

## Пробный ОГЭ по английскому языку

Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.- **D79A0B**

### **1 - According to the announcement, the visitors of the shopping centre should ...**

- 1) leave the building immediately.
- 2) continue their shopping
- 3) get together in the central lobby.

### **2 - Andrew asks Tom**

- 1) to lend him a bicycle.
- 2) to take care of his pet.
- 3) to help him in the garden.

### **3 - What school subject does Helen like?**

- 1) History.
- 2) Maths.
- 3) Science.

### **4 - Nick's brother is crying because**

- 1) his new toy is broken.
- 2) Nick refuses to play with him.
- 3) a cousin borrowed his toy car.

**Задание №5. Установите соответствие и впишите ответ.**

Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D, E**. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка **1–6**. В списке есть **одна лишняя рубрика**. Вы услышите запись дважды - **0658F3**

1. They're expensive
2. They're beautiful
3. They're boring
4. They're colourful
5. They're practical
6. They're uncomfortable

**Впишите правильный ответ.**

Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать **не более одного слова** (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо

6. Current job	
7. Favourite food	
8. Regular sports activity	
9. Age of the respondent	
10. Country of birth	
11. Hobby	

## Задание № 12

*Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов A–F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1–7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.*

1. What is the history of Yekaterinburg?
  2. What are the main facts about the city today?
  3. What sights make the city attractive for tourists?
  4. What sights in the city are popular with sports fans?
  5. What place in the city is historically connected with the last royal family?
  6. How is it possible to get to Yekaterinburg?
  7. What are the weather conditions in Yekaterinburg?
- A.** Yekaterinburg is located at the crossroads of two continents – Europe and Asia. It is the capital of the Sverdlovsk region and the administrative centre of the Ural district. Yekaterinburg covers the area of more than 400,00 square kilometres. It is the fourth largest city in Russia with a population of over 1.5 million people. Yekaterinburg is often called the third capital of Russia, as it is ranked third by the size of its economy, transportation, and tourism.
- B.** Yekaterinburg is far away from the Atlantic and close to Siberia. So the climate there is continental. The Ural Mountains block air from the west, from the European part of Russia. As a result, the Central Urals are open to cold arctic air. The winters are cold and long, and the summers are quite warm in Yekaterinburg. The coldest month is January, when the average temperature reaches  $-16^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The warmest month is July with the average temperature of  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- C.** Yekaterinburg was founded in 1723 under Peter the Great as the largest metallurgical plant in Russia of those times. It was named after Empress Catherine I, the wife of Peter the Great. Yekaterinburg became a key city in Siberia which has rich resources. It served as an important connection between Europe and Asia. For three centuries, Yekaterinburg has been steadily developing as a centre of the mining industry of the Urals and Siberia.
- D.** Nowadays, Yekaterinburg is not only one of the biggest industrial centres in Russia but a very beautiful city. It has a lot of monuments of historical and cultural value. Dozens of museums, several theatres, many modern cinemas, stadiums, and colleges make Yekaterinburg a unique city where the past and the present live side by side. There are a lot of interesting places to visit, such as the Cathedral on the Blood, Opera House, and Europe-Asia border obelisk.
- E.** The Cathedral on the Blood is an important place for Russian people and a historic site located in Yekaterinburg. It stands on the spot of the former Ipatiev House where the members of the Romanov Tsar family were killed in July 1918. The Cathedral was built in 2003. And soon it became one of the main city sights. It attracts thousands of pilgrims from Russia and worldwide. In front of the church, there is a monument to the Romanov family.
- F.** Resting in the Ural region, Yekaterinburg is a great city where East meets West. It is a major transport hub in Siberia. It is at the centre of a multi-modal transport network with road, rail and air communications connecting the city with the rest of the country and other countries. Yekaterinburg airport is the principal gateway to the city, the Urals and Siberia at large. The airport serves a wide range of domestic and international lines handling over 7 million passengers per year.

## Potatoes - 37BF03

The potato comes from the high and cool areas of the Andes of Peru. It began to be grown as food more than 7,000 years ago. When Europeans came to South America, they took the potato back to Europe.

In 1589, Sir Walter Raleigh, an English explorer and historian known for his expeditions to the Americas, first brought the potato to Ireland and planted the new vegetable there. In spite of the fact that the potatoes grew very well in the poor soil of Ireland, it took nearly 200 years for them to become a widely grown crop in Ireland and Great Britain. People didn't like its unusual appearance and originally bitter taste. Besides, the potato was not mentioned in the Bible and it was often associated with the devil.

According to legend, Sir Walter Raleigh presented potato plants to Queen Elizabeth I. A special royal potato dinner was made and the noble men were invited to taste the new American vegetable. But the royal cooks didn't know how to cook potatoes: they cut off and threw away the ugly-looking tubers and brought to the royal table a dish of boiled leaves (which are very poisonous). Most of the guests died after that royal dinner and potatoes were forbidden for many years.

Only two hundred years later farmers in Great Britain and Ireland began growing potatoes. Soon the rest of Europe started to follow Britain. The only country which did not accept potatoes was France. To overcome the negative attitude of the French people towards the new vegetable, King Louis XVI started to wear a potato flower as a decoration. He tried to make the people understand the benefit of potatoes as food. Even after the French king had given an order to his citizens to grow potatoes, they still were against the unfamiliar vegetable. The farmers refused to eat potatoes because of its unusual smell and taste. Then King Louis XVI decided to trick his people. In order to show the value of the potato, the king ordered to have it planted in a royal field and put guards to watch over the field. When the local farmers saw the guards at the royal field, they decided that the thing so carefully guarded must be valuable. One day, the guards were allowed to go off duty. The local farmers went into the field, dug out some potatoes and planted them in their fields. The king's plan was a success. From this small start, the habit of growing and eating potatoes spread all over the country.

As Europeans began to grow potatoes, they realized the advantages of the new vegetable. The potato harvest was enough to feed their own families and to sell some to the citizens of towns and cities. The new food stimulated the development of cities and industries. Besides, the health of the people improved as they included potatoes in their diets. Now the potato is grown and enjoyed everywhere.

13) Potatoes were the basic food for the people of Peru.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

14) The British people liked potatoes at once.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

15)The potato dish for the royal dinner was prepared in a wrong way.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

16) King Louis XVI was against the idea of growing potatoes for food.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

17 ) French farmers stole some potatoes from the King’s field.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

18) The potato helped the development of the European countries.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

19) Nowadays the potato is the most popular vegetable in Europe.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not Stated

<p>I was sitting in an arm-chair and watching my sister Alison. She was getting ready for a party. Alison was 15 years _____ than me and she always treated me like a child. Alison took her jewellery box from the table. The box _____ of wood and had colourful stones on the top. “You know you must never touch it, right?” Alison said. “If the box was mine, I _____ you to touch it whenever you wanted,” I answered. Alison said nothing to that. When she put on her jewelry, she looked like a princess. She moved gracefully as if her _____ didn’t touch the ground. Alison kissed me goodnight and left. I tried to resist my curiosity but I _____. I opened the box.</p> <p>There _____ lots of rings, ear-rings, bracelets and necklaces inside. I got them all out. The _____ piece of jewelry I tried on was a silver necklace. After that I lost track of time. Suddenly I _____ Alison. She was standing at the doorway and looking at me angrily. I _____ what to say. Many years have passed since that night. Now I am a designer – I create clothes and accessories. My sister likes my work very much.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>20) OLD</li><li>21)MAKE</li><li>22)ALLOW</li><li>23) FOOT</li><li>24) NOT/CAN</li><li>25) BE</li><li>26)) ONE</li><li>27) SEE</li><li>28) NOT/KNOW</li></ul>
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<p>Axel is a 9-year-old Bulgarian orphan. He was adopted by a _____ western family. His new father works as a _____ in Sweden and he is quite rich. Axel _____ wrote e-mails to the director of the orphanage, Jane Smitova. He told her that he was saving his Christmas and birthday money to help his friends. Axel said that he wanted the money to be spent on presents for his former playmates. Later Jane said “I understood that _____ meant a lot to a small boy but I would never have imagined that Axel could be talking about such an _____ sum of money. It’s so touching and we are going to spend it in a very _____ way.” The boy saved £6,000.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>29) WEALTH</li><li>30) BANK</li><li>31) REGULAR</li><li>32) FRIEND</li><li>33) POSSIBLE</li><li>34) CARE</li></ul>
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**Задание № 35.** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Emily:

<b>From: Emily@mail.uk</b>
<b>To: Russian_friend@oge.ru</b>
<b>Subject: Coming late</b>
<i>... Last month I was late for my classes several times. Though I wasn't late on purpose and it wasn't actually my fault, I was punished.</i>
<i>... Do any students in your class sometimes come too late to school? What are their usual reasons for coming late? Is there any punishment for late comers at your school and what is it?...</i>

Write a message to Emily and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.