

Тренировочная работа №3 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 класс

16 апреля 2026 года

Вариант АЯ2510301

(письменная часть)

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Тренировочная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письменная речь»), включающих в себя 38 заданий.

На выполнение работы отводится 3 часа 10 минут (190 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 30–36 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 19–29 записываются в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Раздел 4 («Письменная речь») состоит из 2 заданий (37 и 38) и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание электронного личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения на основе таблицы/диаграммы). На чистом листе укажите номер задания и запишите ответ к нему.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. **Записи в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.**

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. What a great example for the rest to follow!
2. That's where I find real local treasures.
3. It's a gentle and caring attitude towards the city.
4. I doubt this city can spread much further.
5. I believe accessibility is very important.
6. I love the way two eras come together!
7. I saw it, and it just dawned on me – this is it!

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A.** Right now, Tracy lives far away from her grandfather.
- B.** Tracy's grandfather fell and hurt his foot.
- C.** Tracy's grandfather works out regularly.
- D.** Tracy's grandfather never goes to doctors.
- E.** At the moment, Tracy has no classes in college.
- F.** Tracy and her grandfather will go to two restaurants tomorrow.
- G.** Tracy will pay the restaurant bill tomorrow.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

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 Which statement about Matt Taylor is true?

- 1) He works in the publishing business.
- 2) He has just returned from an event in New York.
- 3) He is not a typical guest of the BookWorld Today program.

Ответ:

4 Dragonsteel Nexus is ...

- 1) held in Salt Lake City, Utah, every other year.
- 2) organized every year in Utah by a fantasy writer.
- 3) attended by 150 exhibitors from around the world.

Ответ:

5 When the presenter says “Wow! That’s very generous on Brandon Sanderson’s part.”, he is surprised to learn that Brandon Sanderson ...

- 1) allows other writers to sell their books at his convention.
- 2) helps beginning writers to publish their first books.
- 3) provides financial support to beginning writers.

Ответ:

6 According to Matt, Brandon Sanderson ...

- 1) is not afraid of plagiarism or other violations of intellectual property rights.
- 2) does not allow fans to write any kind of fanfiction based on his books.
- 3) allows fans to write fanfiction based on his books but sets limits.

Ответ:

7 Over the years, Matt participated in Dragonsteel ...

- 1) both as a volunteer and a Squire.
- 2) both as an exhibitor and a Squire.
- 3) only as a temporary paid employee.

Ответ:

☐

8 Matt's wife and son ...

- 1) spent one day at Dragonsteel.
- 2) didn't get to go to Dragonsteel.
- 3) flew to Dragonsteel with Matt.

Ответ:

☐

9 Matt Taylor was lucky because ...

- 1) Brandon Sanderson came up to his table and chatted with him.
- 2) he was given a task that made him stand next to Brandon Sanderson.
- 3) Brandon Sanderson signed a book for him and chatted with him afterwards.

Ответ:

☐

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. Pipes and keyboards**
- 2. A lost treasure**
- 3. From hands to motors**
- 4. A true philanthropist**

- 5. A true behemoth of an instrument**
- 6. Created by an old master**
- 7. From the East to the West**
- 8. Not fit for church!**

- A.** Have you ever been to the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatory? In the very centre of the stage stands a large and impressive pipe organ created by the French master Aristide Cavaillé-Coll, with an inscription in Russian: "Gift of S.P. von Derwiese". The organ was presented to the Moscow Conservatory in 1900 by Sergey von Derwiese, the son of the Russian railway magnate who, although, not as successful in business as his father, had a great love for music.
- B.** Pipe organs appeared in Russia much later than in Western Europe because the instrument was mainly connected with Catholic and Protestant traditions. One of the earliest references to an organ in Russia comes from 1586. In a report written that year, the English ambassador Jerome Horsey mentioned that an organ built in England had been purchased for Tsarina Irina Godunova. However, unlike Europe, the organ in Russia was used for secular music.
- C.** The earliest known organ was the hydraulis, invented in the 3rd century BC in Alexandria. It used water pressure to keep the air supply steady. Air was forced through pipes of different lengths, producing musical notes when the player pressed keys or levers. The hydraulis was popular in the Roman world and was often played at public events and in large arenas. Although it disappeared after the fall of the Roman Empire, it is considered the ancestor of all later organs.
- D.** One of the most famous organs in the world is in St. Stephen's Cathedral in Passau, Germany. Built over several centuries, it is the largest cathedral organ, with 17,000 pipes and 233 registers. Its massive size allows it to produce incredibly rich and powerful sounds that fill the entire cathedral. The organ attracts visitors and musicians from all over the world, and concerts performed on it are considered a highlight for anyone who loves organ music.

- E.** Today, the work that was once done by one or several blowers, depending on the size of the organ, is done by electric motors. Modern organs use electric blowers to push air into the bellows and maintain steady air pressure. The organist simply switches the system on, and the instrument is ready to play. Electric blowers have also been added to many historic organs. Today, there are no organs in Moscow that still use manual blowers.
- F.** By the early Middle Ages, a new type of organ had been invented. It used bellows instead of water to supply air. One of these early instruments was sent as a gift from the Byzantine emperor to the Frankish king Pepin the Short in the 8th century. Soon, organs began to appear in churches and monasteries across Europe. These early church organs were large and powerful instruments, sometimes requiring several blowers to operate the bellows.
- G.** Friedrich Ladegast was one of the most famous organ builders of the Romantic era. During his long life he created about two hundred instruments, many of which still exist today in Germany and other European countries. The only surviving Ladegast organ in Russia is now kept in the Russian National Museum of Music in Moscow. Built in 1868, it was originally made for the Moscow industrialist and patron of the arts Vasily Khludov and installed in his house. In 1886 Khludov presented the organ to the Moscow Conservatory.

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.

Rachel Carson

After World War II, farmers began using pesticides, such as DDT, to protect their crops. Near the farmlands **A** _____, birds and animals were dying. Scientist Rachel Carson felt that she had to do something. She wrote a book in 1962 titled *Silent Spring* **B** _____ that were quiet and land that was dying.

Carson loved the outdoors, and she studied wildlife and marine biology. She worked as a scientist for the government and also wrote about natural history. Soon she was in charge of all of the writing **C** _____.

In 1941, Carson published her first book, *Under the Sea-Wind*. She published her second book, *The Sea Around Us*, in 1951. In 1955, she published a third book, *The Edge of the Sea*. Carson described life on the seashore and the animals and plants **D** _____. Her books became national bestsellers.

Then Carson learnt that she was seriously ill with cancer. At the same time, she began reading reports about DDT. Carson feared that she did not have much time left to help. She wanted to keep writing about the sea, but she felt **E** _____ to keep toxic chemicals away from crops and animals.

Silent Spring's publication caused a storm of argument about chemicals. The chemical companies said **F** _____, but Carson was certain that DDT was toxic. She spoke before the U.S. Congress, asking for new laws to protect the environment. President John F. Kennedy formed a committee to study the issue, and the committee confirmed the results of Carson's research. Congress passed laws about the use of DDT and the testing of other chemicals.

1. done by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2. that it was more important
3. that described forests
4. that are still remembered
5. where the pesticides were used
6. that the book was inaccurate
7. that lived in the oceans

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.

Those Evening Bells: A Song Full of Puzzles

It often happens that songs people believe to be traditional folk songs were actually created by known authors and composers. In Britain, for example, *The Skye Boat Song* is often thought of as an old Scottish ballad about the Jacobite rebellion, yet it was composed in the late 19th century by Sir Harold Boulton. Similarly, the Scottish poet Robert Burns collected and adapted traditional songs in the late 18th century but also wrote new verses that entered oral tradition, such as *Auld Lang Syne*. In Germany, Romantic songs called *Lieder* were written by composers like Franz Schubert or Johannes Brahms, yet many of them sound like folk music because of their simple style and themes. In Russia, many songs from early Soviet films about collective farms later came to be treated like folk songs because they were widely sung and memorized.

One of the best-known examples of a poem that travelled across languages and cultures is *Those Evening Bells* by the Irish poet Thomas Moore (1779-1852). Moore was a very popular poet whose verse was often written to be set to music. *Those Evening Bells* first appeared in 1818 in English in his collection *Popular National Airs*, with musical arrangements by Sir John Stevenson. The tune of the song was referred to as *The Bells of St. Petersburg*. The poem evokes the slow tolling of bells at dusk and uses simple language and emotional imagery that easily give it the character of an old folk text. However, scholars who tried to find the Russian original of the tune *The Bells of St. Petersburg* were unsuccessful.

Soon after its publication, *Those Evening Bells* became known in Russia. In 1828 the Russian poet Ivan Kozlov (1779-1840), famous for translating Lord Byron into Russian and Alexander Pushkin into English, created a Russian version titled *Вечерний звон* (*Evening Bells*). Kozlov's text is not a literal translation but very close in spirit to the original. At some point, there were even doubts about which poem had come first: the one by Thomas Moore or Kozlov's Russian version.

A year later, in 1829, Alexander Turgenev (a distant cousin of the future novelist Ivan Turgenev) was travelling in Britain and met Thomas Moore several times. It is possible that he showed Moore the Russian translation of the poem. In his journal he noted: "January 7, Wednesday. Moore wrote his poem "Those Evening Bells" for me as a **keepsake**, and I said goodbye to him until London, in May."

The celebrated Russian composer Alexander Alyabiev (1785-1851), best known for his romance *The Nightingale* (*Соловей*), later set Kozlov's words to music. His setting became popular in Russian salons and concert halls. However, if you ask any Russian today to sing *Вечерний звон*, you will hear a completely different melody.

After Alyabiev, several other composers – including Arkady Rachmaninov, the grandfather of Sergey Rachmaninov, and Alexander Grechaninov – set Kozlov's text to music. And yet, the melody known today was written by none of them. For a long time it was considered a folk tune. Only in the early 2000s did researcher Ludmila Zummer identify the true author: Vasily Zinoviev (1874-1925).

Zinoviev is better known for his church music. His chant *God Is With Us* is sung during Christmas services in many Orthodox churches. He conducted the 100-voice choir of the Theological Seminary in Yaroslavl and also led the choir of an orphanage where he served as a priest for thirty years. In 1907 he wrote *Вечерний звон* for a children's choir, later adapting it for a mixed choir as its popularity grew. After the 1917 Revolution, when persecutions of religion began, his name gradually disappeared from concert programmes, and later arrangements described the melody simply as "folk".

12 According to the first paragraph, which of the following is NOT something that makes an author-written song sound like a folk song?

- 1) Popularity of the song.
- 2) Fame and talent of the author.
- 3) Experience of the author with folklore.
- 4) The song's simplicity and a special topic.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

13 Which of the following characterizes Ivan Kozlov's version of the poem?

- 1) It was written to the rhythm of a particular melody.
- 2) It followed Moore's original poem word for word.
- 3) It was an adaptation of another poem by Kozlov.
- 4) It kept the atmosphere but changed the wording.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

14 The word **it** in the second paragraph refers to the word ...

- 1) poem.
- 2) tolling.
- 3) imagery.
- 4) language.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

15 The word **keepsake** in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to ...

- 1) favour.
- 2) original.
- 3) souvenir.
- 4) autograph.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

16 Which of the following great Russian creators had something to do with the poem *Those Evening Bells*?

- 1) Sergey Rachmaninov.
- 2) Alexander Alyabiev.
- 3) Alexander Pushkin.
- 4) Ivan Turgenev.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

17 Why was Zinoviev's melody of *Vecherny Zvon* long believed to be a folk tune?

- 1) Because the author didn't write his name in the original copy.
- 2) Because it was familiar to people as part of church services.
- 3) Because after the Revolution the author was not mentioned.
- 4) Because the song was first performed by a children's choir.

ОТВЕТ:

☐

18 Which of the following questions still remains unanswered?

- 1) Which Russian song did Moore refer to as "*Air: The Bells of St. Petersburg*"?
- 2) Who wrote the Russian melody of *Those Evening Bells* that is popular today?
- 3) Had the Irish poet Thomas Moore ever met any Russian people personally?
- 4) Which poem was the original: *Those Evening Bells* or *Vecherny Zvon*?

ОТВЕТ:

☐

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте 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 19–24.

Wolves in the Yellowstone Park

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| 19 | Can one species of animals change an ecosystem? In 1995, fourteen Canadian gray wolves _____ into Yellowstone National Park. | BRING |
| 20 | By that time, wolves _____ absent from the park for about seventy years. Without wolves, deer were multiplying rapidly. They ate many young trees and plants, and the riversides were bare. The land was changing, and some plants could not grow. | BE |
| 21 | The fourteen wolves _____ eat all the deer, but they changed the way the deer moved. The deer became more careful and avoided open places and riverbanks where they could be hunted by wolves. This gave young trees and plants a chance to grow again. | NOT CAN |
| 22 | Wolves also reduced the number of coyotes. This helped smaller animals become _____ common. | MUCH |
| 23 | With rabbits and _____ all around, birds of prey and foxes returned to the park. Even bears benefited, because they could feed on the remains of the wolves' kills and enjoy the growing supply of berries. | MOUSE |
| 24 | All _____ facts show that just one species can help nature recover and keep ecosystems in balance. | THIS |

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.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes often originate in the Atlantic basin, which includes the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as the eastern North Pacific Ocean and, less _____, the central North Pacific Ocean.

25 FREQUENT

When a storm's maximum sustained winds reach 74 miles per hour, it is called a hurricane. As these winds pick up speed, they swirl around the "eye", or centre, of the storm. The eye of a hurricane is surprisingly calm and _____.

26 CLOUD

Just outside the eye of the storm, thick clouds form to create a wall around the centre of the hurricane. The _____ force of the wind that is created by a hurricane can reach up to 300 miles outside of the eye of the storm.

27 POWER

This _____ power can create a lot of damage in a hurricane's path.

28 PREDICT

Hurricanes are examples of _____ phenomena that demonstrate the interconnections of oceanic and atmospheric conditions.

29 NATURE

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.

Pedro's Class Trip

Yesterday, Pedro's class went on a whale-watching trip. When they arrived at school, they **30** _____ a bus that took them to Monterey Bay. **31** _____ there, they climbed aboard a large tour boat. The boat captain asked each child to put on a life vest before the boat **32** _____ sail.

As the boat began to journey out into the open sea, the tour guide told the students about the kinds of animals they were **33** _____ to see on their trip. She **34** _____ the students to ask questions and to watch for signs of marine life.

About an hour into the trip, Pedro and his friend Jeff **35** _____ a group of dolphins swimming together. The tour guide told the students that these dolphins were called Pacific white-sided dolphins. Just a short time later, they were all surprised when a large gray whale came to the **36** _____ of the water and blew air out of its blowhole, spraying water onto the side of the boat. The students roared with laughter and excitement.

30

- 1) loaded 2) climbed 3) boarded 4) filled

Ответ:

31

- 1) Once 2) Soon 3) Only 4) Just

Ответ:

32

- 1) began 2) lifted 3) started 4) set

Ответ:

33

- 1) alike 2) likely 3) like 4) unlike

Ответ:

34

- 1) discouraged 2) encouraged 3) banned 4) supported

Ответ:

35

- 1) spat 2) spent 3) spotted 4) span

Ответ:

36

- 1) surface 2) top 3) shallow 4) level

Ответ:

Раздел 4. Письменная речь

Для ответов на задания 37 и 38 используйте чистый лист. 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 на чистом листе. 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 на чистом листе и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.

37

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

From: Mark@mail.us

To: Russian_friend@ege.ru

Subject: Screen time

... I've been trying to limit my screen time recently. I've noticed if I'm not strict with myself, I can scroll through social media forever. So, I've started leaving my phone in my bathroom before I go to bed. I can still hear the alarm, but I cannot scroll in bed! How much time a day do you waste scrolling through social media? What do you do to limit your screen time? What do your parents say when you use your phone too much?

By the way, my sister has finally got a job in a bookstore! ...

Write a letter to Mark.

In your message:

- answer his questions;
- ask **3 questions** about his sister's new job.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2), укажите его номер на чистом листе и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

- 38.1** Imagine that you are doing a project on **why many young Zetlanders are interested in learning maths**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey conducted among teenagers in Zetland (see the table below). **Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

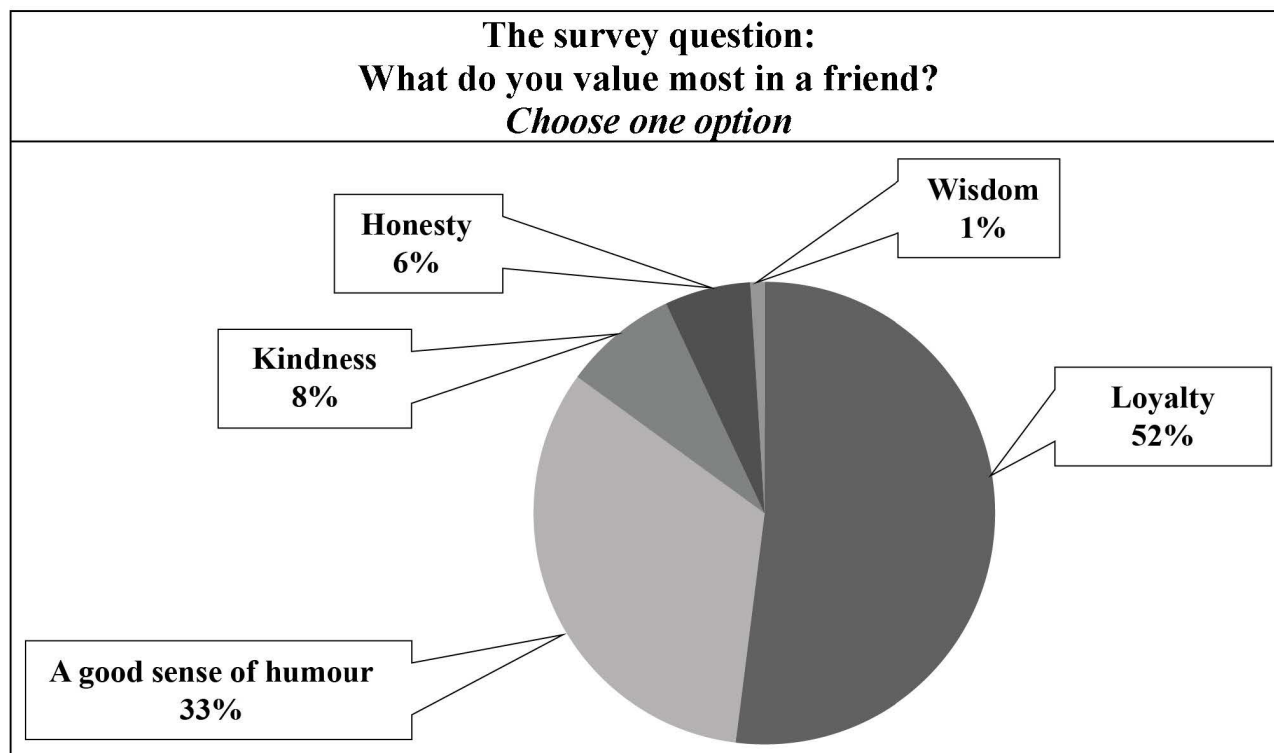
The survey question: What are the benefits of learning maths? <i>Choose one option</i>	
Options	Number of respondents (%)
It develops your brain	37
It helps you in learning science	26
It helps you get into a good university	17
It makes your life more interesting	13
None that I can think of	7

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 while learning maths and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of learning maths.

- 38.2** Imagine that you are doing a project on **friendship among teenagers in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey conducted among young Zetlanders (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 friends can face in their relationship and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of having good friends.