

Учебно-методический отдел

Английский язык

для 10 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 20 заданий. 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 - 10 минут.

Раздел «Чтение» содержит 6 заданий на понимание прочитанного текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела - 15 минут.

Раздел «Грамматика и лексика» состоит из 9 заданий, при этом в работе 5 заданий даны на грамматику и 4 задания на словообразование. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела - 15 минут. Ответы к заданиям 1–5 и 6-11 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Ответы к заданиям 12–20 записываются в виде слова (словосочетания).

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, E. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка **1-6 только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. Many people understand the importance of healthy eating.
2. Good food is very expensive nowadays.
3. You can improve your eating habits by growing food yourself.
4. Local food is tastier and better for your health.
5. People have lost the tradition of family meals.
6. For many people the quality of food is less important than other thing

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

ЧТЕНИЕ

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **6—11** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens can be considered to be the first celebrity author in the world. He had become popular by the age of 25 and he was treated just like rock stars and movie stars are treated today. Everywhere he went, there were crowds of people cheering him, shaking his hand, and asking for his autograph. His fans in the US even cut bits of fur from his coat for souvenirs. He was so famous that when he died at the age of 58 he was buried at Westminster Abbey.

A great novelist, short story writer, journalist, he was also an editor — and a father of 10 children! Dickens's life was much like that of his many characters, a rags-to-riches story.

Born in Portsmouth on the 7th of February, 1812, he was the second of eight children. When he was 10 years old his family moved to London. But there were serious money problems and his father went to prison for debt. His family later joined him. It was common in those days for the family of a debtor to live with him in prison.

Charles was taken out of school and sent to work in a blacking factory where he put labels on bottles of shoe polish. He worked long hours for very little money and lived away from his family, alone in London. Charles never forgot this. Even as a famous and successful adult, he carried a deep memory of the grief, humiliation and hopelessness he had felt.

Later, he went to school again, and left it at 15 to become a reporter. His genius for describing comical characters and his anger about social injustice were soon noticed. In 1836, he began *The Pickwick Papers*. The book was so popular that by the age of 25 Charles was the most popular novelist in both Britain and America.

Charles Dickens' novels were funny and exciting, but they had a very serious message. He described the hard life of poor people and attacked injustice, hypocrisy and other social ills of Victorian England. He often wrote about real people and real events. His stories were so powerful that Parliament sometimes passed laws to change things for the better. For example, after publishing *Nicholas Nickleby*, some of the cruel boarding schools in England were closed down.

London was Dickens' muse. Throughout his life, he both loved and hated the city. When he was a boy, it filled him with horror and wonder. As a man, he regularly walked ten to twenty miles across the city, working out his plots. The city always inspired him, and when he was away from it he often found it difficult to work. He called it his 'magic lantern', and it never failed to spark his imagination.

Dickens is read and remembered today for the unique characters he created. Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Uriah Heep, Ebenezer Scrooge, and many, many more live in our memories as real people. When Dickens created his characters, he often ran to the mirror and acted out their movements and facial expressions. Probably that's why they are so memorable.

One his most famous characters is Scrooge from *A Christmas Carol*. Today, this name is part of the English language: we often call a mean person a 'scrooge'.

Dickens is as popular today as he was during his lifetime. To mark his birthday, there are celebrations all over the English-speaking world — performances, exhibitions, festivals and even parades!

6. Charles Dickens liked to be treated like a star.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. Dickens's childhood was full of hardships.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

8. When he became a writer, he soon forgot about his work at the factory.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

9. The Government of Great Britain paid attention to Dickens's works.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

10. He never left London because he could work only there.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

11. Charles Dickens is completely forgotten nowadays.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **12-16**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **12-16**.

The Art of Forgetting

- It's amazing what we can remember and what we forget!
Six years after the death of Princess Diana, a famous magazine
12 _____ that every one of the famous people they had asked could **REPORT**
13 remember the exact _____ of how they **DETAIL**
14 _____ heard the news of the princess's death on August 31, 1997. **ONE**
We remember such shocking and dramatic events _____ **WELL**
15 than any others but why do we forget anything? The things we most often **NOT**
forget are names (of things as well as people), numbers, dates and things we **UNDERSTAND**
16 _____.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **17-20**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **17-20**.

A Person's Opinion on Higher Education

- In my opinion, the Russian system of higher education is more _____ **VALUE**
17 for its early specialization. Besides, the course work produces more informed **ACADEMY**
students in the fields of studies chosen by them. _____ success in
18 Russian universities depends on the time and efforts put in class. Meanwhile
19 in many _____ and American universities it is homework. Also, **BRITAIN**
Russian students are mostly used to solving problems at _____ **DIFFER**
20 seminars with other students.

Ответы

Аудирование	46513
Чтение	312122
Грамматика	12.reported 13.details 14.first 15.better 16.don't understand
Лексика	17.valuable 18.academic 19.British 20.different

Расшифровка записи

Speaker A. We have a great variety of food available now, but I think we should care a lot more about where our food comes from. I think if people started to buy local and went to farmers' markets, they would be amazed at how fresh and tasty everything is. Vegetables are the best choice when they are in season, and simple food can be easy to prepare.

Speaker B. There are still people who think that it costs more money than it really does to eat well. It worries me that people are happy to spend thousands of dollars on a car, but don't want to spend more than 2.50 on a chicken. We all need to be aware of what we are putting in our mouths but we seem to attach far more importance to clothes than food.

Speaker C. When I was a child we used to eat healthy food without thinking about it — you could rarely see preserved or processed food in stores. Big home-cooked family meals were central to my childhood. Nowadays, while some families have kept that tradition, generally we've lost a connection with food, and that makes me pessimistic about our eating habits.

Speaker D. No doubt there will always be people who prefer to eat out, and there is a place for ready-made meals, but I believe we've started to understand the advantages of simple local produce, and the harm of all these preservatives and chemicals in processed food. We are beginning to realize that freshly prepared ingredients, cooked simply, are much better than ready-made meals.

Speaker E. Growing your own produce is a fantastic way to get better food. You grow what you want and, when you dig it up, it's on the table an hour later. There are always things you can grow, even if you don't have a garden or a piece of land — herbs in a pot on your kitchen windowsill will make the difference in any dish you cook because they are so fresh.