

# 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 3 2 Бланк

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ответ:	5	2	4	1	7	3

Бланк

11524173

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.

ОТВЕТ: HASSURVIVED. 23 HASSURVIVED

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 ручки.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике, а также в тексте контрольных измерительных материалов не учитываются при оценивании работы.

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

После завершения работы проверьте, что ответ на каждое задание в бланках ответов №1 и №2 записан под правильным номером.

***Желаем успеха!***

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. The business part of the city by the River Thames
2. For those who are terrified of dragons
3. Worth seeing
4. Symbols
5. William who Conquered
6. In Flames
7. Governance
8. Who Started It?

**A.** The wealthiest Square Earth' is in fact a sovereign state within the city named London. It is ruled by the Lord Mayor of London, who is not the same person as the Mayor of great er London. The City of London has its own flag, as well as a crest. It collects its own taxes. There is a separate police force and separate laws are enforced. The Square Mile is administered by the City of London Corporation. It has its own town hall called the Guildhall.

**B.** How did it happen that the UK ended up with two Londons? It's all because of the Romans. After their invasion in 43AD, they established the first significant permanent settlement on the River Thames, and called it Londinium. To be able to net across the Thames, the Romans built a forerunner, of today's London Bridge. The settlement quickly became an important trading centre guest and grew in splendour. For a long time, the size and shape of London were determined by a defensive wall erected,around it.

**C.** After the Romans withdrew from London, the City was in decline, and under constant attack. The next significant period started in 1066, when William the Conqueror marched on London. Although his first attempt to march across London Bridge was a failure, he finally forced the Londoners to submit. In the end, in 1075, William granted The City of London a charter in which he recognized some rights and privileges of Londoners in return for recognizing him as their king. Since that time, the City of London has been treated as a special, unique place, governed by its own rules.

**D.** A reckless maid in the king's bakery forgot to put out the ovens for the night. As a consequence, the baker's shop near London Bridge was the place where all hell broke loose. After a long, hot summer, the fire spread extremely rapidly. Attempts to pull down buildings to create firebreaks turned out to be ineffective, due to dry and dusty gusts of wind. The fire took hold rapidly.



**E.** Other historic places worth visiting within the boundaries of the City include: the Museum of London, the Bank of England or the Royal Exchange. On the other hand, for those who are interested in the future, rather than the past, The Square Mile offers selection of state-of-the-art skyscrapers such as the Natwest Tower or the Gherkin, as well as the 72-storey Shard and Lloyd's of London - the British Insurance market, which sadly is not open to the public.

**F.** The City has its Latin motto: 'Domine dinge nos' - 'Lord guide us' as well as its famous 'guardian' dragons. First of all, the coat of arms has two dragons supporting the crest. Furthermore, there are ten statues of dragons marking the boundaries of the city, for example The Aldresgate Dragon, The Aldgate Dragon and the Bishopsgate Dragon.

**G.** The City, colloquially described as the Square Mile owing to its size, is home to a mere handful of residents, about 8,000 or so, but is the workplace of a further 300,000 commuters. Worldwide, it is known as the business hub of London. However, on looking closer it turns out to be a place with a unique political status, within whose boundaries history mixes with modernity.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

*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.*

### ABBA thank you for the music

ABBA ruled the music world from the mid-to-late 1970s to the early 1980s. The group dominated charts worldwide, releasing numerous hit singles and albums. Estimates of ABBA's total worldwide sales vary from 360 to 400 million (360 million albums in 1999), **A**\_\_\_\_\_. ABBA was formed around 1972 by Björn Ulvaeus, Benny Andersson, Agnetha Fältskog, and Anni-Frid Lyngstad nicknamed "Frida"). ABBA is an acronym formed from the first letters of each group member's name. They became famous in Europe after winning the 1974 Eurovision Song Contest with "Waterloo". The group consisted of two couples, Björn and Agnetha along with Benny and Frida. **B**\_\_\_\_\_, the group became more and more popular.

They achieved success relatively quickly and recorded several albums. They converted an old cinema into the Polar Music Studio, a new state-of-the-art studio

in Stockholm **C**\_\_\_\_\_. In summer 1982, the group gathered to record a new album. In the end, they settled for a double album compilation of all their past successes with two new songs. The double album The Singles: The First Ten Years topped the UK album chart and was a worldwide sensation. The new tracks were "Under Attack" and "The Day Before You Came", **D**\_\_\_\_\_. Two other songs were recorded during 1982, "I Am The City" and "Just Like That". **E**\_\_\_\_\_, only "I Am The City" was released on the compilation album More ABBA Gold in 1993. ABBA collectively decided to take a break at the beginning of 1983. **F**\_\_\_\_\_, Björn Ulvaeus and Benny Andersson refused to release "Just Like That" in its entirety.

1. which was later used by several other successful bands.
2. despite numerous efforts from fans,
3. while both were completed,
4. as they started making more songs together
5. which was the last song ABBA ever recorded together
6. which makes them the second most successful band of all time after The Beatles
7. although the band is no longer together,

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.*

### Island Life

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometres long and two kilometres wide at its broadest point, and it's joined to the mainland by a causeway called the Stand - a narrow road built across the mouth of the river which separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half a metre or so above the road and nothing can pass until the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back from the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was



due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he's writing (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans - why can't he get a taxi? what's wrong with the bus? - I could tell by the sparkle in his eyes that he was really looking forward to seeing Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop from the moment he'd slung his rucksack in the boot and got in the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money, gigs. And when I say talking, I don't mean talking as in having a conversation, I mean talking as in jabbering like a mad thing. I didn't like it ... the way he spoke and waved his hands around as if he was some kind of intellectual or something. It was embarrassing. It made me feel uncomfortable - that kind of discomfort you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I might as well not have been there. I felt a stranger in my own car.

As we approached the island on that Friday afternoon, the tide was low and the Stand welcomed us home, stretched out before us, clear and dry, beautifully hazy in the heat - a raised strip of grey concrete bound by white railings and a low footpath on either side, with rough cobbled banks leading down to the water. Beyond the railings, the water was glinting with that wonderful silver light we sometimes get here in the late afternoon which lazes through to the early evening.

We were about halfway across when I saw the boy. My first thought was how odd it was to see someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. Between Hale and Moulton (the nearest town about thirty kilometres away on the mainland), there's nothing but small cottages, farmland, heathland and a couple of hills. So islanders don't walk because of that. If they're going to Moulton they tend to take the bus. So the only pedestrians you're likely to see around here are walkers or bird-watchers. But even from a distance I could tell that the figure ahead didn't fit into either of these categories. I wasn't sure how I knew, I just did.

As we drew closer, he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. Although he was on the small side, he wasn't as slight as I'd first thought. He wasn't exactly muscular, but he wasn't weedy-looking either. It's hard to explain. There was a sense of strength about him, a graceful strength that showed in his balance, the way he held himself, the way he walked.

12

In the first paragraph, what is Caitlin's main point about the island?

- 1) It can be dangerous to try to cross from the mainland.
- 2) It is much smaller than it looks from the mainland.
- 3) It is only completely cut off at certain times.
- 4) It can be a difficult place for people to live in.

Ответ:

13

What does Caitlin suggest about her father?

- 1) His writing prevents him from doing things he wants to do with his family.
- 2) His initial reaction to his son's request is different from usual.
- 3) His true feelings are easily hidden from his daughter.
- 4) His son's arrival is one event he will take time off for..

Ответ:

14

Caitlin emphasises her feelings of discomfort because she...

- 1) is embarrassed that she doesn't understand what her brother is talking about.
- 2) feels confused about why she can't relate to her brother any more.
- 3) is upset by the unexpected change in her brother's behaviour.
- 4) feels foolish that her brother's attention is so important to her.

Ответ:

15

In the fourth paragraph, what is Caitlin's purpose in describing the island?

- 1) to express her positive feelings about it.
- 2) to explain how the road was built.
- 3) to illustrate what kind of weather was usual.
- 4) to describe her journey home.

Ответ:



16 It was odd for Caitlin to see someone walking on the Stand because...is

- 1) no one lived there for many years.
- 2) it is dangerous to walk there at this time of the year.
- 3) the nearest place where people lived was too far away.
- 4) she wanted to spend some time alone.

Ответ:

17 In 'because of that' in the forth paragraph, 'that' refers to the fact that

- 1) locals think it is odd to walk anywhere..
- 2) it is easier for people to take the bus than walk.
- 3) people have everything they need on the island.
- 4) there is nowhere in particular to walk to from the island.

Ответ:

18 What do we learn about Caitlin's reactions to the boy?

- 1) She felt his air of confidence contrasted with his physical appearance.
- 2) She was able to come up with a reason for him being there.
- 3) She realised her first impression of him was inaccurate.
- 4) She thought she had seen him somewhere before.

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 Golden Hand

19 Geoffrey Gibbons was a millionaire but he lived a frugal life. He drove a 15-year-old car, repaired his own clothes and never went away on holiday. The only thing he was interested in was money. Geoffrey's fascination with money began at an early age. His father \_\_\_\_\_ a furniture making business that soon became a multimillion pound company. (SET UP)

20 When his father passed away, Geoffrey took over the family business. However, things not \_\_\_\_\_ so well recently. Geoffrey's firm produced high-quality handmade furniture for top prices. But there was a new competitor in the market, offering factory-made products for very little. Geoffrey (57) needed finance for a new, automated factory so he could compete. (NOT GO)

21 But he refused to go the banks as they charged such high interest rates. So, he'd been investing reserve funds from his firm in the stock market. But \_\_\_\_\_ investments hadn't been doing well. In fact, he was heavily in debt. But one day, his luck seemed to change. Normally, he never noticed any of his neighbours, but when an attractive woman moved into the area, he immediately took interest. (HE)

Conveniently, he would run into her on the street and they would talk. One thing he noticed about \_\_\_\_\_ was that she always wore gloves. (SHE)

23 One evening, he \_\_\_\_\_ home in the rain when he saw her. "Can I give you a lift?" he asked. "Yes, please," she said, pleased to get out of the rain. "Well, climb in then," he said as he opened the car door for her. As she was getting in, he noticed her hand under the glove. It was golden. (DRIVE)

24 He asked her about it. She explained that as a child she'd lost her hand in an accident and her father paid for it to be \_\_\_\_\_ by one made of pure gold. "Gold!" the man thought. "Now this is interesting!" (REPLACE)



- 25 Overcome with greed, he could think of nothing else but possessing that golden hand. So, he began \_\_\_\_\_ her: he flirted and flattered her in every way he could think of. Eventually, she fell in love, and within a month they were married. **(PURSUE)**

*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.*

- 26 The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow passage between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Gibraltar, which is primarily a rock on the Spanish peninsula, is owned by Great Britain, even though it is physically part of Spain. Spain ceded Gibraltar to the British after the War of the Spanish Succession\* in 1713. Since then, Britain has used the territory as a navy base. But the story of Gibraltar is much older than that, and its \_\_\_\_\_ goes back hundreds of years. **(IMPORTANT)**

- 27 It all started with the \_\_\_\_\_ Greek hero Heracles. **(LEGEND)**

- 28 Heracles was \_\_\_\_\_ for accomplishing a set of Labours, or tasks too difficult for normal humans. **(FAMOUS)**

- 29 One of the Labours involved going far to the west, where he found a great mountain. Instead of climbing it, he used his superhuman \_\_\_\_\_ to smash the mountain in half. This created the passage between Europe and Africa. Ancient Greeks and Romans called Gibraltar one of the Pillars of Heracles\*. These days, the 426 metre-high mountain is now called the Rock of Gibraltar. **(STRONG)**

- 30 The Rock was \_\_\_\_\_ again in 711 AD. By that time, the Romans had left and Spain became the new home of the Moors. They were led across the narrow strait from Africa to Gibraltar by Tariq ibn Ziyad. The name Gibraltar comes from Jebel Tariq (Tariq's Mountain). **(DISCOVERY)**

- 31 From there, the Moors conquered a lot of the Iberian Peninsula and controlled most of it for almost eight hundred years until they were \_\_\_\_\_ defeated and expelled. **(FINAL)**

*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.*

(32) \_\_\_\_\_ a tropical island totally hidden from the  
(33) \_\_\_\_\_ of the world. This same island has everything: supernatural forces, a terrifying monster and polar bears. For many, the idea of  
(34) \_\_\_\_\_ a place would seem silly. But for the millions of  
(35) \_\_\_\_\_ who tuned in every week from 2004 to 2010 to watch the television series Lost, anything was possible. The first episode of this programme begins with an airplane accident. 'Oceanic Flight 815' crashes and leaves its survivors stranded on a beautiful tropical island. The survivors are traumatised, but also thankful to be alive and hopeful that a rescue squad is on its way. Yet, as more and more days go by on the island, the survivors experience mystifying and supernatural events. These happenings  
(36) \_\_\_\_\_ them question where they are and why they haven't been found. A prominent theme of the show is the way that it jumps through time. The storyline often goes from the present to the past, with flashbacks and insight into the lives of the characters. As time passes, the survivors build camps and find a water supply to sustain them. They also begin to hunt for food, and become suspicious of the possibility of a monster in the jungle. A big reason for the show's widespread popularity is the supernatural element of the island. It seems to be secluded from the rest of the world, and somehow has the ability to  
(37) \_\_\_\_\_ people. Also, the more the audience learns about the characters, the more the story suggests that the characters are almost predestined to be there. These castaways constantly hope to be rescued and learn more about the history of this extraordinary place. They begin to find traces of other inhabitants and remains of other plane crashes and shipwrecks. Each episode unravels a new mystery (38) \_\_\_\_\_ more and more questions in the minds of both the characters and the viewers. But will they be lost forever?

- 32 1) Imagine 2) Watch 3) See 4) Look

Ответ:

- 33 1) part 2) piece 3) rest 4) regions

Ответ:





34

- 1) such      2) so      3) that      4) what

Ответ:

35

- 1) spectators      2) onlookers      3) viewers      4) witnesses

Ответ:

36

- 1) make      2) keep      3) hold      4) let

Ответ:

37

- 1) cure      2) heal      3) treat      4) care

Ответ:

38

- 1) rising      2) raising      3) arising      4) lifting

Ответ:

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## 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 Mary who writes:

*...Yesterday my mum told me off because I didn't tidy my room. What about you? Do you help your parents about the house? What are your duties? Who cooks most of the meals in your home?*

*As for my plans for the summer, I'm going to Spain with my friends. We'll be studying Spanish at a summer school...*

Write a letter to Mary.

In your letter

– answer her questions

– ask **3 questions** about her Spanish course

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.



40

Comment on the following statement.

*We should all have the freedom to use our mobile phones where and when we like.*

**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

