

**Тренировочный вариант  
ЕГЭ по английскому языку  
по теме  
"Новые информационные  
технологии"**

# Раздел 1. Аудирование

# Задание 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. Some blogs are designed specifically for children.
2. Blogging can become a way of making some money.
3. Watching blogs may help you find a new hobby.
4. Blogging can help you continue doing what you love.
5. Following blogs can help you save your time.
6. There are more minuses than pluses about blogging.
7. A blog is a way to see the life of famous people.

# Задание 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.

1. Andy's mother likes it when he plays on his phone.
2. Sarah supports Andy's mum's decision.
3. Andy doesn't have any health problems.
4. Sarah plays computer games at the weekend.
5. Sarah has daily football training.
6. Andy thought about joining a football team last year.
7. Sarah's team does not need new players.

# Задания 3-9

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.

<p>3. The presenter introduces Emma Smith as a ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) maternity advisor.</li><li>2) <a href="http://www.mumpoll.com">www.mumpoll.com</a> founder.</li><li>3) journalist.</li></ol>	<p>7. According to Emma, if the children did as they were told their parents' life would be ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) more predictable.</li><li>2) harder.</li><li>3) less entertaining.</li></ol>
<p>4. The survey Emma was speaking about was meant to find out what phrases ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) parents prefer to hear from their children.</li><li>2) children start to pronounce most often.</li><li>3) parents find most annoying when used by their children.</li></ol>	<p>8. The phrase 'Why', according to Emma, is hated by ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) almost half of the parents.</li><li>2) more fathers than mothers.</li><li>3) parents when repeated several times.</li></ol>
<p>5. Which of the following phrases is higher on the survey's list?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) It's not fair.</li><li>2) I am bored.</li><li>3) I don't like it.</li></ol>	<p>9. What does Emma advise parents to do about their children's negative feelings?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Instruct children how to hide them.</li><li>2) Not pay much attention to the meaning of their phrases.</li><li>3) Let children express them in plain words.</li></ol>
<p>6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by Emma as a reason for children's misbehaviour?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Their natural curiosity.</li><li>2) Their desire to find out what they can and can't do.</li><li>3) Them being spoiled by their parents' adoration.</li></ol>	

## Раздел 2. Чтение

# Задание 10

Установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

<b>1. Controlled by voice commands</b>
<b>2. Smartphones keep an eye on you</b>
<b>3. Manufacturers will make changes</b>
<b>4. Disadvantages of smartphones</b>
<b>5. Services for smartphones</b>
<b>6. Computers based on neurons</b>
<b>7. Some computers will disappear</b>
<b>8. Why smartphones are convenient</b>

A. Over the last five years, smartphones have proved that they are immensely capable. They will represent more than 50 per cent of the mobile phone market in 2015. In 10 years, tablets will be archaic. Desktops and laptops, having already begun their slide into antiquity, will soon be nothing more than dusty relics and museum exhibits. The last and only bastion of consumer computing will be the smartphone.

B. Some arguments for a larger device, such as the laptop, may still remain. For example, the interface. The keyboard is still the best way of inputting data, and some activities simply can't be performed on a 4-inch smartphone screen. Besides, there will always be people who need or want faster computers to speed up their workflow. Supercomputers which do calculations at the speed of nanoseconds are definitely not the size of smartphones.

C. The reasons for keeping a laptop, desktop, or tablet may disappear because Apple and Google have developed speech recognition programs which can replace keyboard input. Usual displays will be replaced by head-up displays or wireless contact lens displays. Brain-computer interfaces will appear in the near future. A solid, immovable screen will not be in the centre of our interaction with multimedia any longer.

D. Just think what it would be like if your smartphone was your only computer. You would always have your computer with you. All of your documents, photos, games, apps, and utilities would always be in your pocket, accessible at any time. If you want to check your messages, watch TV on the train, or edit a photo, just go to the menu. Moreover, you could use your smartphone as a passport or a credit card.

E. With the help of a smartphone and a few apps, you just slide your phone in your pocket before your workout, and let the app track your speed and activity. Smartphones track your movements, and then pass the data off to commercial apps, or helpful services like Google Now. With additional sensors, they constantly monitor your activity and overall health. The dream of wearable computing will become true.

F. There is a worldwide shift to mobile computing. Computers are becoming smaller and more efficient. If smartphones are the only consumer-oriented computers, production lines and equipment have to be updated to meet new requirements. With an atomic computing platform, smartphones would be cheaper and much more capable than they are today. Cloud computing would satisfy needs of those who want faster computers.

G. It is important to develop our brains as well. Computer can do many complex tasks at the same time ("multitasking") that are difficult for the brain. For example, counting backwards and multiplying two numbers at the same time. However, the brain also does some multitasking using the autonomic nervous system. For example, the brain controls breathing, heart rate, blood pressure and at the same time it performs mental tasks.

# Задание 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.

## Is there enough to say?

They only appeared about ten years ago but already they are everywhere, everyone's got one. They are the wonder of the modern age – mobile phones, or cell phones, **A**\_\_\_\_\_.

Apparently, mobile phones are now used by about 2.5 billion people worldwide, and about one billion new mobile phones are sold every year worldwide. Go back to 1997, and only 100 million were sold.

As we can see, the mobile phone business **B**\_\_\_\_\_.

And the developments keep on coming. Once we could only make phone calls; now mobile phones **C**\_\_\_\_\_ and do many other useful things. Once we had to hold our mobile phones

in our hand; now we can use throat microphones. What next? We are told that soon, tiny microphones will be implanted into our lips. We'll be able to dial numbers just by saying them.

But surely we need to ask ourselves: What's good about this? OK, we can talk to other people almost all the time now – but is that so great? Watch and listen to people when a plane has landed. Anxious

**D**\_\_\_\_\_, dial a number, and then: "It's me, I'm here. I'll be there in twenty minutes." Is this communication? Is this what all these years of technology have brought us to?

In the early days of communication there were letters. When they arrived at your house, you knew they had been delivered by a man **E**\_\_\_\_\_.

In those days, people would think very hard before they wrote a letter. You had to have a good reason to write – communication was serious. Now it's not – people phone each other

**F**\_\_\_\_\_. Once the phone was a way for people far away from each other to talk – now it's just an excuse to talk.

1. can also be used to take and send photos
2. riding halfway across the country on a horse
3. as Americans call them
4. not understand why they are doing it for
5. just because they can
6. has been developed very quickly
7. fingers immediately switch on the mobile phone

# Задания 12-18

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.

## The Difference Engine: No more addresses

REMEMBER the panic over the “millennium bug”, when computers everywhere were expected to go haywire on January 1st, 2000, thanks to the way a lot of old software used just two digits to represent the year instead of four? Doomsters predicted all sorts of errors in calculations involving dates when the clocks rolled over from 99 to 00. In the event, the millennium dawned without incident. That may have been because of the draconian preparations undertaken beforehand. Or perhaps, as many suspected, the problem was grossly exaggerated in the first place, as it often happens. Certainly, the computer industry made a packet out of all the panic-buying of new hardware and software in the months leading up to the new millennium. And who would blame them for this? Business is business.

Well, something similar is about to happen in the months ahead. This time, the issue concerns the exhaustion of Internet addresses – those four numbers ranging from 0 to 255 separated by dots that uniquely identify every device attached to the Internet. According to Hurricane Electric, an Internet backbone and services provider based in Fremont, California, the Internet will run out of bulk IP addresses sometime next week – given the rate addresses are currently being gobbled up.

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) will then have doled out all its so-called “slash-eight” blocks of addresses to the five regional Internet registries around the world. In turn, the registries are expected to have allocated all their remaining addresses to local network operators by October at the latest. After that, any organization applying for new addresses will be told, “Sorry, none left”.

The issue is real and has been a long time in the making. *The Economist* first warned about it ten years ago. The problem concerns the address space of the existing version of the Internet protocol (IPv4), which is only 32 bits wide. The total number of binary addresses possible with such an arrangement is 4.3 billion. Back in the 1980s, when the Internet connected just a couple of dozen research institutes in America, that seemed like a huge number. Besides, the Internet was thought at the time to be just a temporary network anyway.

But with the invention of the Web in 1990 came an explosion in popular demand. It was soon clear that it was only a matter of time before the Internet would exhaust its supply of addresses. Work on a replacement for IPv4 began in the early 1990s, with IPv6 finally being made available around 1998. By giving the new internet version an address space of 128 bits, the designers pretty well guaranteed that it would not run out of unique identifiers for decades, or even centuries, to come.

Two raised to the 128th power is an astronomical number. That will come in handy when the “**Internet of things**” becomes a reality. Already, some two billion people have access to the Internet. Add all the televisions, phones, cars and household appliances that are currently being given Internet access – plus, eventually, every book, pill case and item of inventory as well – and a world or two of addresses could easily be accounted for. And yet, the solution of any problem begins with its verbalization. We are forewarned and it means – forearmed.

<p>12. The fears of the users about the “millennium bug” were ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) justified.</li><li>2) unrealistic.</li><li>3) overestimated.</li><li>4) suppressed.</li></ol>	<p>14. The number of available IP addresses is limited by ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) address space of the Internet protocol.</li><li>2) the Internet protocol version.</li><li>3) the number of organizations applying.</li><li>4) the number of computers connected to the Internet.</li></ol>	<p>16. The existing version of the protocol was believed appropriate because ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) the net was not popular.</li><li>2) the addresses were not permanent.</li><li>3) no one expected the demand to grow.</li><li>4) another network was being developed.</li></ol>	<p>18. Speaking of the future of the world-wide web, the author appears to be ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) doubtful.</li><li>2) hopeful.</li><li>3) overexcited.</li><li>4) pessimistic.</li></ol>
<p>13. Which of the following was NOT the reason why the “millennium bug” didn’t work?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) The users took necessary precautions.</li><li>2) The manufacturers had improved software.</li><li>3) The new hardware had been installed.</li><li>4) The problem never existed.</li></ol>	<p>15. The solution of the problem with the lack of IP addresses is to ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) restrict the number of users.</li><li>2) improve the current Internet protocol.</li><li>3) add a temporary network.</li><li>4) speed up research.</li></ol>	<p>17. The phrase “Internet of things” refers to ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) personal computers of the users.</li><li>2) appliances with access to the Web.</li><li>3) things ordered through the Internet.</li><li>4) a new network replacing the current Internet.</li></ol>	

# Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

# Задания 19-25

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

## Instagram

19. Instagram is a mobile photo-sharing application. It's one of the _____ services for users to share their pictures and videos.	POPULAR
20. Mike Krieger _____ it in October 2010 as a free mobile application.	BEGIN
21. In the near future everybody _____ Instagram to attract people's attention and simply show off.	USE

## Emoji

22. Emoji is a Japanese word to denote ideograms and smileys. People often put _____ emoticons in their electronic messages and Web pages.	THIS
23. They _____ in the 1990s.	INTRODUCE
24. Since that time they _____ immensely popular worldwide, much thanks to their international inclusion in smartphones.	BECOME
25. There is no doubt that people _____ using Emoji in the future.	CONTINUE

# Задания 26-31

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.

## The smartphone

26. Nowadays smartphones define the way people connect to the rest of the world. How did it start? On the 16th of August 1994, IBM released a personal _____, which became the modern smartphone	COMMUNICATE
27. It was capable of making phone calls, faxing, text messaging and e-mailing. It was a prized _____ because this device also included a touch screen.	POSSESS
28. It had a clock, calendar and some games. But this _____ device was just too advanced for its time.	WONDER
29. The market was not yet ready for such a _____ innovation. Faster networks, browsers and applications were needed to release its full potential.	TECHNOLOGY
30. In 2000, Ericsson was the first to introduce the word “smartphone” for its _____ R380 mobile phone. This device was a modification of a lightweight flip phone.	AMAZE
31. The magazine <i>Popular Science</i> called the Ericsson R380 smartphone one of the most important _____ in science and technology.	ACHIEVE

# Задания 32-38

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32–38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32–38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

## Computer problems

David's mum Frieda was useless when it came to fixing computer problems. It was in part because she didn't know how programs operated or how to **32** \_\_\_\_\_ the settings, but it was also because she didn't want to know. It simply wasn't of interest to her.

So whenever something went wrong, it was David to the rescue. He'd always ask what she had done to it, but the response was always the same: 'I have no idea. It's just stopped working.' David would have to **33** \_\_\_\_\_ upon a mission to work out what was the matter.

It rarely took David long to solve the problem. He was a computer **34** \_\_\_\_\_ who could take a computer apart and put it back together again. But he was going off to university soon, and what would his mum do then?

'I suppose I'll just call someone,' she said when David brought **35** \_\_\_\_\_ the topic in conversation. His mum managed a plant nursery and didn't need computers to run her shop, although it was nice for recording the details of her business **36** \_\_\_\_\_.

She knew the basics of computers, which satisfied her needs. She had **37** \_\_\_\_\_ accustomed to placing orders online, but when the computer froze up, so did David's mum. She would just pull out her old-fashioned address book and call suppliers directly. As long as she could rely on a method that was tried and **38** \_\_\_\_\_, computer problems were of little concern.

**32.** 1) revise 2) affect 3) move 4) adjust

**33.** 1) enrol 2) embark 3) enlist 4) enter

**34.** 1) whiz 2) star 3) legend 4) icon

**35.** 1) up 2) forward 3) out 4) round

**36.** 1) staff 2) contacts 3) personnel 4) links

**37.** 1) done 2) gone 3) grown 4) taken

**38.** 1) checked 2) proven 3) known 4) tested

# Раздел 4. Письмо

# Задание 39

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 39 и 40 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nicole, who writes:

*I'm doing a report on the media in one of my classes. I was wondering about your experience with the media. Where do you get your news? How often do you read, watch or listen to the news? What's your opinion about it?  
In other news, my aunt and uncle are visiting in two weeks ...*

Write a letter to Nicole.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her aunt and uncle's visit.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

# Задание 40

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 39 и 40 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него.

Comment on the following statement.

*Virtual Internet communication results in losing real-life social skills.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

# Раздел 5. Устная часть

# Задание 1

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

**The turn of the third millennium has seen new forms of art that are getting popular. New media art is a genre in which artworks are created with new media technologies, including digital art, computer graphics, computer animation, virtual art, Internet art, interactive art, video games etc. This is a new art, which is completely different from old visual arts, for example, traditional painting, sculpture, decorative art and others. There is an increasing public interest in the new forms of "beauty" although a heated debate is going on about whether these new creations can be called "art" at all. Many critics express their concern that such works are a challenge to the laws of aesthetics. However, many art schools and major universities in the developed countries now offer training programmes in the so-called "new genres" with a growing number of graduate programmes. New media art often involves interaction between artist and observer or between observers and the artwork.**

# Задание 2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

You are considering buying a new phone and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five questions to find out the following:

- 1) models available
- 2) features
- 3) price
- 4) if there is a guarantee
- 5) length of sale

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



# Задание 3

Task 3. These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken;
- what/who is in the photo;
- what is happening;
- why you keep the photo in your album;
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend.

You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number...”



# Задание 4

Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- **give a brief description of the photos (action, location)**
- **say what the pictures have in common**
- **say in what way the pictures are different**
- **say which way of spending time with a friend presented in the pictures you preferred in your childhood**
- **explain why**

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



ОТВЕТЫ

<b>Аудирование</b>	<b>Чтение</b>
<b>Задание 1</b> A2 B4 C7 D6 E5 F3	<b>Задание 10</b> A7 B4 C1 D8 E2 F3 G6
<b>Задание 2</b> A2 B1 C2 D3 E1 F2 G3	<b>Задание 11</b> A3 B6 C1 D7 E2 F5
<b>Задания 3-9</b> 3-1 4-3 5-2 6-3 7-3 8-3 9-2	<b>Задания 12-18</b> 12-3 13-4 14-1 15-2 16-3 17-2 18-3

<b>Задания 19-25</b>	<b>Задания 26-31</b>	<b>Задания 32-38</b>
19. MOSTPOPULAR	26. COMMUNICATOR	32. 4
20. BEGAN	27. POSSESSION	33. 2
21. WILLUSE	28. WONDERFUL	34. 1
22. THESE	29. TECHNOLOGICAL	35. 1
23. WEREINTRODUCED	30. AMAZING	36. 2
24. HAVEBECOME	31. ACHIEVEMENT	37. 3
25. WILLCONTINUE		38. 4