**Демонстрационный вариант**

**Часть 1 (задания 1-9, 40 баллов)**

**1**. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1.  How It All Began
2.  Equal Rights for Comics!
3.  European And Asian Varieties
4.  No Longer Just for Children
5.  Spider-Man Forever!
6.  Time of Great Change
7.  They Don’t Know What They Are Talking About
8.  Birth of a Hero

**A.** Comic books are an important part of pop culture and loved by many. Just look at how many Hollywood films are based on superhero comics such as Spider- Man, Batman, Superman and others! However, some people mistakenly assume they are only for children or that they are only about superheroes. There are many wrong ideas about comics, and they often come from people who have never even read them.

**B.** Comics first appeared in the USA in the early 1900's as comic strips in newspapers. They were called 'comics' because they were about comical characters. Later they included adventure and crime stories and other genres, and became serialized. The more popular ones were printed in book format and were called comic books. These were especially common during the Great Depression. But they were often criticized for being 'literature for the illiterate'.

**C.** Comic books about crime fighters and criminals were in demand in the 1930's. One of them, Detective Comics, had a series about a man who dressed up as a bat to fight criminals. Fans loved him so much that eventually he had his own comic book and became known as Batman. Due to his success, other superheroes were soon invented. Superhero comics continued to grow in popularity and are now what people often associate comics with.

**D.** In the 1960's comic book writers began to experiment more. Some explored genres and themes not usually used for comics, others experimented with artwork, using more sophisticated styles. In the 70's and 80's these trends intensified and even the format changed. In 1978 Will Eisner wrote A Contract with God, the first full book length comic. Such works were no longer called comic books, but graphic novels.

**E.** Nowadays there are a great variety of comic books that are radically different from the original comic strips in newspapers. They have also become more acceptable in society: earlier, if you were not a child but were interested in comics, you were looked down upon and could be called a geek or a nerd; now comic books have become largely mainstream. Comic book conventions where fans gather and even dress up as their favorite superheroes are very popular.

**F.** The USA is not the only country with a history of comic books. France and Japan have their own unique traditions. In France, comics are known as bandes desslnees and in Japan, manga. Each of these has its own style and history of development. The highly stylized Japanese manga characters with big eyes and brightly colored spiky hair have become just as popular around the world as comics in the west.

**G.** The medium of comics will undoubtedly continue to grow. Over time, the stereotypes that surround them will hopefully change. There is no reason for comics to be any different from other media such as books, films or paintings. Comics, like these other formats, will always produce bestsellers of little artistic merit, but there will also be masterpieces equivalent to great works of art or high literature.

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

**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 life of Pi**

«The Life of Pi» published in 2001 is the third book by the Canadian author Yann Martel. It has A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, won several prizes and been translated into forty-one languages.

At the start of the book, we B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India. His father owns the city zoo and the family home is in the zoo. When they aren’t at school, Pi and his brother help their father at the zoo and he learns a lot about animals.

When Pi is sixteen, his parents decide to close the zoo and move to Canada. They travel by ship taking the animals with them. On the way, there is C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sadly, Pi’s family and the sailors all die in the storm, but Pi lives and finds himself in a lifeboat with a hyena, zebra, orangutan and an enormous tiger. At first, Pi is scared of the animals and jumps into the ocean. Then he remembers there are sharks in the water and decides to climb back into the lifeboat. One by one, the animals in the lifeboat kill and eat each other, till only Pi and the tiger are left alive. Luckily for Pi, there is D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he soon needs to start catching fish. He feeds the tiger to stop it killing and eating him. He also uses a whistle and E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and show it that he’s the boss.

Pi and the tiger spend 227 days in the lifeboat. They live through terrible storms and the burning heat of the Pacific sun. They are often hungry and ill. Finally, they arrive at the coast of Mexico, but you will have to F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the end!

1.  read the book to find out what happens
2.  some food and water on the lifeboat
3.  his knowledge of animals to control the tiger
4.  received an award for being strong
5.  sold seven million copies worldwide
6.  learn about Pi’s childhood in Pondicherry
7.  a terrible storm and the ship sinks

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Пропуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть предложения |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**3.** According to the author, Internet changes people because …

1)  it adds lots of friends.
2)  it helps to create new communities.
3)  they spend too much time online.
4)  of the amount of information it provides.

**Internet**

Internet is one of the greatest tools we have today. Billions of bits of information, unlimited ways to connect, games to play, videos to watch, things to learn. There’s something for everyone. We Facebook, tumble, stumble, and tweet more now than ever. Social media is connecting us in incredible ways. You can create communities of like-minded people that would never meet before on the Internet. But, due to this, we are spending copious amounts of time on the World Wide Web, and it’s slowly changing who you are as a person.

I went for a long period of time where I didn’t read a book. I finally got around to picking up a few new books and as soon as I started reading them, I struggled. I couldn’t hold concentration like I used to. I would read a whole paragraph with my mind elsewhere or had this constant anxious feeling to do something else, even when there was absolutely nothing else to do. My mind would jump from one thought to another and I barely could read a chapter in one sitting. A talked to a few people about this, and I even looked to the trusty Internet for my solution. I found that I’m not alone, many people report the same type of concentration shift. The reason for this is the information overload via Internet.

We take in 34 gigabytes of information each day now. That is 5 times more than we did 20 years ago. There is so much going on in our minds that we rarely spend any time on one particular bit of information because there is always something new and more intriguing just around the corner. When we land on a webpage, we spend the average of about 50 seconds, if that, and know that there are at least 5 other links we can click on the page. We can still concentrate, but our minds would much rather be focused on a series of things, not one thought.

Not only is it altering our concentration on reading long works, but it’s changing “how” we read. We no longer read; we skim. This is our way of adapting to this information overload. It would take too long to process all this information and we don’t need everything. We sift through the information and get to the main point or relevant material.

The way things are written online is changing for us as well. For anyone who has written a blog post, it’s a much different style of writing compared to novels and even newspaper articles. The things we read online are as clear and concise as possible. Adjectives are a thing of the past. The information is usually already condensed for you, and is separated into neat headlines that make it easy to scan the page in a few seconds. We don’t focus on comprehension anymore, we know what we’re looking for and we find it quickly.

The way we are reading things is just the start, the way we are thinking is changing too. Before, we had calm linear thoughts, one thing led to another. Now, our thoughts are jumping back and forth between so many things. We have one thought, which leads to four or five other non-related thoughts, and then some time later we return to the original thought. This is a direct result of our attention being focused on so many things for so little time on the web. There is always a link that can take us somewhere new and start a new train of thoughts.

We’ve developed a much more fluid way of thinking. And it’s not a bad thing. It’s making us more creative. You are much more efficient at combing and filtering through ideas, which in essence is what inspiration is. Linear thought is very organized and does not leave room for new ideas.

So, the Internet has become an essential part of our daily lives. But it’s also important to disconnect for a while and to take care of your body and mind. Create a balance of time online and in the real world, so you can reap the positive cognitive abilities the Internet is giving you and avoid forming an unhealthy set of habits that will cost you later in life.

**4.** Why does Internet, according to the author, influence reading concentration?

1)  The information there changes too fast.

2)  It leaves less time for reading.

3)  The bits of information there are very short.

4)  It provides excessive information.

**5.** Which of the following is NOT a feature of an online text?

 1)  Clarity.

2)  Reduced size.

3)  Lots of descriptive words.

4)  Informative headline.

**6.** The way people read has changed because …

 1)  they don’t need all the information they read about.

2)  they lost interest in serious literature.

3)  they had to adjust to new conditions.

4)  they had to read faster.

**7.** According to the author the new way of thinking helps people …

1)  browse the Internet effectively.

2)  develop creativity.

3)  filter useless information.

4)  choose right things.

**8.**The author calls for …

1)  allowing more time for personal life.

2)  giving equal attention to real world and Internet.

3)  developing thinking abilities.

4)  a healthy life style.

**9.** It can be implied from the text that the author’s attitude towards Internet is sooner …

1)  positive.

2)  skeptical.

3)  negative.

4)  neutral.

**Часть 2 (задания 10-27, 36 баллов)**

**10.** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово «**FIVE**» так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**An Entry in a Teacher’s Diary**

**10.** November 21. Today, I took the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grade on a fieldtrip to the state capital. It was incredible!

**11.** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **CHILD** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ met a state senator. She showed them around the capitol building. They even got to listen to the senators discuss a new law!

**12.** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **NOT FORGET** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

 After the tour they had so many questions for the senator! I could not help smiling at the interesting topics they raised. I’m sure they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this great experience for a long time…

**13.** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **BE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**A Long School Year**

 How would you like to go to school on Saturdays? If you lived in Japan, that's just where you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each Saturday morning. Japanese students attend classes five and a half days a week. The half day is on Saturday.

**14.** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **LONG** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

It is also interesting to know that the Japanese school year is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world – over 240 days. It

begins in the month of April.

**15.** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **THEY** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

 Students in Japan get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vacation in late July and August. School then begins again in September and ends in March.

**16.** Образуйте от слова **FREQUENT** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

**A Dream Come True**

Ivan Tsvetaev, father of the famous Russian poet Marina Tsvetaeva, was a professor of History of Art at Moscow University. When he taught his students, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regretted not being able to show them the original antique and renaissance sculptures he spoke about.

**17.** Образуйте от слова **LIKE** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ St. Petersburg, London or Paris, Moscow didn’t have a museum where his students could go and see them.

**18.** Образуйте от слова **REPRODUCE** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Students could only see small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in textbooks.

**19.** Образуйте от слова **POSSIBLE** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

But it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to experience art by looking at little black and white pictures. Professor Tsvetaev had a dream of creating a museum. He realized it would be expensive but he still had hope and made a plan.

**20.** Образуйте от слова **ADDITION** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

In 1898 the Russian emperor Nicholas II approved his plan and gave some money to implement it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money was given by several rich Russian merchants.

**21.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  carried
2)  acted
3)  made
4)  done

**“The Polar Express”**

“The Polar Express” is a fantastic book by Chris Van Allsburg. The author has **21** \_\_\_\_\_\_ a terrific job at both writing and illustrating this book. He portrays the boy’s enthusiasm at going to the North Pole: this journey is **22**\_\_\_\_\_\_ a trip to an amusement park. Chris Van Allsburg’s writing is full of magic and wonder; the first person narration is realistic and heart-warming **23**\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same time. The boy **24**\_\_\_\_\_\_ the readers what a wonderful place the North Pole is, he describes in every detail the city’s lights and the factories that surround the city. The **25** \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the text is set up will make any child want to go to the North Pole. Van Allsburg’s illustrations are colourful and appealing, especially of the images of the North Pole with the beautiful picture of all the fairy tale characters gathering at the centre of the city. Also, the different landscapes that the Polar Express passes through are extremely beautiful.

“The Polar Express” is truly one of the greatest masterpieces in children’s literature ever created. The readers will share the experience of **26**\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the North Pole from a child’s perspective. They will also **27** \_\_\_\_\_\_ the wonderful illustrations of the North Pole itself. I would recommend this book to boys and girls aged five and up since there is nothing really inappropriate for small children.

**22**. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  similar
2)  same
3)  like
4)  alike

**23**. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  to
2)  at
3)  of
4)  in

**24.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  talks
2)  tells
3)  says
4)  speaks

**25.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  feature
2)  type
3)  way
4)  means

**26.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  looking
2)  seeing
3)  watching
4)  observing

**27.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1)  please
2)  attract
3)  appeal
4)  enjoy

**Часть 3 (задание -28, 24 балла)**

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Edwin who writеs:

|  |
| --- |
|  **From: Friend@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@ege.ru** |
| **Subject: Welcome** |
| *… At school we’ve just had several events celebrating 100 years since women in the UK were granted the right to vote. There was a concert and a fair. My friends and I made a huge poster. Everyone liked it! What kinds of events do you have at your school? Which of them do you like most? What do you usually do at such events?**By the way, my parents and I have just adopted a dog from a shelter…* |

 Write an email to Edwin.

In your message
— answer his questions
— **ask 3 questions** about Edwin’s new dog.

Write **100–140 words**.

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