

Учебно-методический отдел

Английский язык

для 11 класса

Демонстрационный вариант

Вступительных испытаний 2023 года по английскому языку
(письменная часть)

Назначение демонстрационного варианта заключается в том, чтобы дать возможность участнику вступительных испытаний составить представление о структуре вариантов, количестве заданий, об их форме и уровне сложности.

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Письменная часть работы состоит из четырех разделов, включающих в себя 22 задания. На выполнение заданий письменной части отводится 40 минут.

В разделе «Аудирование» предлагается прослушать текст и выполнить 5 заданий на понимание прослушанного текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение - 5 минут.

Раздел «Чтение» содержит 5 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела - 15 минут.

Раздел «Грамматика и лексика» состоит из 12 заданий, при этом в работе 6 заданий даны на грамматику и 6 заданий на лексику. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела - 20 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 1-22 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Желаем успеха!

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1-7 и утверждениями, данными в списке 1-5. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1-5 **только один раз**. В задании есть **два лишних утверждения**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. TV may have a negative effect on learning.
2. TV should change in the future.
3. TV can teach a lot.
4. TV has many functions.
5. TV can ruin family life.
6. TV should be switched on and off in time.
7. TV can be a good friend.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5
Утверждение					

ЧТЕНИЕ

Установите соответствие между текстами 6-10 и их заголовками 1–6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- 1. Celebrations
- 2. Food
- 3. Travel guide

- 4. Geography
- 5. Advice
- 6. History of fashion

6. Coffee drinking was first mentioned in the 15th century. Scientists believe it was at that time when people started making coffee the way we make it now. It was probably in Yemen where people started roasting and brewing coffee beans but there are other theories as well. In the 16th century coffee was brought to Turkey and it was exported to Western Europe from there.

7. There are several ways of growing coffee. The traditional method is to place 20 seeds in each hole at the beginning of the rainy season. This method loses about 50% of the seeds because half of them fail to grow into coffee plants. A more effective process of growing coffee, used in Brazil, is to raise coffee plants in special greenhouses and then plant them outside at six to twelve months.

8. Scientists think that shade-grown coffee is better for the environment than full-sun systems because the shade is needed by a lot of living organisms like birds and insects. Still, there are a lot of environmental problems connected with growing coffee. One of them is the amount of water necessary for it because coffee is mainly grown in the countries where there's water shortage.

9. Coffee export can bring a lot of money for the country which does it. In 2016, world production of green coffee beans was 9.2 million tons, led by Brazil. This country alone produces 33% of the total amount of coffee. Vietnam, Colombia and Indonesia were other major producers. These countries greatly depend on coffee export in their economic systems.

10. Once made, coffee may be drunk in a variety of ways. You may make strong or weak coffee. Coffee with milk is called white coffee whereas if you don't add milk to your coffee, you drink it black. Some people like to have their coffee hot, but others prefer cold coffee. You may also make flavoured coffee. In coffee houses you may get a cappuccino, a latte or an espresso.

Текст	6	7	8	9	10
Заголовок					

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 11–16, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 11-16.

Victory Day in Russia

Victory Day in Russia is celebrated on the 9th May. It is one of the **11** _____ (IMPORTANT) holidays in Russia. It is dedicated to the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941 – 1945. This is the day to congratulate our veterans many of whom **12** _____ (PAY) for victory with their lives. The morning of 9 May begins with the Victory Parade on Red Square in Moscow. **13** _____ (CHILD) especially enjoy the parade because it is a spectacular event. You can see soldiers and cadets in **14** _____ (THEY) uniforms as well as modern military equipment. **15** _____ (LATE) the sky will be full of planes and helicopters. The main participants of the parade are, of course, the veterans who pass through the square in trucks or watch the parade from the stands. Veterans wear their medals and anyone can go and congratulate them, give them flowers, or just say thank you. The parade **16** _____ (SHOW) on TV so that the whole country can enjoy the spectacular sight.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 17-22, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 17-22.

Water

Everyone knows how important water is. Life on the planet would be **17** _____ (POSSIBLE) without it. Whatever your **18** _____ (FAVOUR) drink is, you can't make it without water. We need water for **19** _____ (DIFFER) things: cooking, washing and producing goods. My uncle, who is a **20** _____ (FARM), says that he waters his vegetables and fruit trees a lot in dry weather. **21** _____ (FORTUNATELY), fresh water resources on the Earth are limited and they are running out. Scientists warn that we may lack drinking water in the near future. We should be **22** _____ (CARE) and we should not waste it.

Тексты для аудирования

Расшифровка записи

Speaker A. Ninety-eight per cent of us in Britain have a TV set in our homes and, according to the experts, we rarely turn it off. In fact, the average viewer watches as much as 25 hours a week. Television informs, educates and entertains people. It also influences the way people look at the world and makes them change their views.

Speaker B. Primary school teachers are complaining of youngsters' inability to concentrate and their need to be constantly entertained. Some students do their homework in front of the television set. Others rush through their homework so they can watch television. It would seem that too much TV is to blame.

Speaker C. Watching too much TV can lead to the 'lodger' syndrome. Some husbands come home, sit in front of the TV and simply don't communicate with their families at all. Even when programmes contain nothing negative, it's not really a good thing for so many families to spend whole evenings glued to the box.

Speaker D. However, there is another side to the picture. For the lonely, elderly or housebound, television can be a good thing, being a cheap and convenient form of entertainment and a 'friendly face' in the house. It can be an ideal way to relax, without necessarily turning you into a TV addict.

Speaker E. Television doesn't just entertain, of course. There are times when it can be informative and can provide a source of good family conversation, e. g. TV programmes featuring various cultural, historical, political and artistic issues. For example, The National Geographic documentaries have recently become very popular.

Speaker F. Informative, useful, entertaining and relaxing — and yes, banal and boring — television is all of these. But if we're not selective, surely we have only ourselves to blame. TV can be a part of family life, but when it becomes all of it, maybe that's the time to reach for the 'off' switch.

Система оценивания выполнения заданий письменной части вступительных испытаний по английскому языку

За верное выполнение каждого из заданий 1-22 экзаменуемый получает 1 балл.
За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. Если в ответах на задания 11-22 сделана грамматическая или орфографическая ошибка, ответ считается неверным.

Аудирование		Чтение	
№	Ответы	№	Ответы
1	4	6	2
2	1	7	4
3	5	8	1
4	7	9	5
5	3	10	3

Грамматика и лексика			
№	Ответы	№	Ответы
11	most important	17	impossible
12	paid	18	favourite
13	children	19	different
14	their	20	farmer
15	later	21	unfortunately
16	is shown	22	careful