Единый государственный экзамен
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов (аудирование, чтение, грамматика и лексика, письмо), включающих в себя 40 заданий.

На выполнение экзаменационной работы отводится 3 часа (180 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 32–38 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк ответов № 1.

КИМ Ответ: 2

Бланк 3 2

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк ответов № 1.

КИМ Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F
5	2	4	1	7	3

Бланк 11 5 2 4 1 7 3

Ответы к заданиям 19–31 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк ответов № 1.

КИМ Ответ: HASSURVIVED.

Бланк 23 H A S S U R V I V E D

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из 2 заданий (39 и 40) и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). В бланке ответов № 2 укажите номер задания и запишите ответ к нему.

Все бланки ЕГЭ заполняются яркими чёрными чернилами. Допускается использование гелевой, или капиллярной, или перьевой ручек.

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. A uniform makes the school a better organized place.
2. Uniforms help improve the discipline at schools.
3. Uniforms can help prevent crimes at school.
4. Uniforms will not make life at school better.
5. Uniforms can teach students how to behave professionally.
6. Getting used to uniforms is good for a future career.
7. Uniforms make students focus more on their learning.

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. Jake succeeded in his school-leaving exams.
B. Jake has an elder brother.
C. Jake wants to teach the subject Miss Clark teaches.
D. Miss Clark is surprised with Jake's career choice.
E. Jake doesn't believe in the abilities of every student.
F. Miss Clark thinks Jake's made the right choice.
G. Miss Clark isn't happy to hear Jake's words.

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 What do we learn about Alice at the beginning of the interview?

1) She has an Academy award already.
2) She's 18 years old.
3) She was born in Brazil.

Ответ: ☐

4 Which of the following is TRUE about Alice's family?

1) She takes part in a business with her family.
2) All of her relatives live in São Paolo.
3) Many of her relatives work in show business.

Ответ: ☐

5 What made Alice want to become an actress?

1) A theatre play she once saw.
2) Her school in São Paolo.
3) Glossy magazines about stars.

Ответ: ☐

6 Which is TRUE about Alice's current project?

1) Her character is very beautiful.
2) Her part isn't in English.
3) Her friend offered her the role.

Ответ: ☐

7 Why did Alice sign up for Queen of the South?

1) Because of the film director.
2) Because of the role she had to play.
3) Because she had written the book.

Ответ: ☐

8 What does Alice's acting coach help her with?

1) Getting to know the character.
2) Memorizing the lines.
3) Suggesting ideas about costumes.

Ответ: ☐

9 What does Alice say about having to act in English?

1) It's easier when she spends a long time working on it.
2) It's no problem for her anymore.
3) It makes her translate all the time.

Ответ: ☐

По окончании выполнения заданий 1–9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

*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. **Different Meanings of the Same Words.**
2. **Proof Positive — Extra.**
3. **Complicated Problems.**
4. **No definite Conclusions.**
5. **Incomprehensible Notions.**
6. **A way of Socializing.**
7. **Roots in History.**
8. **The Setting of the Book**

A. The novel covers an eventful period in American history and many of the characters are touched by national and international events. The issue of slavery split the country, and between 1861 and 1865 the northern and southern states were engaged in a bloody civil war. After the war ended, the country recovered and there was a period of rapid economic growth. Settlers moved west to build new farms and adopted new mechanical methods of farming. The railroads expanded and opened up new production areas and markets. The United States soon became the world's leading agricultural producer.

B. From the landing at Plymouth Rock to today, educators and community members have debated over the best way that government should fulfill its responsibility to educate citizens. Underlying these debates are three central questions: What is the purpose of a public education? Who is to receive the educational services provided by the public? And, how does government ensure the quality of these educational services? In various forms, these questions lay beneath all educational changes and reform measures in American history.

C. In Europe during the Middle Ages and much of the Early Modern period, the main purpose of schools (as opposed to universities) was to teach the Latin language This led to the term grammar school, which in the United States informally refers to a primary school, but in the United Kingdom means a school that selects entrants based on ability or aptitude. Following this, the school curriculum has gradually broadened to include literacy in the vernacular language as well as technical, artistic, scientific and practical subjects.

D. A large number of people depend directly or indirectly on the tobacco business. Small shops receive a large part of their income from the sale of cigarettes, and may be forced to close if cigarettes are made illegal. There are also many others who depend on this market. Tobacco is largely grown in warm countries, with undeveloped economies. A complete ban on cigarettes would force farmers to change the crops that they grow, and this is not something that can be carried out quickly. Poor farmers may not be able to feed their families without the income from tobacco.

E.The number of people suffering from respiratory illness in the countryside was significantly lower in the past than it is today. This supported by Michael J. Brown's empirical research and by the statistics collected by the Bureau of Information over a 50-year period. It is, however, impossible to identify a direct relation of cause and effect between the increased use of pesticides and the rise in the number of breathing problems, as so many other factors in people's lifestyle have also changed.

F. The coffee served in the coffee houses wasn't necessarily very good coffee. Because of the way coffee was taxed in Britain, the practice was to brew it in large batches, store it cold in barrels and reheat it a little at a time for serving. So coffee's appeal in Britain was less to do with its being a quality beverage than a social lubricant. People went to coffee houses to meet people of shared interests, to gossip, read the latest journals and newspapers — a brand-new word and concept in the 1660s — and exchange information of value to their lives and business.

G. Christianity was always curiously ill at ease with cleanliness, and early on developed an odd tradition of equating holiness with dirtiness. When St. Thomas a Becket died in 1170, those who laid him out noted approvingly that his undergarments were 'seething with lice'. Throughout the medieval period, an almost sure-fire way to earn lasting honour was to take a vow not to wash. Many people walked from England to the Holy Land, but when a monk named Godric did it without getting wet even once he became, all but inevitably, St. Godric.

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.*

Men are Chatterboxes too!

Who speaks more, men or women? Most wouldn't hesitate to answer that women have a greater gift of gab. Jokes abound, and comedians have made careers out of **A_____.** But research some may find surprising indicates **B_____** speak more or less equally.

Researchers recorded the daily conversations of 400 university students in the United States and Mexico over a period of several days. After analyzing the data, they discovered that women used a tad more than 16,000 words each day. Men, however, used **C**_____ than 16,000 words. With almost no difference in the numbers, **D_____,** it's safe to consider men and women in a statistical dead heat. The report does admit that,**E_____**, the numbers could change.

The study does offer a few comments on what the genders talk about. For example, men gossip just as much as women. Another stereotyped smashed in the study is that women mostly talk about trivial matters. They don't, or **F_____**than men do. But women actually talk more about relationships.

a. that both men and women
b. as men and women age
c. and well within any margin or error
d. just how much women talk
e. when men and women argue
f. at least no less
g. just a bit less

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.*

The Courtship of Susan Bell

Mrs. Bell invited Aaron Houston, a famous British artist, to paint her younger daughter's portrait. Aaron wanted to make a few drawings before he started a portrait. On the Thursday evening the drawing was finished. Not a word had been said because the girls were shy to speak in Aaron's presence and he had gone on working in silence. "There," said he, "I don't think that it will be any better if I go on for another hour. I hope you will like it. There, Miss Susan", and he sent it across the table with his fingers.

Susan's face got red, she was embarrassed. She took the drawing and said, "Oh, it's beautiful". The superb originality of the drawing captivated her. A young girl was represented sitting at a table in a room filled with fresh air and the soft light of a summer day. The greenery of an old overgrown garden could be seen through the window. In front of her on the white tablecloth there was her book.

The eyes of the girl looked out at you, dark grey, mysterious, sad, languorous, yet strangely intent. What was the girl thinking about? Who was the girl thinking about? The drawing was more than a portrait. It fact, the artist tackled a far bigger job than that of reproducing a definite person in portraiture and in performing which he imparted another and bigger
content. Susan's face revealed her feelings. She turned to her mother and said, "Isn't it beautifully done, mother?" and then her elder sister and her mother got up to look at it, and both admitted that it was beautifully done but Susan felt there was doubt in her mother's voice.

"We thank you very much," said Susan after a long pause. "Oh, it's nothing", said he, not quite liking the word "we".

On the following day he returned from his work to Saratoga about noon. He had never done this before, and therefore no one expected that he would be seen in the house before the evening. On this occasion, however, he went straight there, and by chance both the widow and her elder daughter
were out. Susan was there alone in charge of the house. He walked in and opened the sitting-room door. There she sat, with her knitting and a book forgotten on the table behind her, and Aaron's drawing, on her lap. She was looking at it closely as he entered.

"Oh, Mr. Dunn," she said, getting up and holding the picture behind her dress. "Miss Susan, I have come here to tell your mother that I must start for New York this afternoon and be there for six weeks, or perhaps, longer."
"Mother is out," she said. "I am sorry."

"Is she?" said Aaron. "And Hetta too. Dear me! And you will want dinner. I'll go and see about it." Aaron began to swear that he could not possibly eat any dinner.
But you must have something, Mr. Dunn" she said.
"Miss Susan," said he, "I've been here nearly two months."
"Yes, sir," Susan said, hardly knowing what she was saying. "I'm going away now, and it seems to be such a long time before I'll come back."

And then he paused, looking into her eyes, to see what he could read there. She leant against the table; but her eyes were turned to the ground, and he could hardly see them.

"Will you help me?" he said. She was keeping silent. "Miss Susan," he continued, "I am not very good at saying things like this, but will you marry me? I love you dearly with all my heart. I never saw anyone so beautiful, so nice, so good." And then he stopped. He didn't ask for any love in return. He simply declared his feelings, leaning against the door. Susan remained silent. Aaron ran out of the room.

12

The girls kept silent because they

1) didn't like to speak to Aaron.
2) didn't know what to say to Aaron.
3) were afraid to speak in their mother's presence.
4) were too modest to speak in the guest's presence.

Ответ:

13 It was a remarkable drawing as it managed to reflect

1) some hidden philosophical idea.
2) the light of a summer day.
3) the peculiarity of the environment.
4) all the nuances of the girl's features.

Ответ:

14 When Susan's mother saw the drawing, she

1) remained indifferent.
2) showed her disapproval.
3) she wasn't sure how to react.
4) shared her daughter's admiration.

Ответ:

15

The phrase "not quite liking the word "we" means that the painter

1) wanted Susan's sister to admire his work.
2) wanted the mother to thank personally
3) expected all the present ladies to say something
4) was mainly concerned about the girl's approval

Ответ

16 What was unusual about Aaron's visit on the following day? He came

1) later than usual
2) earlier than usual
3) straight from Saragota
4) without prior arrangement

Ответ

17 Susan was alone at home

1) by pure chance
2) because Aaron had arranged it
3) regularly at this time of the day
4) because she expected Aaron to come

Ответ

18

When Aaron asked Susan to marry him he

1) was sure that she loved him.
2) just wanted to open his heart to her.
3) wanted to make sure that she loved him.
4) expected her to go with him to New York.

Ответ

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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.

The wind-farm

19 Since 1993, twelve big wind turbines_____on Kirkby Moor, a windy hilltop in the north of England. **(STAND)**

20 Now, the company that operates the site, RWE Energy, _____to replace the existing turbines, which are 45 metres high, with six new ones, 115 metres high. **(WANT)**

21 These turbines_____more clean renewable energy, but some people do not want them. **(PRODUCE)**

22 The wind farm is less than a kilometre from the edge of the Lake District National Park, and is visible for miles around. The site_____as a SSSI, or Site of Special Scientific Interest, on account of its wildlife. **(CLASSIFY)**

23 When the first wind farm was planned, an official inspector _____ to study the controversy: he decided that the wind farm would not have any major ecological consequences, but "the visual impact of the scheme would be sufficiently harmful". **(APPOINT)**

24 Almost everyone agrees that we must produce clean renewable energy; but wind-farms_____controversial for the past 10 years. **(BE)**

25 Some people love them, others do not want_____on aesthetic grounds. Do we need massive wind power generators in beautiful parts of the countryside? **(THEY)**

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.

British TV

26 Television in Britain is a part of mass media, a single public structure. It provides the society with up-to-date detailed_____which concerns political, economical, social, cultural and other important aspects. **(INFORM)**

27 The history of British TV started in 1936, when the BBC launched the world's first public television service. The BBC studio productions come from the London Television Theatre, eight main London studios, and_____equipped regional studios in Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff Glasgow, Bristol and Belfast.**(FULL)**

28 The_____regular independent television (ITV) service appeared in September 1955, by a programme transmission from the ITA London station. **(ONE)**

29 The main items broadcast by the ITV were _____programmes, plays and serials, sport and films. **(ENTERTAIN)**

30 Most popular are programmes on the arts, children's and family programmes, interviews with outstanding_____, investigations into matters of public interests, news reports covering international and national news. **(PERSONALITY)**

31 The ITA has also agreed rules with the Postmaster General about certain classes of programmes, in which advertisements may not be inserted. The discussions about_____continue, but British people are fond of their TV and receive a lot of fun watching it. **(ADVERTISE)**

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.

Archaeologists report that a perfectly preserved 5,500-year-old shoe has been discovered in a cave in Armenia in south-west Asia. It is **(32)_____** to be the oldest leather shoe ever found.

The shoe was made of a single piece of leather, stitched at the front and back, and was shaped to fit the wearer's foot. It had been loaded with grasses, either for warmth or to make sure it kept its shape. 'The shoe is relatively small but we can't say for **(33)_____** whether it was worn by a man or a woman,' says Dr Ron Pinhasi, an archaeologist from the research **(34)_____** 'We thought at first that it was about 600—700 years old because it was in such good shape.'

Shoes of this type from later periods have turned **(35)_____** in archaeological excavations in various places in Europe, and shoes of a very similar design were still being used on the Aran Islands off the west coast of Ireland as **(36)_____** as the 1950s. It's **(37)_____** a style which **(38)** **_____** popular for thousands of years.

32 1)regarded 2)accepted 3) estimated 4) believed

Ответ: ☐

33 1) certain 2) sure 3) true 4) really

Ответ: ☐

34 1) team 2) command 3)crew 4) union

Ответ: ☐

35 1) down 2) out 3) up 4) over

Ответ: ☐

36 1) recently 2) long 3) well 4) lately

Ответ: ☐

37 1) exactly 2) closely 3) obviously 4) certain

Ответ: ☐

38 1) became 2) stood 3) recalled 4) remained

Ответ: ☐

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 19–31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 4. Письмо

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 объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

39

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

...Last week my mom went to New York to help my aunt with her new baby. My dad and I had to do all the housework ourselves. What kind of family chores do you normally have, if at all? What would you cook for yourself, if you had to? Do you think boys should be able to cook and to keep house, and why?
Next weekend I'm going hiking with my classmates...

Write a letter to John.
In your letter
− answer her questions
− ask **3 questions** about his hiking plans
− Write **100–140 words.**
Remember the rules of letter writing.

40

Comment on the following statement.

A pupil cannot study effectively without a computer.

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