

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Единый Государственный Экзамен

С аудиоприложением

ГОТОВИМСЯ К ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

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конечно, не вздумай
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ВХОД
В ППЭ

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в своих знаниях!

#ЕГЭучебник2024



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В38

Веселова, Ю. С.

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Пособие предназначено для подготовки учащихся 11-х классов к сдаче ЕГЭ по английскому языку. В пособии представлены тренировочные задания по каждому из разделов КИМ экзамена: «Аудирование» (материалы к разделу представлены на сайте издательства www.intellectcentre.ru), «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо» и «Говорение» с методическими рекомендациями по подготовке к выполнению данных заданий и 5 типовых вариантов. Также в пособие включены требования к выполнению работы, критерии оценивания заданий с развёрнутым ответом, дополнительные схемы оценивания заданий с развёрнутым ответом и ответы ко всем тренировочным заданиям и типовым экзаменационным вариантам.

Пособие может быть использовано при подготовке к экзамену, типовые варианты могут быть использованы для проведения репетиционных экзаменов в 11 классе, а также для самостоятельной подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Пособие поможет выстроить стратегию подготовки к экзамену, оценить уровень подготовки, проконтролировать освоение умений и навыков, необходимых для успешной сдачи ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

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ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

РАЗДЕЛ 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

Задания на понимание основного содержания прослушанного текста

Задание 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.

This hobby

1. might be disapproved by relatives.
2. is great for making new friends.
3. requires much money and effort.
4. doesn't require to spend much money.
5. might be done throughout the life.
6. may result in your future profession.
7. is great for uniting the family.

Ответ:

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

Задания на понимание в прослушанном тексте запрашиваемой информации

Задание 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 Diana went to a comprehensive school.
- B At school all subjects were compulsory.
- C Everyone had to take nine exams.
- D All teachers were very strict.
- E Pupils of the sixth form were allowed not to wear a uniform.
- F Girls might wear trousers in winter.
- G Diana had to take three exams a few times a year.

Ответ:

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Задания на полное понимание прослушанного текста

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 John got involved in the environmental movement when

- 1) his father bought some land.
- 2) he saw the real cause of the problem.
- 3) there were no native animals left.

ОТВЕТ:

4 John blame _____ as the cause of the problem.

- 1) pets.
- 2) farmers and miners.
- 3) owners of domestic animals.

ОТВЕТ:

5 John chose South Australia for his sanctuary because

- 1) they were slow to change the law.
- 2) it still had many native animals.
- 3) environmentalists were welcome.

ОТВЕТ:

6 John was put in jail because he

- 1) was outspoken about the government.
- 2) put back locally extinct animals.
- 3) cut down some trees.

ОТВЕТ:

7 John signed the agreement because he

- 1) was sorry for what he had done.
- 2) thought the document was worthless.
- 3) wanted to get out of jail.

ОТВЕТ:

8 The interviewer believes that

- 1) introduced animals are the real threat.
- 2) pets have a right to live.
- 3) John should raise money.

ОТВЕТ:

9 Ultimately, John's approach is based on

- 1) reason.
- 2) science.
- 3) his belief.

ОТВЕТ:

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

Задания на понимание основного содержания прочитанного текста

Задание 1

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. International language | 5. Former British colonies |
| 2. English was not for everyone | 6. The Norman conquest of England |
| 3. American English | 7. Efficient ways to learn English |
| 4. Necessary for communication | 8. English-speaking countries |

- A.** The problem of learning languages is very important today. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange of the peoples.
- B.** Today English is the language of the world. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies.
- C.** English is not only the national or official language of some thirty states which represent different cultures, but it is also the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and other political organisations. It is the language of literature, education, modern music, international tourism.
- D.** What did the Norman Conquest do to England? It gave it French kings and nobles who brought with them the French language. After the Norman Conquest there were three languages in England. There was Latin, the language of the church in which all learned men wrote and spoke. Then there was French, the language which the kings and nobles spoke and wrote. Finally, there was the English language which remained the language of poor people who did not understand French or Latin but spoke only English.
- E.** So far there is no universal or ideal method of learning languages. Everybody has his own way. Sometimes it is boring to study grammar or to learn new words. But it is well known that reading original books in English, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of native speakers.
- F.** The conquest of England by the Normans began in 1066 with the battle of Hastings, where the English fought against the Normans. The conquest was complete in 1086. Who were these Normans who conquered England? They were Vikings or ‘Norsemen’, men from the North. Some 150 years before the conquest of England they came to a part of France, opposite England, a part which we now call Normandy.
- G.** The beginning of 1600th was the English colonization of North America and the creation of an American dialect. Some pronunciations and usages didn’t change when they reached the American shore. In certain respects, American English is closer to the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some “Americanisms” are actually originally British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost at home (e.g., fall as a synonym for autumn, trash for rubbish, loan as a verb instead of lend).

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 2

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. The first stage of writing | 5. Written assignment |
| 2. A personal letter | 6. The creation of new words |
| 3. How to write formal letters | 7. The importance of letter-writing |
| 4. An English joke | 8. Applying for a job |

- A.** Letter writing is an important part of world business. Studies show that people who write well are more likely to have successful careers. Skill in writing business and personal letters can make a difference in life. For example, a well-written letter applying for a job may lead to a fine position. A good personal letter can build or keep a valuable friendship.
- B.** For many courses in the University, the majority of your marks will be based on your written work. It is essential that you develop your skills as a writer for the different disciplines in which you study. Most departments offer advice and guidelines on how to present your written assignments. But you should be aware that the requirements may vary from one department to another.
- C.** The earliest stage of writing is called pre-writing and depends on direct representation of objects, rather than representing them with letters or other symbols. Evidence for this stage, in the form of rock and cave paintings, dates back to about 15,000 years ago, although the exact dates are debatable. This kind of proto-literate cave painting has been found in Europe, with the best known examples in South-Western France, but also in Africa and on parts of the American continent.
- D.** During his holidays a schoolboy decided to write a letter to his friend. He sat down at his writing table and wrote: "Dear Dick!" He thought a little and wrote: "I am writing to you because I have nothing to do." After that he thought for a long time and at last wrote: "I'm afraid I must stop writing because I have nothing to say. Yours, Tom Brown".
- E.** The industrial and scientific revolutions created a need for neologisms to describe the new creations and discoveries. For this, English relied heavily on Latin and Greek. Words like oxygen, protein, nuclear, and vaccine did not exist in the classical languages, but they were created from Latin and Greek roots. This burst of neologisms continues today, perhaps most visible in the field of electronics and computers. Byte, cyber-, bios, hard-drive, and microchip are good examples.
- F.** Use the first paragraph to state your reason for writing. If you are replying to an advertisement you should mention where you saw it. In the second paragraph draw attention to what makes you a particularly suitable person for the post. Use present tenses to highlight your present situation and skills. Use the present perfect to describe relevant recent experience. Use the past tense to describe relevant achievements in the past. Don't use informal expressions.
- G.** It is important to remember that a letter is a form of communication. Formal letters are always written with a particular purpose in mind. The purpose sometimes stressed at the beginning of the letter. Once you have your purpose in mind, you have to give the reader some background information and then you should continue with your message. The tone and level of formality that you use will affect how successful you are at communicating your message.

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задания на установление структурно-смысловых связей в прочитанном тексте

Задание 3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски *A–F* частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Not just a simple seed

Plants reproduce by seeding. The seed of the plant contains all the necessary genetic information to create a new plant, and more important, it is designed to start growing only when the surrounding conditions are perfect. For example, the seed of a plant growing in a temperate area will “wait” until the cold winter passes before growing. When spring arrives, the seed responds to environmental triggers **A** _____ and amount of sunlight. Some seeds are programmed in such a way that they will not grow **B** _____.

A germinating seed will first display tiny leaves. These tiny leaves quickly grow into a mature leaf system, **C** _____. Plants gather the light of the sun and transform it into energy in a process called photosynthesis. Beneath the surface, the plant’s root system grows and provides not only an anchor for the plant **D** _____. The roots of the plant are covered with microscopic hairs. These hairs greatly increase the surface area of the root system and allow the plant to absorb water and essential nutrients from the soil.

Water drawn in through the roots undergoes a process called transpiration. During this process, minerals are carried up to the leaves of the plant, **E** _____, called stomata, on the surface of the leaves. Interestingly, the movement of water through the plant is also responsible **F** _____; a plant that lacks water will wilt and may die. Too much water may also harm the plant by saturating the soil and preventing the roots from absorbing oxygen.

1. but a constant supply of food as well
2. such as water intake, rising air temperature, humidity levels
3. which then begins gathering energy for the young plant
4. which spread into the surrounding soil
5. for keeping the plant upright
6. until they’ve passed through a period of cold weather
7. while oxygen and water escape through tiny pores

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задание 4

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

The control of fire

The control of fire was the first and perhaps greatest of humanity's steps towards a life-enhancing technology. To early man, fire was a divine gift randomly delivered in the form of A_____. Unable to make flame for themselves, the earliest peoples probably stored fire by keeping slow burning logs alight or B_____.

How and where man learnt how to produce flame at will is unknown. It was probably a secondary invention, accidentally made C_____. Studies of primitive societies suggest that the earliest method of making fire was through friction. European peasants would insert a wooden drill in a round hole and rotate it briskly between their palms. This process could be speeded up D_____ and pulling on each end.

The Ancient Greeks used lenses or concave mirrors to concentrate the sun's rays and E_____ by Mexican Aztecs and the Chinese.

Percussion methods of firelighting date back to Paleolithic times, when some Stone Age tool-makers discovered that chipping flints produced sparks. In Arctic North America, the Eskimos produced a slow-burning spark by striking quartz against iron pyrites. The Chinese lit their fires by striking porcelain with bamboo. In Europe, the combination of steel, flint and tinder remained the main method of firelighting until the mid-19th century.

Fire-lighting was revolutionised by the discovery of phosphorus, isolated in 1669 by a German alchemist F_____. Then several 17th century chemists used it to manufacture fire-lighting devices, but the results were dangerously inflammable.

America lagged behind Europe in match technology and safety standards. It wasn't until 1900 that the Diamond Match Company bought a French patent for safety matches.

1. by wrapping a cord around the drill
2. who tried to transmute silver into gold
3. lightning, forest fire or burning lava
4. burning glasses were also used
5. during tool-making operations with wood or stone
6. drew them quickly through folded glass paper
7. by carrying charcoal in pots

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Задания на полное понимание прочитанного текста

Задание 5

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1– 7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

101 ways to avoid studying

The Six-o'clock-In-The-Evening-Enthusiastic-Determined-And-Well-Intentioned-Studier-Until-Midnight is a person with whom you are probably already familiar. At 6 o'clock he approaches his desk, and carefully organizes everything in preparation for the study period to follow. Having everything in place he next carefully adjusts each item again, giving himself time to complete the first excuse: he recalls that in the morning he did not have quite enough time to read all items of interest in the newspaper. He also realizes that if he is going to study it is best to have such small items completely out of the way before settling down to the task at hand.

He therefore leaves his desk, browses through the newspaper and notices as he browses that there are more articles of interest than he had originally thought. He also notices, as he leafs through the pages, the entertainment section. At this point it will seem like a good idea to plan for the evening's first break – perhaps an interesting half-hour programme between 8 and 8.30 p.m.

He finds the programme and it inevitably starts at about 7.00 p.m.

At this point, he thinks, "Well, I've had a difficult day and it's not too long before the programme starts, and I need a rest anyway and the relaxation will really help me to get down to studying ...". He returns to his desk at 7.45, because the beginning of the next programme was also a bit more interesting than he thought it would be.

At this stage, he still hovers over his desk tapping his book reassuringly as he remembers that phone call to a friend which, like the articles of interest in the newspapers, is best cleared out of the way before the serious studying begins.

The phone call, of course, is much more interesting and longer than originally planned, but eventually the intrepid student finds himself back at his desk at about 8.30 p.m.

At this point in the proceedings he actually sits down at the desk, opens the book with a display of physical determination and starts to read (usually page one) as he experiences the first pangs of hunger and thirst. This is disastrous because he realizes that the longer he waits to satisfy the pangs, the worse they will get, and the more interrupted his study concentration will be. The obvious and only solution is a light snack. This, in its preparation, grows as more and more tasty items are piled onto the plate. The snack becomes a feast.

Having removed **this final obstacle** the desk is returned to with the certain knowledge that this time there is nothing that could possibly interfere with the following period of study. The first couple of sentences on page one are looked at again ... as the student realizes that his stomach is feeling decidedly heavy and a general drowsiness seems to have set in. Far better at this juncture to watch that other interesting half-hour programme at 10 o'clock after which the digestion will be mostly completed and the rest will enable him to *really* get down to the task at hand.

At 12 o'clock we find him asleep in front of the TV. Even at this point, when he has been woken up by whoever comes into the room, he will think that things have not gone too badly, for after all he has had a good rest, a good meal, watched some interesting and relaxing programmes, fulfilled his social commitments to his friends, digested the day's information, and got everything completely out of the way so that tomorrow, at 6 o'clock...

1 The student in fact reads the newspaper in order to

- 1) find out what is on TV.
- 2) avoid beginning work.
- 3) be able to work continuously without a break later.
- 4) keep up-to-date with world events.

Ответ:

2 The student starts planning his first break

- 1) when he sits down at his desk at 6 o'clock.
- 2) after working for a very short period.
- 3) while he is reading the newspaper before starting work.
- 4) when the programme inevitably starts at about 7 p.m.

OTBET:

3 The student goes on with his studying at 7.45 because

- 1) he has spent more time watching TV.
- 2) he needed more relaxation.
- 3) it would help him in his studying.
- 4) he has had a very exhausting day.

OTBET:

4 After he watches television, the student's study period is further delayed because

- 1) he has to make an important phone call.
- 2) he finds very interesting what his friend says on the phone.
- 3) he realizes that the best way to concentrate is to call his friend.
- 4) he phones a friend to avoid starting work.

OTBET:

5 The phrase '**this final obstacle**' refers to

- 1) the meal he has just eaten.
- 2) the hunger and thirst he was experiencing earlier.
- 3) the phone call he made earlier.
- 4) feeling tired.

OTBET:

6 The text suggests that the next day the person will

- 1) be able to study more efficiently.
- 2) not attempt to study.
- 3) do exactly the same thing.
- 4) feel guilty about wasting a whole evening.

OTBET:

7 Which best describes the writer's attitude to the student he is describing?

- 1) He is angry with him.
- 2) He is gently poking fun at him.
- 3) He feels sorry for him.
- 4) He doesn't care about him.

OTBET:

Задание 6

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1– 7. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Harry Houdini

Harry Houdini, who died in 1927, was the entertainment phenomenon of the ragtime era. He could escape from chains and padlocks, from ropes and canvas sacks. They put him in a strait-jacket and hung him upside down from a skyscraper and he somehow untied himself. They tied him up in a locked packing case and sank him in Liverpool docks. Minutes later he surfaced smiling. They locked him in a zinc-lined Russian prison van and he emerged leaving the doors locked and the locks undamaged. They padlocked him in a milk churn full of water and he burst free. They put him in a coffin, screwed down the lid, and buried him and when they dug him up more than half an hour later, he was still breathing.

Houdini would usually allow his equipment to be examined by the audience. The chains, locks and packing cases all seemed perfectly genuine, so it was tempting to conclude that he possessed superhuman powers. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes was the very paragon of analytical thinking but Conan Doyle believed that Houdini achieved his tricks through spiritualism. Indeed, he wrote to the escapologist imploring him to use his psychic powers more profitably for the common good instead of just prostituting his talent every night at the Alhambra. However, Houdini repeatedly denounced spiritualism and disclaimed any psychic element to his act.

Houdini's ability to spend long periods in confined spaces is cited as evidence that he could put his body into suspended animation, as Indian fakirs are supposed to do. As for suspended animation, the trick of surviving burial and drowning relies on the fact that you can live for short periods on the air in a confined space. The air shifted by an average person in a day would occupy a cube just eight feet square. The build-up of carbon monoxide tends to pollute this supply, but, if you can relax and breathe very softly, the air in a coffin should keep you going for half an hour or so.

In other words, there was nothing physically remarkable about Houdini except for his bravery, dexterity and fitness. His nerve was so cool that he could remain in a coffin six feet underground until they came to dig him up. His fingers were so strong that he could undo a buckle or manipulate keys through the canvas of a strait-jacket or a mail bag. He made a comprehensive study of locks and was able to conceal lock-picks about his person in a way which fooled even the doctors who examined him.

As an entertainer he combined all this strength and ingenuity with a lot of trickery. His stage escapes took place behind a curtain with an orchestra playing to disguise the banging and sawing. The milk churn in which he was locked had a double lining so that, while the lid was locked onto the rim, the rim was not actually attached to the churn. Houdini merely had to stand up to get out.

All Houdini's feats are eminently explicable, although, even now, it is a kind of heresy. Houdini belongs to that band of mythical supermen who, we like to believe, were capable of miracles and would still be alive today. Somehow the myth of the superman has an even greater appeal than the edifice of twenty-first century logic.

1 In the first paragraph, the writer says that Houdini managed to

- 1) jump upside down from a skyscraper.
- 2) stay alive in unusual circumstances.
- 3) break the locks of a Russian prison van.
- 4) fight his way out of an empty milk churn.

Ответ:

2 The writer mentions Houdini's burial alive to illustrate the fact that

- 1) his tricks sometimes went disastrously wrong.
- 2) he was not always able to do what he claimed he could.
- 3) he was capable of extraordinary feats of survival.
- 4) he had overcome his fear of confined spaces.

OTBET:

3 The writer suggests that Conan Doyle

- 1) believed that Houdini gained his power practicing spiritualism.
- 2) asked Houdini if he could include him in a Sherlock Holmes story.
- 3) felt that Houdini couldn't make money in other ways.
- 4) thought there were scientific explanations for Houdini's feats.

OTBET:

4 It appears that Houdini was able to survive without air

- 1) breathing as usual.
- 2) relaxing as deep as he could.
- 3) having some air supply.
- 4) using some Indian technics.

OTBET:

5 The writer comes to the conclusion that Houdini

- 1) had an unusual bone structure.
- 2) could make parts of his body smaller.
- 3) was able to put himself in a trance.
- 4) was not physically abnormal.

OTBET:

6 The writer states that when Houdini escaped from the milk churn

- 1) the role of the orchestra was important.
- 2) he made use of the hacksaw to free himself.
- 3) the container had been modified beforehand.
- 4) he was in full sight of the audience.

OTBET:

7 The writer says that people regard Houdini nowadays because

- 1) they want to hear the scientific explanations for his feats.
- 2) they prefer to believe that he had extraordinary powers.
- 3) they refuse to believe the story of how he died.
- 4) they doubt the fact that he ever really existed.

OTBET:

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Задания на контроль грамматических навыков

Задание 1

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1 – 6 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1 – 6.

Sifting through the sands of time

When you are on the beach, you are stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds.

1 Sand _____ a record of geology's earth-changing processes. PROVIDE
As children we play on it and as adults we relax on it.

It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it.

2 If we did, we _____ an account of a geological past DISCOVER
and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and in some cases millions of years.

Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and

3 mountains. It is one of the _____ substances on earth. COMMON

And it is a major element that people use – concrete is largely sand,

4 while glass _____ of little else. MAKE

Divers hunt for ruins of Pharos lighthouse

A team of 30 divers is searching the Mediterranean for the remains of the mighty Pharos lighthouse, regarded one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. The team is hoping that among the remnants

5 may be the lighthouse, _____ in 279 BC during BUILD
the reign of Ptolemy II. Its lantern, probably magnified by a reflecting device, could be seen over a radius of 34 miles.

6 Although the lantern _____ as early as the eighth century, COLLAPSE
Pharos lighthouse served for 1,400 years as the symbol of Alexandria and a beacon for ships, until devastating earthquakes in 1100 and 1307 brought it down into the sea surrounding Pharos island.

Задание 2

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1 – 6 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1 – 6.

The Fat one

On 11th November 1811 the Spanish Parliament passed a law creating Spain's national lottery, one of the country's oldest.

- 1 Now the lottery claims to being the _____ in the world for those who buy tickets, with seventy per cent of the money they pay finding its way back into their pockets as prize money. The rest money goes to the government. GOOD
- 2 The Christmas Lottery, _____ as 'El Gordo' ('the fat one'), has the largest jackpot. Spaniards spend as much money as 272 million euros on tickets each year and already _____ over 200 million of that back in prizes this year. Officially lottery shops and bars, restaurants and even small family stores sell tickets for weeks beforehand. KNOW
- 3 GET

Who is Father Christmas?

Although it is not very clear how contemporary Father Christmas's 'look' came about, it is certain that it is the result of a continuous amalgamation of many old folk customs from varied sources. Foremost, there were the image of the three kings gifts and the baby Jesus.

- 4 The _____ source is the Roman custom of giving children presents for luck on the pagan festival celebrating the winter solstice. Last but not least, there is Saint Nicholas, a 4th-century bishop and the patron saint of children, sailors and the poor whose saint's day is December 6. TWO
- 5 Traditionally, Saint Nicholas _____ as a tall figure riding a white horse, giving sweets to children and helping the poor. The familiar image of a good-humoured round-bellied Santa Claus, complete with reindeers and sack of toys, seems to be a 19th-century American invention. Built up on the Dutch figure of Saint Nicholas DEPICT
- 6 which settlers _____ with them to New York. BRING
- Thus, contemporary Santa Claus is the result of the blending of religious and pagan traditions from many European countries with newer American customs. So, after such mixture of cultures, English Father Christmas and American Santa Claus are very alike.

Задания на контроль лексико-грамматических (словообразовательных) навыков

Задание 3

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1 – 5 однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1 – 5.

The maps of Antarctica

In most areas of the world, certainly in Europe and the United States, both the physical landscape and the maps of it are relatively stable.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Map _____ is usually concerned with manmade features, such as buildings and roads. That's not true of Antarctica. The Antarctic ice sheet is a dynamic entity and cartographers have to contend with | REVISE |
| 2 many big and rapid _____ in the physical geography of the | CHANGE |
| 3 continent. For example, earlier this year they faced the _____ break-up of the Larsen and Prince Gustav ice shelves in the Antarctic Peninsula region. It is the place where the British Antarctic Survey | DRAMA |
| 4 concentrates its mapping _____ . Topographic maps | ACTIVE |
| 5 are _____ changing faster in Antarctica than anywhere else in the world. | PROBABLE |

Задание 4

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1 – 5 однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1 – 5.

Picturesque Romania

Romania is a very interesting and picturesque country. Romania's name itself suggests what makes it different from its neighbours.

The connection with the Imperial Rome comes from

the language which sounds like Italian. The country is about the

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 size of Great Britain. It has a _____ of 23 million, of whom 90% are Romanians. The scenery is varied: mountainous | POPULATE |
| 2 areas with summer and winter resorts, a very _____ stretch of the Danube descends towards the Iron Gate. There are | MARVEL |
| 3 many castles, palaces and monasteries with _____ | IMPRESS |
| 4 frescoes in Romania. There are also _____ towns from the 13 th century, Black Sea beach resorts. And if this is not enough, there are more than 160 spas centres which offer | HISTORY |
| 5 cures for _____ every illness known to man. | NEAR |

Задания на контроль лексико-грамматических навыков

Задание 5

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The history of coins

We know a good deal about the history of coins. The first coins were issued in the ancient kingdom of Lydia, probably by King Croesus, in the 1_____ seventh century BC. The first Greek drachmas were not far behind and before early coins were being used throughout the Mediterranean. Soon they had caught up all over the developed world.

We know so much about the history of coins because there are still a lot of them around. Before the 2_____ of banks people often buried coins for 3_____ keeping, sometimes so thoroughly that centuries passed before they were found again.

Coins often have a tale to tell. They 4_____ us with what are sometimes the only portraits we have of the rulers of the past, giving us what amounts at a gallery in miniature of the great and powerful. By tracing the distribution of buried coins we can 5_____ at a record of the territories these people controlled or influenced and the trade links they made with other nations. For example, Roman coins have come up as far away as India and ancient Greek silver coins have been 6_____ in Italy, North Africa and far away.

As the fortunes of these city states varied so did the purity of the metals they used in their coins. Gold, silver, copper and brass have, in times of hardship, been mixed with other less valuable metals or have been replaced altogether by nickel, iron and even cardboard and leather. Though these materials are not so durable, it seems that coins themselves are here to 7_____.

1) late 2) end 3) final 4) finish

Ответ:

1) days 2) weeks 3) years 4) times

Ответ:

1) security 2) safe 3) certain 4) guarded

Ответ:

1) apply 2) support 3) provide 4) give

Ответ:

1) reach 2) arrive 3) get 4) come

Ответ:

1) founded 2) found 3) searched 4) sought

Ответ:

1) remains 2) stop 3) last 4) stay

Ответ:

Задание 6

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1–7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1 – 7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The legend about silk

No one can be certain who really 1 _____ silk but according to legend it was a Chinese princess. One day, this princess watched in amazement as the caterpillars on her father's mulberry tree created beautiful silk thread. Before long, she realised that this thread could be used to 2 _____ cloth. Then, in about 1725 BC, the Chinese emperor's wife began to sponsor the cultivation of silk worms and the manufacture of the cloth. The process was kept secret, and the Chinese guarded the secret 3 _____ for over 3000 years. They exported the cloth to many countries and attracted the envy of their trading rivals.

But then the secret got 4 _____. Another Chinese princess married an Indian prince who 5 _____ her to tell him where the silk which her clothes were made from was produced, and how. He then got some silk worms and the Indian silk industry was born. At about the same time, two monks smuggled seeds of the mulberry tree and silkworm eggs out of China by hiding them in their 6 _____ sticks. They took the secret to Japan, where the Japanese silk industry boomed – and Japan is still the main producer and manufacturer of silk today.

Why is silk so popular? It keeps people warm in winter while keeping them 7 _____ in summer. It is hard-wearing and soft against the skin. Although modern artificial materials are now available, silk remains the most luxurious of all.

1) investigated 2) invented 3) discovered 4) founded

ОТВЕТ:

1) grow 2) make 3) develop 4) do

ОТВЕТ:

1) deeply 2) enormously 3) carefully 4) tightly

ОТВЕТ:

1) away 2) through 3) out 4) over

ОТВЕТ:

1) made 2) had 3) persuaded 4) suggested

ОТВЕТ:

1) walking 2) wandering 3) climbing 4) hiking

ОТВЕТ:

1) chilled 2) fresh 3) cool 4) cold

ОТВЕТ:

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