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М89

Фонограммы текстов для прослушивания к разделу «Аудирование»  
всех вариантов пособия размещены на сайте по ссылке:  
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**Музланова, Елена Сергеевна.**  
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Цель пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в  
кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому  
языку в форме единого государственного экзамена.

В сборнике представлены тренировочные варианты экзаменационных  
работ, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала  
для подготовки к экзамену. Каждый вариант снабжён ключами и текстами  
для аудирования.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель настоящего пособия — помочь учащимся 10—11 классов и абитуриентам в кратчайшие сроки подготовиться к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку в форме единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ). Оно может быть также полезно и учителям, которые найдут в нём необходимый материал для работы на уроках.

В сборнике представлены **тренировочные варианты** письменной части экзаменационной работы, которые можно использовать в качестве практического материала для подготовки к экзамену. Пособие ориентировано на адаптацию к тестовым технологиям контроля с учётом их нового формата и содержания.

Варианты тестовых работ идентичны варианту КИМ (контрольно-измерительных вариантов) ЕГЭ по английскому языку и состоят из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо»), включающих в себя 40 заданий.

**Раздел 1** («Аудирование») содержит 9 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 8 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 30 минут. Аудиотексты вариантов 1—31 размещены на сайте издательства в качестве образца.

**Раздел 2** («Чтение») содержит 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 — 30 минут.

**Раздел 3** («Грамматика и лексика») содержит 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 40 минут.

**Раздел 4** («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела — 80 минут.

Общее время проведения письменной части экзамена — 180 минут.

Внутри каждого раздела задания расположены по принципу нарастания сложности от базового до высокого уровня, что необходимо учесть при распределении времени на их выполнение. Предложенные варианты позволят составить представление о структуре экзамена, количестве, форме и сложности заданий, помогут выработать правильную стратегию подготовки к экзамену.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из разделов 1—3 не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов № 1. При выполнении заданий раздела «Письмо» полный вариант ответа необходимо записать в Бланк ответов № 2.

**Устная часть экзамена** не является обязательной (Приложение 1). Она включает 4 задания: чтение вслух небольшого текста, постановка пяти вопросов к рекламному объявлению на основе ключевых слов, описание одной из трёх фотографий и сравнение двух фотографий на основе предложенного плана. Общее время ответа (включая подготовку) — 15 мин.

Помимо тренировочных вариантов в сборник включены варианты заданий перспективной модели экзаменационной работы (Приложение 2).

После выполнения всех заданий вы можете сверить свои ответы с **ключами**, представленными в Приложении 4. В пособии также помещены **тексты для аудирования** (Приложение 3) и **возможные варианты ответов на задания «39»** (письмо личного характера) и **«40»** (эссе-сочинение с элементами рассуждения), приведённые в соответствии с новыми заданиями и критериями оценивания. Заучивать наизусть представленные варианты ответов не рекомендуется, так как в критериях оценивания заданий по письму особое внимание уделяется способности экзаменуемого самостоятельно продуцировать развёрнутое письменное высказывание.

После выполнения каждого варианта работы проанализируйте допущенные вами ошибки, выпишите и выучите встретившиеся незнакомые слова, ещё раз повторите грамматические правила, знаний которых вам оказалось недостаточно. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов на экзамене.

В связи с возможными изменениями в формате рекомендуем в процессе подготовки к экзамену обращаться к материалам сайта официального разработчика экзаменационных заданий — Федерального института педагогических измерений: [www.fipi.ru](http://www.fipi.ru).

*Желаем успехов!*

## ВАРИАНТ 1

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A—F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1—7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. You never know what you will be asked at an interview.
2. Job interviews put a lot of pressure on applicants.
3. Let your true personality out at a job interview.
4. I didn't take the job because I didn't like the interview.
5. Job interviews are a waste of time.
6. There are sometimes quite funny incidents at interviews.
7. I didn't get the position because I was too tense.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A—G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Ricky's songs are about the lives of famous people.
- B** The message in Ricky's songs is difficult to understand.
- C** Ricky's popularity is on the increase.
- D** Money is unimportant to Ricky.
- E** Ricky has followed the advice of some of his fans.
- F** Ricky thinks his fans are disappointed when they meet him.
- G** Ricky is anxious about his new album.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите выступление специалиста по проблемам ядерной энергии. В заданиях **3—9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

According to the narrator, nuclear power

- 1) is a solution to climate change.
- 2) is protected against climate change.
- 3) can be susceptible to climate change.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4** Nuclear power plants are usually located  
 1) in the mountains.      2) near rivers, seas or oceans.      3) in the deserts.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5** Nuclear power plants face the greatest danger from  
 1) hurricanes.      2) rising water temperatures.      3) flooding.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6** During hurricanes,  
 1) preventive measures are always taken.  
 2) all doors in a nuclear plant should be left open.  
 3) safety equipment must be protected from flying debris.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7** In the future, floods are going to become  
 1) quite rare.      2) rather infrequent.      3) more common.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8** During the 2003 heat wave, the French government relaxed the environmental regulations  
 1) to keep up the supply of energy.      3) to reduce their power output.  
 2) to increase the amount of electricity.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9** New nuclear reactors are likely  
 1) to be less vulnerable to climate change.      3) to have higher water requirements.  
 2) to be too expensive.  
 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 заголовками 1—8 и текстами A—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Necessary Components
2. Important Conclusion
3. Useful Advice
4. Significant Difference

5. Health Risks
6. Moderation Is the Key!
7. Diet and Exercise
8. Benefits of Good Nutrition

**A.** Developing healthy eating habits is simpler and easier than you might think. You will look and feel better if you make a habit of eating healthfully. You will have more energy and your immune system will be stronger. When you eat a diet rich in fruits and vegetables you are lowering your risk of heart disease, cancers and many other serious health ailments. Healthy eating habits are your ticket to a healthier body and mind.

**B.** A four-week clinical trial that tested the new regimen found that overweight adults who consumed a high-protein, entirely vegan diet were able to lose about the same

amount of weight as a comparison group of dieters on a high-carbohydrate, low-fat vegetarian dairy diet. But while those on the high-carbohydrate dairy diet experienced drops of 12 percent in their cholesterol, those on the high-protein vegan diet saw cholesterol reductions of 20 percent.

C. ‘The idea preyed on me for a long time. If the Atkins Diet looks good, and it’s got so much saturated fat and cholesterol in it, suppose we took that out and put vegetarian protein sources in, which may lower cholesterol,’ Dr. Jenkins said. ‘We know that nuts lower cholesterol and prevent heart disease, and soy is eaten in the Far East, where they don’t get much heart disease. So we put these foods together as protein and fat sources.’

D. The first official warning about the dangers of the Atkins diet was issued by the government amid concern about the rising number of people opting for the high-fat, high-protein diet. Cutting out starchy foods can be bad for your health because you could be missing out on a range of nutrients. Low-carbohydrate diets tend to be high in fat, and this could increase your chances of developing coronary heart disease.

E. Earlier this year, a large study that compared different kinds of diets — including low-fat and low-carbohydrate plans — found that the method didn’t matter as long as people cut calories. That study also found that after two years, most people had regained at least some of the weight they had lost. Dr. Tuttle said that while different weight loss plans offer people different ‘tricks’ and strategies, ultimately, ‘It really comes down to calories in and calories out.’

F. When you think about nutrition, be aware of serving sizes. Many people will eat everything on their plate, regardless of how hungry they actually are. If you know you tend to clean your plate, make an effort to reduce your serving size. If you’re eating out or dining at a friend’s house, don’t be shy about asking for smaller portion sizes. Too much of any one food is a bad thing. There are no bad foods, just bad eating habits.

G. Your body has to stay well hydrated to perform at its best and to properly process all the nutrients in the food you eat. Drink at least 8 glasses of water a day. You may need even more water if you are in a hot environment or if you are exercising. If you are trying to lose weight, add plenty of ice to each glass of water. Your body will burn energy to warm the water up to body temperature.

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 цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Stonehenge is probably the most important prehistoric monument in Britain. The Stonehenge that we see today is the final stage A \_\_\_\_\_. But first let us look back 5,000 years.

The first Stonehenge was a large earthwork or Henge, comprising a ditch, bank, and the Aubrey holes, all probably built around 3100 BC. The Aubrey holes are round pits in the chalk, about one metre wide and deep, B \_\_\_\_\_. Excavations have revealed cremated human bones in some of the chalk filling, but the holes themselves were probably made not for the purpose of graves but as part of the religious ceremony. Shortly after this stage Stonehenge was abandoned, left untouched for over 1000 years.

The second and most dramatic stage of Stonehenge started around 2150 BC. Some 82 bluestones from south-west Wales were transported to the site. It is thought that these stones, some weighing 4 tonnes each, were dragged on rollers and sledges to the headwaters and then loaded onto rafts. This astonishing journey covered nearly 240 miles. Once at the site, these stones were set up in the centre C \_\_\_\_\_.

The third stage of Stonehenge, about 2000 BC, saw the arrival of the Sarsen stones. The largest of the Sarsen stones weigh 50 tonnes and transportation by water would have been impossible D \_\_\_\_\_. These stones were arranged in an outer

circle with a continuous run of lintels. Inside the circle, five trilithons were placed in a horseshoe arrangement, E \_\_\_\_\_.

The final stage took place soon after 1500 BC F \_\_\_\_\_. The original number of stones in the bluestone circle was probably around sixty. They have long since been removed or broken up. Some remain only as stumps below ground level.

1. when the bluestones were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle that we see today
2. to form an incomplete double circle
3. which form a circle about 284 feet in diameter
4. which were almost certainly brought from the Marlborough Downs
5. so the stones could only have been moved using sledges and ropes
6. whose remains we can still see today
7. that was completed about 3,500 years ago

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 room faces the sun in the morning and on clear summer mornings it wakes me bright and fresh, no matter what time I stayed up till. I get up and make breakfast, watch TV, have a shower. If it's before six in the morning, I usually have a cup of tea and go back to bed where I'll doze until seven. If I stay at my sister's, I sleep until the kids wake me or until she comes rolling in, poured from the back of some taxi, whichever is earlier. I'm an early riser, and a dead sleeper.

This morning I wake up with a twitch, like the alarm clock in my head has given me a little electric jolt. It isn't sunny outside. I pull back the curtains and the sky is dark grey, the same colour as the sea and it looks like the sun won't appear before tomorrow. Today is Dad's birthday. Every year on my Dad's birthday I draw a picture of him and each year he looks a bit different. I'm an artist. There, I said it. It's not that I draw a straighter line or a truer circle, as they try to teach us to do at school. I just get the message across more clearly than other people. More truthfully. I know it.

I read a lot of books too, mainly about artists, and I go through phases when I like a certain artist or a movement. And I try to paint like them. When my dad comes back, I'll be able to say 'this is you when I was twelve and I was in love with Monet' or 'this is you on your thirty-eighth birthday, when I was fourteen and I wanted to paint like Dante Gabriel Rossetti.' And he'll look at each painting and know that I loved him and never forgot him.

At the moment I'm into lines, simple lines. It's a development of a six month obsession I had with calligraphy, which came out of a phase I had with cartoons, which came from Liechtenstein and Warhol, and so on all the way back. So I get out my charcoals, and a couple of sticks of chalk and I pin a heavy sheet of grey A3 paper onto a board and rest it on my knee as I sit on the bed.

On Saturday mornings when my Mum worked, he'd take me to town and I'd drag him around the art shops. On my eighth birthday he bought me an easel, a real one, not a kiddie's. On my ninth birthday he bought me oils. On my sixth birthday he bought me a box of 99 crayons. 'Draw me,' he'd say. 'Oh, Dad, I can't.' Some mornings I'd wake up and there'd be a book on my pillow about Picasso, or Chagall.

I should go to school, I really should. I'm not one of those kids who are scared to go. I don't get bullied and I'm not thick. I just can't find a good reason to waste my day in a classroom studying physics or citizenship or Buddhism. I could learn them in the library. Phil, the head of year eleven, will bollock me for it tomorrow, if I go in. I'll tell Phil the truth, it was my Dad's birthday and I spent it with him.

So I spend some time thinking about his hair, which I think is probably no more grey than it was last year. I know hair doesn't age at the same speed every year, but I make

his hair longer this year. And in my mind's eye I give him an extra few pounds too. But I keep the smile fixed in my head, maybe a little muted, like it is when he's happy but distracted, or trying to understand me when I'm babbling to him.

It's head and shoulders, so I'll put him in a T-shirt that shows his neck and throat and how strong he is and how his eyes sparkle and how his eyebrows are dead level straight and still black. I try to think of how much I want to show and how much I want to tell. Then I pick up a charcoal stick and do it. I pick up a chalk to add a suggestion of colour to his eyes, then another chalk for his mouth. And there he is. Dad.

(Adapted from 'It's Just the Sun Rising' by James Ross)

12

That morning the narrator was woken up by

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) the kids.   | 3) nobody.         |
| 2) his sister. | 4) an alarm clock. |

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

13

The narrator considers himself to be an artist because

- 1) he can draw a straighter line and a truer circle.
- 2) he gets lots of messages from other people.
- 3) he can speak to people more truthfully.
- 4) he is able to convey his ideas better than other people.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

14

The narrator's manner of painting

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) is similar to Monet's.            | 3) comes from Liechtenstein and Warhol. |
| 2) is like Dante Gabriel Rossetti's. | 4) is constantly changing.              |

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

15

The narrator was encouraged to paint by

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1) his mother. | 3) his brother.     |
| 2) his father. | 4) his friend Phil. |

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

16

The narrator doesn't want to go to school because

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) he prefers to study on his own. | 3) he is bullied at school.  |
| 2) he doesn't like some subjects.  | 4) he is scared to go there. |

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

17

In paragraph 6 'I'm not thick' means that the narrator is

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1) healthy. | 3) strong.       |
| 2) clever.  | 4) hard-working. |

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

18

Compared to the previous year, the narrator's father

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) has much greyer hair. | 3) is a bit fatter.  |
| 2) has a happier smile.  | 4) is much stronger. |

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 приведённый ниже текст. 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.

#### What Can Computers Do?

- |           |   |           |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| <b>19</b> | Computers and microchips _____ part of our everyday lives.  | BECOME    |
| <b>20</b> | We read magazines which _____ on computers, we buy things with the help of computers, we pay bills prepared by computers.   | PRODUCE   |
| <b>21</b> | Just _____ a phone call involves the use of a sophisticated computer system.  | MAKE      |
| <b>22</b> | In the past, life without computers was much _____ than it is today.  | DIFFICULT |
| <b>23</b> | The first computers were able to multiply long numbers, but they _____ do anything else.  | NOT CAN   |
| <b>24</b> | Nobody _____ stories about robots and space travel, but now computers are able to do almost all difficult jobs.   | BELIEVE   |
| <b>25</b> | What makes your computer such a miraculous device? It is a personal communicator that _____ you to interact with other computers and with people around the world. And you can even use your PC to relax with computer games. | ENABLE    |

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.

#### A Challenge for Europe

- |           |  |         |
|-----------|--|---------|
| <b>26</b> | Recently there has been a small _____ in the number of people out of work in Europe.   | REDUCE  |
| <b>27</b> | However, _____ is still the number one social problem facing the 15 member states of the European Union.                               | EMPLOY  |
| <b>28</b> | Moreover, _____ of opportunity between men and women is still an issue that politicians in many countries have not come to grips with. | EQUAL   |
| <b>29</b> | In professions such as law and engineering women are still _____ by their absence.   | NOTICE  |
| <b>30</b> | _____ still discriminate against women in a number of ways even if their qualifications are the same as those of men.                  | EMPLOY  |
| <b>31</b> | It would be a pity if the _____ of the EU on an economic level were marred by failure in the vital area of social policy.              | ACHIEVE |

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.

### Charity

A lot of people in our world have little or no money at all. Many of them are homeless and can't enjoy what most of us take for 32\_\_\_\_\_. They need our help and there are a lot of charity organizations to help poor people. Because of charities many homeless people have shelters, hungry children have been fed, a lot of diseases have already been 33\_\_\_\_\_ and many animals are safe.

Around the world there are a lot of children who suffer from different diseases, running 34\_\_\_\_\_ time and hope. The biggest charity project in Russia is 'Contribution to the Future' whose goal is to help any child in need. Its programmes help poor, homeless and disabled children.

There are a lot of people in the world who have chosen charity as their main mission in life. One of the most famous missionaries was Mother Teresa. She lived the hard life of the poor alongside them; she knew how it felt sleeping on hard floors and living on dirty streets. And because she was experiencing 35\_\_\_\_\_ what the people she was helping were going through, she so effectively knew how to give. Besides meeting people's basic physical needs by giving them food and medicine, she met people's emotional needs as well.

A lot of rich people also feel the necessity to help the poor. For example, Bill Gates is a famous billionaire, but he is also a noted philanthropist who donated the proceeds of his successful books to 36\_\_\_\_\_ educational organizations. He has also given millions to initiatives in global health and learning, hoping to 37\_\_\_\_\_ more and more people to have access to 38\_\_\_\_\_ facilities in these areas. A good example is the opening of 'The School of the Future' in Philadelphia, sponsored by his company 'Microsoft'.

The spirit of philanthropy is not about what or how much you give but rather about the feeling that you are helping others in need.

32

- 1) common                      2) granted                      3) usual                      4) life  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

33

- 1) recovered                      2) healed                      3) cared                      4) cured  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

34

- 1) with                      2) out                      3) of                      4) out of  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

35

- 1) first-hand                      2) first-rate                      3) first-time                      4) first-ever  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

36

- 1) unprofit                      2) unprofitable                      3) non-profit                      4) non-profitable  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

37

- 1) unable                      2) enable                      3) let                      4) make  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

38

- 1) visible                      2) vigorous                      3) vivid                      4) vital  
 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 и 31 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую 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. ПИСЬМО

*Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки можно делать 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 Rob who writes:

*...And another thing. I want to buy a new computer because my old one is hopelessly outdated and I can't play modern computer games. How often do you play computer games, if at all? How do you use your computer for self-education? Will mobile phones be able to replace computers in the future? Why?*

*Guess what! Our rugby team won a very important match last Sunday...*

Write back to Rob.

In your letter

— answer his questions

— ask 3 questions about the rugby match

Write **100 — 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**40**

Comment on the following statement.

*Printed textbooks will be eventually replaced by electronic ones.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200 — 250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem paraphrasing the given statement)
- 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

## ВАРИАНТ 2

### Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A—F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1—7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Some scientists doubt that global warming may be caused by human activities.
2. The effects of climate changes have not been thoroughly studied yet.
3. People are unable to understand the horrible effects of global warming.
4. Stabilizing the climate will require a lot of effort.
5. The argument about whether there is global warming is over.
6. Global warming can have bad influence on people's health.
7. We ought to take measures against further warming.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A—G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Mary's new job takes up a lot of time and energy.
- B** Mary has no time to go to parties.
- C** Peter felt his salary in the company was too low.
- D** Peter left his job because he had no promotion prospects.
- E** Peter sent out his resume to nearly twenty companies.
- F** Peter wouldn't mind working in another city.
- G** Mary advises Peter to speak to people with the same problems.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите рассказ писателя о своём увлечении музыкой. В заданиях **3—9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3

The narrator says that his musical career

- 1) changed its direction at the age of 11.
- 2) started roughly 30 years ago.
- 3) began after he had sung a song with his father.

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 When the narrator was almost 40,  
 1) he was already performing in public.  
 2) he had learned to sing the parts of 'Bohemian Rhapsody'.  
 3) he felt a desire to start playing music.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 When the narrator got a mandolin, he  
 1) didn't feel surprised. 2) felt a bit nervous. 3) felt relieved.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The narrator enjoyed playing the mandolin because  
 1) he was able to master difficult chords.  
 2) he was composing music.  
 3) he was able to relax after his everyday work.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The narrator went to the jam camp because  
 1) he wanted to perform in public.  
 2) he would like to speak to Dr. Banjo.  
 3) he was offered the easiest way to improve his skills.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 In the camp the narrator learned that  
 1) to play songs he should know forty basic chords.  
 2) to grow as a musician he should possess certain qualities and abilities.  
 3) he could become a perfect mandolin player if he practises a lot.  
 Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 When the narrator came back home last week, he was pleased because  
 1) Ruth had started taking music lessons.  
 2) his friends and relatives showed their interest in music.  
 3) Los Angeles was a different place.  
 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 заголовками 1—8 и текстами A—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Use Silence          | 5. Distinct and Audible Speech |
| 2. Gestures and Posture | 6. Consider Context            |
| 3. Audience Awareness   | 7. Speaking Through Eyes       |
| 4. Sensible Dress       | 8. Strategic Listening         |

A. The first thing that a good speaker does is looks at the audience and takes a pause before beginning his speech. This helps to create a good impression on the audience. Throughout the speech, the speaker should maintain eye contact with the listeners, oth-

erwise they will feel that they are being ignored and it is quite likely that they also ignore whatever he is trying to convey.

**B.** Proper variation in emotion and tempo of the voice improves the quality of performance. Accurate pronunciation of words with due stresses wherever required must be done. One more important thing while communicating is that your voice must be clear and loud enough for the audience to hear it. A loud voice can be a strong point for being an effective speaker.

**C.** Concentrate on your ideas and do not get distracted by the activities performed by the audience, for example, smiling or whispering. To make your communication successful get the clue about the listeners and their interests. Think over the age, sex and background of the people. See whether the audience is patient enough to handle you for hours. Check out if they are friendly or hostile.

**D.** Facial expressions reveal what thoughts are running through a person's mind. So while communicating, make sure that your facial expressions reveal your interest for the subject on which you are communicating. The body movements while speaking must coordinate with your convincing power. They must add to the things which are more effectively caught visually than verbally.

**E.** If you are trying to improve your own communication, concentrate on ways to make your nonverbal signals match the level of formality necessitated by the situation. Some situations require more formal behaviour that might be interpreted very differently in any other setting. So when you are communicating with others, always take into account the situation in which the communication occurs.

**F.** Don't be afraid to pause and breathe. Listeners need time to reflect on what you are saying. Just like we need 'white space' and punctuation on the written page, we need pauses when we speak. Talking non-stop is a huge drawback. Having the confidence to pause for a few seconds in between sentences commands attention rather than diverts it.

**G.** The appearance plays an important role in presenting ourselves to society. The people who wear clothes suitable to their body structure look attractive. A person's physical appearance creates a definite impact on the communication process. Our clothes should not be too modern for the people whom we are interacting with. However, they should be able to create a positive impression on them.

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 цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Ever wonder **A** \_\_\_\_\_? There's actually quite a bit of science going on behind the scenes, with several components working together to bring you that digital-quality signal.

Your channel selection begins with the programming sources themselves. Companies like Showtime, HBO or Cinemax create their programming. Channel providers then purchase rights to this programming **B** \_\_\_\_\_. Once a provider has their programming in place, they turn their attention to the broadcast centre to compress and convert the programming for satellite broadcast.

Your Dish Network Programming originally arrives as a digital stream of video, which is then compressed and converted through an encoder, typically using the MPEG2 format. This format reduces the overall size of the video, **C** \_\_\_\_\_.

Once encoded, the video is then encrypted **D** \_\_\_\_\_. After the video has been encrypted, it is sent to the provider's satellite, strategically positioned in the sky.

The satellite itself uses a dish similar to your own satellite dish, to receive the video and send it back down to Earth. When the satellite sends the signal back down to Earth, it is picked up by your satellite dish, a small round antenna that receives the satellite's broadcast and sends the video on to your satellite TV receiver.