

**Единый государственный экзамен
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письменная речь»), включающих в себя 38 заданий.

На выполнение экзаменационной работы отводится 3 часа 10 минут (190 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 30–36 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	2	Бланк
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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
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Ответы к заданиям 19–29 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:	DO NOT KNOW	DONOTKNOW	Бланк
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Раздел 4 («Письменная речь») состоит из 2 заданий (37 и 38) 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, чтобы ответ на каждое задание в бланках ответов № 1 и № 2 был записан под правильным номером.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

*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	1. An exchange programme can enrich one's cultural background.
	2. Participating in an exchange programme can be risky but rewarding.
	3. It's a real challenge for an exchange student to be accustomed to a new country.
	4. An exchange programme enlarges communication contacts all over the world.
	5. It can be hard to tolerate a student from abroad.
	6. It may be a problem to get used to a new climate and weather conditions.
	7. Communication is the biggest problem for foreign students.

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.
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- A. Alice is drawing pictures on her laptop.
- B. Peter finds painting by numbers complicated.
- C. Alice can't stand colour books.
- D. Alice thinks painting by numbers is not so tough.
- E. The pictures of the Beginner Level are of medium size.
- F. Alice is going to paint an evening landscape.
- G. Alice is going to book the pictures online because they are affordable.

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 Carl is NOT ...

- 1) a storyteller.
- 2) a scriptwriter.
- 3) a film consultant.

Ответ:

4 The choice of the genres is very important in Hollywood because...

- 1) the commercial success depends on it.
- 2) the attitude of the audience is different to it.
- 3) it's theoretically vital.

Ответ:

5 Filmmakers there like ...

- 1) the limited choice of the genres.
- 2) to combine different genres.
- 3) to make experiments and transform the genres.

Ответ:

6 According to Carl, in the past the typical film characters were ...

- 1) full of excitement.
- 2) without any faults.
- 3) considered to be very wise.

Ответ:

7 What is NOT mentioned by Carl as a plus of giving a character a weakness?

- 1) Separating the character from the story.
- 2) Enabling the audience to empathize.
- 3) Making the story more complicated.

Ответ:

8 What does Carl think is the main myth about Hollywood?

- 1) Few writers can succeed there.
- 2) Being a friend of G. Clooney is important.
- 3) Having connections is all you need.

Ответ:

9 Why does Carl think it is only a myth?

- 1) Most people in Hollywood don't get on.
- 2) If your script is bad, nothing will help you.
- 3) Bosses will always give one more opportunity.

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.

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

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. Portable parts from Asia**2. Working across Europe****3. The roots of publishing****4. Helping knowledge to grow**

A. Knowledge is power, as the saying goes, and the invention of the mechanical movable type printing press helped spread knowledge wider and faster than ever before. German goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg is credited with inventing the printing press around 1436, although he was far from the first to automate the book-printing process. Woodblock printing in China dates back to the 9th century, and Korean bookmakers were printing with movable metal type a century before Gutenberg.

B. No one knows when the first printing press was invented or who invented it, but the oldest known printed text originated in China during the first millennium A.D. The Diamond Sutra, a Buddhist book from Dunhuang, China from around 868 A.D. during the Tang Dynasty, is said to be the oldest known printed book. Some other texts have survived from Dunhuang as well, including a printed calendar from around 877 A.D., mathematic charts, etiquette instruction, funeral and wedding guides, children's educational materials, dictionaries and almanacs.

C. Moveable type, which replaced panels of printing blocks with moveable individual letters that could be reused, was developed by Bi Sheng, from Yingshan, Hubei, China, who lived roughly from 970 to 1051 A.D. The first moveable type was carved into clay and baked into hard blocks that were then arranged onto an iron frame that was pressed against an iron plate. The earliest mention of Bi Sheng's printing press is in the book *Dream Pool Essays*, written in 1086 by scientist Shen Kuo.

D. Gutenberg's books were sold to the captains of each ship leaving port in Venice and that created the first mass-distribution mechanism for printed books. Printers in Venice sold four-page printed news pamphlets to sailors, and when their ships arrived in distant ports, local printers would copy the pamphlets and hand them off to riders who would race them off to dozens of towns. The locals would gather at the pub to hear a paid reader read the latest news, which was everything from scandals to war reports.

5. Spreading information**6. Prototypes of printing mechanisms****7. Different names****8. The revival of ancient works**

E. One of the chief projects of the early Renaissance was to find long-lost works by figures like Plato and Aristotle and republish them. Wealthy patrons funded expensive expeditions across the Alps in search of isolated monasteries with their books. By the 1490s, when Venice was the book-printing capital of Europe, a printed copy of a great work by Cicero only cost a month's salary for a school teacher. The printing press didn't launch the Renaissance, but it massively accelerated the rediscovery and sharing of knowledge.

F. Spain welcomed German printers in 1473 in Valencia, spreading to Barcelona in 1475. In 1495, Portugal invited printers to Lisbon. Gutenberg's invention was brought to England in 1476 by William Caxton, an Englishman who had lived in Bruges, Belgium, for years. Caxton went to Cologne to learn to print in 1471 in order to set up a press in Bruges and publish his own translations of various works. After returning to England, he set up a press in Westminster Abbey, where he was a printer for the monarchy until his death in 1491.

G. The English philosopher Francis Bacon, who's credited with developing the scientific method, wrote in 1620 that the printing press forever changed the world of science. With the newfound ability to publish and share scientific findings and experimental data with a wide audience, science took great leaps forward in the 16th and 17th centuries. For example, when developing his sun-centric model of the galaxy, Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus relied not only on his own heavenly observations, but on printed astronomical tables of planetary movements.

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.

Abramtsevo

Among the beautiful forests of Moscow Region, is the Abramtsevo Estate, which became a meeting point for the most outstanding members of the Russian cultural circle. At different times the estate was visited by Russian writers, **A**_____ Ivan Turgenev. But the estate became most famous due to the painters who worked there: Vasily Polenov, Viktor Vasnetsov, Ilya Repin, Valentin Serov, and Mikhail Vrubel.

In 1870 Sawa Mamontov, **B**_____, bought the lovely estate 45 km north of Moscow. There, he hosted a large number of artists, **C**_____. Many artists came there to try their hand at the woodwork and ceramics workshops. Famous musicians of that time performed in Mamontov's private opera, including Feodor Chaliapin, **D**_____.

Several rooms of the manor house have been preserved intact, complete with artwork by various former resident artists. The main attraction is Mamontov's cozy dining room, **E**_____ his wife, as well as Valentin Serov's luminous picture *The Girl with Peaches*. A striking majolica bench by Mikhail Vrubel is in the garden.

One of the main symbols of the estate is the Saviour Church, **F**_____. It is the prettiest building on the grounds. The structure is a perfect realization of the owner's intentions to show his deep respect for the 14th-century Novgorod architecture.

1. including Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy and
2. who made his debut in Abramtsevo
3. who was a railway magnate and patron of the arts
4. who sought inspiration in the gardens and forests
5. which was built between 1881 and 1882
6. featuring Ilya Repin's portraits of the patron and
7. which was invented by a famous Russian writer

Ответы:

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.

My stammer made me a better teacher

I knew I wanted to teach from the age of 15 but feared my stammer would stop me. A stammer is when you make long pauses in speech and unwillingly repeat some sounds. One teacher even told me I should consider a different career because children wouldn't understand me. I now know he was wrong.

I've had a stammer since I was 4 and it has given me many obstacles to overcome. In primary school I was mocked and other children would sometimes imitate me. As a result, I refused to put my hand up in lessons. I was scared of what people would say. By the time I got to secondary school, I knew I needed to work with my stammer and not against it. I didn't want to be someone who never spoke, so I started to push myself. I did things I didn't enjoy, like going first in presentations or choosing to study drama. I hated these things and still stammered, but at least I now stammered with more confidence.

I was good at maths and helped support my teacher in some of his classes. That was when I realised I was good at teaching other students. So after university, I applied to do a PGCE maths teacher training course. I didn't get into the first place I interviewed for. Ten minutes after I left the interview I got a notification on my phone to say I had been rejected. That hit me hard and I blamed my stammer. I went home and cried, because I'd wanted it for so long and had mentally prepared and trained for so many years. But I **picked myself up** and eventually got on to a teaching course. My lecturers and tutors were supportive: they taught us how to teach, shared resources and took us out to schools. I found a job easily after I graduated in 2016.

Now I'm a teacher, I've learned to be very open about my stammer because it helps to release tension. At the start of every academic year I tell my new class a few things about myself. I tell them I have a stammer, but that it's not going to stop me from being a good teacher. I say: "You will understand, but I need you to be slightly patient."

Students do understand and most of the time they're incredibly supportive. Sometimes I'll openly tell them I struggle with a word and they'll say it for me, which is nice. On the rare occasion that a child has imitated or mocked me, the entire class has stood up for me and said: "Why are you **taking the mick out of** Sir? He's teaching us, show him more respect." That's the loveliest thing.

The job has its difficulties too. When you're tired or stressed, you stammer more, and teaching is very tiring and stressful. When that happens, I stay calm and have my own practices – for example, slow breathing helps me with my speech.

I believe it's good for students to see teachers who are different or have hidden disabilities. They often think teachers are perfect; that we're robotic or don't have a life outside of school. They probably even think we wear staff uniform to bed. When they find out you're a real person, they respect you and realise they can relate to you.

I'd say that, overall, having a stammer has helped me to become a better teacher. I've developed certain personal traits as a result of it. I'm a good listener, because people with a stammer often listen more than they can speak. I'm also able to spot things: when you're young and you stammer you tend to stay silent, so you get a chance to observe people. When I teach, people rarely hear me shout and I choose my words wisely. My advice for people with hidden disabilities is to be brave and do things that scare you. Don't let people put you off. In the end, my stammer hasn't stopped me or ended my teaching career. It only made me better.

12

Stammer is a condition that ...

- 1) makes speech slower.
- 2) makes words in speech unrecognisable.
- 3) prevents one from becoming a teacher.
- 4) is found only with children.

Ответ:

13

Which statement about the author is FALSE?

- 1) He did not volunteer to answer in primary school.
- 2) He never spoke in public in secondary school.
- 3) He did some things he did not quite like to gain confidence.
- 4) He was laughed at because of his stammer.

Ответ:

14

Picked myself up in Paragraph 3 ("But I picked myself up and eventually ...") means that...

- 1) he recovered from this failure.
- 2) he decided to find another job.
- 3) he managed to fight his stammer.
- 4) he started to support other stammers.

Ответ:

15

Why does the author tell his new classes about his stammer?

- 1) To make the students sympathetic.
- 2) To stop students' misbehaviour.
- 3) To make students feel at ease.
- 4) To let them know his stammer will be a problem.

Ответ:

16

Take the mick out of in Paragraph 5 most probably means

- 1) talk rudely.
- 2) parody.
- 3) disobey.
- 4) offend.

Ответ:

17

Which positive side of having a teacher with a stammer is NOT mentioned in the text?

- 1) Children recognising that teachers are like them.
- 2) The teacher not raising their voice in class.
- 3) The teacher understanding what some students feel.
- 4) The teacher having good listening skills.

Ответ:

18

The author of the text aims at...

- 1) discussing how stammer can influence one's life and career.
- 2) describing the difficulties he had on the way to his teaching career.
- 3) informing the reader about the ways to start teaching.
- 4) convincing the reader that people with disabilities can reach their goals.

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 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствуетциальному заданию из группы 19–24.

Sealand

19 Have you heard about the country of Sealand? This micronation _____ in 1967 by Roy Bates.

20 He announced himself the Prince of Sealand and _____ the constitution for the new state.

21 Sealand also has its own stamps and currency. Unfortunately, no sovereign state _____ this country so far.

Fingerprints

22 The fingerprints of every person are unique. That is why fingerprints _____ in investigating crimes all over the world. Still, why do we have them?

23 What was the initial purpose of _____ strange lines on our fingertips?

24 Scientist say that fingertips help us to hold wet objects and also make us feel things much _____. Everything in a human body makes sense, doesn't it?

FOUND

WRITE

RECOGNIZE

USE

THIS

GOOD

Прочтите приведённый ниже текст. 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 соответствуетциальному заданию из группы 25–29.

Alexander Ovechkin

Alexander Ovechkin is an outstanding Russian hockey player. In fact, he is _____ regarded as one of the greatest ice hockey players of all time.

WIDE

25 26 Ovechkin began his _____ career with Dynamo Moscow of the Russian Super League, but in 2004 he signed a contract with the Washington Capitals of NHL.

PROFESSION

27 His first season in NHL was very _____ – he scored 52 goals.

SUCCESS

28 In the season 2007-2008 he won the Maurice Rocket Richard Trophy as the most _____ player.

VALUE

29 After some years of decreased scoring, Ovechkin reclaimed this goal-scoring title in 2013, earning the Richard Trophy and his third Hart Trophy. Ovechkin reached the _____ 600 career NHL goals in 2018 and later 700 in 2020.

FASCINATE

Прочтите 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.

Fred

Fred Nelson arrived at the airport at 6 p.m. Soon he climbed the aircraft steps, feeling his 30 _____ to India had been a complete waste of time. He was a patient man but on this 31 _____ even his patience had been stretched to the limit. The minister had kept him waiting for five hours, and, when he was finally ushered into his presence, he didn't seem to be fully briefed on the new port project. The minister 32 _____ they meet again in a couple of weeks' time, as if Fred's office was just around the corner. Fred left fifteen minutes later with a promise that the minister would look into the 33 _____ and get back to him. He returned to his hotel, checked out and took a taxi to the airport.

34 _____ Fred stepped on to a plane, he always hoped for one thing: to be seated next to either a beautiful woman or a businessman he normally would not have come across and who he might be able to interest in his firm. Over the years, he had closed three major deals because of someone he had sat next to on a plane. He made his 35 _____ to seat 3A. In the next seat was a woman of such extraordinary beauty it was hard not to stare at her. Once he'd fastened his seatbelt, he glanced across to see she was engrossed in a novel his friend recommended he should read. He couldn't imagine how a book about rabbits could 36 _____ to anybody.

30 1) drive 2) voyage 3) tour 4) journey

Ответ:

31 1) accident 2) occasion 3) position 4) incident

Ответ:

32 1) submitted 2) supposed 3) supplied 4) suggested

Ответ:

33 1) object 2) matter 3) topic 4) subject

Ответ:

34 1) Whoever 2) Whosoever 3) Whenever 4) Whatever

Ответ:

35 1) way 2) track 3) path 4) road

Ответ:

36 1) please 2) appeal 3) attract 4) interest

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 19-36 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 19-29 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 37 и 38 используйте БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями или использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 37 и 38 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Соблюдайте нормы письменной речи, записывайте ответы аккуратно и разборчиво.

Укажите номер задания 37 в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ №2 и напишите текст своего ответного электронного письма своему зарубежному другу по переписке.

37

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Peter who writes:

From: Peter@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@ege.ru
Subject: Volunteering

... Next week we are going to take part in a craft fair, the money will be sent to support disabled children in one of the hospitals of our city.

Have you ever volunteered? Is this activity popular among young people in Russia? Who or what would you like to support by volunteering?

Have I told you that I've made up my mind to take a gap year before entering a university? ...

Write an email to Peter.

In your message:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 **questions** about his decision to take a gap year.

Write 100-140 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных заданий (38.1 или 38.2), укажите его номер в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и выполните согласно данному плану. В ответе на задание 38 числительные пишите цифрами.

38.1

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what career development activities are popular among Zetland young people**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey conducted among young people in Zetland (see the table below).

Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

<p style="text-align: center;">The survey question: What career development activities are popular among you? Choose one option</p>	
Options	Number of respondents (%)
Searching the Internet for vacancies	41
Doing an internship	24
Visiting a job fair	15
Speaking to a career advisor	13
Making a work-site visit	7

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2-3 facts;
- make 1-2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with choosing a career and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on how to find a good job.

38.2

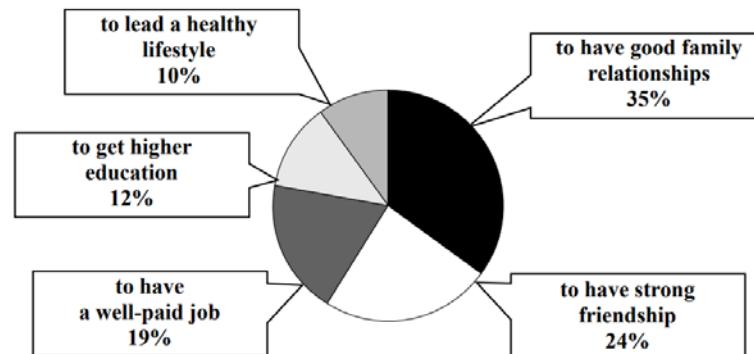
Imagine that you are doing a project on **what values people in Zetland have**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of a survey conducted among Zetlanders (see the pie chart below).

Comment on the survey data and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

The survey question:

What values do you have?

Choose one option



Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2-3 facts;
- make 1-2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that one can face having wrong values and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of values in our lives.

!

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