



**Демоверсия вступительных испытаний по профилю  
«Английский язык»  
10-11 класс**

Профильное испытание по английскому языку включает в себя письменную часть (максимально 60 баллов) и устное собеседование («Зачет/незачет»). Длительность письменного тестирования 180 минут. Разрешено пользоваться ручкой, черновиком. Аудиозаписи можно прослушивать только 1 раз.

**Задание 1. Аудирование.**

*Инструкция:* You will hear an interview with Cindy Talbot on the radio programme 'Young hero or heroine of the week'. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

*Материалы к заданию(аудио):*

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KK29Ly\\_aIN8UmA8ApI7pxRIEtY5XOdjw/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KK29Ly_aIN8UmA8ApI7pxRIEtY5XOdjw/view?usp=share_link)

№	Вопрос	Варианты ответов	Правильный ответ	Баллы за задание
1	How did Cindy react when she heard the thunder?	A She decided to take a rest until the storm passed.	C	1
		B She was relieved that the storm was so far away.		
		C She felt rather worried about what the storm might bring.		
		D She was surprised by the closeness of the storm.		
2	How did Cindy regard her decision to take shelter from the storm?	A She thought it was sensible.	D	1
		B She admitted it was understandable.		
		C She found it incomprehensible.		
		D She knew it was inadvisable.		
3	What were Rod and Mark doing when they saw Cindy?	A walking in the woods	B	1
		B travelling along a forest path		



		C removing a tree blocking the road		
		D making their way to a nearby hospital		
4	What was Rod and Mark's initial reaction to Cindy's story?	A They were dubious about its authenticity.	A	1
		B They were amazed by her lucky escape.		
		C They were worried about the long-term effects on her health.		
		D They were curious about the outcome.		
5	What effect has the experience had on Cindy?	A She is more aware of her own limitations	C	1
		B She is wary of hiking long distances alone.		
		C She is adamant not to let it stop her pursuing her interests.		
		D She is reluctant to venture out in stormy weather.		

**Задание 2. Аудирование.**

*Инструкция:* You will hear part of a radio programme about how offices may be designed to suit different types of workers in the future. For questions 6-13, complete the sentences with one word.

*Материалы к заданию(аудио):*

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vu4ZOAmcxjF082wel99SlzrwnNf70l3A/view?usp=sharing>

№	Вопрос	Правильный ответ	Балл за задание
6	What's called the (6)..... office is given as an example of one prediction that hasn't come true.	paperless	1
7	Francis Duffy, an (7)..... by profession, identifies four types of office.	architect	1
8	Duffy gives the name 'The Hive' to the type of office where work of a (8)..... nature is carried out.	routine	1
9	The Cell' is a type of office which suits people whose work	concentration	1



	requires (9).....		
10	Duffy thinks that people such as computer scientists and (10)..... work well in a cell office.	lawyers	1
11	The type of office which Dyffy calls 'The Den' was designed to make interaction such as (11)..... easier.	teamwork	1
12	Duffy sees people involved in professions like (12)..... and media working well on a den office.	advertising	1
13	Dufft says 'The Club' is the type of office which would suit people doing what he calls (13)..... work.	creative	1

**Задание 1. Чтение**

*Инструкция: You are going to read an extract from an article. For questions 14-20 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

*Материалы к заданию:*

Although he made his name with his archeological finds of early humans, Richard Leakey became famous as the conservationist who turned the tide against elephant poaching. Bringing the slaughter of Kenya's elephants under control required a military solution, and Leakey was not afraid to apply it. Many poachers were killed, giving Leakey a reputation for being a coldblooded obsessive who put animals before people. Moreover, his efforts to eradicate corruption in Kenya's wildlife management system won him many enemies.

But the birth of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the eradication of elephant poaching and the ban on the international trade in ivory are his legacy, and they form the basis of Wildlife Wars. This surprisingly personal memoir has much to tell about the fragile relationships between conservationists and governments. It is a story not only of Kenya, but of the continuing cost of trying to save the world's wildlife from extinction.

Life for the average person in Africa is tough, and basic needs are far from being met. This is the background against which Leakey fought his war, and he constantly refers to the threat poverty poses to the preservation of Africa's spectacular wildlife. Leakey's argument, here and in recent lectures, is that national parks managed exclusively for biodiversity protection must be created, and that this protection of our wildlife heritage should be funded by international sources.

However, in the early 1990s the development agencies favoured "community-based" conservation. Leakey's stand on protection of parks was seen as a lack of respect for local communities, and used against him when he resigned as head of the KWS in 1994. Recently donors and conservationists have come to recognise the limitations of purely local conservation programmes; there is a growing consensus that the poor are unlikely to manage wildlife resources wisely for the long term because their needs are immediate.

Wildlife Wars continues where Leakey's memoir One Life left off. It spans a 13-year period, beginning in 1989 when Leakey became head of the KWS. Then the elephant slaughter was at its height across Africa; it is estimated that between 1975 and 1989 the international markets for ivory in Europe, the United States and



Asia led to the death of 1.2 m elephants, slaughtered for their ivory to make piano keys, games and fashion accessories. Kenya's herds were reduced by more than 85% by armed poachers, who turned their guns on anything and anyone. To stop this killing required changing the perceptions of ivory users so as to eliminate the markets, as well as mounting an armed force against the poachers.

With both humour and seriousness, Leakey explains the sacrifices he had to make in order to see his vision succeed. Despite the gravity of the situation, Leakey makes light of the sometimes comical circumstances, although it is clear that his life was at risk many times and he worked under tremendous pressure. For many, however, the real question is why this paleoanthropologist should risk his life for wildlife. The answer may lie in Leakey's own depiction of himself, although obviously aggressive and driven while running KWS, as essentially reflective. Presenting in moving terms his introduction to elephant emotions and society, he describes his outrage at the moral and ethical implications of poaching and culling for ivory, arguing that elephants, apes, whales and dolphins have emotions so like those of humans that they deserve to be treated as such.

Hard-core wildlife groups sniggered at his 'bunnyhugging' tendencies, but they underestimated his impact. It is impossible to put a value on Leakey's work during those years. As the elephant population began to recover, Kenya's tourist industry revived to become the country's main source of revenue. An international awareness campaign centred on an ivory bonfire, which led to the ban on ivory trade and the collapse of ivory prices.

№	Вопрос	Варианты ответов, если тест	Правильный ответ	Баллы за задание
14	Richard Leakey is most well-known for	A increasing wildlife budgets.	B	1
		B successfully stopping illegal hunting.		
		C removing the ban on the ivory trade.		
		D helping to identify man's origins.		
15	In paragraph 3, Leakey makes the point that	A conservation should be a global responsibility.	A	1
		B a war must be fought against poverty.		
		C Africa's wildlife is an international attraction.		
		D there is insufficient money to establish parks.		
16	It is now becoming accepted that	A Leakey had no regard for local communities.	D	1
		B conservation programmes should be under local control.		



		C donors have not yet received sufficient recognition.		
		D poverty makes regional conservation programmes unreliable.		
17	The writer says that between 1975 and 1989	A the perceptions of the use of ivory changed.	C	1
		B elephants were used to make piano keys.		
		C the elephant population was decimated.		
		D demand for ivory began to decrease.		
18	Leakey considers himself	A amusing.	D	1
		B sentimental.		
		C contemplative.		
		B obsessive.		
19	What does the writer imply in the last paragraph?	A A disease had affected elephants.	D	1
		B Leakey's views are overly sentimental.		
		C Leakey's success is in doubt.		
		D Leakey's work had wide-ranging effects.		
20	This passage is taken from	A an article about endangered species.	B	1
		B a book about Richard Leakey.		
		C an article about Kenya.		
		D a book review.		

**Задание 2. Чтение**

*Инструкция: Read the extract from an article about travelling. For questions 21-30 choose from the sections A-D. The sections may be chosen more than once.*

*Материалы к заданию:*

A



*The prospect of a holiday is liable to persuade even the most downcast that life is worth living. Few events are anticipated more eagerly, nor form the subject of more complex and enriching daydreams. They offer us perhaps our finest chance to achieve happiness – outside of the constraints of work, of our struggle for survival and for status. The way we choose to spend them embodies, if only unknowingly, an understanding of what life might ideally be about. However, holidays almost always go wrong. The tragicomic disappointments of travel are a staple of office chat; the half-built hotel, the sense of disorientation, the mid-afternoon despair, the dreary fellow travellers, the lethargy before ancient ruins.*

B

*I remember a trip to Barbados a few years ago. I looked forward to it for months. But on my first morning on the island, I realised something at once obvious and surprising; that my body proved a temperamental partner. Asked to sit on a deckchair so that the mind could savour the beach, the trees and the sun, it collapsed into difficulties; the ears complained of an enervating wind, the skin of stickiness and the toes of sand lodged between them. Unfortunately, I had brought something else that risked clouding my appreciation of my surroundings; my entire mind – not only the part that had planned the journey and agreed to pay for it, but also the part committed to anxiety, boredom, self-disgust and financial alarm. At home, as I had pored over the photographs of Barbados, I had felt oblivious to anything besides their contents. I had simply been in the pictures; alone with their elements. But melancholy and regrets were my bedfellows on that Caribbean isle, acting like panes of distorting glass between myself and the world.*

C

*There was a trip to a hotel in France a friend took with his wife. The setting was sublime, the room flawless – and yet they managed to have a row which, for all the good the room and setting did them, meant that they might as well have stayed at home. The row (it started with who had forgotten the key in the room and extended to cover the whole of the relationship) was a reminder of the rigid, unforgiving logic to which human moods seem subject – and which we ignore at our peril. Our capacity to draw happiness from aesthetic or material goods seems critically dependent on first satisfying a more important range of emotional or psychological needs, among them the need for understanding, for love, expression and respect.*

D

*It may be necessary to accept that the anticipation of travel is perhaps the best part about it. Our holidays are never as satisfying as they are when they exist in an as-yet-unrealised form; in the shape of an airline ticket and a brochure. In the great 19th-century novel, *Against Nature*, by JK Huysmans, the narrator goes on a few holidays which go wrong and then decides never to leave home again. He has the itineraries of the major shipping companies framed and lines his bedroom with them. He fills an aquarium with seaweed, buys a sail, some rigging and a pot of tar and, with these aids is able to experience the most pleasant sides of a long sea voyage without the inconveniences such as sea-sickness, storms or uncongenial fellow passengers. I continue to travel myself but there are times when I too feel there might be no finer journeys than those provoked in the imagination by remaining at home slowly turning the pages of an airline timetable.*

№	Вопрос	Варианты ответов	Правильный ответ	Баллы за задание
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21	Which section mentions a number of unanticipated problems faced by the writer?	Section A	A	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
22	Which section mentions the possibility of the writer altering a previous pattern of behaviour?	Section A	D	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
23	In which section is the following mentioned? - negative emotions being ever present	Section A	B	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
24	In which section is the following mentioned? -the fact the some conditions must be met for other aims to be achieved	Section A	B	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
25	Which section mentions the frequency of a certain topic being raised?	Section A	A	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		



26	Which section mentions the possibility that an unfulfilled objective may be more desirable?	Section A	D	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
27	In which section is the following mentioned? -reference to another author	Section A	D	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
28	In which section does the writer find it impossible to achieve his goal?	Section A	B	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
29	In which section is the following mentioned? -the belief that the selection of a holiday is a product of an unconscious desire	Section A	A	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		
30	In which section does the author describes other people's relationship?	Section A	C	1
		Section B		
		Section C		
		Section D		



**Задание 1. Use of English**

Инструкция: For questions 31-39, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

Материалы к заданию:

It was with the circulation of Pick wick Papers in 1836 that young Dickens began to enjoy a truly (31).....(PRECEDENT) ascent into the favour of the British reading public. He magnificently (32).....(PROVE). a theory that his fame would disappear just as quickly as it had come. He remained until his death 34 years later put a (33).....(DENY) on the most popular novelist the English-speaking world had ever known.

The public displayed an insatiable appetite for his works, and there was also a great diffusion of them through (34)..... (NUMBER) dramatic adaptations. Nearly all of them were completely (35).....(AUTHORITY) , the copyright laws being much weaker in those days.

His immense popularity was based on the widespread perception of him as a great champion of the poor and the (36).....(POSSESS) against all forms of (37).....(JUST). and abuse of power.

In his personal life, however, he was (38)..... (CAPACITY) of achieving the level of fulfilment he enjoyed with the public. All his close emotional relationships with women (39).....(VARY) ended in failure. Yet, he created an extraordinary range and variety of female characters who live on in our minds and culture unlike any others created by Victorian novelists.

№	Вопрос	Правильный ответ	Баллы за задание
31	It was with the circulation of Pick wick Papers in 1836 that young Dickens began to enjoy a truly (31)..... (PRECEDENT) ascent into the favour of the British reading public.	unprecedented	1
32	He magnificently (32) ..... (PROVE) a theory that his fame would disappear just as quickly as it had come.	disproved	1
33	He remained until his death 34 years later put a (33) ..... (DENY) on the most popular novelist the English-speaking world had ever known.	denial	1
34	The public displayed an insatiable appetite for his works, and there was also a great diffusion of them through (34)..... (NUMBER) dramatic adaptations.	numerous	1
35	Nearly all of them were completely (35) ..... (AUTHORITY), the copyright laws being much weaker in those days.	unauthorized	1
36	His immense popularity was based on the widespread perception of him as a great champion of the	possession	1



	poor and the (36) ..... (POSSESS) against all forms of (37) .....(JUST) and abuse of power.		
37	His immense popularity was based on the widespread perception of him as a great champion of the poor and the (36) ..... (POSSESS) against all forms of (37) .....(JUST) and abuse of power.	injustice	1
38	In his personal life, however, he was (38).....(CAPACITY) of achieving the level of fulfilment he enjoyed with the public.	incapable	1
39	All his close emotional relationships with women (39) .....(VARY) ended in failure. Yet, he created an extraordinary range and variety of female characters who live on in our minds and culture unlike any others created by Victorian novelists.	variously	1

**Задание 2. Use of English**

*Инструкция: For questions 40-45, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.*

*Материалы к заданию:*

*Born in Switzerland in 1875, Karl Gustav jung's early life was (40)..... from conventional. The (41)..... child of a country pastor with waning religious convictions and a spiritualist mother conversed with ghosts, Jung felt alienated and lonely as a child. He spent his life trying to understand (42)..... nature of the human psyche, to probe the human mind to see what lurked beneath.*

*Jung went further than the mainstream of science. In spite (43)..... accepted scientific opinion, he delved into ancient myths and religions and the esoteric literature of alchemy and astrology. Through his research, he discovered recurrent images that he argued revealed the existence of a 'collective unconscious', which we still share.*

*Jung completed his final work just months before his death in 1961. Today, jungian analysis thrives (44)..... psychological circles, attracting a steady stream of patients seeking solace from the personal difficulties in their lives. With more people discovering that 'success' often (45)..... to bring happiness, the importance of jung's efforts to find contentment have never been clearer.*

Nº	Вопрос	Правильный ответ	Баллы за задание
40	Born in Switzerland in 1875, Karl Gustav jung's early life was (40)..... from conventional.	far	1
41	The (41)..... child of a country pastor with waning religious convictions and a spiritualist mother conversed with	only	1



	ghosts, jung felt alienated and lonely as a child.		
42	He spent his life trying to understand (42)..... nature of the human psyche, to probe the human mind to see what lurked beneath.	the	1
43	Jung went further than the mainstream of science. In spite (43)..... accepted scientific opinion, he delved into ancient myths and religions and the esoteric literature of alchemy and astrology. Through his research, he discovered recurrent images that he argued revealed the existence of a 'collective unconscious', which we still share.	of	1
44	Jung completed his final work just months before his death in 1961. Today,jungian analysis thrives (44)..... psychological circles, attracting a steady stream of patients seeking solace from the personal difficulties in their lives.	in	1
45	With more people discovering that 'success' often (45)..... to bring happiness, the importance of jung's efforts to find contentment have never been clearer.	fails	1

Writing		
№	Инструкция	Баллы за задание
46	<p><i>Some people believe that university students could benefit a lot from having a part-time job. Write an essay in which you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of leaning a foreign language that way.</i></p> <p>Write <b>at least 200 words</b></p> <p>Follow the structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-introduction (stating the issue)</li> <li>-comment on the advantages, giving reasons and examples to support your opinion;</li> <li>-comment on the disadvantages, giving reasons and examples to support your opinion;</li> <li>-summary and your own opinion</li> </ul>	15



### Пример письменной части

These days, the majority of university students work part-time in addition to studying. There are both advantages and disadvantages to taking up part-time jobs as a university student, and in this comment, we will be taking a look at them.

Firstly, the main advantage of having a part-time job is more financial stability. Everybody knows how low can a monthly stipend get, so having an additional source of income is quite beneficial. Another advantage to being a student part-timer is the fact that it provides a good grounding in other spheres besides the one you are studying at university. This very grounding can be useful if, for some reason, a student fails to find a workplace suitable for their degree. Anecdotal evidence for my claims is that my cousin, with whom I talk a good lot, worked part-time at a fast-food chain while studying as a designer. This helped her both boost her income and develop important skills like time management.

Moving on to the disadvantages of working part-time as a university student, the first disadvantage is the fact that a part-time job can distract one from studying. This, in turn, can impede academic performance. Next, a part-time job can be quite exhausting for a university student, especially with the increased workload in universities compared to schools. As an effect of this, students might only focus on working and studying and forget about things like friends and family. One of my friends took up a part-time job while still in university, but quit after a while, as it was taking a toll on their academic performance and socialisation.

To conclude, there is an equal amount of advantages and disadvantages in working part-time as a university student, so certain circumstances that can tip the scales in favor of one option or another should be taken into account.

### Анализ эссе

Абитуриент полностью владеет структурой эссе, все преимущества и недостатки проблемы проанализированы, а также приведены примеры (*Anecdotal evidence for my claims is that my cousin, with whom I talk a good lot*), помогающие раскрыть аргументы; заключение автора логично следует из основной части эссе. По критерию “Содержание” данная работа получает 5 баллов.

Проанализируем работу далее по критерию “Организация текста”: абитуриент использует разнообразные средства логической связи и делает это не механически;



хотелось бы отметить, что в работе средства логической связи органично интегрированы в рассуждения, видно, что они используются автором для организации высказывания, то есть для перехода от одного пункта к другому (*Anecdotal evidence for my claims is that my cousin, with whom I talk a good lot; Moving on to the disadvantages; This, in turn...*). **В этом заключается основное отличие механического использования (это, как правило, вариации из набора “firstly”, “secondly”, “moreover”, “furthermore”, “besides”, “in conclusion”)** средств логической связи от естественного. Структура эссе соответствует заданной, текст верно разделен на абзацы. Таким образом, данная работа получает 5 баллов по критерию “Организация текста”.

Абитуриент широко и верно использует лексический материал, соответствующий уровню C1-C1+ (*anecdotal evidence; provide good grounding; impede academic performance; increased workload; taking a toll on; tip the scales in favour of one option or another*), а также использует грамматический материал высокого уровня (разнообразные *relative clauses (with whom i talk a lot; as it was taking a toll...:)*). Мы не видим широкое использование грамматических структур уровня C1-C1+, однако лексический материал, чистота языка и ясность изложения говорят о широком активном языковом запасе и развитых письменных навыках, поэтому мы не считаем, что этот недостаток критичен при оценке работы. Абитуриент совершает немногочисленные языковые ошибки (например, порядок слов в “*Everybody knows how low can a monthly stipend get*”) в грамматическом материале более высокого уровня (мы можем предположить, что автор пытался использовать одну из *emphatic structures*). Соответственно, данная работа получает 4 балла по критерию “Языковое оформление” (но она крайне близка к 5 баллам).

Таким образом, данное эссе получает 14 баллов из 15; оно является образцовым и позволило бы абитуриенту попасть как в 10 класс, так и 11 (но для абитуриентов 11-го классы мы все же рекомендуем более обширное использование грамматических конструкций уровня C1-C1+).