**ПИСЬМЕННАЯ ЧАСТЬ (120 мин.)**

**1.**Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **А**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

 1.  Old brochures, newspapers and magazines are in the archive and you can use them…

1)  Anytime in the library.

2)  At home, after a preliminary request.

3)  In the library, after a preliminary request.

**2.**Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **А**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

 2.  The male speaker is going to organize…

1)  a historical party at school

2)  an exhibition at the local museum

3)  a garage sale of old photos, letters and postcards.

**3.**Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **А**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

 3.  The problem with the parcel is that…

1)  it was marked with the wrong address.

2)  It arrived two months ago while parcels are kept in the post office not longer than one month.

3)  It wasn’t delivered, the client supposed that it got lost in March.

**4.**Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **А**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

 4.  Right in front of the post office you can see a photo exhibition which gives an idea…

1)  of what the old buildings, like post office or railway station look like.

2)  of what this street looked like a 100 years ago.

3)  Of what historical museums built in traditional colonial style look like.

**5.**Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, Е. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка 1–6. Используйте каждую рубрику из списка только один раз. В списке есть одна лишняя рубрика. Вы услышите запись дважды.

 1.  How to get to his /her house.

2.  Global environmental problems.

3.  Why we should sort waste.

4.  His/her recent trip.

5.  How to avoid health problems.

6.  How to make a handmade present.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  Говорящий | A | B | C | D | E |
| Утверждение |         |         |         |         |         |

**6.**Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Age of the respondent  | years old |

**7.**Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Occupation |  |

**8.**Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Future profession |  |

**9.**Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   Favourite school subject |  |

**10.**Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  The musical instrument he/she plays |  |

**11.**Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  The foreign language he/she speaks |  |

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

ответы в таблицу.

 1.  What can the Indian ancient drawings tell us about?

2.  Why do people come to the holy waters?

3.  Where are Indian movies made?

4.  Why is India getting more and more popular with tourists?

5.  How can travellers escape the heat?

6.  Which ancient language influenced modern languages a lot?

7.  Why is the Indian capital called a city of contrasts?

 **A.** The world’s first university was established in India in 700 BC, where more than 10,500 students from around the world studied more than 60 different subjects. The training was conducted in Sanskrit. Nowadays, Sanskrit is considered to be the mother of all the European languages. Its elements can be traced in most of them.

**B.**The most frequently visited place in India is Delhi, the capital city of the country. It seems to be divided into two parts. New Delhi is a modern city with hi-tech architecture, tourist attractions and modern facilities. Old Delhi is several centuries old, with narrow streets, ancient churches and noisy bazaars. Lots of people live in slums without the most essential facilities like toilets and running water.

**C.** People all over the world know of India’s greatest river, the Ganges. The river looks extremely beautiful in the morning light. It is the subject of thousands of prayers. It has become a common ritual for pilgrims to gather by the holy river in the mornings. It is believed that bathing in the Ganges helps to cure all kinds of diseases and can improve your life in general.

**D.** Indian climate differs from one part of the country to another. The air is cool and fresh in the mountains, but in the plains it is usually very hot and dry, so even a short trip can be very hard for an inexperienced traveller. That is why tourists are always glad to have a rest at one of the numerous stations in the hills. There they can enjoy a nice cup of real Indian tea, the most refreshing drink in such a climate.

**E.** India is not all history. It is also famous for its Bollywood industry, which produces different films. Indian films have always had their own style; they are rich in music and dancing. Though the industry is still developing, many Indian film stars have received Oscar prizes and are known throughout the world. The home of Bollywood is Mumbai, also known as a busy port and the country’s commercial centre.

**F.** There is an unusual treasure hidden in the Indian mountains. These are striking ancient temples cut in the rocks. For example, the Buddhist cave temples at Ajanta were built at least 2,000 years ago. Inside the caves on the walls, tourists can see animal images and pictures of people’s lives. Some researchers believe that the interpretation of the images can help us to learn a lot about people’s lives in ancient times.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories**

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy. They are teenage detectives who solve one mystery after another.

The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in the 1930s a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that the author of the series is Frank Dixon. The Nancy Drew Mystery Stories for girls are supposedly written by Carol Keen. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Frank Dixon and Carol Keen were only pen names. Nobody knew who was hiding behind those names or who actually wrote The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories.

The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories were written through a process called ghostwriting. A ghost-writer creates a book according to a specific formula. Ghost-writers are paid for writing books, but their names do not appear on the covers when the works are published. Ghost-writers can create books for children or adults, and most often they work on book series.

The initial idea for both The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories was developed by a man named Edward Stratemeyer, who owned a publishing company that specialised in children’s books. Edward Stratemeyer noticed the increasing popularity of mysteries among adults and decided that children would enjoy reading mysteries about younger detectives.

Edward Stratemeyer first described the plot, the setting, and the characters himself. Then he hired a ghost-writer to develop his ideas into a book of over 200 pages. After the ghost-writer had written the book, he or she sent it back to Stratemeyer, who made a list of corrections and mailed it back. Once Stratemeyer had approved the book, it was ready for publication.

As each series was published for so many years, The Nancy Drew Stories and The Hardy Boys both had a number of different ghost-writers. However, the first ghost-writer for each series turned out to be the most influential.

Although The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories were very popular with children, not everyone approved of them. Critics thought their plots were very far from the real life of teenagers  — most of them could not experience adventures such as the young detectives from the books had.

The way the books were written also attracted criticism. Many teachers and librarians disliked the ghostwriting process. They said it was designed to produce books quickly rather than create quality literature. Some libraries, including the New York Public Library, even refused to include the books in their children’s collections.

Ironically, this decision helped sales of the books because children simply bought them when they couldn’t find them in local libraries. Despite the debates about the literary value of these books, they have had a great influence on American and even global culture. Most Americans have never heard of Edward Stratemeyer and his ghost-writers, but people throughout the world are familiar with Nancy Drew and Frank and Joe Hardy.

**13.**The Hardy Boys mystery stories lead to the creation of The Nancy Drew Stories.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**14.**Frank Dixon and Carol Keen were the writers’ real names.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**15.**Ghost-writers are paid less than ordinary authors.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**16.**Ghost-writers and Edward Stratemeyer often argued about the plots of the stories.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**17.**Most children enjoyed reading The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**18.**The literary critics had a very high opinion of The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

**19.**The libraries’ rejection to have The Hardy Boys and The Nancy Drew Stories on their shelves increased the sales of the books.

 1)  True

2)  False

3)  Not stated

Martin was in a hurry as he had to be in the office as soon as possible. His boss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT/LIKE) it when anyone missed the morning meetings and Martin had already been late several times that week. His boss had warned him: “If you are late again, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(LOSE) your job.” Martin was afraid of losing his job. His colleagues were nice to him, the salary was good and he sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(GO) on business trips abroad. It was actually the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(GOOD) job he had ever had. He ran out of the house, jumped into his car and backed up without looking. BOOM!

There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BE) a sound like someone hitting a drum. Martin had hit the car behind him. “Oh, no!” Martin exclaimed.

Martin glanced at his watch. It was 7:18. He looked around. There were no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(POLICEMAN) on the street and he decided to drive off quickly. It took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(HE) 20 minutes to get to work. The boss was not around. “Thank goodness,” Martin said to himself and sat down at his desk to work.

The boss arrived an hour later. “Somebody hit my car and left without leaving a note,” he said angrily. “I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(KNOW) who he was. My car was absolutely new! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BUY) only a week ago.”

Martin went up to the window, saw the car and understood that he would lose his job anyway.

**20.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«Martin was in a hurry as he had to be in the office as soon as possible. His boss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT/LIKE) it when anyone missed the morning meetings and Martin had already been late several times that week.»*

**21.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«His boss had warned him: “If you are late again, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(LOSE) your job.”»*

**22.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«Martin was afraid of losing his job. His colleagues were nice to him, the salary was good and he sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(GO) on business trips abroad.»*

**23.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«It was actually the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(GOOD) job he had ever had.»*

**24.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«He ran out of the house, jumped into his car and backed up without looking. BOOM!*

*There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BE) a sound like someone hitting a drum. Martin had hit the car behind him.»*

**25.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«“Oh, no!” Martin exclaimed. Martin glanced at his watch. It was 7:18. He looked around. There were no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(POLICEMAN) on the street and he decided to drive off quickly.»*

**26.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«It took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(HE) 20 minutes to get to work.»*

**27.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«The boss was not around. “Thank goodness,” Martin said to himself and sat down at his desk to work.*

*The boss arrived an hour later. “Somebody hit my car and left without leaving a note,” he said angrily. “I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(KNOW) who he was.»*

**28.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«My car was absolutely new! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BUY) only a week ago.”*

*Martin went up to the window, saw the car and understood that he would lose his job anyway.»*

How do people learn the news? About a century ago people got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(INFORM) from newspapers since they were the only mass media that existed in those times. Radio and television seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(WONDER) as they broadcasted audio and visual images. The Internet has changed the situation dramatically. Now the audience has an opportunity to create the news, share their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(KNOW) and express their personal opinions. The Internet supposes interaction, which makes it very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ATTRACT) to people. Will they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(APPEAR ) in the near future? I wish they wouldn't as I like starting my day with a cup of coffee and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(TRADITION) newspaper.

**29.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«How do people learn the news? About a century ago people got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(INFORM) from newspapers since they were the only mass media that existed in those times.»*

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*«Radio and television seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(WONDER) as they broadcasted audio and visual images. The Internet has changed the situation dramatically.»*

**31.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«Now the audience has an opportunity to create the news, share their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(KNOW) and express their personal opinions.»*

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 *«The Internet supposes interaction, which makes it very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ATTRACT) to people.»*

**33.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«Will they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(APPEAR) in the near future?»*

**34.**Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

 *«I wish they wouldn't as I like starting my day with a cup of coffee and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(TRADITION) newspaper.»*

**35.**You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

|  |
| --- |
|  **From: Ben@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@sdamgia.ru** |
| **Subject: Dear friend** |
| *…Yesterday our teacher asked us to stay after classes. A basketball star came to us to talk about sport in everyday life. The way he spoke about being a teenager was funny. He said he didn’t like getting up early!…**…When do you get up in the morning? What do you do to keep fit? Would you like to go in for sports professionally, why?* |

 Write a message to Ben and answer his 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

|  |
| --- |
|  **From: Russian\_friend@sdamgia.ru** |
| **To: Ben@mail.uk** |
| **Subject: Dear friend** |
|     |

**УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ (10 мин.)**

**1.**You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

**2.**You are going to give a talk about **pets**. You will have to start in 1,5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

 Remember to say:

—  why people keep pets;

—  what pets are most popular in big cities;

—  whether having pets is a big responsibility, and why;

—  what your attitude to keeping pets is.

You have to talk continuously.