Единый государственный экзамен, 20

18

г.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочный вариант No5от 13.11.20172/ 11© 2017

Всероссийский проект «

ЕГЭ 100 БАЛЛОВ

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100ballovРазбор

всех заданий: vk.com/english\_100/2018kim05

Разрешается свободное копирование в некоммерческих образовательных целях

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЙ КИМ No 1

71113Единый государственный экзамен, 20

18

г.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Тренировочный вариант No5

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Разбор

всех заданий

:

vk.com/english\_100/2018kim0

5

Разрешается свободное копирование в некоммерческих образовательных целях

ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЙ КИМ No

1

71113

Единый государственный экзамен

по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная

работа

по

английскому

языку

состоит

из

четырёх

разделов (аудирование, чтение,

грамматика и лексика, письмо),

включающих в себя 40 заданий.

На выполнение экзаменационн

ой работы отводится 3 часа (180

минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 32–38 записываются по приведённому ниже

Образцу в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильногоответа.

Эту Цифру запишите в поле

ответа

в тексте

работы,

а затем перенесите в бланк ответов No 1.

Ответы

к

заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются

по

приведённому ниже образцу

в

виде последовательности цифр.

Эту последовательность цифр запишитев поле ответа

В тексте работы, а затем перенесите В бланк ответов No 1.

Ответы к заданиям 19-31 записываются по приведённому ниже

образцу в виде слова (нескольких слов).

Ответ

запишите

в

поле

ответа

в

тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк

ответов No 1.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из 2 заданий (39 и 40) и представляет

собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и

письменного высказывания

с элементами рассуждения).

В бланке ответов No 2 укажите номер задания и запишите ответ к нему.

Все

бланки

ЕГЭ

заполняются

яркими

чёрными

чернилами.

Допускается использование гелевой, или капиллярной, или перьевой ручек.

При

выполнении

заданий

можно

пользоваться

черновиком.

Записи

в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.

Баллы,Полученные Вами

за

выполненные задания, суммируются.

Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрат

ь н

аибольшее

количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

**10. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8.**

Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз.

В задании один заголовок лишний.

**1. The Secret of the Name**

**2. Space Exploration for Everyone**

**3. Ranking System Inventors**

**4. Having a Competitive Advantage**

**5. Working Areas at the Beginning**

**6. The World’s Best Business Model**

**7. How It All Started**

**8. Flourishing Business with Bright Prospects**

A

. Google is now worth billions and has its own place within the Oxford English

Dictionary as a verb, but it took two men with a big

dream to turn a small idea

into a reality that has made a significant contribution to how the world uses the

internet. Larry Page and Sergey Brin were both PhD candidates when they met in

1996 at Stanford and came up with the concept for a search engine. T

he main

aim of both men was to organise all the information that could possibly be

gathered around the world and present it in the form of an index, and this is

exactly what they did.

B. At first, they were considering BackRub as the name of a new service

. One year later, in 1997, they renamed it and on the 14th September 1997 Google.com

was officially registered as a domain name. A man named Milton Sirotta was

responsible for coming up with the term from which Google was derived

(googol), and it refers tothe number 1 with 100 zeros following it.

C. When the team received its\$$100,000 cheque to begin developing this

search engine in 1998, Page and Brin moved the operation to a garage in Palo

Alto, but one year later, the company had grown considerably and this meant

another move; this time to their very first offices within the same city.

D

. Over the years, millions of webmasters have tried their best to obtain a high

PageRank, which is one of many indicators of the ‘authority’ and ‘link weight’

of any

given website, however the term itself was only patented in September

2001 by the Google team. PageRank was an integral part of the core algorithm

upon which the Google search engine operated, enabling it to ‘rank’ sites

according to authority. It was in the same year that Larry Page, the namesake of

PageRank, stepped down as CEO and Eric Schmidt took his place.

E. The web-based email service that is now commonplace to Gmail fans was

launched in 2004 and it quickly began to outrank the services being offe

red by companies such as Microsoft and Yahoo. The storage capabilities were set at 1

GB —a storage capacity that was unheard of at the time.

F. 2004 was also the year that Google Earth was launched which allowed the earth to be mapped to the desktop using satellite imagery. In 2005, Google joined up with NASA to produce Google Moon and Google Mars in which two applications allowed individuals to navigate both entities from the comfort of their own computers. The project was brought to fruition after a 1

million square feet development centre was built within the Ames Research Centre.

G. Google is estimated to have around 54% of the market share for search engines with Yahoo! as its closest rival. The search engine gets more than 1 billion search requests each day, and with the incorporation of Google Ads, every click makes the company money. The business is now a household name, and there is no telling where or how they plan on expanding in the future; after

all, for Google, the sky is no longer the limit.

Ответ:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

**11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами1–7.

Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры,обозначающие

Соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

 The Great Wall of China, one of the greatest wonders of the world, was

first built between 220–206 BC. In fact, it began as independent walls for

different states **A**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and did not become the "Great"

wall until the Qin Dynasty. Emperor Qin Shihuang succeeded in his effort to have the walls joined together

**B**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Chinese Empire from invasion.

**C**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and maintained over the years, between the 5th century BC and the 16th century.One of the myths **D**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that it is the only man

-made structure that can be seen from the moon with the naked eye. The legend originated in Richard Halliburton's 1938 book Second Book of Marvels.

However, This myth is simply not true. Richard Halliburton's claim was

contradicted **E**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A more plausible assumption would be to say that the Great Wall can be visible

**F**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which is not unique in this regard as many other artificial constructions can be seen from that height.

1.to serve as fortification to protect the northern borders

2.associated with the Great Wall of China

3.by astronauts Neil Armstrong and Yang Liwei

4.but good welfare services

5.when it was first built

6.from a low orbit of the earth

7.afterwards it was rebuilt

Ответ:

A

B

C

D

E

F

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания12–18.**

**В Каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую**

**выбранному Вами варианту ответа.**

**Be your own** investigative journalistWe are often told that the age of the “information economy” has arrived. The idea is that intellectual work is becoming a more important source of wealth than manufacturing. There are already too many factories for the number of people

who want to buy stuff, so the winners in the marketplace needto have a lead in

terms of fashion, or technology to beat the competition. You can easily see this

process at work in important industries like cars and clothing and computers

where big companies prefer to concentrate on promoting their brand and let subcontractors do the less profitable work of manufacturing the products.

**But there is a problem** with information as an organising principle in society. It

only counts if people pay attention to it. Together with inventors and designers,

the information economy needs Public Relations executives to make sure

customers are getting the right message. So, faced with the increasing claims on

our attention, organisations in other spheres of life have to do more to get their

share of it too. So, PR people may work for politicians (then we call them “spin

doctors”) or they may work for artists (then we call them “publicists” or

“pluggers”.) Much news is compiled from press releases and reports of events

deliberately staged for journalists. Journalists spend their time, not investigating,

but passing on the words of a spokesperson, publicist or other professional propagandist.

**The manipulation** of news is most clearly visible in times of war. A BBC

journalist speaking about the present war in Iraq compared his situation with that

of the reporters in Scoop, Waugh’s satirical novel on the press. In the book,

everyone was sure that the real story was happening somewhere else —but they

weren’t exactly sure how to get there. Nowadays, the journalist who arrives in

the right place at the right time is almost guaranteed a world exclusive. Armed

with digital cameras and satellite phones, they can file their story on the spot.

Which is why the military control the movements of journalists even more

closely.

**The best joke** in Scoop is about the newspaper’s owner, Lord Copper. The

editors can never disagree with him. When he’s right about something they

answer “definitely”, and when he’s wrong they say “up to a point, Lord Copper.”

It seems reasonable to suppose that, in the real world, the opinions of such

powerful tycoons still influence the journalists and editors who work for them.

**In countries where** the news is not officially controlled, it is likely to be provided

by commercial organisations who depend on advertising. The news has to attract viewers and maintain its audience ratings. I suspect that some stories get air-time just because there happen to be exciting pictures to show. In Britain, we have the tabloid newspapers which millions of people read simplyfor entertainment, without even expecting to get any important information from them. I think this is why politicians’ speeches nowadays have to include a “sound bite” the small segment that seems to give a powerful message. There is progressively less room for historical background, or statistics, which are harder to present as a sensational story. The arrival of CNN, the 24-hour all-news channel, has not increased the amount of real news reporting because the format of the channel is designed so that people who want to get the headlines will not have to wait long. It tends to concentrate on the main story and repeat it.

**There is an argument** that with spreading access to the internet and cheap technology for recording sound and images we will all be able to find exactly the information we want. People around the world will be able to publish their own eye-witness accounts and compete with the established news-gatherers on something like equal terms. Such people are called alternative reporters. I agree to this argument up to a point. But what it will also mean is that we’ll be subjected to a still greater amount of nonsense and lies. Any web log may contain the scoop of the year, or equally, a fabricated story that you will never be able to check.

**Maybe the time** has come to do something about it, and I don’t just mean changing your choice of TV channel or newspaper. In a world where everyone wants you to listen to their version, you only have two choices: switch off altogether or start looking for sources you can trust. The true journalist is the investigative one. And the investigative journalist of the future is everyone who

wants to know the truth.

**12. What is the meaning of the phrase to have a lead in paragraph 1?**

1)To move backwards

2)To be ahead

3)To compete

4)To change

Ответ: 12 – 2

**13.What can be inferred about journalists from paragraph 2?**

1) There’re no more journalists, there are only PR practitioners.

2) They ignore press-releases and reports of events.

3) They change the message the businesses wantthem to convey.

4)They don’t conduct their own proper research but use parts of ready-made articles.

13. Ответ 4

14. Why do the military control the movements of journalists so closely nowadays?

1) They are afraid that the journalists may get killed.

2) They don’t know how to communicate with journalists.

3)They don’t want them to publish certain information.

4)They don’t like the journalists.

Ответ: 3

**15. What is the meaning of the joke from Scoop?**

1) Power and money are sometimes stronger than truth.

2) Reporters must obey all the orders of the newspaper’s owner.

3) In the past most of the editors were dishonest people.

4)Nowadays there is no more self-censorship in media.

**Ответ: 1**

**16. According to paragraph 5, every statement below is true EXCEPT:**

1) Some stories are chosen to be broadcast because of the good visual material

they provide.

2) Politicians’ speeches tend to be more entertaining than thought-provoking.

3) Tabloid newspapers provide deep insight in the current political situation.

4) CNN doesn’t actually provide a wider news reporting than other media.

**Ответ: 3**

**17.What is the main danger of using new technologies in journalism, according to**

**the author?**

1) There will be too much information to consume.

2) The profession of a journalist will disappear.

3) There will be no more newspapers and magazines.

4) The risk of encountering false information will grow significantly.

Ответ: 4

**18.What is the author’s attitude towards the future of journalism?**

1) hopeful

2) pessimistic

3) indifferent

4) sceptical

**Ответ: 1**

По окончании выполнениязаданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ No 1!

Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки.

При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и

других дополнительных символов.

Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

**ОТВЕТЫ:**

**12 - 2**

**13 - 4**

**14 - 3**

**15 - 1**

**16 - 3**

**17 - 4**

**18 - 1**

**Грамматика и лексика**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты.Преобразуйте,еслинеобходимо, слова,

напечатанные заглавными буквамив конце строк, обозначенных номерами

19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному

заданию из группы 19–25.

**The history of coffee**

The origin of coffee as a drink or a plant dates back to the middle the of the 15th

century around Mocha in Yemen. It was in Arabia that coffee seeds were first

roasted and brewed, in a similar way tohow it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.19. **( PREPARE)**

By the 16th century,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the Middle East, Persia,

Turkey, and northern Africa.20. **(REACH)**

The first coffee smuggled out of the Middle East was by Sufi Baba Budan from Yemen to India in 1670. Before then, all exported coffee\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or otherwise sterilized. 21.**(BOIL)**

The first plants grown from these smuggled seeds were planted in Mysore, in the

state of Karnataka, India. Coffee then\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Italy, and to the rest of Europe, to Indonesia, and to the Americas. 22.**(SPREAD)**

When coffee reached North America during the Colonial period, it was initially not as successful as it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe as alcoholic beverages remained more popular. **23.(BE)**

During the Revolutionary War, the demand for coffee

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so much that dealers had to hoard their scarce supplies and raise prices

dramatically. **24.(INCREASE)**

Coffee was introduced to Brazil in 1727, although its cultivation did not gather

momentum until independence in 1822. After this time massive tracts of

rainforest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

for coffee plantations, first in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro and later São Paulo.

**(CLEAR)**

**Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31,однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически**

**соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными**

**словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы26–31.**

**Trade / labor unions**

Trade unions or labor unions first appeared in Europe as a result of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

revolution. Workers were at the mercy of the employer. They were underpaid, lacked any sort of training, and sometimes mistreated

**26. (INDUSTRY)**

When trade unions emerged, they became powerful\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Workers got together and organized themselves to make sure that employers do

not exploit them anymore.27.**( ORGANIZE)**

Nowadays, the main goal of trade unions is to negotiate labor contracts with employers. The leaders of trade unions speak on behalf of workers and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_worried about wages, working conditions and the laws that govern the hiring, firing and promotion of workers.

**28.(PREDOMINANT)**

In some cases unions may call for strikes to force employers to negotiate a deal or they may promote political legislation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the interests of their members or workers as a whole.

**29.(FAVOUR)**

To achieve this aim they may support and get closely linked to particular

Political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **30. (PARTY)**

Some people blame unions for creating tense atmosphere between employers and employees. Others even accuse them of engendering\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inflation **31.(RELENT)**

ОТВЕТЫ:

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

**Прочитайтетекст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32–38.**

Эти номера соответствуют заданиям32–38,в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

\*\*\*

The New Year is a wonderful time to redouble our commitment(32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_mindfulness. Yet even as we (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_goals, it’s important to be(34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of any self-judging. Are the merciless standards of perfectionism just waiting to clamp down? Or can we combine commitment to practice (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_kindness toward ourselves? Here is the answer of Sharon Salzberg, author of “Real Happiness: The Power of Meditation”.First, begin the day by taking

(36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_minutes to just breathe, before checking emails, social media and news. What’s more,(37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_shortperiods, between five and 15 minutes each day, where your intention is simply to be more mindful. Finally,(38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_attention to the present moment in a

gentle, accepting way. It can be while you are walking, sitting or lying down.

**32.**

**1) for 2) to 3)in 4) on**

Ответ:

**33. 1) put 2) fix 3) give 4) set**

Ответ:

**34. 1) knowing 2) aware 3) informed 4) clear**

Ответ:

**35. 1) to 2) in 3) with 4) on**

Ответ:

**36. 1) a few 2) little 3) few 4) much**

Ответ:

**37. 1) get away 2) set aside 3) give back 4) find out**

Ответ:

**38. 1) draw 2) focus 3) concentrate 4) pay**

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои

ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ No 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера

соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе

ответов в заданиях 19–31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых

и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите

в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

**Ответы**

**Раздел 2. Чтение No задания**

Ответ: 10 - 7153428

 11 - 517236

12. 2

13.4

14.3

15.1

16.3

17.4

18.1

**Раздел 3. Грамматика и**

**лексика\*No задания**

Ответ

19-ISPREPARED

20 - HADREACHED

21- WASBOILED

22- SPREAD

23- HADBEEN

24- INCREASED

25- WERECLEARED

26- INDUSTRIAL

27- ORGANIZATIONS

28- PREDOMINANTLY

29- FAVOURABLE

30- PARTIES

31- RELENTLESS

32- 2

33- 4

34- 2

35 - 3

36- 1

37 -2

38- 4

*10.Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8.Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру*

*только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

**1. Working Towards Secure Future**

**2. Scientific Center**

**3. Practical Information for Visitors**

**4. Part of the World Cultural Heritage**

**5. Most Interesting Buildings to See**

**6. Not Only Plants but Animals**

**7. Pursuing Noble Aim**

**8. Own Law Enforcement Service**

**A.** The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, usually known as Kew Gardens, in

Richmond upon Thames is a major London tourist attraction and a UNESCO

Word Heritage site. It is located in south-west London and houses the largest and most diverse botanical and mycological collections in the world.

**B.** Founded in 1759, Kew began as a royal garden attached to the Royal Kew Palace, home to George III and his many children. The Palace is now open to visitors, but probably the buildings most visitors come to see are the incredible glasshouses. The Palmhouse is one of the largest

surviving Victorian glasshouses in the world, with over 16,000 panes of glass. The Water lily house, which contains some of the world's largest (and smallest) water lilies, is also not to be missed.

C. However, Kew is more than just a garden and green space in the heart of Britain's capital city. The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew covers approximately three hundred acres of land, and attracts around a million visitors every year. Its collections and laboratories illustrate the important

part that plants play in our lives, and highlight the need to protect and conserve them for the benefit ofgenerations to come. Ensuring environment and biodiversity protection is one of Kew’s most important goals.

**D.** Kew is a vital research and scientific base, with multiple research projects and partnerships stretching across the globe. A world leader in plant science, Kew employs around seven hundred people, and is home to about nineteen thousand species of living plants. Its Millennium Seed

Bank at Wakehurst Place, West Sussex holds seeds from around ten percent of the world’s plant species for the benefit of humankind, curating around two billion seeds from 28,000 species of plants sourced from approximately 130 countries.

**E**. Around eighty percent of our daily calorie intake comes from just twelve plant species. Kew’s Millennium Seed Bank’s Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change project recognises the need for greater genetic diversity in our crops and seeks to preserve food security for future generations. The project collects seeds from the wild relatives of some of our most important food crop plants whose genetic make-up can be used to breed new and useful traits back into modern agricultural crops so that they can better adapt to future climates and other threats, such a

pests and diseases.

**F.** The gardens have their own police force, Kew Constabulary, which has been in operation since 1847. Formerly known as the Royal Botanic Gardens Constabulary, it is a small, specialised constabulary of two sergeants and 12 officers, who patrol the grounds in a marked silver car. The Kew Constables are attested under section 3 of the Parks Regulation

Act 1872, which gives them the same powers as the Metropolitan Police within the land belonging to the gardens.

**G.** If you have never been to Kew Gardens, you should know that there are several ways of getting in. Kew Gardens’ visitors usually find it difficult to understand where the entrance is. Actually, Kew Gardens are accessible by a number of gates. Currently, there are four gates that are open to the public: the Elizabeth Gate, which is situated at the west end of Kew Green, and was originally called the Main Gate before being renamed in 2012 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II; the Brentford Gate, which faces the River Thames; the Victoria Gate (named after Queen Victoria), situated in Kew Road,which is also the location of the Visitors' Centre; and the Lion Gate, also situated in Kew Road.

**Ответ:**

**A B C D E F G**

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F*

*частями предложений, обозначеннымицифрами1–7.*

*Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занеситe цифры, обозначающие соответствующиечасти предложений, в таблицу.*

**‘Unbelievable’: Heart Stents Fail to Ease Chest Pain**

A procedure used to relieve chest pain in hundreds of thousands of heart patients each year is useless for many of them, researchers reported on Wednesday.

Their study focused **A**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to open blocked arteries. The devices

are lifesaving when used to open arteries in patients in the throes of a heart attack.

But they are most often used in patients **B**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that occurs, for example, walking up a hill or going up stairs. Sometimes patients get stents when they have no pain at all, just blockages.

Heart disease is still the leading killer of Americans —790,000 people have heart attacks each year —C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. More than 500,000 heart patients worldwide have stents inserted each

year D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_according to the researchers. Other estimates are far higher.

The new study, published in the Lancet, **E**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by countering decades of clinical experience. The findings raise questions about whether stents shouldbe used so often

—or at all —to treat chest pain.Dr. David Maron, a cardiologist at Stanford University, praised the new study as “very well conducted” but saidF\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The participants

had a profound blockage but only in one artery, he noted, and they were assessed after just six weeks.

“We don’t know if the conclusions apply to people with more severe disease,” Dr. Maron said. “And we don’t know if the conclusions apply for a longer period of observation.”

1.and stenting is a mainstay treatment in virtually every hospital

2.that it left some questions unanswered

3.who have a blocked artery and chest pain

4.to relieve chest pain

5.blocked coronary artery and chest pain

6.stunned leading cardiologists

7.on the insertion of stents, tiny wire cages

Ответ:

A

B

C

D

E

F

**Прочитайте Текст и Выполните задания 12–18.**

**В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.**

Mobile Phones

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we increasingly use Bell’s invention for taking photographs, accessing the internet or watching video clips rather

than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

The modern mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio. Traditional two-way radio was a very limited means of communication. As soon as the users moved out of range of each other’s broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts located around the countryside to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts; when he moved too far away from one mast, the next mast would pick up the signal. (Scientists referred to each mast’s reception area as being a separate 'cell'; this is why in many countries mobile phones are called 'cell phones').

However, 1940s technology was still quite primitive, and the 'telephones' were enormous boxes which had to be transported by car. The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. As soon as his

invention was complete, he tested it by calling a rival scientist to announce his success.

Within a decade, mobile phones became available to the public. The streets of modern cities began to feature sharp-suited characters shouting into giant plastic bricks. In Britain the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the 'yuppie', the new breed of young urban professionals who carried the expensive handsets as status symbols. Around this time many of us swore that we would never, ever own a mobile phone.

But in the mid-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, it seemed that everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s had evolved into smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear the bleep and buzz of mobiles ringing and registering messages, occasionally breaking out into primitive versions of the latest pop songs. Cities suddenly had a new, postmodern birdsong.

Moreover, people’s timekeeping changed. Younger readers will be amazed to know that, not long ago, people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once atime and place had been agreed, people met as agreed. Somewhere around the new millennium,

this practice started to die out. Meeting times became approximate, subject to change at any

moment under the new order of communication: the Short Message Service (SMS) or text message. Going to be late? Send a text message! It takes much less effort than arriving on time, and it’s much less awkward than explaining your lateness face-to-face. It’s the perfect communication method for the busy modern life style.

Like email before it, the text message has altered the way we write in English, bringing more abbreviations and alaxer approach to language construction. The 160-character limit on text messages has led to a new, abbreviated version of English for fast and instantaneous communication. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling are much less important when you’re sitting on the bus, hurriedly typing 'Will B 15min late —C U @ the bar. Sorry!:-)'.

Mobile phones, once the preserve of the high-powered businessperson

and the 'yuppie', are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous amount of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it’s easier to stay in touch when you’ve got a mobile. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced. Firstly, we saw the introduction of built-in cameras, global positioning devices

and internet access. More recently we have witnessed the arrival of the 'third generation' of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with broadband internet access, which will allow us to watch TV, download internet files at high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years. If he were around today, he might say:

'That’s gr8! But I’m v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite.'

**12. Why are mobile phones called cell phones in many countries?**

1) They are made of special elements called cells.

2)They receive a signal within one radio mast’s cell.

3) They were given that name by their inventors.

4) The word ‘cell’ is derived from the word ‘caller’.

Ответ:

**13. Who received the call from the first real mobile phone in 1973?**

1)Dr Martin Cooper

2)Dr Martin Cooper’s parents

3)Dr Martin Cooper’s good friend

4)Dr Martin Cooper’s competitor

Ответ:

**14. At first many British people swore that they would never have a mobile phone.**

**Which of the following is NOT the reason for this?**

1)First mobile phones were inconvenient to take with you.

2)They were too expensive to buy.

3)They didn’t function properly.

4)They served mostly as a status symbol.

Ответ:

**15. All these changes happened to mobile phones from 80s to 90s EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_**

1)Primitive ringtones were replaced by modern pop songs.

2)The prices for mobiles phones decreased.

3)Mobile phones became smaller.

4)Mobile phones came into wider use.

Ответ:

**16. How has SMS influenced people’s Time keeping and communicating?**

**1)** People no longer meet, they text to each other.

2) People have become more punctual.

3) People have become less strict concerning meeting times.

4) There is practically no influence exerted by SMS.

Ответ:

**17. What is the meaning of the word laxer in paragraph 7?**

1) more coward

2) more accurate

3) more pragmatic

4) more careless

Ответ:

**18. What is the author’s attitude towards changes in mobile technologies?**

1) sceptic

2) enthusiastic

3) incredulous

4) frustrated

 Ответ:

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По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы

В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ No 1!

Запишите Ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания,начиная с первой клеточки.

При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются

без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительныхсимволов.

Каждую цифрупишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

**Раздел 3.**

**Грамматика и лексика**

Прочитайте Приведённые ниже тексты.Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова,

Напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами

19–25,так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

**Tours That Emphasize Adventure**

19. Taking some time off from a tech job in Chicago earlier this year to

contemplate a career move, Shannon Elarton\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up to visit Tanzania in May with Adventure Women, a women-only tour company, on a hunch that she might gain some perspective from her fellow travelers. 19. **(SIGN)**

20. She was also, she said, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_something deeper than you would get

in a basic tour,” and got it one day when the company owner, Judi Wineland, introduced the group to 12 women from a local Masai community. 20.**(CRAVE)**

21. “By the time it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it was the biggest gift for me,” she said. “At the end of the day

we all want the same things: to have work, to provide for our family, to have a family.21.**(FINISH)**

22. Traveling to experience such personal connections and search one’s soul\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to women, of course. 22. **(NOT TO LIMIT)**

23. But a rise in the number of women - only trips, both from new companies and established ones, suggests women are keen to wander well beyond resorts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

girlfriend getaway packages and mother-daughter spa retreats. **23.(TOUT)**

24. Not all women’s trips are adrenaline-based. Wellness retreats\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a springboard to more emotionally charged events such asRenew, a breakup boot camp coming Dec. 1-3 to an estate in Saugerties, N.Y. **24.(SERVE)**

25.“Men\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sporting trips and fishing trips and hunting getaways for ages and it’s finally time for women to have the equal amount of hall passes so to speak,” said Mollie Fitzgerald, the owner of Frontiers International Travel, a Gibsonia, Pa.-based travel agency.

**25.(TAKE)**

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**Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных**

**заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных**

**номерами** 26–31,однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически

соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными

словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **26–31.**

**Сhicago**

26. Chicago, the state of Illinois, is known as The Second City, which refers to its rebuilding after the fire. The current city is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the second Chicago, after the one that disappeared in 1871. **26.(LITERAL)**

27. It can also refer to the city’s long-held position as the United

States’\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city, after New York City. **27.(TWO)**

Today, Chicago is called as The Windy City. You might suspect that

28. Chicago got this nickname from the winds off Lake Michigan, which shove through the downtown\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with intense force. **28.(CORRIDOR)**

29. But the true origin of the saying comes from politics. Some say it may have been coined by rivals like Cincinnati and New York as a derogatory reference to the Chicagoan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political conventions. Others say that the term originated from the fact that Chicago politicians change their minds as "often as the wind." **29.(END)**

30. Finally, the city is often named as The City That Works. It refers to Chicago’s labor tradition and the long hours worked by its residents, its willingness to tackle grand civic projects and to make fortunes for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ few. **31.(LUCK)**

31. Chicago is the home of the blues and the truth of jazz, and the heart of comedy.

Here the age of railroads found its center, and airplanes followed suit. It’s a city with a swagger, but without the surliness or even the fake smiles found in other cities of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_size.

**31. (IT)**

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**Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенныминомерами32–38.**

Эти Номера соответствуют заданиям

32–38,вкоторых представлены возможные варианты ответов. **Запишите в поле**

**ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.**

Paris and the wonders of a life overseasI was luckyenough to live in Paris for six months teaching English and in this short time I was able to appreciate the language, culture and brilliance of the city of light.Befriending locals is always the best way to really experience a new

place, 32 \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the likes of Paris with so many hidden gems around every corner. It is also of course the best way to learn and eventually 33\_\_\_\_\_\_ a language. Speak how the locals do and learn 34\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. Cafés and bars are great places to 35\_\_\_\_\_\_.

There you can meet friends and locals, but also relax on your own and grab a drink whilst taking in the atmosphere and language that is being spoken around you.

One of the best things to do in Paris is to explore the area of Montmartre.

Montmartre used to be a small village 36\_\_\_\_\_\_ the edge of Paris but is now one of its main attractions and the calling place for aspiring artists.

The views of the city from the front of the Sacré Coeur are incredible and will live with you for a lifetime. Winter is a great time to see Paris as the cold air 37\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to wrap up in your winter coat and scarf and travel the streets and take in its beauty. To add to the views there is on

most days entertainment, singing, guitar and I was lucky enough to hear a professional opera singer 38\_\_\_\_\_\_ one occasion.

Единый государственный экзамен, 20

**32.** 1**) specially 2) especially 3) namely 4) evenly**

Ответ:

**33. 1) manage 2) know 3) obtain 4) master**

Ответ:

**33. 1) about 2) from 3) of 4) with**

Ответ:

**34. 1) hold on 2) go up 3) hang out 4) get off**

Ответ:

**35.**1) on 2) in 3)at 4) by

Ответ

:

**36**. 1) makes 2) gets 3) allows 4) lets

Ответ:

**38. 1) at 2) on 3) for 4) in**

Ответ**:**

Поoкончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои

ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ No 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера

соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе

ответов в заданиях

19

–

31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых

и

других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите

в

отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке

образцами.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Раздел 2. Чтение

No задания

Ответ

10 - 4572183

11 - 731462

12-2

13-4

14-3

15-1

16-3

17-4

18-2

Раздел

3. Грамматика и лексика

\*

19 - SIGNED

20- CRAVING

21- WASFINISHED

22-ISNOTLIMITED

23-TOUTING

24-HAVESERVED

25-HAVEBEENTAKING

26-LITERALLY

27-SECOND

28-CORRIDORS

29-ENDLESS

30-LUCKY

31-ITS

32- 2

33-4

34 -2

35-3

36-1

37-3

38-2

\*