

**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 10 минут (190 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.

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.

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.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из 2 заданий (39 и 40) и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание электронного личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения на основе таблицы/диаграммы). 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. Women's Fashion
2. Ways of Moving Around the City
3. The City of Walls and Secrets
4. City's Life Is Its Residents' Lives
5. Selling, Preparing and Consuming Food
6. City of Contrasts
7. Each Gender Has Its Own Occupation
8. Variety of Sounds

- A. The city of Fez — the third largest metropolis in Morocco — has expanded far beyond its original 9th-century borders and has modernised in many ways. But its medieval medina, the oldest market in the world, remains the heart of the city, a Unesco World Heritage site that houses a maze of narrow, twisting streets where people gather, shop, eat and pray. Fez's medina is also a perfect place to uncover the stories, and the secrets, of the people who live and work behind its walls. As author Paul Bowles, who lived in Tangier for 52 years, wrote: "The blank wall is Fez's symbol, but it is this very secretiveness, which gives the city its quality."
- B. "In the medina, the freshest food is set on the Earth to be sold," said Merieme Zared, a tour guide and cooking instructor with Cafe Clock, referring to how vendors place their produce on the ground. The food's proximity to the earth, she explained, represents its closeness to it. In the Al Achabine souk, tiny restaurants abound, cooking food from these fresh ingredients. They sell fried fish marinated in *charmoula*, a traditional Moroccan marinade; and thick *bissara*, a soup made with fava beans. Around the corner, smoke billows from a grill cooking meat kebabs; inside the restaurant, with barely enough room for the cook to move, men sit crammed around a small table, eating meat and bread with their hands.
- C. "*Balak, balak*," the donkey drivers shout to clear the way as the animals carry goods in and out of the medina. Cars are not allowed into Fez's old city and couldn't fit through the streets if they tried; residents make do with getting around on foot. In Bowles' 1955 novel *The Spider's House*, set in Fez, he wrote that being without cars means that adhering to a schedule is impossible. After all, when you are on foot, unexpected events like a running into a friend can happen on the way.

- D.** From the city’s rooftops, the medina is part cacophony, part harmony. Looking over the streets, many appear so narrow they all but disappear. But even if you cannot always see them, you can hear them: hammers bang on metal; voices shout to each other; a child cries; and hand-drawn carts rattle over the Talaa Kebira, the medina’s main thoroughfare.
- E.** In Fez, the streets and cafes are dominated by men. While women can be seen outside buying groceries or shopping for other household supplies, they are always moving. It is men who linger in cafes over glasses of mint tea and in shops holding conversations with friends. The public visibility of only one gender may tie to persistent patriarchal attitudes: in a poll taken from 2011 to 2013 by Afrobarometer, an independent research group in Africa, only 50 % of respondents in Morocco were in favour of women’s equal opportunities, compared to 75 % of those in eastern and southern Africa.
- F.** Women and girls admire mannequins modelling colourful kaftans and *takchitas*, the traditional Moroccan dresses often worn for formal occasions. These kaftans are dressier versions of what most women in Fez typically wear in the winter: long, straight robes made of polar fleece, ideal for covering up and keeping warm, as most houses in Fez do not have heating. Other women choose to wear jeans and jackets. It also is not uncommon to see women who do not wear a *hijab*, the traditional veil worn to cover hair.
- G.** Whatever the future might hold for Morocco, one thing is certain: within the medina’s ramparts, the old, unhurried way of life will continue, no matter how fast the world changes around it. “Fez does not have to rely upon its ancient structures for its claim to importance,” Bowles wrote. “Its interest lies not so much in relics of the past as in the life of the people there; that life is the past, still alive and functioning.” That holds true today. Fez is its ancient streets, but more importantly it is the people who live behind its walls.

Ответ:

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.

### Whales in a Noisy Ocean

Whales use sound in very different ways. Some whales produce songs that travel over vast distances. They also use echolocation, like bats, (A)\_\_\_\_\_. But other noise in the ocean creates a problem for the whales.

Since 1987, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) has sent their research vessel Song of the Whale around the world (B)\_\_\_\_\_. During the travels, the Song of the Whale scientists have developed expertise (C)\_\_\_\_\_ to listen to and record the sounds that the animals make. This helps them to track, identify, and survey different species.

One of the threats facing whales and other marine animals is noise pollution in the seas, such as noise from drilling, military activities, oil exploration, and coastal construction. This noise can cause great distress to whales and dolphins and can (D)\_\_\_\_\_.

It is feared this noise pollution may cause mass strandings, (E)\_\_\_\_\_. If the Song of the Whale team can (F)\_\_\_\_\_, then hopefully the nature and location of disturbing noise can be changed.

1. in using underwater microphones
2. to locate food and find their way
3. result in injury and even death
4. track and identify their habitats
5. to filter out food from the water
6. to provide a platform for marine research
7. when large numbers come ashore

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.*

#### Sea gypsies of Myanmar

19 We \_\_\_\_\_ for a few hours when on the horizon we spotted the group of small hand-built boats, called *kabang*. Outsiders have been harassing the Moken throughout their history and his instinct told him to keep his distance. (TRAVEL)

20 But after hearing that I had been researching the Moken way of life since 1982, in the end the family elder, Gatcha, \_\_\_\_\_ us into his 'home'. (ACCEPT)

21 Home for this nomadic sea people are the *kabang*, on which they live, eat and sleep for eight months of the year. In these light craft, they traverse the Mergui Archipelago, 800 islands dotted across the Andaman Sea, off Myanmar, \_\_\_\_\_ what they need to survive and moving on. (COLLECT)

22 They get by only on what they take from the sea and beaches each day to trade with Malay and Chinese merchants. They accumulate little and live on land only during the monsoons. But the world \_\_\_\_\_ in on the Moken way of life. (CLOSE)

23 Ten years ago, 2,500 Moken were still leading a traditional seafaring life, but that population is slowly declining and now \_\_\_\_\_ at around 1,000. (STAND)



24 If they cease to be sea gypsies, it \_\_\_\_\_ that their unique understanding of the sea will disappear also. (FEAR)

25 Moken people can dive down 20 metres without breathing equipment and \_\_\_\_\_ extraordinary underwater vision. They are experts at reading changes in the sea and it is even said they can anticipate a tsunami. (DEVELOP)

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

**The adventures of Hergé**

26 Cartoons suit the way we like \_\_\_\_\_ to be presented these days – graphically and in small chunks – and we are used to seeing in our newspapers and magazines cartoons and comic strips that take a wry look at modern life or provide a bit of escapism. (INFORM)

27 But \_\_\_\_\_ we have seen an increase in the number of graphic novels: book-length comics with a single, continuous narrative. (RECENT)

28 The creation of the Belgian cartoonist Hergé, *The Adventures of Tintin* \_\_\_\_\_ appeared in the Belgian journal *Le Vingtième Siècle* in 1929. (ONE)

29 One of the main \_\_\_\_\_ for readers was that they were taken to parts of the world that they had never seen and probably would never see: Russia, the Congo, America. (ATTRACT)

30 Hergé himself only began to travel outside Belgium \_\_\_\_\_ in life, but he was passionate about educating his readers about other cultures and places. (LATE)

31 Two things set Hergé apart as a graphic novelist. The first is his \_\_\_\_\_ drawing skills: with just a few simple lines he is able to communicate a particular facial expression or movement. The second is the careful research he put into his stories. (TECHNIQUE)

*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.*

**Paris and the wonders of a life overseas**

I was lucky enough to live in Paris for six months teaching English and in this short time I was able to appreciate the language, culture and brilliance of the city of light.

Befriending locals is always the best way to really experience a new place, [32]\_\_\_\_\_ for the likes of Paris with so many hidden gems around every corner. It is also of course the best way to learn and eventually [33]\_\_\_\_\_ a language. Speak how the locals do and learn [34]\_\_\_\_\_ them. Cafés and bars are great places to [35]\_\_\_\_\_. There you can meet friends and locals, but also relax on your own and grab a drink whilst taking in the atmosphere and language that is being spoken around you.

One of the best things to do in Paris is to explore the area of Montmartre. Montmartre used to be a small village [36]\_\_\_\_\_ the edge of Paris but is now one of its main attractions and the calling place for aspiring artists. The views of the city from the front of the Sacré Coeur are incredible and will live with you for a lifetime. Winter is a great time to see Paris as the cold air [37]\_\_\_\_\_ you to wrap up in your winter coat and scarf and travel the streets and take in its beauty. To add to the views there is on most days entertainment, singing, guitar and I was lucky enough to hear a professional opera singer [38]\_\_\_\_\_ one occasion.

32 1) specially 2) especially 3)namely 4)evenly

Ответ:

33 1) manage 2) know 3) obtain 4) master

Ответ:

34

1) about 2) from 3) of 4) with

Ответ: 

35

1) hold on 2) go up 3) hang out 4) get off

Ответ: 

36

1) on 2) in 3) at 4) by

Ответ: 

37

1) makes 2) gets 3) allows 4) lets

Ответ: 

38

1) at 2) on 3) for 4) in

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.

Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.

## Раздел 4. Письменная речь

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. Укажите номер задания 39 в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ №2 и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма зарубежному другу по переписке.

39

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ann:

**From:** ann@mail.uk**To:** russian\_friend@ege100ballov.ru**Subject:** New school

... We moved to a new house a few weeks ago and I changed school. At first I was a bit afraid but I made new friends sooner than I expected. The teachers are nice and everything seems to be working out well. And what about you? Have you made any friends in your new school? Do you enjoy studying there? Have you got any new subjects this year?

I've got to go now! It's time for my music lesson. Drop me a line when you can.

Write an email to Ann.

In your message:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about her preferences in music.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Выберите только **ОДНО** из двух предложенных заданий (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер в **БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2** и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 40 числительные пишете цифрами.

**40.1** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what book genres are popular among teenagers**. You have collected some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.**

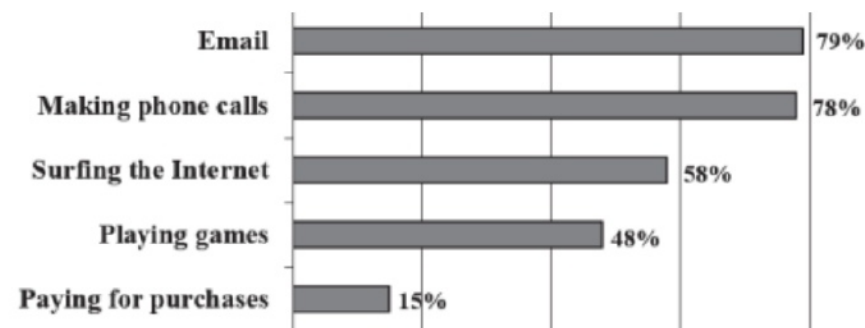
Book genre	Number of readers (%)
Adventure	55.4
Detective/war/spy stories	55.3
Sports stories	49.2
Animal stories	27.2
Romance	17.6

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project work;
- select and report 2–3 main features;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with reading and suggest the way of solving it;
- draw a conclusion giving your personal opinion on the importance of reading in human life

**40.2** Imagine that you are doing a project on **what people use their smartphones for**. You have collected some data on the subject (see the diagram below). **Comment on the data in the diagram and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project work;
- select and report 2–3 main features;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with reading and suggest the way of solving it;
- draw a conclusion giving your personal opinion on the importance of reading in human life

**Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.**