



Вариант № 583

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из трех разделов, включающих 31 задание.

Раздел 1 (Чтение) включает 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 - 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 - 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов № 1.

Раздел 3 (Письмо) состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий этого раздела работы - 80 минут. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. Любые черновые пометки (черновик) не проверяются и не оцениваются. Оценке подлежит только вариант ответа, занесённый в бланк ответов № 2.

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

Общее время проведения экзамена - 150 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!



Раздел 1.

Чтение

B2

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами А-Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Health Problem | 5. The Price of Success |
| 2. Significant Difference | 6. Holiday Regulations |
| 3. Fashions in Food | 7. Strong Competitor |
| 4. New Weapon | 8. Psychological Barrier |

A. Nowadays, potatoes are the “in” thing so far as health is concerned. In the 60s and 70s we were told to avoid them at all costs for fear of getting fat, but now they have been reinvented by the dieticians as a source of fibre and vitamins. Sensible people, like you and me, have always eaten them because they taste so good.

B. Organizing a holiday isn't the easiest task in the world; there are so many things to think about. Let's keep it simple by assuming that there's no overseas travel to arrange. That doesn't mean that you can also forget about injections and other health precautions entirely. What about sun blocker? What about regular medication prescribed by your doctor? My point, quite frankly, is that planning a holiday can be a real pain although a well-planned holiday can more than reward the pains you go to before you set out.

C. Symantec, McAfee and Trend Micro have the US market for anti-virus software sewed up between them. But here comes Russia's Kaspersky Lab trying to gain a foothold. The Moscow-based company opened a sales office outside of Boston in February and has signed up about 40 resellers. Kaspersky reacts quicker than the giants to new viruses and other forms of malware, and gets fixes out fast.

D. Sitting in the office armchairs all-day long has become the norm for many of us. Stress and rush make us forget about regular food and stuff our stomachs with cheeseburgers and sodas, which don't do any good to our bodies. As a result, we rarely find time for exercises, gyms or balanced nutrition and it's one of the reasons why a lot of people are overweight nowadays. However, it is possible to change your lifestyle and lose your weight if you are willing to.

E. The Internet is a very effective medium for spreading ideas or news. It eliminates geographical boundaries, and Greenpeace is aware of it, and benefits from it. For instance, in 1995, Greenpeace utilised its site to publicise a route that the French use to send nuclear shipments to Japan. They also included the fax number of the French Embassy and of the newspaper Le Monde So that letters of protest could be sent.

F. The biggest problem most people face in learning a new language is their own fear, like Stage Fear. They worry that they won't say things correctly or that they will look stupid so they don't talk at all. Don't do this. Actually, the fastest way to learn anything is to do it — again and again until you get it right. Like anything, learning English requires practice. Don't let your fear stop you from getting what you want.

G. Fuel cells are similar to a battery except unlike batteries, they don't need to be recharged. Fuel causes air pollution and noise, while fuel cells do not cause either. Fuel cells don't cause pollution because they don't create waste like fuel. Fuel cells are also



very efficient, so efficient that fuel cells have been providing energy on spacecrafts for a very long time.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.

B3

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.

Volcanic eruptions are among the Earth's most powerful and destructive forces. However, they are also creative forces. The Earth's first oceans and atmosphere formed from the gases given off by volcanoes. In turn, the oceans and the atmosphere created the environment **A**_____. Volcanoes have also shaped the Earth's landscape. Many of our mountains, islands, and plains have been built by volcanic eruptions.

The Earth's crust is broken into plates **B**_____. There are 16 major plates. These rigid plates float on a softer layer of rock in the Earth's mantle. As the plates move about they push together or pull apart. Most volcanoes are located near the edges of plates.

Deep within the Earth it is so hot that some rocks slowly melt and become a thick flowing substance called magma. **C**_____, magma rises and collects in magma chambers. Eventually some of the magma pushes through vents and fissures in the Earth's surface. A volcanic eruption occurs! Magma that has erupted is called lava.

Some volcanic eruptions are explosive and others are not. How explosive an eruption is depends on how runny or sticky the magma is. If magma is thin and runny, gases can escape easily from it. **D**_____, it flows out of the volcano. Lava flows rarely kill people, because they move slowly enough for people to get out of their way. Lava flows, however, can cause considerable destruction to buildings in their path.

If magma is thick and sticky, gases cannot escape easily. Pressure builds up **E**_____. In this type of eruption, the magma blasts into the air and breaks apart into pieces called tephra. Tephra can range in size from tiny particles of ash to house-size boulders.

Explosive volcanic eruptions can be dangerous and deadly. They can blast out clouds of hot tephra from the side or top of a volcano. These fiery clouds race down mountainsides destroying almost everything in their path. Ash erupted into the sky falls back to Earth like powdery snow, but snow **F**_____. If thick enough, blankets of ash can suffocate plants, animals, and humans. When hot volcanic materials mix with water from streams or melted snow and ice, mudflows form. Mudflows have buried entire communities located near erupting volcanoes.

1. that resemble a jigsaw puzzle
2. when plates push together
3. until the gases escape violently and explode
4. that made life possible on our planet
5. because it is lighter than the solid rock around it
6. that doesn't melt
7. when this type of magma erupts



A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15-A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Any architect, builder or scientist can speculate about what the house of the future might be like. But Grace can tell you. Grace is a talking house. Her high-tech gadgets and innovative uses of everyday objects, along with advances in design and construction, will change the way we think about our homes. Grace isn't the only one exploring how technology can make our homes more efficient, safe, comfortable and fun. Here is a survey of home innovators' best ideas.

Grace is not a real house. More formally known as the Microsoft Home, she exists inside an office building on the company's campus in Redmond. But once inside, it's easy to imagine you're in a trendy, futuristic home.

Picture this: you enter the house, and Grace's voice, coming from hidden speakers, relays your messages. In the kitchen, you set a bag of flour on the sleekly engineered stone counter. Grace sees what you're doing, and projects a list of flour-based recipes on the counter. Once you choose one, Grace recites a list of ingredients. She even knows what's in the pantry, thanks to RFID technology (the kind of system that lets you go through a toll plaza without stopping).

The day when your house will be like a family member is not that far off, says Pam Heath, a manager in Consumer Strategy and Prototyping at Microsoft. This notion of *seamless computing*, in which technology is everywhere yet nowhere (except when we want it), underlies most future-home thinking. At the Andersen window company in Minnesota, advanced technology manager Jay Libby envisions windows made of smart glass that can be transformed into a TV. "Nobody wants a television set," says Libby. "You want the service it provides." If he gets his way, the TV will disappear into the view, and the term 'picture window' will be redefined.

Home entertainment is just one consideration for the future. At the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, scientists are designing systems that will allow older people to continue living independently. So Grandma's home can be intelligently wired to recognize her patterns of wake, sleep and movement; family members would be notified of any changes via computer. Does spying on Grandma sound creepy? Director Beth Mynatt says that "a good bit of our research has been working on how to convey information without sacrificing privacy and autonomy. We also don't want to create inappropriate anxiety. Maybe she just took a quiet day to read, and the system would have to recognize that."

If we're going to live in our homes longer, they'll need to be more flexible. Future homes will likely be manufactured in factories and then assembled on-site. Already, some homes are made out of pre-fab walls called structural insulated panels. These boards wrapped around a foam core eliminate the need for conventional stud framing. The hefty wall panels are then lowered into place by a crane.

Like cars, houses will come with tools to monitor and adjust everything from furnace efficiency to ventilation. And today's computer-aided design programs make it easier to match the design to the specifics of the site and the homeowner's lifestyle.

Besides offering speed, strength and accuracy, panellised construction is



extremely airtight because the foam core completely seals the home. Insulspan president Frank Baker calls it “a total energy envelope.” He ought to know because his own 5,000-square-foot panellised home costs less than \$500 a year to heat.

At some point, homes will have to embrace alternative energy sources, such as solar panels that look like regular roof shingles. The technology uses a solar-sensitive material called thin-film triple-junction amorphous silicon, which is sandwiched inside conventional-looking shingles and wired into the home’s electric system. Today, these systems are rare and expensive, but they’ll start to look more attractive as electricity costs climb.

Windows are a challenge, because even the best glass can’t insulate like a wall. So in the future, some windows will likely be made of lightweight particles called aerogels, which insulate like foam but transmit light.

It’s easy to get carried away with visions of homes that heat themselves, keep us company and remind us to call the folks. “But technology never drives the aesthetic,” says architect Sarah Susanka, author of *Home by Design*. “That’s why those weird-looking “houses of the future” never come into being. People will always want their house to look and feel like a home.”

(Adapted from ‘Home, Smart Home’ by Max Alexander)

A15 Grace is

- 1) a futuristic fashion house.
- 2) a sample of innovations.
- 3) a Microsoft office.
- 4) a real house

A16 The aim of Grace is

- 1) to free people from cooking.
- 2) to introduce new entertainment facilities.
- 3) to change people’s attitude to homes.
- 4) to have someone to talk to.

A17 In paragraph 4 ‘seamless computing’ means that

- 1) you cannot feel the presence of computers.
- 2) computers are connected seamlessly.
- 3) computers are nowhere.
- 4) computing is meaningless.

A18 Grandma’s home will allow family members

- 1) to live together with their grandparents.
- 2) to feel free from spying.
- 3) to convey information without sacrificing privacy.
- 4) to get information about their older relatives.

A19 Structural insulated panels will make our homes

- 1) cheaper.
- 2) lighter.
- 3) more beautiful.
- 4) warmer.



A20 People will have to embrace alternative energy sources because

- 1) solar panels look like regular roof shingles.
- 2) solar panels are very popular today.
- 3) people need more electricity.
- 4) electricity is getting more and more expensive

A21 According to architect Sarah Susanka, houses of the future never come into being because

- 1) they are rather expensive.
- 2) they look strange and unattractive.
- 3) they are difficult to construct.
- 4) they are too technological.

*По окончании выполнения заданий **B2, B3** и **A15–A21** НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания **B2, B3, A15–A21** располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях **B2** и **B3** последовательность цифр записывается без пробелов, знаков препинания и буквенных символов.*

Раздел 2.

Грамматика и лексика

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.*

Mery Asgari is from Iran. She is married to Kazem, many other men **B4** _____ to Mery, but she was picky and turned **B5** _____ all down.

PROPOSE
THEY
ONE

Mery was on a holiday when she **B6** _____ saw her husband. It was the Shah's birthday, and she went to a celebration in another city. A man was there with **B7** _____ family. She began to smile at him. He looked at her and followed her around the party the rest of the day. Mery asked her sister-in-law about the man and decided she **B8** _____ to meet him.

HE

WANT

Later, Kazem sent his parents to Mery's house in Tehran. At first, Mery's father said that they couldn't meet. Mery didn't know him **B9** _____. So, Mery's father decided to find out **B10** _____ about Kazem.

GOOD
MUCH

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.*



The National Maritime Museum is set in the beautiful surroundings of Greenwich park. Within the complex of the museum there is a wide **B11**_____ of objects, displays and paintings.

VARY

The collections relate to the shipping, astronomy and **B12**_____.

NAVIGATE

The museum tells the story of figures of great **B13**_____ to Britain's history, such as Lord Nelson and captain James Cook.

IMPORTANT

Galleries and exhibitions are often updated to bring back into view **B14**_____

DIFFER

parts of the huge hidden collections of the museum which is **B15**_____ all over the country.

FAME

This visit will be an **B16**_____ experience.

FORGET

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22-A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22-A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

Amos

It wasn't unusual for Amos to go to Deravenels on Saturday, even though the offices were closed over the weekend. He **A22**_____ to go to tidy up his paperwork and do other small jobs he couldn't attend to during the week.

But on this Saturday morning he had a specific purpose when he arrived at the grand old building on the Strand. The uniformed doorman **A23**_____ Amos close his umbrella and take off his raincoat. Then he touched his cap and said, "Good morning, Mr. Finnister".

Amos had come to the office to **A24**_____ a few telephone calls. His first call was to the Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel, where he quickly discovered the records office was not open on weekends. He then dialed Ravenscar and was put through to Edward Deravenel.

"Good morning, Amos," Edward said. "I'm assuming you have some news for me." Amos then relayed all the information he had gathered the night before.

"Well done, Amos!" Edward exclaimed. "Thank you for going into all this **A25**_____. I knew I could depend **A26**_____ you. My wife will be happy as I am to know everything; it's been such a mystery all these years. To **A27**_____ the truth, I think that Grace Rose should also know what happened to her mother. It will finally put her mind at rest."

"I agree, sir. I will telephone you on Monday". Amos walked home, **A28**_____ no attention to the heavy rain. He felt happy.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) held | 2) took | 3) used | 4) kept |
| A23 | 1) looked | 2) gazed | 3) stared | 4) watched |
| A24 | 1) take | 2) do | 3) make | 4) give |
| A25 | 1) worry | 2) trouble | 3) bother | 4) mess |
| A26 | 1) at | 2) on | 3) in | 4) of |
| A27 | 1) tell | 2) speak | 3) say | 4) talk |
| A28 | 1) turning | 2) paying | 3) drawing | 4) bringing |



По окончании выполнения заданий В4-В16, А22-А28 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1! Обратите внимание на то, что ответы на задания В4-В16, А22-А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4-В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 3.

Письмо

Для ответов на задания С1 и С2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 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 (С1, С2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

C1

This is part of a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend. Her name is Alice.

... I hope you enjoyed your summer holidays. Where did you spend them? Please, tell me about the most interesting things you did.

By the way, we are moving house and I am sending you my new address.

Write a letter to Alice.

In your letter tell her about your summer holidays, ask **3 questions** about the new house.

Write **100 – 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2

Comment on the following statement.

Extreme sports have taken off in a big way over the last twenty years. However, quite a few people object to these dangerous sports, highlighting the risk of accident.

What is your opinion? Do you agree or disagree?

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