

SPOTLIGHT ON TULA REGION СБОРНИК ЗАДАНИЙ ФОРМАТА ЕГЭ



**TU
LA**

МБОУ «ЦО - ГИМНАЗИЯ № 11
ИМ. АЛЕКСАНДРА И ОЛЕГА ТРОЯНОВСКИХ»
ЦЕНТР ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
АО «ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ»

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Spotlight on Tula Region



В настоящее время, когда возросла самостоятельность отдельных регионов, использование регионального компонента на уроках иностранного языка приобретает все большую актуальность. Преподавание языка на современном этапе является не только введением обучающихся в мир иноязычной культуры, но и осмысленным пониманием ими родной культуры, что важно в процессе становления личности, формирования мировоззрения, а также всестороннего культурного развития детей. Важно отметить, что если обучающийся обладает обширными знаниями об истории, традициях своего региона, ему легче научиться представлять родную культуру на иностранном языке.

В связи с этим возникает естественная необходимость введения регионального компонента в образование. Переход к Единому Государственному экзамену (ЕГЭ) по иностранному языку также делает особенно востребованными знания по краеведению. Так, на экзамене учащийся должен уметь вести беседу о своем родном крае, его истории, достопримечательностях, экологии и даже проблемах молодежи региона.

Практика моей работы в старшей школе г. Тулы показывает, что выход на региональные проблемы в обучении английскому языку позволяет школьникам глубже понять и усвоить отдельные языковые явления и лингвострановедческие реалии. Поэтому у современного учителя иностранного языка Тульского региона возникает потребность в материале по природным и климатическим условиям, экономике, экологии, достопримечательностях области, музыкантах и художниках, прославивших нашу область. В этой связи, считаю целесообразно интегрировать краеведческий материал по культурологии родного края в основной курс подготовки обучающихся 10-11 классов к ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

Использование национально-регионального компонента при обучении иностранному языку повышает эффективность педагогического процесса, заметно улучшает уровень языковой подготовки учащихся и, безусловно, способствует всестороннему развитию личности обучающихся. Особая роль здесь также отводится межпредметным связям. На уроках английского языка мы используем знания, полученные на уроках литературы, географии, истории, предметов эстетического цикла – музыки, изобразительного искусства, МХК. Все это помогает ученикам строить для себя общую картину мира и вырабатывать собственное отношение к различным вопросам.

В содержательном плане данное пособие направлено на расширение знаний обучающихся об истории, географии, достопримечательностях, знаменитых

людях Тульского края и рассчитано на подготовку обучающихся к ЕГЭ как в письменной (тестовой части экзамена), так и в его устной форме, требующей представления информации о родном крае или учитывающих региональную специфику коммуникантов.

Работая с текстами региональной направленности, ребята получают возможность не только хорошо подготовиться к экзамену, но и при необходимости рассказать иностранным гостям о родном Тульском крае, его истории, об интересных географических маршрутах, о знаменитых на весь мир Тульских брендах, о традициях и обычаях нашей земли.

В результате освоения такого регионального культурно-туристического минимума на основе заданий формата ЕГЭ по английскому языку обучающиеся будут знать:

- историю и архитектуру родного города;
- имена и биографии знаменитых туляков;
- историю оружейного мастерства Тульского края;
- особенности достопримечательностей Тульской области;
- «сладкие» символы Тульского края;
- продукцию современных заводов и предприятий нашего региона.

Все это, на мой взгляд, позволяет учащимся не только осознать значимость культуры Тульской области и её существенного вклада в историю Российского государства, но и помочь сформировать патриотические и гражданские качества, гордость за свою малую родину.

Описанные направления работы с региональным материалом (хотя они далеко не исчерпаны) подтверждают необходимость дальнейшего изучения и разработки подобного рода заданий, позволяющих не только обновить и углубить содержание обучения иностранному языку в целом, но и подготовить кадровый потенциал учащихся к будущей профессиональной деятельности в Тульском регионе.

WELCOME TO TULA REGION!!!

ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ В ТУЛЬСКУЮ ОБЛАСТЬ!!!

С уважением и любовью к родному Тульскому краю,
кандидат филологических наук, учитель английского языка
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Some interesting facts about Tula



- One of the features of Tula is its proximity to Moscow – the capital of Russia (about 180 km)
- The City Day of Tula is traditionally celebrated on the second Saturday of September.
- The climate of Tula is moderately continental with distinct seasons. It is characterized by warm, long summers and moderately cold winters with frequent thaws. The average temperature in July is plus 19.1 degrees Celsius, in February - minus 7.5 degrees Celsius.
- The territory of the city is crossed or passed in close proximity by important highways of federal significance (Moscow - the Crimea, Kaluga - Tula - Ryazan) and railways (Moscow - Donbass, Tula - Kozelsk). Public transport in Tula is represented by buses, minibuses, trolleybuses, and trams.
- Tula is a large industrial and commercial center in Russia. The leading industries are ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and metalworking. There are several large plants located near Tula - “Tulachermet” (the largest exporter of iron in Russia), “Kosogorsk Metallurgical Plant” (a large producer of blast furnace iron), “Polema” (one of the largest in Russia enterprises specializing in powder metallurgy), and “Vanadium-Tula”.
- Tula is widely known for three activities of local residents rooted deep in the history of the city: the production of weapons, samovars, and gingerbread. Each of them is represented in the city by the Museum of Weapons, the Museum of Samovars, and the Museum of Tula Gingerbread.
- In the Russian language there is such an idiom “Don’t go to Tula with your samovar” which means doing something useless. In English there is a close proverb - “Don’t carry coals to Newcastle”.
- In total, on the territory of Tula there are more than 300 objects of cultural heritage: monuments, museums, historical buildings. The Tula Kremlin, the oldest building in the city, is an architectural monument of the 16th century. Yasnaya Polyana, the house-museum of Leo Tolstoy, is located about 14 km south-west of Tula.



- The center of Tula is Lenin Square located near the Tula Kremlin. The main street of the city is Lenin Avenue - the busiest street in the city with a lot of educational institutions, a drama theater, a philharmonic society, monuments dedicated to the Second World War, various shops, restaurants, cafes, and supermarkets.
- The most interesting and unusual Tula street monuments are “Taming the Flea”, “Tula Gingerbread”, and “Dinosaur” (also known as “Mother-in-law”).



РАЗДЕЛ 1. ЧТЕНИЕ (READING SECTION)

1. Задание 10

10. Установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8.

Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Honoured by the tsar's name | 5. Good for sweet tooth |
| 2. Better change | 6. To commemorate famous people |
| 3. A nice place for country study | 7. Not far from the town |
| 4. An original design | 8. Perfect for art lovers |

Main Attractions of Tula

- A. Museum “Tula Samovars”** - one of the symbols of Tula located in an old building named after Emperor Alexander II in front of the entrance to the Tula Kremlin. Here you can see a large collection of all kinds of unique samovars of the 18th-20th centuries, learn about the main stages in the history and production of samovars.
- B. Tula Museum of Weapons** - the oldest museum of weapons in Russia, founded in 1873. In 2012, a new building of this museum was opened, designed in the form of an old Russian helmet. In 2015, a new permanent exhibition “The history of small arms and cold weapons from the 14th century to the present” was opened here. An exhibition of Russian military equipment of the second half of the 20th century is located on the territory of the museum.
- C. Museum “Tula Gingerbread”** - a small museum dedicated to the history, diversity, and tradition of the production of Tula gingerbread. In two halls of the museum, a huge assortment of gingerbread is presented: personalized, congratulatory with inscriptions, honorary, custom-made, timed to special dates and holidays, including a unique gingerbread weighing 50 kilograms. There is also a shop with various edible gingerbread souvenirs.
- D. Tula Museum of Fine Arts** - one of the largest regional museums in Russia, which has more than 23 thousand works of painting, sculpture, graphics, arts and crafts, and folk art. There are three collections in total: the department of Russian art, the department of Western European art, and the department of contemporary art. Here you can see the works of such famous Russian painters as Surikov, Repin, Polenov, Aivazovsky, Shishkin, Levitan.
- E. Museum “The Demidovs’ Necropolis”** - a memorial historical museum dedicated to the activities of the Demidovs, a dynasty of industrialists and entrepreneurs known throughout Russia. The exposition was opened for the 340th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the dynasty - Nikita Demidov. The central place in the museum is occupied by the family tomb of the Demidov family, which is located on the territory of the Nikolo-Zaretskaya church.
- F. The Central Park of Culture and Rest named after P.P. Belousov.** In the past, there was a huge city dump on the site of this park, but with the help of the insistence of the chief sanitary doctor P.P. Belousov the territory was cleared and planted with various trees, shrubs, flowers. Today, it is the largest park area in Tula (143 hectares), which has the status of a natural monument of national heritage. The main part of the park is a forest and a recreational area. One of its most picturesque places is a cascade of three ponds.

G. Leo Tolstoy Museum-Estate “Yasnaya Polyana”. The great Russian writer Leo (Lev) Nikolaevich Tolstoy was born in this estate, about 14 km southwest of Tula. Here he lived the main part of his life. In addition to the old house, the museum complex also includes other buildings: a stable, a smithy, a bathhouse, a gazebo, and a birch bridge. The grave of Leo Tolstoy is also located here. Almost nothing has changed since the time when the writer lived and worked in this beautiful estate.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2. Задание 11. (текст 1)

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.



The Tula Museum of Local Lore is one of the brightest representatives in its "brotherhood"! The impressions after the visit are extraordinary. Perhaps, your colorful photos will be able to describe only a part of all the feelings A_____.

As for the place of location, the organizers of the Tula Museum of Local Lore B_____ who had lived here, on Posolskaya Str. (current address: 68 Sovetskaya Str.), in the far 1700. A mezzanine, with two floors, C_____ allowed organizing

an exhibition in 1919 about our city exactly where it exists to this day!

Before the beginning of the 20th century, all the old things that are now represented in the museum were in the personal collections of researchers and most of them D_____.

The Tula Regional Museum of Local Lore possessed so many exhibits that in the '90s, it was able to share them with new tourist sites that have become the signatures of our region, E_____. Strictly speaking, there are more than 140 thousand items of interest here.

F_____ any museum of local lore may boast of, there are many very interesting things. Here are some of them: unusual products of residents of the City of Masters, an old black-and-white voting machine, a giant full-wall shelf with the most interesting and old books of the province, a pile of coins G_____, a nest of one of the representatives of the local fauna made of metal, etc.



1. chose the old house of a merchant
2. to buy a whole house with a decent territory
3. that you will convey when telling your friends about it
4. in addition to standard finds
5. and a large useful area of premises
6. without losing a drop of its attractiveness and educational value
7. that will help you to find the way
8. belonged to the local diocese

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Часть предложения							

Задание 11 (текст 2)

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.

Imperial Tula Arms Plant is a Russian weapons manufacturer A _____. Throughout its history, it has produced weapons for the Russian state. Its name was changed from Tula Arsenal to Tula Arms Plant during the Soviet era.



Historically, the plant produced a wide variety of sports weapons and arms for the Imperial Russian Army. In the 18th century, Tula Arms Plant was recognized as setting the standard for Russian Arms Production. B _____ Tula Arms Factory became one of the most prominent arms factories in Europe.

In 1910 the factory started production of the Maxim machine gun. In 1927 planning and design office was established in order

C _____, the result of which was the development of aircraft machine guns - PV-1 and ShKAS. Between 1927 and 1938 the plant built the country's first spinning machines. During World War II, Axis countries invaded USSR as part of Operation Barbarossa. By December 5, 1941, the German 2nd Panzer Division had advanced to within a few kilometers of Tula, D _____. As a result, far fewer weapons were produced there than at other Soviet factories such as Izhevsk Mechanical Plant.

E _____ "Everything for the front, everything for the victory", Tula gunsmiths produced Mosin–Nagant 91/30 rifles, SVT-40 self-loading rifles, ShVAK aircraft guns, Nagant revolvers and Tokarev pistols.

Tula was strategically important to the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Significant ore deposits were situated relatively close to it F _____ like the Upa River and many rail lines coming in and out of the city.

In 1965 constructors N. I. Korovyakov and V.P. Ochneva created a reliable double-barreled over-and-under shotgun TOZ-34.

During 1960s–1980s, the plant received an order for production of the world-famous Kalashnikov assault rifles (six variants), anti-tank guided missiles - 9M14 Malyutka, 9M133 Kornet, 9M113 Konkurs and the Bonfire underslung grenade launcher.

During the early to mid-Soviet era, Tula Arms Plant produced a variety of military rifles, including the Mosin–Nagant, SVT-40, SKS, and AKM. It also produced the Nagant M1895 revolver.

From the late 1970s to the early 1980s, the factory produced the AK-74, and went on to manufacture the VSS Vintorez, AS Val, OTs-14 Groza, and TOZ rifle weapons designed by TsNIITochMash.



The plant also produces large quantities of small arms ammunition G_____.

The factory has also manufactured a number of pistols over the years such as the Korovin pistol, TT pistol, Stechkin automatic pistol, SPP-1 underwater pistol, and MSP Groza silent pistol.

1. for the military as well as for commercial sale
2. and it had access to ample transportation routes
3. in 1941-1945, working under the slogan
4. founded by Tsar Peter I of Russia in 1712 in Tula
5. and it helped to find the way to
6. reconstructed in the 19th century
7. to improve the work of all of the plant's designers
8. forcing the Soviets to evacuate Tula Arms Plant

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Часть предложения							

Раздел 2. Лексика и грамматика (Vocabulary and Grammar section)**Задание 1**

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 из группы 19–24.

**Belevsky Lace**

A special phenomenon of the folk culture of Tula Province is Belyov lace. It is unique in its charming pattern, uncomplicated, and aristocratically elegant.

The nuns of the Belyov Holy Cross Monastery were the first to start 19 _____ lace in the Tula region. Measured lace of gold and silver threads was woven on bobbins and it was used 20 _____ for finishing dresses of high-ranking nobles and festive clothes of priests.

Work pieces 21 _____ in the Belyov style reveal and emphasize the identity, personality, and beauty of the human. Perhaps that is why in France, in Paris, the homeland of good taste, this lace was often taken for its own, French lace.

PRODUCE**EXCLUSIVE****MAKE**



Filimonovo toys

Filimonovo toys are a type of Russian pottery craft produced in Odoyevsky District of Tula region, Russia. The toys derive their name from the village of their origin, Filimonovo, and are 22_____ by hand from the bluish-grey local clay that after fire processing turns into a pure white ceramics. The artists paint figures with aniline dyes using brightly colored strips and spots.

Filimonovo toys 23_____ often clay whistles in the forms of women, 24 _____, and different animals such as bears, cattle, and roosters. The figures of people or other animals holding chickens or roosters are also quite common.

MOULD

***TO BE
HORSEMAN***

Задание 2

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 из группы 19–24.

The History of Tula Harmonics

Tula accordion 19 _____ a symbol of Russia and received a worldwide recognition. But how did all this begin? The earliest examples of hand-harmonics were made in the workshop by Tula masters – brothers

Shkunaevi. Since about 1820, the production of a simple hand-forged harmonic was founded by a gunsmith Timothy Vorontsov in the basement of the samovar factories. The next item 20 _____ by a gunsmith Ivan Sizov from Nizhny Novgorod Trade Fair in 1830. He opened a studio in Tula, in which 21 the _____ copied sample had been made and then he organized a mass production of harmonics.



In that period of time the 22 _____ company of the production of harmonics was a factory by brothers Kiselev. It specialized in the production of a two-row and three-row Viennese harmonic. Among the accordion masters should 23 _____ Leontius Alekseevich Chulkov. In 1880 he founded an independent studio harmonic production. In 1907, Gennadiy Chulkov 24 _____ the mechanics of the so called borrowed bass for two-row Vienna harmonics. For this invention he got a patent certificate

BECOME**BRING****ONE****LARGE****NOTE****CREATE**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. 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

Задание 1

Suvorov Sweets

A recognizable brand, famous not only in Tula Region but also in other regions of the country is sweets from Suvorov, produced with care for health.



VARIOUS

Raw materials for sweets are a 25 _____ of nuts from all continents, dried fruits, exotic candied fruits, seeds, berries, and spices.

Tula Inlay (Vsechka)



Initially, the inlay was used to decorate weapons. Patterns were copied from French and 26 _____ guns, but soon a native, unique technology, the Tula Vsechka, appeared.

In addition to the "wire" patterns, precious stones and metals started to be used. Almost everything became subject to _____ 27, firearms

and cold steel, household items: combs, boxes, medallions, ornaments, etc.

SPAIN

DECORATE

Tula Samovar



A samovar is a metal 28 _____ used to heat and boil water at home, particularly for tea.

The samovar is the center of the traditional Russian house and Tula is the center of the Russian samovar industry. Located 120 miles south of Moscow, Tula was a major center for weapons production and skilled metalworking until the 18th century, when the craftsmen of the area decided to beat their swords into plowshares, using their metalworking talents to create samovars instead of cannons. The Russian phrase “bringing a samovar to Tula” is an equivalent to the English phrase, “carrying coal to Newcastle.”

The Tula Museum of Samovars commemorates the history of the samovar with exquisite examples of Tula’s tradition of 29 _____ over the last few centuries. So, if you’re a big enough fan of samovars you should definitely make the trip to the museum!

CONTAIN

ARTIST

Задание 2

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. 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

Famous people

Olga Anatolyevna Slyusareva is a Russian professional racing 25 _____. She won a gold medal at the 2004 Olympic Games in the points race, bronze medal at the 2000 Olympic Games in the points race, and at the 2004 Olympic Games in the road race. Since 2019 she is the Mayor of Tula.

CYCLE

Vladimir Mashkov was born on 27 November 1963, in Tula, Russia. His mother was a puppet theatre director, and his father, Lev Mashkov, was an actor.



He made his debut on the stage as a child, took part in the productions of a school theater group and performed with his parents in the Novokuznetsk Puppet Theater. In the late 1970s, Mashkov entered a 26 _____ faculty of Novosibirsk State University, but studied there for only a year, after which he entered the Novosibirsk Theater School, from which in 1984 he was expelled because of 27 _____ behavior. In 1990, he graduated from

the Moscow Art Theater School and studied at the course of Oleg Tabakov.

BIOLOGY***PROPER***

Yaroslav Dronov (born in Novomoskovsk, Tula Region), better known by his stage name Shaman, is a Russian singer-songwriter and music producer. He is well known for writing and producing pop and rock music. His style mixes contemporary music, 28 _____ singing and unique vocal techniques.



His 2022 single "Rise Up" amassed 46 million views on the Internet and was featured on the Russian state channel Russia-1. The song is dedicated to the 29 _____ of the Great Patriotic War in Russia. Shaman was voted the second best Russian singer of 2022 in a poll by the state-owned Russian Public Opinion Research Center.

ETHNICITY

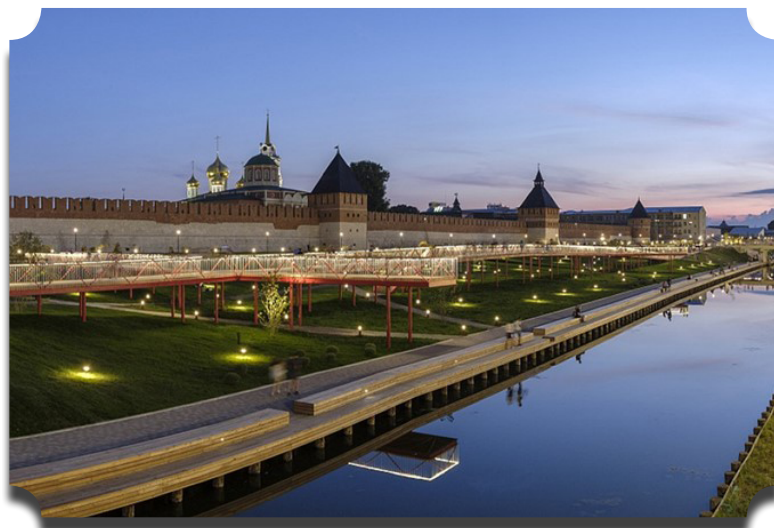
HERO

3.Задание на множественный выбор (Multiple Choice)

Задание 1

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

Undoubtedly, the most important date of the second decade of the 21st century in the City of Masters was the day when the Kazan Embankment was opened in Tula after a hundred years of desolation. Many citizens met this event with tears of joy in their eyes because several generations of Tula residents had not seen the Northern exterior of the Tula Kremlin. The overgrown area with a muddy silted river could only be seen 30_____the cracks in the high fence.



Kazan Embankment, as a cartographic feature, appeared only in 1907. It stretched from the Sretensky Church (today, the monument to S.I. Mosin) to the Kazan Church (today, Tula Engineering College). Between these churches, there were two-story houses of Tula residents, the addresses of which contained the street name of "Kazan Embankment." But the history of this strip of land from the Ivanovo Tower of the Tula Kremlin to the Chugunny Bridge (today, Zarechensky Bridge) had started much earlier! Old engravings may 31_____to you the fact that back in 1856, the townspeople liked to walk here. At the beginning of the 18th century a garden was planted along the Eastern wall of the Kremlin. That was the garden of the unprecedented beauty with fountains and a building which hosted balls and staged performances.



Later, an equally luxurious Lower Garden was arranged from this building to the Water Gate tower. It served 32_____the originator of the current Kazan Embankment. The building of the Winter Theater and an expensive first-class restaurant with delicious dishes was also located here. A boat station operated here for a long time. The Upa river was wide and full-flowing at that period of time. Butcher shops 33_____from the

Water Gate tower to the Corner Tower and a shopping area that descended up to the river extended from the Western walls of the Tula Kremlin to the Kazan Church.

After the beginning of the first world war the territories of the Lower Garden, shopping area and Kazan Embankment were moved in favor of strengthening the Tula Weapon

Factory. 34 _____ of firewood and combustible materials for machines and equipment of the enterprise began to be stored here. This territory in the heart of the Workshop of Russia got behind a high fence for more than a hundred years.

The years went 35 _____. A large area behind the Kremlin was covered with garbage and overgrown with weeds. The Upa River was getting shallower.

However, in 2016 it was decided to return the old embankment to Tula residents. During the work, more than 40 thousand cubic meters of silt were removed, two dams were built, and an 36 _____ landscape was arranged.

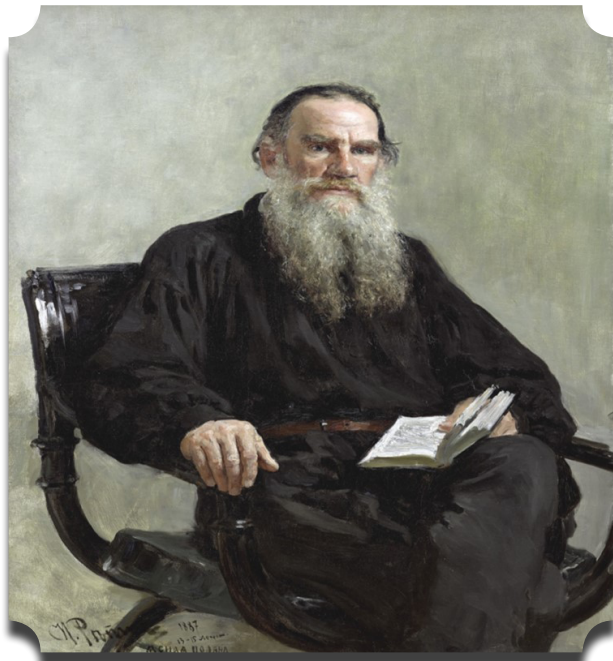
Today, the Kazan Embankment in Tula has three zones.

- Pryanik Zone, with restaurants, flower beds, gazebos, and rotundas.
- Concert Zone, with a stage and a square in front of it, with art objects and swings.
- Children and Sports Zone, with slides, “gorodki”, horizontal bars, parallel bars, a football field box and ping-pong tables.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 30.1) near | 2) through | 3) over | 4) between |
| 31.1) revise | 2) remember | 3) reveal | 4) remind |
| 32.1) between | 2) like | 3) by | 4) as |
| 33.1) stretched | 2) started | 3) lasted | 4) found |
| 34.1) stones | 2) stocks | 3) sticks | 4) parts |
| 35.1) by | 2) after | 3) in | 4) through |
| 36.1) artist | 2) artistic | 3) artificial | 4) artic |

Задание 2

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



Leo Tolstoy, Tolstoy also 30 _____ **Tolstoi**, Russian in full **Lev Nikolayevich, Graf (count) Tolstoy**, (born August 28, 1828, Yasnaya Polyana, Tula province, Russian Empire—died November 7, 1910, Astapovo, Ryazan province), Russian author, a master of realistic fiction and one of the world's greatest novelists.

Tolstoy is 31 _____ known for his two longest works, *War and Peace* (1865–69) and *Anna Karenina* (1875–77), which are commonly regarded as among the finest novels ever written. *War and Peace* in particular seems virtually to define this form for many readers and critics. Among Tolstoy's shorter works, *The Death of Ivan Ilyich* (1886) is usually classed among the best examples of the novella. Especially during his

last three decades Tolstoy also 32 _____ world renown as a moral and religious teacher. His doctrine of nonresistance to evil had an important influence on Gandhi. Although Tolstoy's religious ideas no longer command the respect they once did, interest in his life and personality has, if anything, increased over the years.

Most readers agree with the 33 _____ of the 19th-century British poet and critic Matthew Arnold that a novel by Tolstoy is not a work of art but a piece of life; the Russian author Isaak Babel commented that, if the world could write by itself, it would write like Tolstoy. Critics of diverse schools have agreed that somehow Tolstoy's works seem to elude all artifice. Most have stressed his ability to observe the smallest changes of



consciousness and to record the slightest movements of the body. What another novelist would describe as a single act of consciousness, Tolstoy convincingly breaks 34 _____ into a series of infinitesimally small steps. According to the English writer Virginia Woolf, who took 35 _____ granted that Tolstoy was “the greatest of all novelists,” these observational powers elicited a kind of fear in readers, who “wish to escape from the gaze which Tolstoy fixes on us.” Those who visited Tolstoy as an old man also reported feelings of great discomfort when he appeared to understand their unspoken thoughts. It was commonplace to describe him as godlike in his powers and titanic in his struggles to escape the limitations of the human condition. Some viewed Tolstoy as the 36 _____ of nature and pure vitality,

others saw him as the incarnation of the world's conscience, but for almost all who knew him or read his works, he was not just one of the greatest writers who ever lived but a living symbol of the search for life's meaning.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 30.1) spoken | 2) spelled | 3) written | 4) said |
| 31.1) best | 2) good | 3) better | 4) the best |
| 32.1) found | 2) was | 3) achieved | 4) made |
| 33.1) accusation | 2) work | 3) grade | 4) assessment |
| 34.1) down | 2) up | 3) off | 4) through |
| 35.1) in | 2) after | 3) for | 4) to |
| 36.1) embarrassment | 2) embodiment | 3) embroidery | 4) embrace |

Задание 3

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

BELYOVSKAYA PASTILA

Belyovskaya Pastila is made of only three 30 _____ : apples baked in a stove, egg whites and sugar. For many centuries there was a problem of saving huge apple 31 _____ in Russia. However, wise peasants in Tula region managed to bake apples, then ground them, 32 _____ the mass with egg whites and honey and dried it on "slow heat" in the Russian stove. Later, in the end of 19th century sugar became 33 _____ and used instead of honey.



Between the 19th and 20th century the industrial production of the pastila was established in Belyov (Tula region). After the revolution in 1917 the productions were lost and only 34 _____ were still making the sweet which 35 _____ to be popular not only in Russia but also in Europe and some American and Australian cities.

Belyovskaya pastila is made of special apples with the biggest 36 _____ of pectin named "Antonovsky". High amount of pectin in the products helps to eliminate toxins from the body. Besides, iron content is very healthy for hematopoietic function. The apples are grown in ecologically clear gardens of Tula region. The drying process goes in Russian stoves using birch firewoods. The products are traditionally packed into food parchment, craft paper and cardboard.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 30.1) components | 2) contents | 3) quantity | 4) figures |
| 31.1) trees | 2) fruits | 3) harvests | 4) seeds |
| 32.1) bought | 2) beat | 3) beaten | 4) beated |
| 33.1) available | 2) active | 3) accurate | 4) accessible |
| 34.1) local | 2) locality | 3) localities | 4) locals |
| 35.1) made | 2) used | 3) ought | 4) found |
| 36.1) amount | 2) number | 3) list | 4) size |

**PART 2. (THE ORAL PART OF THE EXAM) /
ЧАСТЬ 2. УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЭКЗАМЕНА**

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

You are considering renting a flat in Tula and now you are calling to find out more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out the following:

1. location;
2. utilities included;
3. price reduction;
4. pet policy;



Task 2. Study the advertisement.

You are considering joining a graffiti workshop in Tula and now you are calling to find out more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out the following:

1. age limit;
2. if it will be held outdoors;
3. skill level;
4. materials provided;



Task 2. Study the advertisement.

You are considering buying a new microphone (made by Oktava plant) and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

1. colours available;
2. weight;
3. price;
4. instruction;



Task 2. Study the advertisement.

You are considering visiting The Laser Show (organized in Tula Circus) and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

1. laser show schedule;
2. show duration;
3. cost per adult;
4. online reservation;

**Task 2. Study the advertisement.**

You are considering visiting the Machine Tool Museum in Tula and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

1. opening hours;
2. entrance fee;
3. refund for a ticket;
4. special exhibitions;

**Task 2. Study the advertisement.**

You are considering having a holiday near the Romantsevskiye Mountains (Konduki) in Tula region and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

1. location;
2. accommodation options;
3. surrounding attractions;
4. transportation;



Task 3. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions.

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Tapescript for Task 3

Electronic assistant: Hello! This is the Electronic assistant of the Best Journey travel agency. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out some facts about Tula region. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. Why do you like living in Tula?
2. What are some of the advantages of living in the center of Tula?
3. What are some of the disadvantages of living in the centre of Tula?
4. What part of Tula do you like the best?
5. What aspects of life in Tula would you complain about?
6. What do you think should be done to improve living conditions in Tula region?

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1. What are some differences between living in the city and living in the country?
2. Would you prefer to live in a really old historical city, or a really new modern city?
3. If you had grown up in a different city, how would your life have been different?
4. Do you walk alone at night in your home town? Is it safe?
5. Would you want to be the mayor of Tula? What would you do?
6. Do you think you could make big changes in Tula in the future?

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1. Would you want to be a member of the city council of Tula?
2. What monuments of Tula do you consider the most impressive? Why?
3. Do you like modern cosmopolitan architecture in your home town?
4. How would you describe the architecture of Tula?
5. Does Tula have a good bus service?
6. Do you have metro in Tula?

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Electronic assistant: Hello! This is the Electronic assistant of the Best Journey travel agency. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out some facts about Tula region. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. What would you do if you were in charge of Tula? How would you improve it?
2. Do you know if your city has a disaster plan for earthquakes, fires, floods, etc?
3. Can you suggest some good tourist sites to visit in Tula?
4. Does Tula have a professional or semi-professional sports team?
5. Do you go and watch some sport events in Tula? How much does it cost?
6. What are you doing to reduce the amount of pollution in Tula?

Task 3. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions.

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Tapescript for Task 3

Electronic assistant: Hello! This is the Electronic assistant of the Best Journey travel agency. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out some facts about Tula region. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. Does Tula have any laws about dealing with pollution? Do you follow them?
2. How do you sort garbage in Tula? Do you recycle on a regular basis?
3. What are some important tourist attractions in Tula? Have you visited them?
4. What's the most prestigious university in Tula region?
5. Where's the trendiest area in Tula? Do you enjoy going there?
6. Who are some famous personalities from Tula region?

Task 3. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions.

Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Tapescript for Task 3

Electronic assistant: Hello! This is the Electronic assistant of the Best Journey travel agency. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out some facts about Tula region. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. What is the most important part of your town?
2. Who is the local government head in your city?
3. Which towns would you like to visit in Tula region? Why?
4. What famous brands of Tula region can you name?
5. Is it good that Tula is not far from Moscow? Why?
6. Are there any benefits of living in Tula and working in Moscow?

Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Travelling solo or in a company”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of the two ways of travelling;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two ways of travelling;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which way of travelling presented in the pictures you’d prefer and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12-15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1

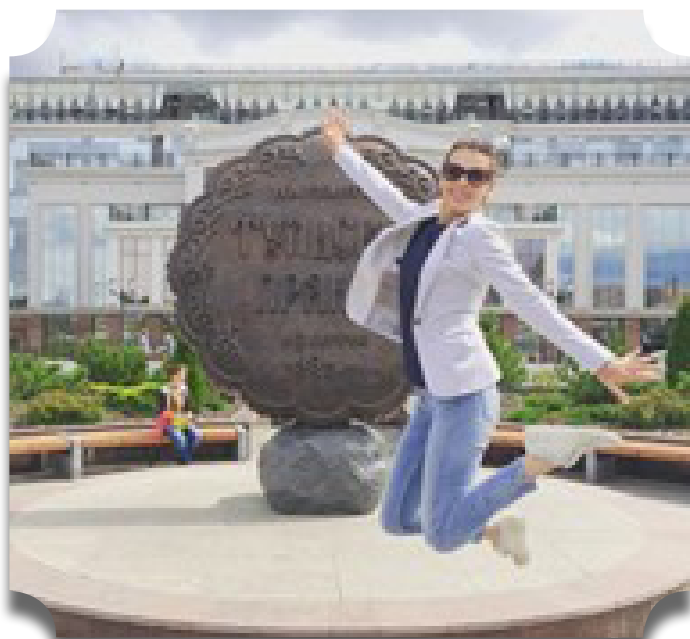


Photo 2



Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Museum experiences in Tula”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of the two ways of museums;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two ways of museums;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – whether you would like to visit an interactive museum and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12-15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “ Places to celebrate New Year in Tula”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of the two holiday destinations;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two holiday destinations ;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – whether you liked to celebrate New Year outdoors in your childhood and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12-15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “ Art forms in Tula”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend:

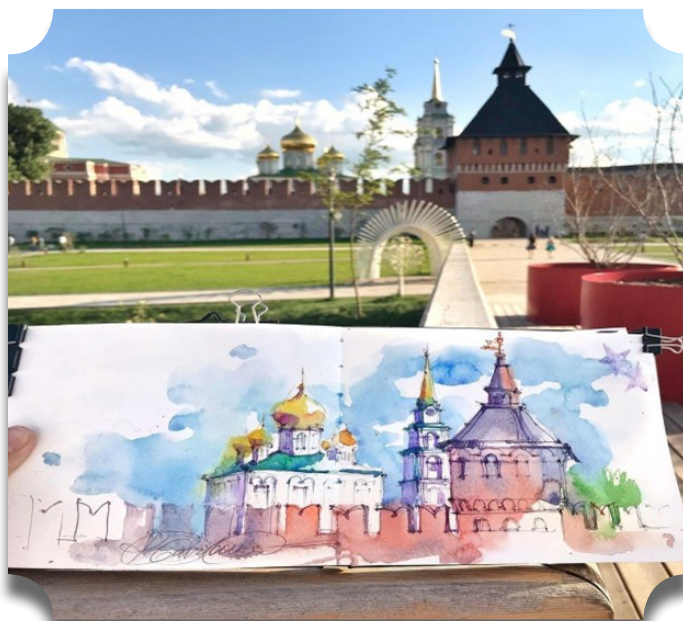
- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of the two art forms;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two art forms ;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – what art form appeals to you most of all and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12-15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “ Earth friendly solutions in Tula region”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of the two ways to save your homeland;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two ways to save your homeland ;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project - what do you do to make your life in Tula greener and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12-15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Task 4. Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project “Hobbies”. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend:

- explain the choice of the illustrations for the project by briefly describing them and noting the differences;
- mention the advantages (1-2) of the two ways of hobbies;
- mention the disadvantages (1-2) of the two ways of hobbies;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – which of these hobbies you’d prefer and why?

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12-15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



The Recipe of Tula Gingerbread Cake

A good cook could
cook as much cookies
as a good cook who
could cook cookies.



Many people know the unique taste of Tula gingerbread from childhood. Sweet and spicy, topped with thick jam and icing. You can translate this masterpiece of confectionery art into a hearty fragrant cake. The pie is suitable for those who are fasting or follow a strict vegetarian diet.

Ingredients

- water (highly carbonated) - 150 ml
- vegetable oil - 50 ml
- sugar - 50 g
- honey - 6 tablespoons
- baking powder - 1 tsp
- ground cinnamon - 0.5 tsp
- ground ginger - 0.5 tsp
- wheat flour - 200 g
- apricot jam - 4 tablespoons
- lemon - 1 pc.
- icing sugar - 150 g
- burnt sugar - 1 tsp



Instructions

Step 1

Combine the following ingredients in a deep bowl: honey, sugar and vegetable oil. It is better to take honey of dark varieties, from which the aroma and color of the cake will benefit. Vegetable oil is suitable for unrefined sunflower oil. If the honey has crystallized, then the mixture needs to be slightly warmed up in a water bath. Add sparkling water and half the total flour. Then this mixture must be mixed well.

Step 2

Add the remaining half of the flour, mixed with baking powder and spices, and burnt sugar to add color. Stir the resulting thick dough until smooth.

Preheat the oven to 180 degrees. Grease the bottom and sides of a baking dish with vegetable oil, then pour out the dough and place the baking dish in a hot oven.

Step 3

Bake for about 15 - 20 minutes, checking the readiness of the pie with a match. Remove the hot cake from the mold, let it stand for a while to cool the cake a little. Cut into two cakes, grease the bottom with apricot jam, then cover with the top. Mix the icing sugar with lemon juice to make a white, smooth, slightly viscous mass. Grease the top and sides of the cake with this icing.

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KEYS**1. Раздел чтение**

1) Задание 10

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	4	5	8	6	2	7

2) Задание 11 (текст 1)

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Часть предложения	3	1	5	8	6	4	2

3) Задание 11 (текст 2)

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Часть предложения	4	6	7	8	3	2	1

Раздел 2. Лексика и грамматика (Vocabulary and Grammar section)

Задание 1 (грамматика)

19 producing
 20 exclusively
 21 made
 22 moulded
 23 are
 24 horsemen

Задание 1 (лексика)

25 variety
 26 Spanish
 27 decoration
 28 container
 29 artistry

Задание 2

19 has become
 20 was brought
 21 first
 22 largest
 23 be noted
 24 created

Задание 2

25 cyclist
 26 biological
 27 improper
 28 ethnic
 29 heroes

Раздел 3. Multiple Choice

Задание 1 30 -2 31-3 32-4 33-1 34-2 35-1 36 -3
 Задание 2 30 -2 31-1 32-3 33- 4 34- 1 35-3 36 -2
 Задание 3 30 - 1 31-3 32-2 33- 1 34- 4 35-2 36 -1

Раздел устная часть (индивидуальный ответ ученика)