practice

1. 1 uncommon 2 unacceptable 3 unimportant 4 affects 5 emotional 6 uninterested 7 uncomfortable

LISTENING

Task 1. 1) 2 (“...It’s important to understand why teenagers procrastinate...”)

Task 1. 2) 1. False 2. Not stated

Exam Practice

1.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Утверждение	6	5	1	3	4	7	2

2.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F
Соответствие диалогу	2	3	1	2	3	2

READING

Task 1. 1) 1

Task 1. 2) 4)

Exam Practice

1.

A	B	C	D	E	F
2	7	4	3	5	6

WRITING

Task 1. 1) no personal opinion (I think, I believe, etc.) 2) the contracted form it's – it is 3) It's possible for me to/I can

In conclusion, **I am absolutely sure** that the problems connected to environmental protection are vital for teenagers. **I think it is** possible for me to/**I can** save water and electricity, buy reusable bags and use less paper working with electronic documents to help the environment.

MODULE 4

GRAMMAR

Task 1. 1. wants, looks for 2. need, will ask 3. is, will jump 4. decide, will take 5. think, will be surprised

Task 2. 1. would have been held, had supported 2. would be, found 3. would be discussed, didn't get stuck, 4. hadn't made, would have bought 5. hadn't been, wouldn't have gone

Task 3. 1. himself 2. their 3. her, mine 4. his 5. ours, theirs

Task 4. 1. her – herself 2. correct 3. theirs – their 4. him – his 5. it's – its 6. me – I

Task 5. 1) pay 2) save 3) come 4) make 5) keep 6) catch 7) take

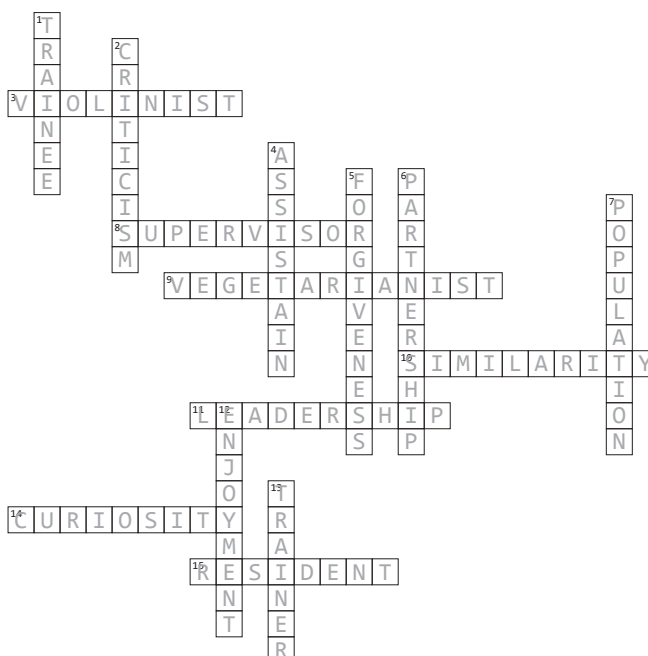
Task 6. 1. look 2. cold 3. promise 4. progress 5. compromise 6. electricity/money 7. complement

Exam Practice

1. 1 learn 2 will be 3 had put 4 would not have had 5 study 6 will see 7 practises 8 will become

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.



Task 2.

ashamed, aware, capable, conscious, fond, full, jealous	of
angry (a person), annoyed (a person), bored, connected, happy, pleased	with
angry (a person), annoyed (a person), be bad, be good, surprised	at
addicted, attentive, grateful, kind, immune, indifferent, married, prone	to
early, famous, late, ready, responsible, sorry	for

Task 3. 1. at 2. to 3. of 4. with/to, to 5. of 6. to, to, at/with 7. of, to

Task 4. 1) – c) 2) – g) 3) – e) 4) – d) 5) – b) 6) – i) 7) – h) 8) – a) 9) – f)

Task 5. It is a **little** town, deep in the **heart** of the countryside is thought to be one of the most English towns which keeps its traditions in its **tree-lined** streets and **cobbled** lanes. It's worth a visit as the scenery is splendid and the grazing cows and sheep in emerald-green fields and **rolling** hills add to the one-of-a-kind atmosphere of England. The journey itself is a pleasure driving through a **nice** and friendly-looking landscape of genuine England and the views are **breathhtaking**. Have tea in a café located in the **residential** area full of tiny houses with lush rose bushes in front of them.

Task 6. 1) – d) 2) – f) 3) – g) 4) – c) 5) – a) 6) – b) 7) – e) 8) – h)

Exam Practice

1. 1 – 2) 2 – 3) 3 – 1) 4 – 3) 5 – 4) 6 – 1) 7 – 2) 8 – 3)

2. 1 was completed 2 stands 3 was based 4 was used 5 looked 6 was inspired 7 criticized 8 representing

LISTENING

Task 1. 1. – 2) 2. – 3) 3. – 1) 4. – 2)

Exam Practice

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	6	1	5	4	2	8	3

READING

Task 1.1) A – 3 B – 1 C – 2

Task 1.2) 1. – 3) 2. – 1)

Exam Practice

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F
	2	4	5	3	1	6

WRITING

Task 1. 1. – a question about one's opinion of the party 6. – a question about the number of people present at the party

MODULE 5**GRAMMAR****Task 1.**

1	2	3
one, four, two, three, five, nine	second, sixth, third, first, fourth	one, a third, a half, a fifth, a quarter

Task 2. 1) – c) 2) – g) 3) – f) 4) – j) 5) – a) 6) – b) 7) – h) 8) – d) 9) – e) 10) – i)

Task 3. 27 days, on the 21st of September, in 1945, 1457 cakes, 36 weeks, at 5.45, in 2000, at 3.30, 45.35%, in the 21st century

Task 4. 1. had 2. could 3. wouldn't come 4. not have followed 5. have listened 6. hadn't spent 7. had attended 8. were 9. had seen 10. have left

Task 5. 1 – c) 2 – a) 3 – b) 4 – b) 5 – c) 6 – a) 7 – c) 8 – b) 9 – a) 10 – b)

Exam Practice

1. 1 have been 2 worsen 3 had grown 4 had fought 5 to blame 6 not having spent/not spending

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

for	of	in	to	about	at	on	with
apologize look	accuse think remind warn	believe succeed arrive	apologize talk run listen send refer belong	think worry agree tell remind warn care	look laugh arrive	insist agree rely depend	charge agree meet fill cover share

Task 2. 1) – j) 2) – i) 3) – f) 4) – g) 5) – d) 6) – b) 7) – h) 8) – a) 9) – c) 10) – e

Task 3. 1. passers-by 2. check-ins 3. apple trees 4. mothers-in-law 5. shoe shops 6. spoonfuls 7. pen-friends 8. bus stops 9. tool boxes 10. good-for-nothings

Task 4. 1 rain 2 habitats 3 extinction 4 life 5 people 6 issues/problems 7 term 8 future 9 resources

Task 5. 1. dawned on 2. carried on 3. gave up 4. Switch on 5. takes after 6. blurt out 7. sold out 8. looking around 9. make up 10. gone off

Task 6. 1 – b) 2 – a) 3 – b) 4 – c) 5 – d) 6 – a) 7 – b) 8 – c) 9 – a) 10 – b) 11 – c)

Exam Practice

1. 1 location 2 housemates 3 available 4 arrival 5 Users

2. 1 – 1) 2 – 2) 3 – 2) 4 – 4) 5 – 3) 6 – 2) 7 – 1)

LISTENING

Task 1. 1 air pollution 2 electric power 3 harmful chemicals 4 poisonous substances 5 species 6 vegetation 7 destroyed 8 clear solution 9 expensive 10 permanent

Task 2.

2010 place: the Moscow Region what burnt: (peat) bogs problems caused: smog, poor visibility on the roads, health problems consequences: an increase in cardiovascular and respiratory diseases	2019 place: Siberia (Krasnoyarsk Krai, Irkutsk Oblast, Buryatia, Trans-Baikal and Yakutia) what burnt: forests problems caused: smog, three million hectares of forest was covered and destroyed by fire consequences: melting of ice in the Arctic
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Exam Practice

1.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	2	6	3	5	7	1

2.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	2	1	2	3	2	1	3

3. 1. – 2) 2. – 1) 3. – 4) 4. – 3) 5. – 2) 6. – 1) 7. – 1)

READING

Task 1.2) A – 1 B – 2 C – 5 D – 7 E – 4 F – 3 G – 6

Exam Practice

1.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	7	1	5	4	8	2

3.

A	B	C	D	E	F
4	1	6	2	5	7

4. 1. – 3) 2. – 4) 3. – 1) 4. – 2) 5. – 3) 6. – 1) 7. – 3)

WRITING

Task 2. 1. Although 2. In spite of 3. Although 4. because 5. although 6. because of 7. in spite of 8. although 9. because of 10. although 11. although 12. In spite of 13. because 14. because of 15. although

MODULE 6

GRAMMAR

Task 1. The passive voice. 1. Present Simple Passive; passive infinitive after the verb 2. Present Perfect Passive; Past Simple Passive 3. Present Simple Passive 4. passive infinitive after the modal verb 5. Present Simple Passive

Task 2. 1. The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison. 2. Glass is made of sand. 3. *Romeo and Juliet* was written by William Shakespeare. 4. *Shape of You* is/was sung by Ed Sheeran. 5. Clothes are made of cotton.

What do you know about *Doctor Zhivago*? Possible answers: *Doctor Zhivago* was written by Boris Pasternak. *Doctor Zhivago* was first published in the west. *Doctor Zhivago* has been made into several successful film. *And so on.*

Task 3. 1. My room is cleaned every day. 2. A nice present was bought by Tom yesterday. 3. A beautiful song will be sung by Ann. 4. A tasty cake is being made by my sister now. 5. Tickets to the concert have been bought. 6. French will be taught at school. 7. Strawberries are grown every year. 8. An SMS was sent to Tim's friend. 9. A test has been written today. 10 A football match is being watched now.

Task 4. safe – safer – the safest, large – larger – the largest, miserable – more miserable – the most miserable, sad – sadder – the saddest, narrow – narrower – the narrowest, lucky – luckier – the luckiest, wonderful – more wonderful – the most wonderful, heavy – heavier – the heaviest, tired – more tired – the most tired, good – better – the best, colourful – more colourful – the most colourful, dangerous – more dangerous – the most dangerous, expensive – more expensive – the most expensive, nice – nicer – the nicest, old – older/elder – the oldest/eldest, far – farther/further – the farthest/furthest

Task 5. *пример ответа*: The job of a music promoter is more creative than that of a barista as the coffee ingredients are more limited than ideas how to attract customers.

Exam Practice

1. A. 1 first 2 be realized 3 best 4 will be able 5 responsibilities 6 to learn

B. 1 virtually 2 determining 3 media 4 hiring 5 luckier 6 your

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

for	of	in	to
sorry, liable, responsible, eligible	ashamed, aware, irrespective, good	deficient, experienced	addicted, married, immune, prone

about	at	by	with
annoyed, anxious, excited, sorry, certain	good, angry, surprised	baffled, bored, detained	angry, annoyed, bored, incompatible, obsessed

Task 2. 1. for 2. of 3. at 4. of 5. with 6. with 7. about 8. with 9. to 10. with 11. for 12. for 13. about 14. to 15. at 16. in

Task 3. 1. – b) 2. – d) 3. – a) 4. – a) 5. – c) 6. – b) 7. – d) 8. – b)

Task 4. 1) although 2) so 3) so 4) However 5) because 6) although 7) because 8) but 9) As 10) but 11) Although 12) so

Task 5. autobiography, immature, irrelevant, overcome, monologue, incredible, misunderstood, illogical, immoral, misinterpretation, disloyal

Task 6. 1. as a result. 2. otherwise. 3. Therefore 4. On the contrary 5. However 6. Although 7. including 8. On one hand, on the other hand 9. At least 10. In other words/As a result/Therefore 11. in case 12. In the meantime

Exam Practice

1. 1 awareness 2 promotional 3 exaggerated 4 cheerleaders 5 energize

2. 1 – 1) 2 – 2) 3 – 4) 4 – 2) 5 – 3) 6 – 1) 7 – 4)

LISTENING

Task 1.

	Clara	David
Occupation	a personal assistant	a delivery driver
Place of work	in the office	at the factory
Responsibilities	schedule appointments, respond to calls and messages, announce incoming visitors, take and read minutes during official meetings	deliver products to different destinations timely, load items into the delivery van, take record of all goods handled over to me, keep my vehicle in perfect order
Working hours	from 9 till 5 5 days a week	work in shifts: one working day on the road and two days off
Education	a degree in any of such fields as English, Business Relations or Public Relations	no special education: a high school diploma and a driving license
Necessary skills	to be presentable, give attention to details, have communication skills and surely have the ability to multitask	to follow all traffic safety rules and precautions, to have good knowledge of how to operate different cars and to have time-management and organizational skills

Task 2. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False 7. False

Exam Practice

1.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	5	3	7	1	6	4

2.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	3	1	2	1	1	2	3

3. 1. – 3) 2. – 4) 3. – 1) 4. – 3) 5. – 1) 6. – 2) 7. – 2)

READING

Task 1.1) возможные ответы: burnout, boredom, tiredness, loss of motivation, anxiety or sadness at work, lack of focus at work, physical ailments, criticism from colleagues and employers

Task 1.2) 1) – d) 2) – h) 3) – a) 4) – f) 5) – b) 6) – g) 7) – c) 8) – e)

Task 2. 1. in case 2. Despite 3. as long as 4. due to 5. even though 6. Nevertheless 7. However 8. In spite of 9. because 10. therefore

Exam Practice

1.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	4	8	2	5	6	3

2.

A	B	C	D	E	F
3	7	1	5	2	6

3. 1. – 3) 2. – 4) 3. – 1) 4. – 4) 5. – 1) 6. – 4) 7. – 2)

WRITING

Task 1.1) 1 more 2 lift 3 of 4 have 5 If 6 to

Task 2. 1 after 2 However 3 For this reason 4 Even though 5 due to the fact 6 For example 7 In conclusion 8 is often said that

MODULE 7

Warm-up. *примерные ответы:* In Russia, we have a final test in the 9th grade which is called OGE (a major state exam) and in the 11th grade which is called EGE (a state unified exam).

GRAMMAR

Task 1.

Verbs + to-V	Verbs + Ving
agree, appear, arrange, attempt, can (can't) afford, can't wait, choose, decide, demand, deserve, determine, expect, fail, get, guarantee, hope, learn, manage, offer, pay, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, prove, refuse, seem, strive, struggle, tend, threaten, want, would like	appreciate, avoid, be worth, can't help, consider, delay, postpone, put off, dislike, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, give up, keep (on), mind, miss, practice, prevent, resist, risk, suggest, understand

Task 2. 1. repairing 2. to call 3. going 4. taking 5. to give 6. carrying 7. to read 8. understanding 9. talking 10. to get 11. smoking 12. to enroll 13. to go 14. to buy

Task 3. 1. – b) 2. – j) 3. – h) 4. – d) 5. – a) 6. – e) 7. – i) 8. – c) 9. – f) 10. – g)

Task 4. 1) – m) 2) – d) 3) – q) 4) – p) 5) – g) 6) – n) 7) – c) 8) – o) 9) – j) 10) – b) 11) – h) 12) – e) 13) – i) 14) – a) 15) – f) 16) – l) 17) – k)

Task 6. *примерные ответы:* Avoid wearing bright clothes and make up at school. Learn to address adults by full names including patronymics.

Exam Practice

1. A. 1 centrally 2 has served 3 are applied 4 (to) prove 5 repassings 6 is conducted

B. 1 assignments 2 refers 3 thoroughly 4 teaching 5 data 6 more captivating

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

Understanding smth	Gaining experience	Being lucky	Giving efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● have a familiar ring (звучать знакомо) ● put two and two together (сложить два плюс два) ● don't have a clue (не иметь понятия, представления) ● out of touch (не в курсе) ● get the wrong end of the stick (неверно понять) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● give food for thought (давать пищу для размышлений) ● learn one's lesson (усвоить свой урок) ● have second thoughts (передумать, засомневаться) ● work like magic (творить чудеса) ● do the trick (сыграть свою роль, добиться цели) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● on the off-chance (наудачу, на авось) ● against all the odds (вопреки всем ожиданиям) ● take for granted (принимать на веру) ● touch-and-go (крайне неуверенный и неопределённый в разрешении ситуации) ● no prizes for guessing (несложно догадаться) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● give one's all (отдавать все свои силы) ● at a push (если приложить дополнительное усилие) ● have a go (попробовать, предпринять попытку) ● go through the motions (делать что-либо для галочки, автоматически, без интереса) ● child's play (плёвое дело)

Task 3. 1. – c) 2. – b) 3. – a) 4. – a) 5. – c) 6. – b) 7. – d) 8. – c)

Task 4. 1) – i) 2) – g) 3) – l) 4) – a) 5) – j) 6) – c) 7) – b) 8) – k) 9) – e) 10) – d) 11) – f) 12) – h)

Task 5. 1. so that 2. in order not to 3 while/whereas 4 despite 5 On the contrary 6 although/ until 7 Despite/In spite of 8. On the one hand, On the other hand 9. However 10. Although

Task 6. 1 Firstly 2 Secondly 3 Thirdly 4 Finally

Exam Practice

1. 1 attendance 2 beginning 3 unavoidable 4 unexpected 5 unauthorized

2. 1 – 2) 2 – 1) 3 – 3) 4 – 3) 5 – 1) 6 – 4) 7 – 2)

LISTENING

Task 2. 1 four years 2 knowledge and skills 3 handicraft 4 The same room (if no equipment is necessary) 5 basic knowledge 6 one school subject 7 goes from room to room 8 optional 9 secondary special educational institutions 10 2 years 11 specialized education 12 school 13 Unified State Examinations 14 universities

Exam Practice

1.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	4	1	2	5	7	6

2.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	2	1	3	2	1	1	3

3. 1. – 4) 2. – 1) 3. – 3) 4. – 2) 5. – 4) 6. – 4) 7. – 2)

READING

Task 1.2) возможные ответы:

Main points: technology promotes cheating, society and family may be the cause of the child's tendency to cheating. Moral values are degrading.

The central idea – cheating is no longer an exception; it is becoming a worrying trend.

Task 2. 1. devices, habitual 2. holders, mobiles 3. treat others unfairly, failing 4. spread, fright 5. press on, in the studies

Exam Practice

1.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
5	1	8	3	6	2	4

2.

A	B	C	D	E	F
6	2	5	1	7	3

3. 1. – 4) 2. – 2) 3. – 1) 4. – 3) 5. – 4) 6. – 1) 7. – 3)

WRITING

Task 1.1) 1 more 2 lift 3 of 4 have 5 If 6 to

Task 2. 1 after 2 However 3 For this reason 4 Even though 5 due to the fact 6 For example 7 In conclusion 8 is often said that

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

ВАРИАНТ 1

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	4	1	7	2	4	5

2

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	3	1	1	2	2	3	2

3–9 3 – 4) 4 – 3) 5 – 4) 6 – 3) 7 – 2) 8 – 1) 9 – 3)

ЧТЕНИЕ

10

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
7	3	1	8	4	5	6

11

A	B	C	D	E	F
3	5	1	6	2	7

12–18 12 – 2) 13 – 4) 14 – 2) 15 – 3) 16 – 2) 17 – 1) 18 – 2)

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

19–24 19 more thoroughly 20 belonging 21 was embarrassed 22 was measuring
23 had counted 24 had feared

25–29 25 guardian 26 carefully 27 posture 28 overhanging 29 anxious

30–36 30 – 1) 31 – 1) 32 – 4) 33 – 1) 34 – 4) 35 – 3) 36 – 4)

ВАРИАНТ 2

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	2	6	3	1	4	7

2

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	3	1	1	2	3	1	2

3–9 3 – 2) 4 – 4) 5 – 3) 6 – 1) 7 – 1) 8 – 3) 9 – 4)

ЧТЕНИЕ

10

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	2	8	6	1	3	5

11

A	B	C	D	E	F
4	1	7	5	6	3

12–18 12 – 2) 13 – 3) 14 – 1) 15 – 4) 16 – 2) 17 – 4) 18 – 3)

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

19–24 19 first 20 missed 21 was going to hate/would hate 22 children 23 farthest
24 astonished

25–29 25 cautious 26 countless 27 enthusiasm 28 innocently 29 appreciated

30–36 30 – 4) 31 – 1) 32 – 2) 33 – 3) 34 – 2) 35 – 1) 36 – 3)

ВАРИАНТ 3

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	5	2	4	3	6	1

2

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	1	2	3	2	3	1	3

3–9 3 – 1) 4 – 3) 5 – 4) 6 – 2) 7 – 4) 8 – 3) 9 – 3)

ЧТЕНИЕ

10

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	6	1	2	4	7	8

11

A	B	C	D	E	F
6	5	2	4	1	3

12–18 12 – 2) 13 – 3) 14 – 4) 15 – 1) 16 – 3) 17 – 1) 18 – 3)

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

19–24 19 are 20 better 21 more efficiently 22 are connected 23 living 24 are entitled

25–29 25 sustainability 26 implementation 27 introduction 28 development 29 performance

30–36 30 – 2) 31 – 4) 32 – 2) 33 – 1) 34 – 3) 35 – 1) 36 – 4)

ВАРИАНТ 4

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	3	6	1	5	4	7

2

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу	2	3	1	1	2	2	1

3–9 3 – 3) 4 – 1) 5 – 3) 6 – 4) 7 – 2) 8 – 4) 9 – 4)

ЧТЕНИЕ

10

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	5	7	1	3	4	6

11

A	B	C	D	E	F
2	5	3	1	7	4

12–18 12 – 3) 13 – 4) 14 – 3) 15 – 2) 16 – 1) 17 – 4) 18 – 1)

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

19–24 19 running 20 began 21 would outmatch 22 was occupied 23 are 24 goes

25–29 25 contribution 26 mysteriously 27 criminals 28 comfortable 29 issuable

30–36 30 – 1) 31 – 3) 32 – 2) 33 – 1) 34 – 4) 35 – 2) 36 – 2)



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