



## Английский язык

### Демонстрационная версия 2026

Ответы на вопросы заданий следует давать в Листе ответов, размещая знак «плюс» (+) в пустой клетке (a ) рядом с выбранным вариантом ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.

Использование Листа ответов для дополнительных записей не разрешается.

#### Образец Листа ответов:

	Задание № .....			
1	a <input type="checkbox"/>	b <input type="checkbox"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/>	d <input type="checkbox"/>
2	a <input type="checkbox"/>	b <input type="checkbox"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/>	d <input type="checkbox"/>
3	a <input type="checkbox"/>	b <input type="checkbox"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/>	d <input type="checkbox"/>
4	a <input type="checkbox"/>	b <input type="checkbox"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/>	d <input type="checkbox"/>

### ЗАДАНИЕ 1

Установите соответствие между текстами и заголовками, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.

1. Work in the "dark, satanic mills" brought new levels of exploitation and hardship. Rapid industrialization caused overcrowding and disease; cholera epidemics between the 1830s and 1860s provoked public unrest and forced the government to improve public health. Another consequence of Victorian working conditions was the rise of trade unionism. A socially stratified and politically divided society, it was preoccupied with distinctions of social class.

- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
- d) Culture and the Environment in Britain

2. The British pride themselves on their long tradition of landscape management rooted in the aristocratic and landowning classes of the 18th and 19th centuries. The British also emphasize that the rise of modern pollution control began in the Victorian industrial era with the emergence of the national Inspectorates and the local Commissioners of Sewers. All these traditions are rooted in British social history, which was heavily influenced by class, power, and the changing shape of industrial and agricultural development. In modern Britain, affected by industrial recession, where concern over jobs and growth appears to dominate public and political attention, as well as public spending cuts that sap the morale and effectiveness of the major regulatory agencies, attitudes toward, and the execution of, environmental protection are undergoing a subtle but profound revolution. It is slowly but agonizingly being recognized that economic growth and social well-being cannot be disconnected from environmental processes and the limits these impose on management and technological intervention. A 21st century Britain will have to integrate conservation with development in order to survive.

- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
- d) Culture and the Environment in Britain

3. Until the middle of the twentieth century, the United Kingdom was one of the world's wealthiest and most influential nations. Machine tools, locomotives, and steamships built in Scotland and the industrial Midlands were exported worldwide; textile products from Lancashire, Staffordshire china and pottery, Welsh anthracite coal, and finished steel products from Sheffield, dominated world markets for a century. British mining, manufacturing, transportation technology; legal, banking and parliamentary systems; and scientific discoveries and advances were exported worldwide. The nation's wealth was further underwritten by its position as the chief European colonial power, with captive markets and extensive sources of cheap labor and raw materials in Australasia, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
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4. The UK was the world's first industrialized country. Still today, it is a leading trading power and business centre with one of the largest economies in the world. The nation's colorful history and strong sense of tradition have been shaped by a colonial empire, both civil and European war and a constitutional monarchy. The UK has large coal, natural gas and oil resources and a strong agricultural sector. However, services, particularly banking, insurance and business services, account for the largest proportion of GDP. Supported by a long-established system of government and economic stability, the UK is an attractive base for overseas business, offering skills in areas such as research, development and technology. However, in order to operate effectively in the UK business environment, there are a number of important issues to take into consideration both before and during your time there.

- a) Doing Business in the UK
- b) The Industrial Revolution
- c) A Welfare State
- d) Culture and the Environment in Britain

## **ЗАДАНИЕ 2**

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания после текста, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.**

### **Unleashing the Power of Creativity**

I have always been an optimist and I suppose that is rooted in my belief that the power of creativity and intelligence can make the world a better place. And the life did not disappoint me – many times it proved me right.

For as long as I can remember, I have loved learning new things and solving problems. So when I sat down at a computer for the first time in the seventh grade, I was hooked. It was a clunky old Teletype machine and it could barely do anything compared to the computers we have today. But it changed my life.

When my friend Paul Allen and I started Microsoft 30 years ago, we had a vision of "a computer on every desk and in every home," which probably sounded a little too optimistic at a time when most computers were the size of refrigerators and cost as much as a new modern Japanese car. But we believed that personal computers would change the world. And they have. And now, after 30 years, I am still as inspired by computers as I was back in the seventh grade. I believe that computers are the most incredible tool we can use to feed our curiosity and inventiveness – to help us solve problems that even the smartest people could not solve on their

own.

Computers have transformed how we learn, giving kids everywhere a window into all of the world's knowledge. And the only thing these youngsters should do is make the right choice, which is not always an easy choice. Computers are helping us build communities around the things we care about and to stay close to the people who are important to us, no matter where they live – next door or on the other side of the world.

Like my friend Warren Buffett, I feel particularly lucky to do something every day that I love doing. He calls it "tap-dancing to work." My job at Microsoft is as challenging as ever, but what makes me "tap-dance to work" is when we show people something new, like a computer that can recognize your handwriting or your speech, or gestures, or one that can store a lifetime's worth of photos or home videos and they say, "I didn't know you could do that with a PC!"

But for all the cool things that a person can do with a PC, there are lots of other ways we can put our creativity and intelligence to work to improve our world. There are still far too many people in the world whose most basic needs go unmet. Every year, for example, millions of people die from diseases that are easy to prevent or treat in the developed world.

I believe that my own good fortune brings with it a responsibility to give back to the world. I have committed myself to improving health and education in a way that can help as many people as possible.

As a father, I believe that the death of a child in Africa is no less bitter or tragic than the death of a child anywhere else. And that it does not take much to make an immense difference in these children's lives.

I am still very much an optimist, and I believe that progress on even the world's toughest problems is possible – and it is happening every day. We are seeing new drugs for deadly diseases, new diagnostic tools, and new attention paid to the health problems in the developing world.

I am excited by the possibilities I see for medicine. And I believe that through our natural inventiveness, creativity and willingness to solve tough problems, we are going to see some amazing achievements in this area in my lifetime.

**1. The narrator considers himself an optimist as he**

- A) has a strong religious belief.
- B) believes the world is perfect.
- C) believes in the power of human mind.
- D) knows how to develop one's creativity.

**2. After the narrator first used a computer he**

- A) got fascinated with its size.
- B) used it to solve his problems.
- C) could no longer do without it.
- D) could not believe that it cost so much.

**3. The narrator believes that computers are perfect to**

- A) be human friends.
- B) create new fields of knowledge.
- C) provide people with creative ideas.
- D) be used as an instrument to solve human problems.

**4. The narrator "tap-dances to work" because he enjoys**

- A) meeting new people.
- B) watching dancing contests.
- C) teaching people basic computer skills.
- D) doing his job very much.

**5. The narrator believes that**

- A) a lot of people in the world need help.
- B) it is impossible to make the world better.
- C) people in the world have too many needs.
- D) the computer is the only way to improve the world.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 3**

**Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, который Вы считаете правильным.**

The native tribes in the central and eastern parts of England were conquered by the Romans in 55 B.C., and permanent Roman settlements were established in 43 B.C. and continued for four hundred years. The numbers of Romans were never great, but the indigenous upper classes \_\_\_1\_\_\_. The principal Roman towns had baths, temples, amphitheaters, and forums and some of the roads designed to connect Roman towns are still in use.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_, the British Isles were invaded by a succession of warlike peoples from the European mainland, including the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes; there were also persistent Danish

raids. All migrations influenced the native Britons, as can be seen in the English language, which is an amalgam of the languages spoken by the waves of colonists. This turbulence ended with the Norman Conquest in 1066.

A new line of kings attempted to extend control into the farthest reaches of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and struggles for supremacy between rival chieftains and princes culminated in the Magna Carta of 1215, which eventually led to \_\_3\_\_ and representative democracy. A period of consensus and stability followed the accession to the throne of the Tudor king Henry VII in 1495.

His successor, Henry VIII, broke with the Catholic Church in Rome and declared himself \_\_4\_\_. The dissolution of the monasteries and the confiscation of the property of the Roman Catholic Church occurred during the Reformation, leading to challenges to the monarchy by rivals who supported Catholicism. Instability, civil unrest, and competition with other European powers over claims to overseas territory continued for much of the seventeenth century.

During the period of the Enclosures (1740–1789), landlords cleared the peasantry from the rural landscape \_\_5\_\_ and began to derive profit from new, scientific methods of intensive agricultural production rather than relying on the meager tithes and rents paid by peasant smallholders. This displaced large numbers of rural people, who were forced to emigrate to the overseas colonies or migrate to the new sites of industrial production.

1. a) continued speaking English
  - b) started a revolt
  - c) became Romanized and spoke Latin
  - d) left the country
  
2. a) When the Romans stayed
  - b) With the Romans moving deeper into the island
  - c) With the departure of the Romans
  - d) When the Romans stopped building the roads
  
3. a) the strengthening of the royal power
  - b) the outbreak of the war
  - c) the establishment of Parliament
  - d) the revolts of the English peasantry









