

**LISTENING**

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| <b>1</b> | Вы дважды услышите <b>6</b> высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего <b>A—F</b> и утверждениями, данными в списке <b>1—7</b> . Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. |
|----------|---|

1. When I have time I cook for my family.
2. I don't mind helping my parents doing things about the house.
3. I believe that all house work should be done by parents.
4. Despite being busy at school I still try to help my mom about the house.
5. I have my specific seasonal duties about the house.
6. My parents and I have conflicts because of housework.
7. Extra housework prevents me from going out more.

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|----------|---|
| <b>2</b> | Вы дважды услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений <b>A—G</b> соответствуют содержанию текста ( <b>1 — True</b> ), какие не соответствуют ( <b>2 — False</b> ) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа ( <b>3 — Not stated</b> ). |
|----------|---|

- A. Jake succeeded in his school-leaving exams.
- B. Jake has an elder brother.
- C. Jake wants to teach the subject Miss Clark teaches.
- D. Miss Clark is surprised with Jake's career choice.
- E. Jake doesn't believe in the abilities of every student.
- F. Miss Clark thinks Jake's made the right choice.
- G. Miss Clark isn't happy to hear Jake's words.

Вы дважды услышите интервью. Запишите в поле ответа (в бланке ответа) цифру <b>1, 2</b> или <b>3</b> , соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.
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**3. What do we learn about Peter Green at the beginning of the interview?**

- 1) His parents were quite rich people.
- 2) His childhood years weren't easy.
- 3) He has no experience of working in Hollywood.

**4. How does Peter describe himself at the beginning of his TV career?**

- 1) Uneducated.
- 2) Inexperienced.
- 3) Discouraged.

**5. What helped Peter to get his first TV job?**

- 1) Writing 25 scripts.
- 2) Doing things his way.
- 3) Meeting a TV boss.

**6. What did Peter feel while working on his first project?**

- 1) Enthusiasm.
- 2) Uncertainty.
- 3) Confidence.

**7. How does Peter's teaching experience help him be a producer?**

- 1) He learnt teambuilding techniques at school.
- 2) He knows how to deal with different people.
- 3) He can be a strict mentor for his team now.

**8. Which of the following is TRUE about Peter at work?**

- 1) He is ready to build up his team.
- 2) He never invites any freelancers.
- 3) He has a low opinion of TV in general.

**9. What does Peter dislike about his present job?**

- 1) Having to work very quickly.
- 2) Having too many colleagues.
- 3) Having to travel to and from work.

**READING**

<b>10</b>	Установите соответствие между заголовками <b>1—8</b> и текстами <b>A—G</b> . Занесите свои ответы в таблицу в бланке ответов. Используйте каждую цифру <b>только один раз</b> . В задании один заголовок лишний
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- 1. Danger for space missions**
- 2. Costly problem of space junk**
- 3. How it all started**
- 4. Do-It-Yourself device**

- 5. Entertaining worker**
- 6. Rapid transportation**
- 7. Looking for easier ways**
- 8. Tiny but informative**

- A.** Launched in December 1961, OSCAR 1 was the world's first non-governmental satellite. It was built for only 63 dollars by a group of amateur radio operators and operated for nearly 20 days, testing radio reception from space. OSCAR 1 marked the beginning of a program that continues to this day. The program has led to innovations in spacecraft design and enabled radio enthusiasts to participate in satellite communications.
- B.** Having a small satellite launched into orbit might sound strange, but over the past few decades a unique class of satellites has been created that seems ideal for space operations: CubeSats. The most common CubeSat is a 10 cm cube. Within their compact bodies these miniature satellites are able to place sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study the Earth from space, as well as space around the Earth.

- C. A CubeSat is a small satellite that weighs just 1 kilogram. The design of these satellites has been so simplified that almost anyone can build them. More than that, the instructions are available for free online. They are quite easy to understand. After you build one, you can also test and launch it. CubeSats can be combined to make larger satellites if you need to carry heavier weights. Is it expensive to build one? Typically less than \$5,000.
- D. Australian scientists have successfully tested a new kind of jet aircraft that can move seven times faster than the speed of sound. It can bring hypersonic or ultra-fast travel a step closer to reality. Hypersonic jet engine that could be used to fly people from Sydney to London in just two hours is planned to make its first flight in 2018, according to the Australian scientists and engineers working on the project.
- E. A robot-cook, which is created by the programmers of the company-resident of the business incubator of Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics, will be able to replace workers of fast food restaurants in making hot dogs, candy floss and other foods. The authors of the idea believe that the robot will be popular with restaurant-keepers, especially as a marketing tool to attract customers.
- F. Since the birth of space flight in 1957, the number of man-made objects orbiting the Earth has grown every year. There are now more than 15,000 such objects larger than 10cm, at least those that we know of. Even very small particles can pose a risk to spacecraft, because of the high relative speeds at which they travel. Space trash can affect not only critical equipment such as communications satellites, but it can also be problematic for space flights.
- G. National space agencies and private satellite and communications companies have an interest in reducing the amount of space trash or so-called debris in orbit. If one organisation removes debris, it will help everyone in space. But because doing so will be complex and very expensive, the best option for anyone of these players is to wait for somebody else to have a go first. That would give them a cleaner space without paying for clearing it up.

<b>11</b>	Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски <b>A–F</b> частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами <b>1–7</b> . Одна из частей в списке <b>1–7</b> — <b>лишняя</b> . Запишите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу в бланке ответов.
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### Magical transformation of bread

You may eat your sandwich without even thinking about what's holding it together. But without bread, you won't have a sandwich. To people from all around the world, bread is an important, familiar food, but it is also an amazing transformer. To turn **A** \_\_\_\_\_, your loaf had to go through an extraordinary series of changes.

You only need four ingredients to make bread: water, flour, salt, and yeast. Yeast is a type of microbe, **B** \_\_\_\_\_. Flour, **C** \_\_\_\_\_, is dry and powdery. When you add water, the flour absorbs the liquid. If you continue mixing, you'll get a big lumpy blob. As you knead it – **D** \_\_\_\_\_ – the blob soon becomes smooth and turns into dough.

After kneading your dough, you must let it rest. It's time for the yeast to do its job. These tiny creatures eat the sugar in the flour. As they eat, they produce carbon dioxide which forms air bubbles **E** \_\_\_\_\_. Bread also needs salt to strengthen dough and make your bread taste good. Now, it's time to bake.

Even after it comes out of the oven, a loaf of bread keeps changing. As soon as it starts to cool, it starts getting stale. To make hard bread more appealing, it's best to put it in the oven. The bread becomes softer again.

Over time, though, the bread loses flavour and aromas. So, F \_\_\_\_\_ not be as tasty as it once was. Still, it's probably good enough for another sandwich.

1. even if you can soften it again, it may
2. press it, stretch it, roll it, and flatten it
3. into those soft, delicious slices of bread
4. inside bread and makes it light and fluffy
5. a living organism which is too small to see
6. you put in an oven and a loaf of bread comes
7. which comes from ground-up grains of wheat

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **12-18**. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответов цифру **1, 2, 3 или 4**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

### **Learning environment**

When you think of education, you likely picture a classroom setting with a teacher upfront by the board and students watching the lecture or lesson. The typical picture of in-person learning has shifted greatly, however, with the advent of online learning and the power of technology. But is it really so powerful?

For anyone who is questioning whether online learning or in-person instruction is better, I am going to share the advantages and disadvantages of each learning environment.

Let's consider some of the benefits of in-person learning. Some people look forward to the academic experience they have when they are in-person with their peers and instructor. For some, it's because it allows for hands-on learning and collaboration with peers at the same time and in the same place. For others, they may feel more comfortable asking questions in-person. When it comes to college, some students want the experience of living in a dorm, sitting in lecture halls, partaking in labs, and engaging in social activities.

In-person learning is aimed to provide a distraction-free environment. Entering a classroom comes along with fewer distractions. The space is designed and intended for learning and since a teacher is there, you may feel more inclined to focus. It can be harder to be distracted by cell phones or anything else inside a classroom.

On the other hand, when it comes to learning within an institution's walls, students have no say as to when or where the class is offered. You simply receive a schedule and have to be there at that time. *This* can clash with one's existing responsibilities. Moreover, since you have to be in a designated space at a certain time for traditional in-person learning, you have to factor in commuting time (and costs).

Online learning is much more flexible. Since education takes place online, you have more flexibility in setting your own schedule. This is especially the case with pre-recorded lectures. Even without pre-recorded lectures, you have more flexibility in your schedule because you don't have to commute anymore to a location to learn. For students in many countries, obtaining an education seems like a dream when there are no physical school locations or geographical barriers to making it to a specific place. With online learning, access to education

has been maximized, allowing people from all over the world to join. As such, you can learn alongside students from different countries and connect to people from every corner of the globe, and when it comes to doing so in an educational setting, students benefit from diverse perspectives. Additionally, you could connect with someone in another location that might become your next business partner or employer.

Next, compare the price. In the case of college, in-person learning tends to be much more expensive than online alternatives. That's mostly because schools have high overhead costs, but they also can charge the tuition and fees that they want to, especially when they are privately owned. Given less overhead costs, online education tends to be much more cost-effective than in-person learning. In some cases, online learning can be totally free, such as from online platforms.

When comparing in-person learning to online learning, it's hard to say that one is better than the other. That's because it typically comes down to a student's preference. As you can see, there are advantages and disadvantages to both styles of learning. Depending on your unique situation, you can determine which environment feels more fitting for you and your goals.

**12. According to the text, the typical educational experience ...**

- 1) has changed a lot recently.
- 2) involves students in a lesson.
- 3) has shifted a teacher's role.
- 4) is now online for most people.

**13. The author considers that people prefer in-person learning to online learning because ...**

- 1) there are more interesting lectures.
- 2) it is easier to do laboratory work.
- 3) it involves more interaction.
- 4) instructors are more available.

**14. Why does the author think there are fewer distractions in a traditional classroom?**

- 1) It is prohibited to use cell phones.
- 2) The interior of a room is special.
- 3) The teacher focuses on the lesson.
- 4) You get used to a class schedule.

**15. *This* in "This can clash with one's existing responsibilities" (para 5) most probably refers to ...**

- 1) commuting time.
- 2) classroom space.
- 3) time of classes.
- 4) students' opinion.

**16. Which does the author NOT mention when discussing flexibility of online learning?**

- 1) Choosing the time to study.
- 2) Choosing the content of classes.

- 3) Overcoming geographical borders.
- 4) Being able to hear different views.

**17. Comparing the price of online and in-person learning, the author comes to the conclusion that ...**

- 1) online learning usually has a lower price than in-person.
- 2) it mostly depends on whether the school is private or not.
- 3) both ways have more expensive and cheaper options.
- 4) the higher price is always explained by higher costs.

**18. The main goal of the article is to ...**

- 1) encourage students to try online learning.
- 2) evaluate the benefits of an online environment.
- 3) share the author's experience of learning.
- 4) show pros and cons of in-person and online learning.

**GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19-25**, так, чтобы, они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

**A Practical Joke**

- 19.** Mr and Mrs Parker were having a quiet day at home. Their 18-year-old daughter was away in Wales \_\_\_\_\_ (**stay**) with a friend.
- 20.** Suddenly the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (**ring**)
- 21.** A hoarse voice told Mr Parker that his daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (**kidnap**) and that he had to pay a ransom of \$2,000.
- 22.** He was also warned that if he \_\_\_\_\_ (**not pay**) he would never see his daughter again. The voice then gave him instructions about where and when to hand over the money.
- 23.** Mr Parker took the \_\_\_\_\_ (**one**) train to Wales. He went to the hotel and gave the briefcase with the money to a woman in a scarf and a raincoat.
- 24.** At 11 p.m. the same evening, to his great relief, his daughter came back home. She could hardly stop herself from laughing, she looked \_\_\_\_\_ (**happy**) than ever and handed him his briefcase with \$2,000.
- 25.** It turned out that she and her friend \_\_\_\_\_ (**decide**) to play a practical joke.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **26 - 31**, так, чтобы, они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

**Girl Pop Stars**

- 26.** The most \_\_\_\_\_ (**success**) pop group in history was the Beatles and the most exciting bands of the 1960s and 1970s were male bands.

27. The Spice Girls were \_\_\_\_\_ (**usual**) when they became famous in the 1990s.
28. However, now female pop groups are not only common but quite interesting from a \_\_\_\_\_ (**music**) point of view as well.
29. But what happens when a schoolgirl \_\_\_\_\_ (**sudden**) becomes very wealthy and well-known?
30. She leaves behind the boring life other girls lead, earns a lot of money and buys \_\_\_\_\_ (**expense**) clothes.
31. She gets \_\_\_\_\_ (**invite**) to trendy parties. Will she forget all her old schoolmates?

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **32 - 38**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **32 - 38**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа в бланке ответов цифру **1, 2, 3 или 4**, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

### The Lost Art of Old Masters

The three blank spaces on the wall of the Frankfurt Schirn Gallery are probably more photographed than the old paintings which hung there until last Thursday. That was the day when thieves **32** \_\_\_\_\_ two paintings by JMW Turner, which were on loan from London's Tate Gallery. In fact, as theft increases, empty walls are becoming an increasingly familiar **33** \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe's galleries. The thieves are usually members of professional gangs who study the layout of their target in **34** \_\_\_\_\_ beforehand. They are becoming better at overcoming the tightest security.

The thieves of Frankfurt waited **35** \_\_\_\_\_ the gallery closed at 10 pm, overpowered the security guard before he could turn on the alarm system and **36** \_\_\_\_\_ with the paintings to a waiting car. The pictures are valued at \$65 million and, since they are **37** \_\_\_\_\_ famous to sell, police suspect that the thieves will hold them to ransom. A \$100,000 reward is being offered for information. Unfortunately, European Union policy has made it easier for thieves to cross borders and harder for police to follow them. To discourage thieves, galleries may have to turn themselves **38** \_\_\_\_\_ high security fortresses.

- |                       |                    |                   |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>32. 1) robbed</b>  | <b>2) stole</b>    | <b>3) burgled</b> | <b>4) borrowed</b> |
| <b>33. 1) sight</b>   | <b>2) scene</b>    | <b>3) site</b>    | <b>4) look</b>     |
| <b>34. 1) fact</b>    | <b>2) addition</b> | <b>3) detail</b>  | <b>4) general</b>  |
| <b>35. 1) for</b>     | <b>2) while</b>    | <b>3) before</b>  | <b>4) until</b>    |
| <b>36. 1) escaped</b> | <b>2) parted</b>   | <b>3) got</b>     | <b>4) hid</b>      |
| <b>37. 1) too</b>     | <b>2) enough</b>   | <b>3) very</b>    | <b>4) quite</b>    |
| <b>38. 1) over</b>    | <b>2) on</b>       | <b>3) off</b>     | <b>4) into</b>     |

**Зачет по английскому языку**  
**10 класс /экономико-математический профиль/**  
**ДЕМОВЕРСИЯ**

**Ключи**

1. 542167
2. 1331212
3. 2
4. 2
5. 2
6. 1
7. 2
8. 1
9. 3
- 10.3846527
- 11.357241
- 12.1
- 13.3
- 14.2
- 15.3
- 16.2
- 17.1
- 18.4
- 19.staying
- 20.rang
- 21.had been kidnapped
- 22.did not pay
- 23.first
- 24.happier
- 25.had decided
- 26.successful
- 27.unusual
- 28.musical
- 29.suddenly
- 30.expensive
- 31.invitations
- 32.2
- 33.1
- 34.3
- 35.4
- 36.1
- 37.1
- 38.4