

ДРТ–2020 г.

Английский язык

Вариант содержит 60 заданий и состоит из части А (48 заданий) и части В (12 заданий). На выполнение всех заданий отводится 120 минут. Задания рекомендуется выполнять по порядку. Если какое-либо из них вызовет у Вас затруднение, перейдите к следующему. После выполнения всех заданий вернитесь к пропущенным. Будьте внимательны! Желаем успеха!

Часть А

В каждом задании части А **только один** из предложенных ответов является верным. В бланке ответов под номером задания поставьте метку (×) в клеточке, соответствующей номеру выбранного Вами ответа.

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

The London Eye has become an iconic London landmark since it was opened in 2000 to celebrate the new millennium. By June of 2008 30 million people (A1) ... a ride on the London Eye. The London Eye (A2) ... in London and when you are on it you get a fabulous view of the city. The London Eye is a symbol of modern Britain, and it has been called London's Eiffel Tower. However, when it was originally designed, by husband-and-wife team Julia Barfield and David Marks, people thought it (A3) ... during the year 2000, the millennium year, or perhaps just for a few years more. Nobody (A4) ... it to be so successful. Today it is one of the UK's most popular tourist attractions and (A5) ... by over 3.5 million people a year. The wheel travels at a speed of about 0.6 miles per hour and an average ride (A6) ... 30 minutes. Thousands of couples (A7) ... on this iconic landmark since its opening.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| A1. 1) were taking | 2) were taken | 3) would be taken | 4) had taken | 5) have been taking |
| A2. 1) located | 2) locates | 3) is located | 4) was locating | 5) had located |
| A3. 1) was only using | 2) would only be used | 3) only used | 4) had only used | 5) will only use |
| A4. 1) expected | 2) will be expected | 3) is expecting | 4) was expected | 5) expects |
| A5. 1) is visiting | 2) was visited | 3) has visited | 4) is visited | 5) has been visiting |
| A6. 1) will be taken | 2) took | 3) has been taking | 4) is taken | 5) takes |
| A7. 1) propose | 2) are proposed | 3) have proposed | 4) will propose | 5) were proposing |

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

It's easy to see the advantages of mobile phones in our everyday lives. It's hard to imagine what life was like before we had them. One of the main advantages is that you can get (A8) ... touch with people at all times. Texting also makes it very easy to organise meetings with friends (A9) ... the last minute. More photos are taken on mobile phones than traditional cameras nowadays, thanks (A10) ... improvements in technology. The problem is that, on the other hand, mobiles can be very annoying. Although I couldn't live without mine, I find it quite irritating to be interrupted by calls when I'm out with friends. As well as that, I hate sitting next (A11) ... people who have loud phone conversations (A12) ... buses. In my opinion, however, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. I think the mobile phone is one of the most important inventions of the last 100 years.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| A8. 1) on | 2) by | 3) to | 4) in | 5) with |
| A9. 1) in | 2) at | 3) on | 4) for | 5) to |
| A10. 1) for | 2) with | 3) to | 4) of | 5) – |
| A11. 1) to | 2) with | 3) at | 4) for | 5) by |
| A12. 1) for | 2) of | 3) by | 4) at | 5) on |

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

(A13) This is ... true story that shows how plans can sometimes go wrong and how people can make silly mistakes. This happened quite a long time ago – in 1979, actually. The scene was ... old people's home in a small town.

(A14) The town was situated in ... north of England and was called Otley. The owners of the home wanted to put a fence around it to make it more private. The work began soon after ... Christmas when the workmen arrived in a lorry with planks of wood which they put up around the building.

(A15) 'It was a very nice fence,' said one of the old people. But there was ... problem. The workmen forgot to leave a gap for ... lorry to drive out through.

(A16) They had to come back ... next day to knock down part of the fence. 'What ... silly mistake!' said another resident.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| A13. 1) – , – | 2) – , the | 3) – , an | 4) a, – | 5) a, an |
| A14. 1) – , the | 2) the, – | 3) a, – | 4) – , – | 5) the, the |
| A15. 1) a, – | 2) – , a | 3) the, – | 4) a, the | 5) the, a |
| A16. 1) the, a | 2) the, the | 3) – , – | 4) a, a | 5) the, – |

Прочитайте предложение. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

A17. Tom was new to this town, so he asked two people how to get to the station, but ... knew the way.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1) any | 2) neither | 3) both | 4) no | 5) none |
|--------|------------|---------|-------|---------|

Прочитайте предложения. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.

A18. I tried to attract the attention (1) of passer-bys (2) because the elderly man (3) in front of me (4) all of a sudden (5) fell down and started choking (*задышаться*).

A19. Research has shown (1) that optimism can be a learned characteristic (2) and that people can train themselves (3) to respond to events (4) in more positive terms (5).

A20. Though (1) Mary is five years older (2) than her sister Jane (3) the two girls (4) often wear each others' clothes (5).

A21. Surfing can be frightened (1) at first sight (2) as (3) you don't know what you're doing, but then the more you practise (4), the easier (5) it becomes.

A22. Peter was full of energy (1) despite of not sleeping (2) for the whole night (3) because he was preparing for (4) the upcoming exam (5).

A23. The journey I was planning for ages started absolutely horrible (1), my flight to Canberra (2) was delayed, what meant (3) I had to wait two hours (4) at the airport (5).

A24. I will only accomplish my goal in being happy (1) when am I able (2) to live my life for myself (3) and still be able to provide love (4) and support to others (5).

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Earthquakes are the most destructive (**A25**) ... disasters. They usually hit without any warning and result in a great (**A26**) ... of life. Additionally, they may cause devastating landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in (**A27**) ... , are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such (**A28**) ... that they are (**A29**) ... of destroying coastal cities. However, a (**A30**) ... number of fatalities (*смерть от несчастного случая*) and serious injuries come about when buildings collapse. Most frequently, the earthquake (**A31**) ... 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to (**A32**) ... once the shaking starts. A building's height, its shape and construction materials are the most significant factors deciding about the survival and collapse of the structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its inhabitants.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| A25. 1) habitual | 2) native | 3) naturalistic | 4) ordinary | 5) natural |
| A26. 1) destruction | 2) loss | 3) waste | 4) harm | 5) damage |
| A27. 1) fact | 2) certainty | 3) honesty | 4) truth | 5) case |
| A28. 1) tendency | 2) influence | 3) force | 4) command | 5) effort |
| A29. 1) capable | 2) efficient | 3) skilled | 4) worthy | 5) able |
| A30. 1) wide | 2) broad | 3) full | 4) complete | 5) huge |
| A31. 1) goes | 2) keeps | 3) holds | 4) lasts | 5) passes |
| A32. 1) prevent | 2) escape | 3) abandon | 4) vanish | 5) return |

A33. Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Woman: The speaker we invited to our economics club meeting last night was fantastic.

Man: That's what I heard. I'm sorry I missed it.

What does the man mean?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) He wanted to attend the meeting. | 4) He is not a member of the economics club. |
| 2) He enjoyed the speaker's talk. | 5) He won't probably miss the meeting again. |
| 3) He has heard the speaker before. | |

A34. Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу.

Do you want to go for a coffee?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Nothing at all. | 4) I'd rather not, if you don't mind. |
| 2) It's no trouble at all. | 5) Oh, nothing much. |
| 3) It's nothing really. | |

A35. Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1–4 и ответными репликами А–Е. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Одна ответная реплика (А–Е) является лишней.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. It's so nice to invite me here. | A. Nothing special. This and that. |
| 2. Is it hard to play volleyball? | B. Not at all. |
| 3. Are you interested in the job? | C. Not really. |
| 4. Is there anything to do now? | D. It's my pleasure. |
| | E. The same to you. |

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) 1D 2E 3A 4C | 2) 1B 2D 3A 4E | 3) 1D 2B 3C 4A | 4) 1C 2A 3D 4B | 5) 1A 2C 3B 4D |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

A36. Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- A. No, I haven't. Perhaps someone's borrowed it.
B. Things are in such a mess. It could be anywhere.
C. I haven't given anyone permission to borrow it. It must be somewhere in this room.
D. I know. I can never find anything when I want it.
E. Have you seen my calculator? I can't find it anywhere.
F. We'll have to do something about this mess. We'd better tidy it up.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) B F D E C A | 2) F C D E A B | 3) C F E A B D | 4) D E A F B C | 5) E A C B D F |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A37–A42).

Chocolate is Chantal Coady's lifelong love, her livelihood and the subject of her new recipe book

§ 1. Chantal Coady is preparing lunch, and I am more than a little nervous. For the past week, the savoury (пикантный) recipe section of her new book *Real Chocolate* had provoked in my family amusement and disgust in equal parts. 'Duck in chocolate sauce – yuck!' they said. She presents me with a large plate of pasta which, I am happy to discover after the first mouthful, is not chocolate-filled as I had feared and is sprinkled with the traditional parmesan cheese rather than icing sugar.

§ 2. While most people feel that chocolate is a pleasure best enjoyed as something sweet, Chantal disagrees. She has built her reputation on pioneering new, **original** ways to eat chocolate. At her London shop, Rococo, for example, a regular offering over the past 20 years has been chocolate with chili pepper, and her personal favourite is milk chocolate with sea-salt.

§ 3. While working part-time on the chocolate counter of a high-class department store, Chantal was alert to the superiority of 'real' chocolate. Some years later she opened the exclusive chocolate boutique, Rococo, selling expensive handmade chocolates.

§ 4. Chantal leads a strangely ordinary existence in south London. She has two lively children, and I interviewed her in their terraced house amongst the chaos of family life. Probably most disappointing of all is the apparent absence of any chocolate whatsoever. Perhaps it was unrealistic to expect to see chocolate tumbling out of every cupboard. There is plenty of it around, she says, but it's hidden away in a tiny, dedicated kitchen, where Chantal makes all the chocolates for the shop.

§ 5. Since they are surrounded by the best chocolate all the time, Chantal thinks her children take it for granted. She breaks off a huge slab of white chocolate for her daughter, Millie. 'Millie loves white chocolate especially,' she says, proudly. Fergus, her son, is less **particular**. 'He prefers the chocolate he sees in adverts, and getting it from vending machines. He begs for it,' she says, exasperated. 'I say, "Why? When you've got a house full of it? You can have a kilo of chocolate if you want."' She sometimes gives in to his pestering, and buys him a chocolate bar.

§ 6. But what about persuading people to cook savoury dishes with chocolate? Could beans with chocolate sauce ever be popular? She is convinced that it's only a matter of time. 'As you know, adults don't want to admit they like chocolate; it's got too many calories,' she says. 'But everyone needs chocolate, and these savoury dishes might be a way of letting them enjoy it without feeling guilty.'

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа в соответствии с содержанием приведенного выше текста.

A37. What does the writer feel about the dish that Chantal prepared for him?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1) relief that the food served is conventional | 2) surprise at the strength of the children's reaction | 3) enthusiasm about trying out new combinations |
|--|--|---|

A38. What does the writer say about his visit to Chantal's home?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1) Some of his expectations concerning the house were not met. | 2) The timing of the visit was rather unfortunate. | 3) The house seemed too chaotic for Chantal to work there. |
|--|--|--|

A39. What is Chantal's attitude towards the chocolate that Fergus sees in adverts?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1) She thinks he eats too much of it. | 2) She is reluctant to let him have some. | 3) She believes that it has undesirable after-effects. |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|

A40. What does Chantal say about her savoury chocolate dishes?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1) People may enjoy them more than they admit. | 2) People feel full after eating them. | 3) People could feel better about eating chocolate this way. |
|--|--|--|

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.

A41. original (§ 2)

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1) primitive | 2) genuine | 3) unique |
|--------------|------------|-----------|

A42. particular (§ 5)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) demanding | 2) ordinary | 3) permissive |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A43–48).

At the beginning of April, just a few weeks before his 17th birthday, George Atkinson arrived in Kathmandu in Nepal. The schoolboy from London was about to begin the final stage of his quest to become the youngest person to climb the highest peak on each of the world's seven continents. **(A43)** ____ It was just Mount Everest to go – the mightiest of the lot.

As an 11-year-old, George had been with his father on an organised trip up Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. But George's dad got a stomach bug before the final ascent to the peak. 'I felt very weak and dehydrated,' he said, and had to go back down. **(A44)** ____ And as George continued to the top with the rest of the group, his father endured an anxious wait.

The next few years saw George build up his mountaineering skills and his fitness to prepare for his epic challenge. He spent his weekends carrying a heavily laden 80-litre backpack and walking from the family home to Richmond Park in London, which he'd then complete two full circuits of, making a round trip of 30 kilometres.

At 29,029 feet, Everest is over 6,500 feet higher than any of the other mountains on George's list. He knew it would be a challenge and was aware of the risks that being at such high altitudes carries, but he wanted to stand on top of the world. On checking in to the Hotel Everest View, at 12,729 feet, he got a glimpse of Mount Everest, and imagined looking back down to the hotel from the peak. He phoned his mother, Penny, and spoke to her. **(A45)** ____ And she knew just how much this climb meant to him.

But as they got closer to the summit, the weather turned bad. There were nervous moments for George and his group as they waited to see if the weather would improve and the wind would drop to a safer speed of below 30 miles an hour. George didn't know how long he might have to wait for another opportunity. **(A46)** ____ An American climber, Jordan Romero, only needed to scale Vinson Massif in Antarctica to complete his set of seven.

But eventually they made it, and George achieved his dream. But there was hardly time to celebrate on the peak. **(A47)** ____ By the time they got back down to the bottom, George and the rest of his group were all exhausted.

George intends to keep climbing and carry on with his studies. He says he is looking forward to life getting back to normal. And he's planning another mountaineering trip with his dad, this time up Mont Blanc in France. But the question is, will the elder Atkinson make it all the way up to the top this time? **(A48)** ____

Заполните пропуски A43 – A45 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (1 – 5). Два фрагмента являются лишними.

- 1) 'I've seen it,' he said, 'and it's huge.'
- 2) 'He had no doubt in his mind,' he said.
- 3) But George knew what he wanted: he was going to carry on.
- 4) 'Seeing him coming back down again was indescribable.'
- 5) He had already conquered all but one.

Заполните пропуски A46 – A48 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (1 – 5). Два фрагмента являются лишними.

- 1) 'I hope so,' he says, 'George is going to carry my stuff.'
- 2) But he knew he still needed more practice.
- 3) And by then, someone else might have snatched the record.
- 4) Almost immediately, they had to begin an exhausting, non-stop 20-hour descent.
- 5) He was worried that he wouldn't be able to climb that high.

Часть В

Ответы, полученные при выполнении заданий части В, запишите в бланке ответов. Каждую букву пишите в отдельной клеточке (начиная с первой), не оставляя пробелов между словами.

Образец написания букв:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	'
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Прочитайте текст (B1–B4). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Помните, что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить.

Preparation is essential to performing well in an interview. Firstly, you should think about your strengths and **(B1)** ... **(WEAK)**. Read the job description carefully and talk to people doing the same type of job. List the skills and qualifications needed and think about what proofs you can give to show that you have these skills. Check the time, the date and the location of the interview. Make sure you are **(B2)** ... **(SUIT)** dressed and arrive on time. Try not to look **(B3)** ... **(COMFORT)**; smile, look at the person interviewing you and focus throughout. Many employers feel confident about candidates who ask **(B4)** ... **(THOUGHT)** questions about the company and the position; you should take time before the interview to prepare several questions that show you've researched the company and are well-informed about the position.

Прочитайте текст (B5–B8). Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.

For anyone **(B5)** ... loves the snow, helping out at a ski resort is hardly what you would call work. Most workers ski **(B6)** ... part of their job and can usually go skiing on the resort's slopes during their free time. Of course, that's why **(B7)** ... is so much competition for these jobs. There are many things you could do, **(B8)** ... being a ski instructor, a ski lift operator, or a groundskeeper. You can also work inside the hotels. The work is fun, but the pay is usually quite low.

Прочитайте текст (B9–B10). Выпишите по два лишних слова в бланк ответов в строки под номерами B9 и B10 в том порядке, в котором они находятся в тексте. Каждую букву пишите в отдельной клеточке, не оставляя пробелов между словами.

B9. Antarctica it is a remarkable continent – remote, hostile and uninhabited. This frozen continent which is key to understanding how our world works, and our impact upon it.

B10. It is such important for science because of its profound effect on the Earth's climate and ocean systems. Locked in its four kilometre-thick ice sheet is a unique record of what if our planet's climate was like over the past one million years.

Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.

B11. James had his hat in one hand and a bunch of red roses in the (другой).

B12. I really want to move house but I can't (позволить себе) any of the nice places I have seen.