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fiailNbi, nonyueHHbIe BaMri sa BbInouHeHHbie sapaHHs, cyMMripyioTcz. Hoc+apaii+ecb BbinouHilTn xaK MomHO 6OJlbiiie 3apaHHii ri Ha6paTb Haii6oubiuee KOniiuecTBO **6iI IJIOB.**

*MenaeM ycnexa.!*



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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
	1. 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.
	2. 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 Waterlily House, which contains some of the world's largest (and smallest) waterlilies, is also not to be missed.
	3. 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 of generations to come. Ensuring environment and biodiversity protection is one of Kew’s most important goals.
	4. 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.

* 1. 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 as pests and diseases.
	2. 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.
	3. 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.



OTBeT:

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

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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 should be 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 said F . 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

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.

OTBeT:

Mobile Phones

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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

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

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 a time 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 lifestyle.

Like email before it, the text message has altered the way we write in English, bringing more abbreviations and a *laxer* 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 l5min 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.'*

J 2 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’.

OTBeT: 

i3 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

O+Be+: 

 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.

OTBeT: 

{j s 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.

OTBeT:

16 How has SMS influenced people’s timekeeping 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.

OTBeT:

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

1. more coward
2. more accurate
3. more pragmatic
4. more careless

OTBeT:

Jg What is the author’s attitude towards changes in mobile technologies?

1. sceptic
2. enthusiastic
3. incredulous
4. frustrated

OTBeT:

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Tours That Emphasize Adventure

1. 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 AdventureWomen, a women-only tour company, on a hunch that she might gain some perspective from her

fellow travelers. (SIGN) K



1. She was also, she said, “ something deeper than

you would get in a basic tour,” and got it one day when the company lO

owner, Judi Wineland, introduced the group to in women from a local

Masai community. (CRAVE)

1. “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.” (FINISH)

1. Traveling to experience such personal connections and search one's soul to women, of course. (NOT TO LIMIT)

 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. (TOUT)

24 Not all women’s trips are adrenaline-based. Wellness

retreats as a springboard to more emotionally

charged events such as Renew, a breakup boot camp coming Dec. •-3 tO an estate in Saugerties, N.Y. (SERVE)

 “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 .

(TAKE)

 Chicago is the home of the blues and the truth ofjazz, 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. (IT)

*Hpoaumaiime me«cm c nponyc«mnu, odozuaaeuuolM H nomep‹uuu 32—38. Emu uomepa coomaemcmaymm zabauuuu 32—38, a «omopuix npebcmaaoeuoi oOzmO u ie aapuaumci omaemoo. 3anuuiume a none omaema yuppy 1, 2, 3 unu 4, coomaemcmaym in ocidpaunoMy Base oapuanmy omoema.*

Chicago

*Mpo•iumaiime npuaebiino6ui on:uce mei:nm. O6pazyiime cm coca, nane•iamaoii ix zaznaao» u dy«a u a «owqe cmpo«, odoaoa•ienncix nomepmuu 26—31, obno«openn»ie nnoaa, mai:, •imodci own zp mamu•iec«u u nexcu•ieci:u coomaemnmaoaanu nobep:ucaoum mexcma. 3anonoume nponyn«u nony•ieoo6imu cnoamuu. Ka:ucb6ui nponyc« coomaemcmayem ombencuomy zabaumm ua zpynnui 26—31.*

1. 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. (LITERAL)
2. It can also refer to the city’s long-held position as the United States’ city, after New York City. (TWO)
3. Today, Chicago is called as The Windy City. You might suspect that Chicago got this nickname from the winds off Lake Michigan, which

shove through the downtown with intense force. (CORRIDOR)

1. 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." (END)

 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. (LUCK)

Paris and the wonders of a life overseas

I was lucky enough 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, 3 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. Cafes 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 village36 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 3 one occasion.

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You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Ann who writes:



*.We moved to a new house a few weeks ago and I changed school. At first I was a*

*bit af’raid but I made new f‘riends sooner than I expected. The teachers are nice and everything seems to be working out well. And what about you? Have you made any friends in your new school? Do you enjoy studying there? Have you got any new subjects this year?*

*I’ve got to go now! It’s time for mv music lesson. Drop me a line when you can.*

Write a letter to Ann. In your letter

* answer her questions
* ask 3 questions about her preferences in music Write **100—140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.



40 Comment on the following statement.

*Domestic appliances improved the quality of our lives.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write **200—250** words.

Use the following plan:

* make an introduction (state the problem)
* express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
* express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion explain why you don’t agree with the opposing opinion

make a conclusion restating your position

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|  | ет все аспех+ы, | исгіооозованы npa- | стрщтуры coo+- |
|  | у«азаннье в за- | виипгіо; +eucт | ветствуіот бтовому |
|  | дагігііі (даны пол- | вергіо pmдeuëн на |  |
|  | нье п тоинпе | абзацы; | задаигі»; орфогра- |
|  | ответы на все | сгруктурное офор- | фи'іеские и riyнu- |
|  | вопрось, sадань | мление текста | туарионнпе oiuii6uii |
|  | гіравиипно тріі | соответствует нор- | гіраитииески |
|  | вопроса по yua- | мам, гіринятьм в | **OTG TGT-** |
|  | sанноіі тебе); сти- | с aue usyuaeмoro | вуют (догіусиаются |
|  | левое оформление | ssnкa | 1-2 пексико-грам- |
|  | peuи выбрано | (допускаетсs | матииеские ouiu6кu |
|  | гіравипьно с уиётом | 1 noruuecкaя | И/ИЛИ 1-2 орфо- |
|  | цели впсиазьваніія | oiuu6ua | rpaфuuecuue и |
|  | п адресата; собліо- | ИЛИ 1 наруиіенііе | гіунктуационнье |
|  | рене гіринятье в | депения на абзацы | оіиибки) |
|  | языке нормь веж- | ИЛИ 1 наруиіенііе |  |
|  | ливости (догіуска- | в средствах |  |
|  | ется 1 негіолнпіі | логи'іескоіі |  |
|  | или нетоиныіі | cвssri ИЛИ 1 |  |
|  | аспехт) | наруіиение |  |
|  |  | приня+ых норм |  |
|  |  | оформления |  |
|  |  | личного гігісьма) |  |
|  | 3aqauue aыnonue- | Вьскаzпвание не | Исгіолssуемьіі сло- |
| но ue **поднос i.іо:** | всегда логично; | варнпіі zariac и |
| содерwангіе orpa- | имеіотся оіиибки в | грамматииеские |
| maeт не все | исгіолоzованіт | стру турп не |







|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | асгіеить, уиазаннье | средств | **HOJIHO CTbIO COOT-** |
| в sадании, ИЛИ 2-4 | логииескоіі | ветствутт баzовому |
| acrieuтa расхрьтп | связи, И/ИЛИ в | уровніо слотностіі |
| не гіопностыо или | депенгіи техста на | задания: ииеіотся 3- |
| нетоино (все слу- | абsарь И/ИЛИ в | 4 леисиио-грамма- |
| чаи, me у«азаниье в | офорииенші | тииесиие оіиибии |
| оцеііивании па | ли'шого письма | Н/ИЛИ ииею+с» 3-4 |
| 2 былa и 0 баллов) | (все cuyuau, не | орфографииес«ие и |
|  | уктанные | пуни+уаііиоіінье |
|  | в оценивангііі на | оіиибии |
|  | 2 былa п 0 |  |
|  | баипов) |  |
|  | 3aдauue не аыпоп- | Имеіотся 3 и более | Нсгіолszуемьй сло- |
| ueнo: 3 п более | логи'іескгіе | варный sanac п |
| асгіектов coдepma- | оіигібки, | граммати'іеские |
| **НИЯ OTCTCTB IOT,** | ИЛИ имеіотся 3 и | струхтурь не |
| ИЈІИ 5 асгіектов | более наруіиениіі | соответствуіот |
| раскрь+ы rie пол- | в срерствах | базовому уровню |
| НО**CTb** Ю ІІЛН | логгіиескоіі | слотнос+іі задангія: |
| не+оино, HNH ответ | связгі, ИЕН | имеются 5 ii более |
| не соо+ве+с+вуе+ | репенііе | леисико-грамма+и- |
| требуемому o6rëuy | текс+а на абsацы | uecuux oiiiu6ou |
|  | о+сугс+вует, ИЛИ | H/ИЛИ 5 ii более |
|  | имеіотся 3 и более | орфографи'іесиих и |
|  | наруіиения | пунитуарионнпх |
|  | **Н]ЭИНЯТhІХ** | оіиибок |
|  | норм оформлеи |  |

Нриме'іание. Нри полу'іеиии окsаvенуемпм 0 бwлов по критерию

«Peiueнue коммуіігікатгівной zaдauи» всё задание оренивается в 0 бтпов.



Критерии оценивания выполнения задания 40 (максимум 14 баллов)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | негіродуктіівньйхарактер (т.е. текстуалsно совгіадает с огіублііхованнпм гістоингіхом) | отс ствует |



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Pemeuueitouuyuuoa+uвuoii aa,4auu | Oprauuaaцuu +euc+a |
|  | Kl | K2 |
|  | 3aqauue aыnonueuo пол-**нос+і.іо:** содертангіе отратает гіолно и то'іно все асгіектп, укаzаннпе в zаданіііі; стилевое оформпенгіе peuи выбрано правішьно (допускае+с»1 наруиіенііе ней+рwьногосТилЯ) | Вьскаsпвание погіі'іно; средствалоггіиескоіі свяsіі гісгіолssованп гіравилsно; структура текста соответствует предлотенному гілану; текст гіравипьно раsдепён па абзацы |
| 2 | 3aдauue аыпопиено вocнoauoxi: но 1-2 acneu+a сорертания, укаааннье в zадании, расхрьть не now- ностыо иліі нето'іно; стилевое оформление pe'iii в основном правильно (доііускается 2-3 нapyiueuuя нейтртьногостиля) | Высиазьваііие в осгіовномлогиигіо (гімею+с» 1-2 логииеские оиіибки), H/ИЕН имеіотся 1-2 недостатка гіри исгіольzованіііі средств логииескоіі свяsіі, И/ИЈІИ имеіотся 1-2 оттоненіія от плана в струитуре впсиаsьвания, И/ИЛИ имеются 1-2 недостатха ripu qeлe-нии текста на абзацы |
| 1 | **3aдauue** выnoaueuo неподнос i.to: в содертании не расхрыты 1-2 асііекта ііпи 3—4 аспекта содертаніія расирыты неііолио или ието'іно; имеются оіиибки в с+іілевоv офорvлении peuи | В вьсктпванги имеіотся 3-4логииеские оіиибки, И/ИЛИ имеіотся 3-4 оіигібки в ис- гіолsзованііи средств лorиuecuoii свечи, H/HJIH имеіотсо 3-4 отилонении от гіредиотенного плана; ииею+с» 3-4 неиоста+«а в деиении техс+а на абзацы |
| 0 | Задание не аыпопиено: вcouepmaниri не pacкpm+m 3 и более аспеитов, ИЛИ все асгіектп раскрыть непопно или нетоино; ИЛИ ответ не соответствует требуемому обzёму, IUIИ 6ouee 30% ответа имеет | В вьсказьвании имеются 5 иболее логииеских оііііібок, Н/ИЛИ имею+со 5 и 6ouee оіііибок в исгіольzованіііі средств логииескоіі свяsіі, И/ИЈІИ гіредпотеннпії план ответа гіолностsіо не собпіодается, Н/ИЛИ деленгіе текста на абsарь |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Лексиса |  | Орфографиіі unyuu+yaquii |
|  | K1 | K2 | КЗ |
|  | Испопьzуемпіісповарньй aanacсоответствуетВL•IСОКОМ **OBH** Юсиотности аарагіия; практииес«и гіет riapyuieriиii в иcnoun- sованигі пеисики (допускаетсs 1 лексгі'іеская ouiибua) | Испопьzуемпеграм- матииес«ие средства соответствуютВL•IСОКОМ **OBH** Юсложности задания, наруіиений гіракти- 'іески нет (допуска- іотся 1-2 не гіовторя-іощгіеся граммати- uecurie oiuu6кu) |  |
| 2 | Исгіопьsуемьй cno-варньіі загіас соответствует вьсо-КОМ **OBHIO GЛОЖ-**ности sадаиия, однако встреиаю+со 2-3 ле«сииес«гіе оіиибки, ИЛИ сиоварныіі запас огранииеіі, полексгіка исполssованагіравгіпьно | Исгіопьsуемьеграмматгіиесхііе средства соответст-В **IOT BhI**GОКОМOB**НЮ СЈІОЖНО CTI4**задания, однако в+екс+е имеются 3-4 грамматииес«ііе оіиіібкіі | Орфографииескиеоіиіібкиіірактгіиески**OTC TCTB IOT.**Текст pmдeлëu на предложения с правильным пунктуаиионным оформиением (допускаютсs 1 орфографииеская И/ІUІИ1 пунктуарионная оіигібка) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Исгіопьsуемпй сло-варньіі запас не вгіопне соответст- вует вьсокому**OBHIO СЛОЖНО CTH**задания, в тeuc+e ииеютсz 4 ueucu- uec«иe оіиибхи | Исгіопьsуемьеграмматииеские средства не вполне соответствуіот вьсоиому уровніо СЈІОЖНО СТИзадания,в тепсте uvem+cz 5-7rpauмaтiiuecuиx oiuu6ou | В техсте имеіотся2-4 орфографгі- uecuiie И/ИЛИ гіунитуаргіоннье ouiii6uri |
| 0 | Нсгіольzуемпйсловарньіі sanac не соответствует **BЫGOKOM** ]ЗОВНІОсложности задания, в тексте имеіотся 5 и более оехсииес«их ouiu6ox | Нсгіольzуемпеграмиати'іеские средства не соответствуіот ВЬIGОКОМуровніо слотностгі задания, имею+с» 8 п более rpaмuamuuecxux ouiu6ox | В теисте имeіотcя5 и более орфографи'іеских И/ИЛИН **HKT ilIJИO HHhIX**ouiи6ou |

Hpuue'iaниe. Критериіі «Орфографііо и пунктуария» в pasueлe «Нисомо» оценивается в 2 6auua. Нри гіолуиении оиsаменуемьм 0 баллов по критерию

«Реиіение комиугігіиатгівноіі saдauii» всё задание оцениваетсs в 0 бтлов.

Hopiiдou onpeqeneuuii npoцeu+a +eoc+yani›uьx совпадениіі

в задание 40

Нри оценивании задание 40 (ртвёрн ое писпмениое впсказьвангіе с опементами paccy eнris) особое внимание уделяется способности о«sаменуемого продуцировать раsвёрну+ое писпменное высхазьвание. Ecли более 30% ответа имеет непродух+ивныіі характер (+.е. текстуалпно совпадает с огіублииованньм истоинииом), то вьставпяется 0 бwлов по кріітергііо «Реіиение иоммуііикативной zaдauii», и, соо+ве+ственно, всё задание оцениваетсs в 0 бwuoв.

Текстуалsньм совгіадением считается дословное совгіарение oтpesxa письменноіі peuи дпгіной 10 слов и более.

Вьявленнпе текстутьнье совгіадения с мируіотся, и при превыиении ими 30% от общего иоли'іества слов в ответе работа оценіівае+сz в 0 баллов.

Норіідоо noqcuë+a cnoa а аадаииііх paaqena «Hucnuo»

Нри оценивании заданиіі раздеиа «Hиcnvo» (39, 40) следует уиитьвать такой гіараметр, как o6zëu гіисьменного теиста, впратеннпй в

«олииестве слов. Требуеvыіі o6rëv для uиuнoro письма в задании 39 — 100— 140 слов; для раsвёрнутого письvенного вьс«азьвания в задании 40 200— 250 слов. Догіустіімое оттоненгіе от zаданного обzёма составляет 10%.

Если в впполненном zаданигі 39 менее 90 слов ипгі в аарании 40 менее 180 cuoв, +о задание npoвepue не порлети+ ii оценгівае+с» в 0 бwлов. Нри гіревыиении обzёма более чeм на 10%, т.е. ecnri в вьпопненном saдaнim 39 более 154 cuoв ііліі в zаданигі 40 более 275 слов, гіроверке подлетііт только

+а часть работы, хотора» соответствует требуемому обгёму. Таким образом, гіри провер«е ааqания 39 отсиіі+ывае+с» о+ начала работы 140 слов, sарания 40 — 250 слов, и оренивается тoлькo эта 'іасть работь.

flpri огіределенгіи соо+ве+с+віія обгёма гіреqставленноіі рабо+пвьиіеукаsаиньм требовангіям сигітаю+ся все снова, с uepвoro снова по гіоследнее, вилю'іая вспоиогателоные глаголп, гіредлоги, артикли, 'іастиіЈп. В ли'іном письме адрес, дата, ііодгіисо make подлетат подс'іёту. Hpii этом:

* стsтённье (хратхгіе) формь can'/, *didn't, isn't, І'т* и т.п. сигітаіотся иакодно слово;
* игіспитепьнье, вьратеннье цгіфрамгі, т.е. 1, 25, 2009, 126 204 п т.п., сиитаіотся как одно слово;
* 'іисиитеиьиые, вьратеиные іјифрами, вместе с усиовньм обоsна'іение процентов, т.е. 25%, 100% и т.п., с'іитаіотсz как одно слово;
* игіспитепьнье, вьратеннье словаиіі, сиитаіотсs как слова;
* сложііые cuoвa, +а«ие кaк *good-looking, well-bred, English-speaking, twenty- five,* сиитаютси кaк oдuo cuoвo;
* сокращения, например *USA, e-mail, TV, CD-rom,* с'ііітаіотся кaк одно



Hopiiqou npoвepitu о+ве+ов на aaqauuu с paaвëpuy+ыu o+вe+ou u нaaнa•ieuus +pe+i•ero ancnepza

В соответствгіи с Норядком гіроведеніиі государственноіі итоговой аггестаигіи по обраsоватепьньм гірограммам среднего общего обраsовангія (npиxas Минобрнауки России от 26.12.2013 № 1400 sарегисірирован Миііюстом России 03.02.2014 № 31205)

«61. Но реsулsтатам гіервой п второй ripoвepou аксгіерть независимо друг от друга вьставлоют базы за «аждыіі ответ па sаданіія оиsаменаиионноіі работы EFD с развёрнутыv o+вe+ov...

62. В слу'іае существенного pacxo енгія в баллах, впставленных дв я окспертами, наzна'іаетсs гретьs проверка. Существенное расхоwдение в бтлах огіредеиено в кріітергіях оцегігівангія по соответствуіощему у'іебному предмету.

Ducriepmy, осууествлsіоуему гретыо проверку, гірероставлsется игіформауия о бтлах, вьставпегігіых окспертами, pariee гіроверявтими о«sаменаиионгіу+о работу».

1. Ecuii расхотрение сумм бтлов, впставиенньх твоя окспертаии sa заqанііе 39 по вceu (трём) riosriituям оцеииваниs qанного sадангі», составляет 3 ii 6ouee былa, +о тpe+uii oucriepт впс+авияе+ было по вceu трём гіоsириям оценивангіs saдaнus 39.
2. Если расхотдение сумм бmuoв, выставиенньх двумя оксііертами za задание 40 по всем (гіятгі) гіоsириям оценііваниs данного sаданиz, составляет 5 u более баллов, то третий оксгіерт вьставляет быть по вceu гіяти гіоsиіјиsм оценивания задания 40.

