

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 What do we learn about Edward Silver at the beginning of the interview?

- 1) He's climbed high mountains without extra oxygen.
- 2) He's climbed Mount Everest fourteen times so far.
- 3) He's already climbed all the mountains in the world.

Ответ:

4 According to Edward, a mountaineer must NOT be ...

- 1) tolerant.
- 2) impulsive.
- 3) passionate.

Ответ:

5 According to Edward's mentor, the most important thing for a mountaineer is to ...

- 1) be better than others.
- 2) climb to the top.
- 3) return home.

Ответ:

6 When Edward had to stop ascending on his first trip to Mount Everest, he felt ...

- 1) guilty.
- 2) frustrated.
- 3) proud.

Ответ:

7 Among physical difficulties for a mountaineer, Edward mentions eating ...

- 1) less than necessary.
- 2) few vegetables.
- 3) bad quality food.

Ответ:

8 According to Edward, it is psychologically hard for a mountaineer ...

- 1) not to be afraid of heights.
- 2) to see the summit is far.
- 3) to survive without oxygen.

Ответ:

9 Standing on a summit, Edward feels ...

- 1) intimidated.
- 2) exhausted.
- 3) proud.

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 1–9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 2. Чтение

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. Living above | 5. Belonging to one group |
| 2. Glimpses of history | 6. Highly social |
| 3. No meat, please! | 7. Similar to people |
| 4. Figuratively speaking | 8. Almost extinct |

- A. Great apes are members of the family Hominidae, which includes humans, chimps, gorillas, and orangutans. There is one species of humans (*Homo sapiens*), two species of chimpanzees (common chimpanzee and pygmy chimpanzee, also known as the bonobo), two species of gorillas (western gorilla and eastern gorilla), and three species of orangutans (Bornean orangutan, Sumatran orangutan, and Tapanuli orangutan). However, throughout the last few million years, there have been dozens of other great apes, some of which were arguably as intelligent as modern humans.
- B. Great apes are large, tailless primates, distinguished from lesser apes (gibbons) by a larger size and generally less monkey-like anatomical features. Still, within this group there is considerable variation. These apes evolved from African lesser apes about 18 million years ago. Orangutans originated from the rest of the apes about 14 million years ago, and gorillas separated from them about 7 million years ago. Until recently, it was thought that chimps and humans separated between 3 and 5 million years ago, but more fossil finds suggest it happened earlier, between 6 and 7 million years ago.
- C. Great apes are all extremely intelligent. Each one is probably smarter than every other member of the animal kingdom. All the great apes can use tools. Their hands allow them to use rocks or sticks for various purposes, including as weapons. Gorillas have been observed testing water depth with sticks. Chimpanzees are known to drive insects out of their nests using sticks. The orangutan is intelligent enough to build leak-proof roofs over their nightly nests. Isn't that amazing? They are just like us!
- D. Great apes play a very important role in their ecosystems. Their presence also supports biodiversity by influencing the distribution and behaviour of other species within their habitat. Unfortunately, most great ape species are considered endangered or even critically endangered due to habitat loss, poaching, and disease. According to the World Wildlife Fund, gorillas and orangutans are particularly at risk, with habitat destruction from logging, mining, and agriculture being the primary threats to their survival.

- E. The orangutan, the largest creature in the world living in the trees, has probably never lived anywhere else but in the trees. Wildly mobile shoulder, knee and hip joints create a climbing machine that spends approximately 90% of its life high above ground. They eat, sleep, breed and give birth sometimes hundreds of feet above the ground. The thick forests of Borneo and Sumatra provide the perfect environment for this ape. Orangutans look graceless on the ground, but even the largest male orangutans move elegantly in the trees.
- F. Gorillas eat different food, but their diet is mainly vegetarian. In the jungle, more than 85% of a gorilla's diet is made up of leaves, shoots, stems and vines – and the rest is made up of roots, flowers and fruits. Insects, ants and termites make up less than 1% of a gorilla's diet in the wild. The specific food of gorillas varies, depending on the presence (or absence) of certain plants in their immediate surrounding. Thus, gorillas are also almost exclusively vegetarian and devote their days to gathering fruit, leaves, roots and flowers.
- G. Great apes are no exception when it comes to social interaction. They have complex social relationships that include communication through vocalizations, and body language such as grooming and hugging. Their societies are hierarchical, meaning there are dominant members who have priority access to food and other resources, while subordinate members must work harder to attain them. A new study has revealed that great apes tease one another, including hair pulling, poking, staring in faces, and other playful behaviours.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

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.

Antarctica tourism

Antarctica does not have any permanent residents, just short-term visitors. There are two groups who can have an impact: tourists and those
A _____.

While tourists may only spend a relatively short time on landings, usually just a few hours, it is a high-impact time compared to scientists or support workers
B _____ base. Tourists also by their nature will want to visit the most picturesque and wildlife-rich areas of Antarctica.

Areas that are easily accessible by small boats
C _____ are relatively rare in Antarctica. So despite its enormous size, tourists become concentrated in a few areas
D _____. Even a smaller tour ship carries far more people than the entire staff of most Antarctic bases.

One aspect of Antarctic tourism that restricts visitor numbers is the limited tourist season. This limitation is placed by the weather,
E _____. The limited tourist season, however, coincides with the breeding season for most Antarctic wildlife, with the potential for disturbance.

Tourism in Antarctica is at present self-regulated by the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators. It was founded in 1991. Now it has over 100 members. This is an organization F _____ operators. Such guidelines limit the size of the ships that can cruise the Antarctic waters, and also how many people can be landed at sites.

1. that sets strict guidelines for its member tour
2. who go as part of scientific programmes
3. that take tourists from their ship to shore
4. where short periods of quite warm weather
5. and in particular by the movements of sea ice
6. who spend most of their time on a polar
7. where most of the landings take place

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.

Being too positive

Having a positive outlook on life is good for your mental well-being. The problem is that life isn't always positive. We all have painful emotions and experiences. Those emotions, while often unpleasant, need to be felt and dealt with openly and honestly to achieve acceptance and greater psychological health.

Toxic positivity is the belief that no matter how dire or difficult a situation is, people should maintain a positive mindset. While there are benefits to being optimistic and engaging in positive thinking, toxic positivity rejects all difficult emotions in favour of a cheerful and often falsely-positive façade. It takes positive thinking to an extreme. In other words, it makes it too general. This attitude does not just stress the importance of optimism – it also minimizes and even denies any trace of human emotions not strictly happy or positive.

Toxic positivity means having a “good vibes only” approach to life and discarding any seemingly negative emotions. It denies people the authentic support they need to cope with what they are facing.

Toxic positivity can take a wide variety of forms. Some examples you may have encountered in your own life include the following. When something bad happens, such as losing your job, people may say to “just stay positive” or “look on the bright side.” While such comments are often meant to be sympathetic, they can shut down anything the other person might want to say about what they are experiencing. After some type of loss, people might say, “everything happens for a reason.” While people will make such statements because they believe they are comforting, this is also a way of avoiding the other person's pain. Upon expressing sad feelings, someone may respond that “happiness is a choice.” This suggests that if someone is feeling negative emotions, it's their own fault for not “choosing” to be happy.

Such statements are often well-intentioned, or people just don't know what else to say and don't know how to be empathetic. Still, it is important to recognize that such behaviour can be harmful.

Too much positivity is toxic because it can harm people who are going through difficult times. Rather than being able to share genuine human emotions and gain support, people who are faced with toxic positivity find their feelings dismissed, ignored, or outright invalidated.

It's also shaming. Receiving too-positive responses can lead to feelings of shame. **It** tells people that the emotions they are feeling are unacceptable. When someone is suffering, they need to know that their emotions are valid and that they can find relief and love in their friends and family.

Shame goes hand in hand with guilt. Being toxically positive can also cause feelings of guilt. It sends a message that if you aren't finding a way to feel positive – even in the face of tragedy – you are doing something wrong.

Moreover, it avoids authentic human emotion. When people engage in this type of behaviour, it allows them to sidestep emotional situations that make them feel uncomfortable. Sometimes we turn these same ideas on ourselves, internalizing them. When we feel difficult emotions, we then discount, dismiss, and deny them.

It prevents growth. Toxic positivity allows us to avoid feeling things that might be painful. But this denies us the ability to face challenging feelings that can ultimately lead to growth and deeper insight.

I believe it is possible to be optimistic in the face of difficult experiences and challenges. But people going through trauma don't need to be told to stay positive or feel that they are being judged for not maintaining a sunny outlook.

12 According to the text, mental health can be improved if people ...

- 1) avoid hurtful emotions.
- 2) believe in the good.
- 3) hide difficult emotions.
- 4) accept unpleasant feelings.

ОТВЕТ:

13 The author defines toxic positivity as a way of behaviour that ...

- 1) rejects difficult emotions.
- 2) influences others positively.
- 3) encourages positive thoughts.
- 4) is very similar to optimism.

ОТВЕТ:

14 Which consequence of toxic positivity is NOT mentioned in the text?

- 1) Ignoring other people's negative feelings.
- 2) Avoiding harmful behaviour of those around you.
- 3) Putting the blame on the person dealing with pain.
- 4) Discouraging people from sharing emotions.

ОТВЕТ:

15 How does the author explain the reason for toxic positivity?

- 1) Bad habits.
- 2) Being proud.
- 3) Lack of knowledge.
- 4) Being jealous.

ОТВЕТ:

16 It in "It tells people that the emotions ..." (paragraph 7) most probably refers to ...

- 1) staying optimistic.
- 2) a negative answer.
- 3) suffering emotionally.
- 4) a feeling of shame.

ОТВЕТ:

17 How is toxic positivity connected with guilt, according to the author?

- 1) Tragic events are often connected with feeling guilty.
- 2) It implies people are not allowed negative feelings.
- 3) Toxic positivity makes emotions less valid.
- 4) People feel guilty when they're happier than others.

ОТВЕТ:

18 What is the main idea of the text?

- 1) It's ok to experience negative emotions and not to cope with problems instantly.
- 2) People having traumatic experiences need special help.
- 3) It's important to get a positive response instead of empathy.
- 4) Staying positive will eventually help you out.

ОТВЕТ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 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.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст / приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–24.

Pelmeni

19 Pelmeni is a popular Russian dish. There are many different kinds of pelmeni, so everyone will find something to their liking. This dish _____ from minced meat and dough. You can boil, bake or fry pelmeni. PREPARE

20 It is interesting to mention that many regions of Russia claim that it was there where the tradition to cook pelmeni once _____ from. COME

21 Izhevsk, for instance, even has a monument to pelmeni. Tourists enjoy _____ photos of it. TAKE

Burj Khalifa

22 Burj Khalifa is a very famous building which is situated in Dubai. Its height is 829,8 metres. It _____ the tallest building in the world ever since 2009. The number of floors in Burj Khalifa is so huge as there are a total of 2909 stairs from the ground floor to the 160th floor. BE

23 However, in the future the building _____ its title to Dubai Creek Tower which is expected to be taller. LOSE

24 Burj Khalifa is a beautiful construction with some observation decks, hotels, offices and residences _____ there. LOCATE

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 25–29, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 25–29.

A blogger's audience

25 A beginning blogger can make some mistakes while making the first steps online. _____, the biggest of them is when beginner bloggers do not know their audience. PROBABLE

26 Bloggers think about their content without thinking about their potential _____. READ

27 Still, there's a big _____ of them. Let's say you are going to write about yoga. Are you going to do it for yoga enthusiasts or yoga studio owners? VARY

28 If you are unsure about the audience of your future blog, you will not be able to produce _____ content, because your audience should define it. Write down some of their interests and needs. EXCITE

29 Based on what you know about their _____, brainstorm what subjects will interest them or what issues they might be facing. PERSONAL

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30–36. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30–36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

A new family

It took Peter time to get used to living alone, without Fiona. He made it a weekly ritual to come to lunch with Steve and Ann on Sundays, and he had asked Paul to call him Grandpa as **30** _____ as he could talk. The young family and he filled a need for each other. They had created a family without a connection by blood, but their **31** _____ for each other was deep and heartfelt.

Steve was **32** _____ well in the diamond business under Peter's tutelage. He had learned his lessons well and his knowledge of banking and finance helped too. He made sensible decisions and gave Peter good advice, which he valued. And with the commissions he earned, his savings were **33** _____.

When Paul was four, they moved into a two-bedroom apartment in the same building and felt as though they had moved into a palace compared to their tiny studio. They bought secondhand furniture and Ann upholstered it herself. The apartment they moved into became **34** _____ when one of the old tenants left. Steve and Ann painted it themselves. The neighborhood had **35** _____ slightly in the five and a half years they'd been there. The building was no better, but they knew everyone in it, and it felt like home to them. The rents were incredibly cheap and what they could easily **36** _____. Ann never liked spending too much money.

Peter was about to turn seventy by then, and had had some health issues, but nothing serious. He had been thinking of making Steve a partner, since he had no son or other relatives to leave the business to.

30

- 1) soon 2) prompt 3) fast 4) quick

Ответ:

31

- 1) admission 2) addition 3) affection 4) application

Ответ:

32

- 1) holding 2) keeping 3) doing 4) making

Ответ:

33

- 1) advancing 2) raising 3) heightening 4) growing

Ответ:

34

- 1) available 2) obtainable 3) accessible 4) permissible

Ответ:

35

- 1) implied 2) promoted 3) progressed 4) improved

Ответ:

36

- 1) present 2) afford 3) allow 4) provide

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–36 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 19–29 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.



Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.

Раздел 4. Письменная речь

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями или использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 37 и 38 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Соблюдайте нормы письменной речи, записывайте ответы аккуратно и разборчиво. Укажите номер задания 37 в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.

- 37 You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Simon:

From: Simon@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Local culture

*...Yesterday there was a local crafts festival in my region. It was incredible! What cultural events are held in your region? How often do you visit such local events? Do you think it is important for teenagers to take part in local cultural events, and why?
 I've just finished watching an interesting film...*

Write an email to Simon.
 In your message:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the film.

Write 100–140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Выберите только **ОДНО** из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2), укажите его номер в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и выполните согласно данному плану. **В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.**

- 38.1 Imagine that you are doing a project on **why Zetlanders rarely buy Christmas presents online**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the table below). **Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

The survey question: Why do you rarely buy Christmas presents online?	
Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
Difficult to find a high-quality present	52
The photo may be deceptive	18
Choosing takes too much time	13
Late delivery	11
No gift packaging	6

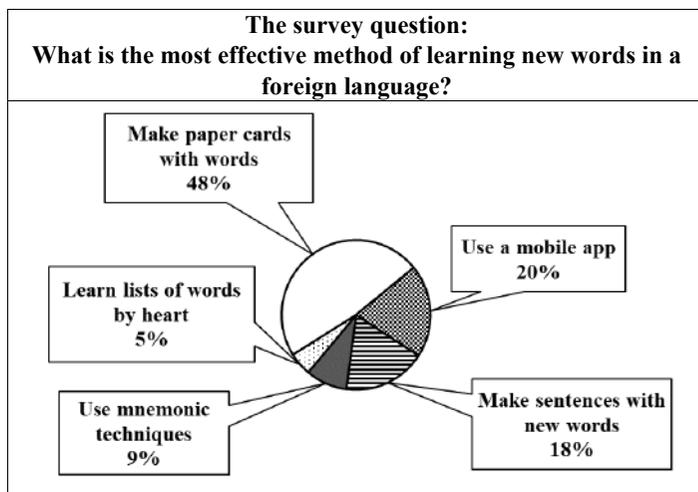
Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem connected with buying presents online and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on whether it is advisable to buy presents online.

38.2 Imagine that you are doing a project on **the most effective method of learning new words in a foreign language for Zetland teenagers**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey (see the pie chart below).

Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.



Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with learning a foreign language and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of learning foreign languages.



Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.